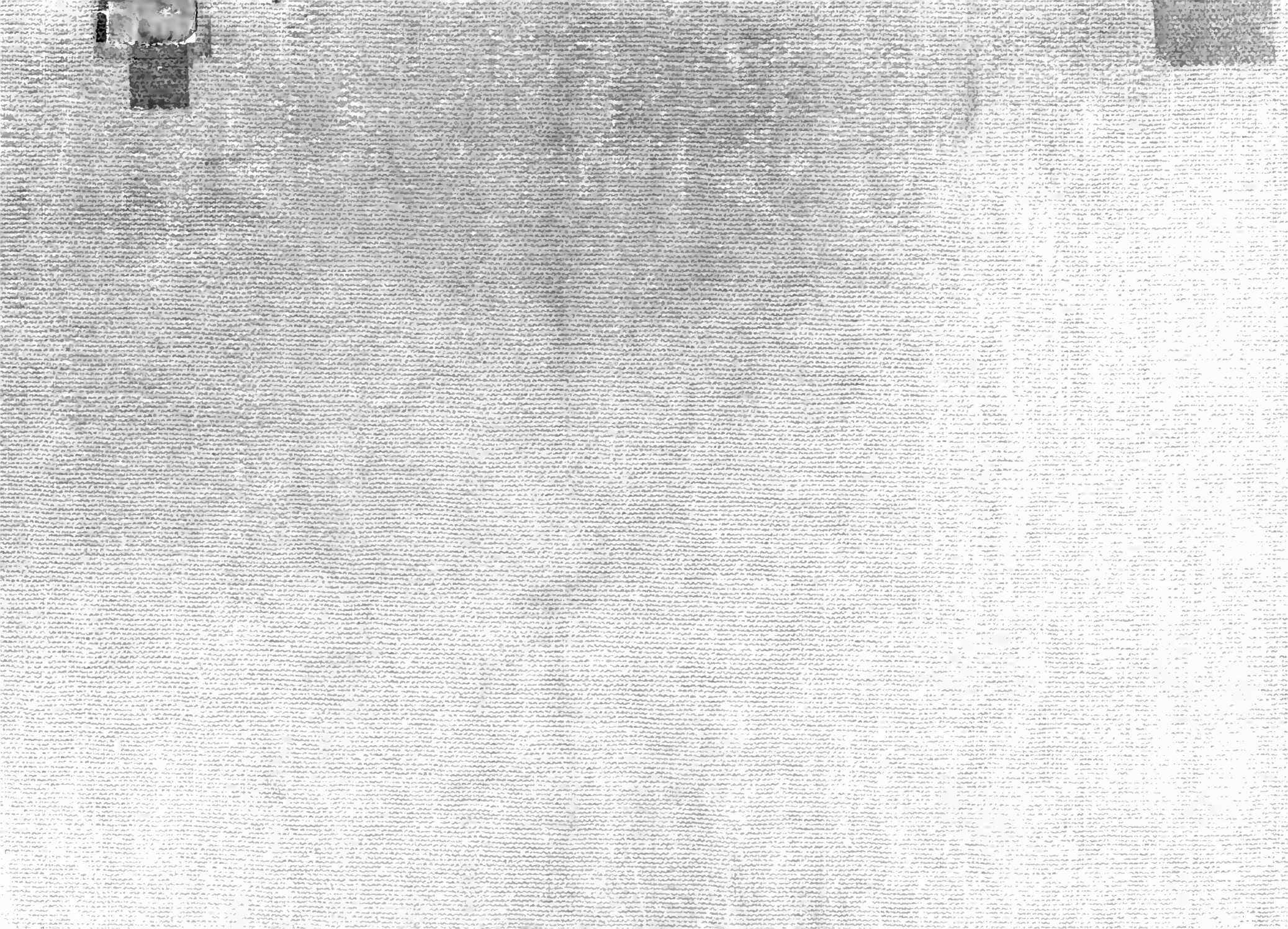

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BOSTON OF TO-DAY

A GLANCE AT ITS HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF MANY OF ITS PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

RICHARD HERNDON

EDITED BY EDWIN M. BACON

Illustrated

BOSTON

POST PUBLISHING COMPANY

1892

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

I. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION:

A Glance at the History of Boston — Its Development from the Little Commercial Town to the Great Modern City . 1

II. BOSTON'S BUSINESS INTERESTS:

Trade and Commerce a Half-century ago and now . . . 3

III. TRADE CENTRES:

Retail, Wholesale, and Financial Quarters, past and present . 8

IV. RAILROADS:

Development of the Great Lines centring in Boston — The Street-Car System 10

V. SOME NOTEWORTHY BUILDINGS:

Public and other Structures, Modern and Historic, and Institutions within the Business Quarters 27

VI. THE NEW WEST END:

Rise and Progress of the Back-Bay Improvement — Distinguishing Features of the District To-day — Its Buildings, Churches, and Dwellings 54

VII. THE SOUTH END:

Its Development from the Narrow Neck — Interesting Institutions and Churches — The Great Cathedral 73

VIII. NORTH AND OLD WEST ENDS:

Quaint and Picturesque Ways and By-ways — Beacon Hill and its Literary Quarter — Some Interesting Landmarks . . 81

IX. THE COMMON AND THE GARDEN:

Modern Features of the Historic "Trayning Field" of Winthrop's Time and the Newer Park 85

PAGE

X. THE THEATRES:

EARLIER BOSTON PLAYHOUSES AND THOSE OF TO-DAY 90

XI. THE CLUBS:

FEATURES OF THE MANY SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TOWN 100

XII. THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS:

EAST BOSTON, SOUTH BOSTON, ROXBURY, DORCHESTER, CHARLESTOWN, WEST ROXBURY, AND BRIGHTON 106

XIII. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN 120

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

Boston Harbor, showing the "Atlanta" of the White Squadron 7

Richards Building 9

Station of Boston & Albany Railroad 11

Station of Boston & Maine Railroad — Western Division 12

Station of Boston & Maine Railroad — Eastern Division 13

Station of Boston & Maine Railroad — Lowell Division 14

Station of the Old Colony Railroad — Providence Division 15

Station of Old Colony Railroad — Main Division 16

Station of Old Colony Railroad at North Easton 16

Station of Fitchburg Railroad 17

View of Hoosac Tunnel, Fitchburg Railroad 18

Station at Waltham, Fitchburg Railroad 19

Station of the New York & New England Railroad, with Interior Views of "White Train" . 21

1. The Royal Smoker. 2. Dining Car. 3. Parlor Car. 4. Interior View of Pullman Sleeper, Long Island Train.

Station of Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad 22

View of Electric Car on Tremont Street, West End Street Railway 23

Steamer "Swampscott," of the Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad 24

Interior View of Power-house of West End Street Railway 25

Interior View of Power-house of West End Street Railway 26

Chamber of Commerce 28

Iron Building — G. T. McLaughlin & Co. 29

Faneuil Hall 30

Proposed New Building of the International Trust Company 31

John Hancock Building 33

Building of the American Bell Telephone Company 35

State-street Exchange 36

Fiske Building 37

John C. Paige Insurance Building 39

Ames Building 41

New Court House 42

Sears Building 43

City Hall 45

PAGE

Albion Building — Houghton & Dutton 47
Chadwick Building — W. H. Brine 49
State House 51
The Pemberton 52
Building of the American Protective League 53
Hotel Vendome 57
Copley Square 59
New Public Library 62
Building of the American Legion of Honor 67
Woodbury Building 71
Pierce Building 72
Langham Hotel 75
New England Conservatory of Music 77
Washingtonian Home 79
Building of the Pope Manufacturing Company 80
Public Garden 90
Interior View of Boston Theatre 95
Interior View of Hollis-street Theatre 98
Exterior View of the New Columbia Theatre 99
Building of the S. A. Woods Machine Company 109
Works of the Walworth Manufacturing Company 110
Boston Gas Works 111
Residence of John P. Spalding 112
Residence of Charles V. Whitten 113
Building of the Forbes Lithographic Company 114
Bunker Hill Monument 115
Works of the Low Art Tile Company 117
Residence of William F. Weld 118

BOSTON OF TO-DAY.

I.

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF BOSTON — ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM THE LITTLE COMMERCIAL TOWN TO THE GREAT MODERN CITY.

AMONG American cities Boston holds a unique position. It is to-day at once the most famous of the few historic cities of the republic and in the best sense the most progressive. In no other city of our bounding country is there such a peculiar blending of the old and the new, the ancient and the modern, as here in Boston. In its business quarters are well-preserved landmarks of the colonial, the provincial, and the revolutionary periods cheek by jowl with the most modern structures of this age of progress. Sterling citizens successfully maintain conservative business methods, while enterprises of the greatest importance and magnitude in distant parts of the country, as well as within the city's boundaries, are fostered and advanced by Boston merchants and Boston capitalists. Possessing the genius and sagacity of the merchants of the earlier Boston who won the famous sobriquet of "solid," the men of the Boston of To-day also display the characteristics which are found in the best type of the enterprising American of these times. While Boston men have developed from the compact little commercial town of fifty years ago the substantial modern metropolis, Boston capital has built great Western cities and established great Western railways, developing the resources of the country and opening up its incalculable agricultural and mineral wealth.

For many years after the settlement, the North End, the earliest "court end" of the town, was the greater part of Boston proper. The original Boston consisted of a "pear-shaped peninsula" about two miles long, and one mile wide at its broadest part, broken by little creeks and coves and diversified by three hills. The loftiest of these — reduced into our present Beacon hill — was described by the early chroniclers as "a high mountaine with three little hils on the top of it." And it was this formation of the highest hill that suggested the name "Trimontaine," first given the place by the settlers at Charlestown, and which Winthrop's men changed to "Boston" when they moved across the river, in October, 1630, and established the new town. Until after the Revolution the topographical features of the town were not greatly changed. Towards the close of the last century, in 1784, Shurtleff relates, the North End, which had then "begun to lose its former prestige and gave unquestionable evidence of decay and unpopularity," contained about 680 dwelling-houses and tenements and 6 meeting-houses; "New Boston," or that portion we now call the "Old West End," including Beacon hill, about 170 dwelling-houses and tenements; and the South End, then extending from the "Mill bridge" in Hanover street, over the old canal, to the fortifications on "the Neck," near Dover street, about 1,250 dwelling-houses, 10 meeting-houses, all the public buildings, and the principal shops and warehouses. "Some of the mansion-houses of this part," says Shurtleff, writing twenty years ago, "would now be considered magnificent; and the Common, although perhaps not so artistically laid out, with paths and malls as now, was as delightful a training-ground and public walk as at the present time." No streets had then been constructed west of Pleasant street and the Common.

Early in the present century, in 1803, Charles street was laid out; the next year Dorchester Neck and Point, the territory forming the greater part of

what is now South Boston, were annexed to Boston; twenty years later, when the town had become a city, came the great improvements of the elder Quincy, the second mayor,[1] whose administration covered six terms, from 1823 to 1829. These included the building of the Quincy Market-house, officially termed the Faneuil Hall, to the confusion of citizens as well as strangers; the opening of six new streets and the enlargement of a seventh; and the acquisition of flats, docks, and wharf rights to the extent of 142,000 square feet; "all this," says Quincy's Municipal History, "accomplished in the centre of a populous city not only without any tax, debt, or burden upon its pecuniary resources, but with large permanent additions to its real and productive property." Next, in 1830, the development of the newer South End, south of Dover street to the Roxbury line, was begun, though not systematically pursued until about twenty years later: in 1833 the upbuilding of "Noddle's Island," before that time a "barren waste," we are told, but none the less a picturesque spot and a favorite with fishing-parties, was energetically started, when its name was changed to "East Boston;" in 1857 the great "Back Bay Improvement," the result of which is the beautiful "New West End" of to-day, began; at the same time the "marsh at the bottom of the Common," over which there had been controversy for years, was formally set apart for the Public Garden, and soon after systematic plans for its development made: in 1867 the city of Roxbury was annexed to Boston by popular vote (becoming officially connected in January, 1868), in 1869 the town of Dorchester (officially joined in January, 1870), and in 1873 the city of Charlestown and the towns of Brighton and West Roxbury (officially, in January, 1874); and after the great fire of November, 1872, which burned over sixty-five acres in the heart of the business quarter and destroyed property valued at $75,000,000, immense street improvements were made through the widening and straightening of old thoroughfares and the opening of new ones, and a more substantial and more modern business quarter, architecturally finer in some respects than any similar quarter in any other American city, was built up.

By the reclamation of the broad, oozy salt marshes, the estuaries, coverts, and bays once stretching wide on its southern and northern borders, the original 783 acres upon which Boston town was settled have been expanded to 1,829 acres of solid land, and by annexation from time to time 21,878 acres have been added,[2] making the present total 23,707 acres, or 37.04 square miles. Where the area was the narrowest it is now the widest, and in place of the compact little town of a hundred years ago on its "pear-shaped peninsula" less than two miles in its extreme length and its greatest breadth only a little more than one, is the greater Boston of To-day, extending from north to south eleven miles and spreading nine miles from east to west. In place of the population of 25,000 which the Boston of the first year of the present century counted, the Boston of To-day counts 450,000; and the taxable valuation of the city has increased from $15,095,700 in 1800, to $911,638,887 (Feb. 1, 1892). The total taxable area in the city is 716,215,872 square feet. The total number of dwelling-houses is 52,831; of hotels, 86; of family hotels, 512; of store buildings, 3,553; and miscellaneous, 5,728. In municipalities within a radius of eight miles of the State House the population in 1891 was over 680,000, and of twelve miles, 873,000, or 38.97 per cent. of the entire population of the State. Of this surrounding territory the Boston of To-day is the real business centre.

The greatest and most marked changes that have taken place between old and new Boston have been effected within the memory of many persons now living. In the transformation much of the picturesqueness and old-time charm has disappeared, but in their stead there is much in the beautiful modern city to delight the eye; while the flavor of mellow age which with all its modernness the town yet retains, and the blending of the old and new which it so frequently displays, have a fascination which no other American city possesses. In its intellectual and artistic growth and development its progress has been as marked as in its physical aspects and its material prosperity. The great educational and literary institutions of the Boston of To-day, both public and private, stand among the very highest. Its public-school system, its Public Library, its Art Museum, its Museum of Natural History, its Institute of Technology, its Athenæum, and its collections of historical treasures, are all in their way unsurpassed. In literature it has long been pre-eminent, and in spite of the gaps which death has made in the ranks of its authors, its primacy in this respect is not seriously threatened. Many of the most important books of the day bear the Boston

[1] Boston was made a city in 1822, and John Phillips, father of Wendell Phillips, was elected the first mayor. The first city government was organized on the 1st of May that year.

[2] In this total are included the 836 acres secured by the development of East Boston, and the 785 acres of Breed's Island. No account is made of the 437 acres of Rainsford, Gallop's, Long, Deer, and Apple Islands, and the Great Brewster, all of which are within the city limits.

imprint, its publishing houses are among the foremost in the country, and the best of its periodical publications are held at the high standard which Boston was among the earliest in the history of American literature to reach. In the department of music its superiority is everywhere acknowledged. The first of American cities to take an advanced position with respect to musical taste and culture, it has steadfastly held the lead, and to-day its Symphony Orchestra and its many musical associations admirably maintain its position. Offering greater advantages than any other American city, and affording through the winters practically unlimited opportunities of hearing the very best music of the highest grade, it attracts large numbers of musical students and patrons of the art. Its theatres, too, are among the most beautiful and comfortable in the country. And important factors in the social and cultivated life of the town are its numerous literary, art, professional, business, and social clubs, many of them established in finely appointed club-houses.

In philanthropic, benevolent, charitable, and church work the Boston of To-day is also among the foremost. Its institutions for the benefit of the people or of those classes who need a helping hand, for the relief of the suffering and the afflicted, and for the care of the unfortunate, are many and varied; and they are nobly sustained. It has been estimated that the capital invested in charitable work in the city is $16,000,000; that there is one charitable or benevolent society for every twenty thousand people within its boundaries; and that the annual private contributions of Bostonians for benevolent purposes exceed half a million dollars. Through the local organization widely known as the "Associated Charities" many of the societies and associations are brought into close communion, and the work is so systematized that it is made more effective and thorough than it could possibly be were each organization operating independently in the field. Of the church buildings many are fine examples of the best architectural work of the day, and in church property millions of dollars are invested. The religious organizations are active in many directions, and Boston clergymen are with other good citizens concerned in movements and work for the material as well as the spiritual well-being of the community.

In a word, the Boston of To-day is a great modern city, far reaching in its enterprise and industry, of manifold activities, a place of many attractions, well built, fairly adorned; sustaining well the reputation which the old town bore as the commercial and intellectual capital of New England.

II.

BOSTON'S BUSINESS INTERESTS.

TRADE AND COMMERCE A HALF-CENTURY AGO AND NOW.

THERE are few men in active business life in the Boston of To-day who can recall at all clearly the general outlines even of the Boston of half a century ago, and fewer still who can trace in detail the various and remarkable changes which have transformed the bustling little town of that time into the great city of to-day. In 1840 the three initial railroads, the Lowell, the Providence, and the Worcester, had been in operation but five years, up to which time the Middlesex Canal to tide-water at Clinton street, the "wonder of its day,"[1] had flourished, and the chief system of internal communication had consisted of numerous lines of stage-coaches and baggage-wagons, employing some thousands of fine horses. The first Cunard steamship had appeared in the harbor, and regular Atlantic steamship service had just begun. East Boston, which as late as 1833 had but one dwelling, had only recently been laid out in lots by the East Boston Company, chartered in that year; South Boston had less than five thousand inhabitants, distantly removed, save by toll-bridges, from Boston proper; and the narrow peninsula on which Boston was crowded was reached from the neighboring places by only one free road, that over Roxbury Neck.

Of the aspect of the town at the beginning of the period from 1830 to 1840 a graphic picture was given in the interesting report of Edward J. Howard, secretary of the old Board of Trade for the year 1880, marking the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town. The area of the city had not been materially enlarged for a hundred years. Harrison avenue was then known as Front street (the name of Harrison was given it in 1841 in honor of General Harrison), and from Beach street to the old South Boston bridge was lined with wharves, where cargoes of wood, grain, and other commodities were landed and sold. There were but five houses between what is now Dover street and the Roxbury line. Lands east and west of Washington street, and a portion of the Common, were utilized for the pasturing of cows; what is now Causeway street was an irregular and unbroken highway. On Beacon hill were the residences of the

[1] Begun in 1794 and opened to traffic in 1803. It extended from Boston to the Merrimac at East Chelmsford, now Lowell, and water connection was farther made as far north as Concord, N.H. It continued in operation until June, 1853.

newer aristocracy — along Beacon street, between the State House and Charles street, Hancock avenue, Louisburg square, Mt. Vernon, Walnut, Chestnut, Pinckney, Hancock, Temple, Bowdoin, and Somerset streets, on the western and southern slopes of the hill; the older aristocracy still clinging to their stately dwellings on Tremont, Winter, Summer, Franklin, Atkinson (now Congress), Federal, High, and Purchase streets, Otis place, and even Washington square on Fort hill, which was described in a weekly newspaper of the time as "a very princely quarter." Dock square was then the business centre of the town, the principal mercantile streets being Court, Cornhill, Washington, Hanover, Union, State, North and South Market streets, Merchants row, Chatham, Blackstone, Commercial, India, Broad, Central, Doane, Water, Congress, Kilby, and Milk streets, and Liberty square.

The hotels were few and primitive, with the single exception of the Exchange Coffee House, at the corner of State and Congress streets, built on the site of the greater and grander one burned on the night of the 3d of November, 1818,[1] where business men gathered on all public occasions; but solid comfort and good cheer were ever to be found within their hospitable walls. The Eastern Stage House in Ann (now North) street, with its *porte cochère*, was the most venerable. Then there were the Earles' Coffee House on Hanover street, where the American House now is, through whose arched portals the Albany stage started once a week; the Lamb Tavern on Washington street, where the Adams House now stands, and the Lion next, its site now covered by the Bijou Theatre; the old Marlboro, on Washington, between Winter and Bromfield streets, with its painted sign of "St. George and the Dragon;" the Bromfield House on Bromfield street; the Mansion House and the Commercial Coffee House on Milk street; the Bite Tavern on Faneuil Hall square; and the old Hancock Tavern near by on Corn court.

It was between the years 1820 and 1840 that the town enjoyed its greatest prosperity in foreign and domestic commerce, leading all its rivals in the extent and richness of its trade. Then great fortunes were made by the merchants and shippers engaged especially in the China and East India trade, the spacious and secure harbor sparkled with shipping from the great ports of the world, and the wharves were crowded with vessels discharging and receiving cargoes. The principal wharves, lined with substantial warehouses, Long, Central, and India, were owned by corporations: and so extensive were the shipping interests at the port during this period and for some years after, that wharf property was the most remunerative real-estate property in Boston, several wharves netting an annual income of from $20,000 to $60,000.

The old methods of doing business contrasted strangely with those of to-day, for the merchant had his counting-room in his warehouse and personally superintended the sale of his goods, with the quality and value of which he was supposed to be most familiar. Merchandise brokers were scarcely known then, for with their conservative ideas the solid men of the Boston of that time held fast to the secrets of their trade. Their counting-rooms bore no trace of the showiness and splendor which mark the business offices of the merchants of to-day. There were no carpets, steam heat, bric-a-brac, luxuriously upholstered chairs and roll-top desks in those old-time counting-rooms, nothing but the severely plain furniture and fittings required for the actual transaction of business. "And yet," says Howard, "there was a mercantile aristocracy in those days. . . . We had merchant princes then. There were Perkins, Lyman, the Appletons, the Grays, the Lawrences, the Cunninghams, the Joys, Boardmans, Bryant, and Sturgis, the Hoopers, and a host from Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Newburyport, who came to the front with their names and their checks when difficulties shadowed the metropolis."

Provincial as were the old methods, the fame of her merchants extended far beyond the narrow limits of the Boston of that day, and their transactions covered a wide field. In 1830, Boston having absorbed the commerce which up to that time she had shared with Salem, Beverly, Marblehead,

[1] The original Exchange Coffee House, built in 1808, was a tremendous affair for its day, and a costly speculation for those who engaged in it. More than $500,000 were sunk in the enterprise. It was a building of seven stories, covering an area of nearly 13,000 feet. The front, on Congress street, having an arched doorway, was showily ornamented with six marble pilasters of Ionic order on a rustic basement, supporting an entablature with a Corinthian pediment. Another entrance, towards State street, was through an Ionic porch. Upon entering, one stood in a great interior area, in the form of a parallelogram, seventy by forty feet, extending eighty-three feet to the roof, and lighted by a dome a hundred feet in diameter. Around this area porticos extended, each consisting of twenty columns which reached from the ground floor to the roof, and supported galleries leading to the rooms of the hotel. The principal floor was intended for an Exchange, but it was not used by the merchants, as they preferred to meet on 'Change — in the customary way — in the street. On this floor was the coffee-room, bar, and reading-room. The great dining-room, with tables for three hundred persons, was on the second floor. An arched ball-room, finished in the Corinthian order, extended through the third and fourth floors; and a masonic hall was on the side of the fifth and sixth floors. Some famous dinners were given in the big dining-room, and the great personages who visited the town made the Coffee House their headquarters. Here Captain Hull stopped when at this port during the War of 1812; the news of the peace was celebrated by a great dinner here, at which Harrison Gray Otis presided, on Washington's Birthday in 1815; and when President Monroe visited Boston in 1817 he was entertained here at a banquet of great splendor.

Gloucester, and Newburyport, had become the commercial capital of New England in fact as well as name; and as the foreign commerce at that time was mainly limited to New England, her supremacy as a commercial power was unquestioned. "Then, with the development of our domestic manufactures during the decade 1830–1840," says Howard, "we emphatically impressed the markets of the world and successfully competed with England even within her own dominions, as we did a score of years later with our clipper ships when we nearly controlled the freighting commerce of the world." In was in 1844, four years after the establishment of the Cunard line, that Enoch Train started his line of famous packet-ships between Boston and Liverpool to meet the demands of the increasing trade between the two ports, and to supply the freight service which could not be furnished by the steamships then designed chiefly for passengers and mail service. Several of the finest ships of the line, remarkable for their excellent sailing qualities, were built at East Boston, and it speedily eclipsed the celebrated New York lines, which heretofore had monopolized the business.

Then began the building of the magnificent fleet of Boston freighting ships employed in the Southern, South American, and West Indian trade, and in that of California after the discovery of gold; "a fleet that for twenty years," says Howard, "challenged the admiration and competition of the commercial world." Great ship-building yards were established in East Boston and South Boston, notably those of Donald McKay, Daniel D. Kelley, and E. and H. O. Briggs, and many of the finest and speediest ships ever built were launched from them. During this decade, from 1840 to 1850, "the coast of Africa trade and that of the Western Islands centred here. We had by far the largest trade between America and Russia. . . . We monopolized the trade with Manila, the coast of Sumatra, Bombay and Calcutta, Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, and had only Baltimore as a competitor for the Rio trade. . . . Boston at this time had a large trade direct with Holland and the south of Europe. The salt trade with St. Ubes and Cadiz was very large, but the Mediterranean and Straits trade was the most important of our European commerce. The arrivals from Bordeaux, Marseilles, Trieste, Messina, Palermo, Malaga, and Smyrna were the largest in number next to those of the West Indies, from foreign ports. . . . Except, perhaps, for one or two months in the year, it was almost impossible to find an unoccupied berth at any of the wharves from Charlestown bridge to Fort hill, and in busy months the vessels would lie three deep at the dock, while in the stream there were hundreds awaiting a berth to discharge at."

Then came the great changes wrought by the rapid development of railroad systems in the West (largely through Boston capital) as well as in the East; the supplanting of sailing-vessels by steam; the shifting of leading commission houses, and later much of the foreign trade, from Boston to New York, which had been quicker to recognize the newer facilities for transportation and to adopt them; and finally the Civil War. With the development of the new systems of transportation newer business methods, in place of those which served so well the merchants of the earlier periods, were demanded; greater and broader enterprise. After a season of painful hesitation the situation was grasped, and the business abilities of Boston merchants and capitalists were again displayed in various directions. As a result, in course of time all branches of trade expanded, and the area of the city proper was extended to meet the demand for larger accommodation within the business quarters. During the decade from 1860 to 1870 the costly Hoosac Tunnel,[1] into the building of which the State was drawn, was pushed towards completion, early in the next decade opening up a new avenue to the West; the consolidation of the Boston & Worcester and the western railroads (in 1867) into the present Boston & Albany[2] directly affected the interests of the city and increased its foreign exports; and the revival two years later of the Grand Junction Railroad, with its docks at East Boston, — chartered in 1847, opened in 1851, the year of the great Railroad Jubilee,[3] and originally intended to connect the railroad lines centring in the city, — proved another valuable addition to the facilities of the city for the transaction of its trade and commerce. New steamship lines, foreign and coastwise, were also established and terminal facilities improved. The levelling of Fort hill[4] (begun in 1869), and the

[1] See chapter on Railroads.

[2] See chapter on Railroads.

[3] To celebrate the opening of railroad communication between Boston, the Canadas, and the West, and the establishment of steamship lines to Liverpool. It continued through three days, — the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, 1851. It was attended by Lord Elgin, then the governor-general of Canada, and his suite, President Fillmore and members of his Cabinet, and other men of distinction in Canada as well as the United States. There were receptions, parades, trades processions, a grand dinner under a pavilion on the parade-ground and Charles-street mall of the Common, and a brilliant night illumination of the city.

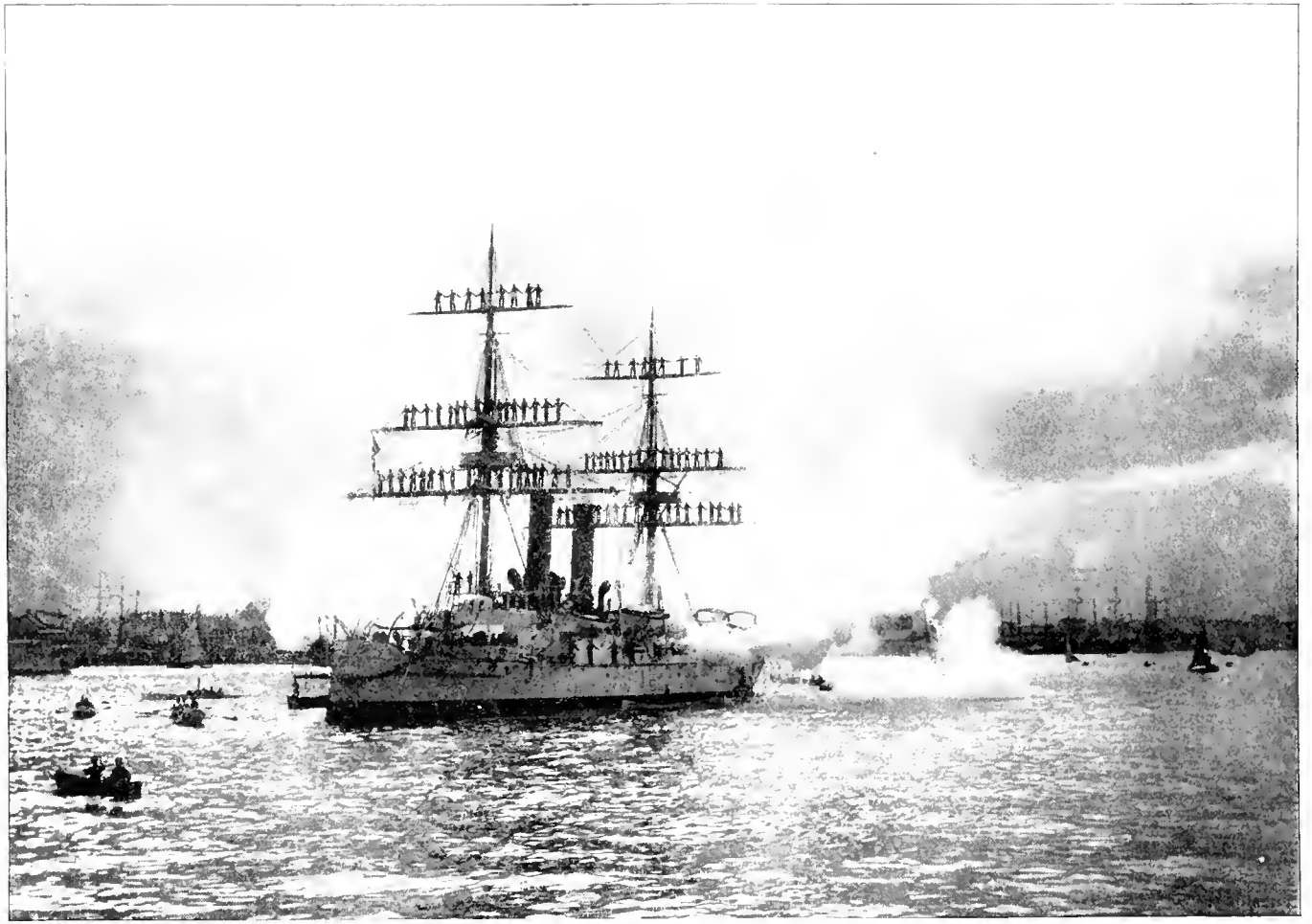
[4] The second of the three "great hills" of Boston, originally about eighty feet in height, with rugged bluffs on its north and east sides, and easy slopes on the town side. Here the first fortifications were erected by the colonists, hence its name. Here in April, 1689, Sir Edmund Andros, "governor of New England," sought shelter from the incensed colonists whose rights he had usurped, and forced to

building of Atlantic and Eastern avenues along the water-front, an enterprise that was at first much opposed, changed materially that section of the city, and furnished one of the finest commercial thoroughfares in the country.

The marked impetus to the business of Boston given by all these enterprises and changes was sharply checked by the disastrous fire of 1872, and the long period of business depression which the country at large suffered from 1873 to 1877. The "Great Fire of 1872," — as the event of the night of Saturday the 9th of November that year is to be known in our local history, — which burned over about 65 acres in the heart of the business quarter comprising 30 streets, swept through the great wholesale domestic and foreign dry-goods district, that of the wool trade, of the hides, leather, and shoe, of the ready-made clothing, and of the hardware; burned out 960 firms, a third of this number in the dry-goods trade alone; destroyed 770 buildings, including several of the finest business blocks in the city, and the picturesque old stone church of Trinity on Summer-street; and caused a property loss conservatively estimated at $75,000,000. This was one of the most trying periods of the commercial history of Boston. During the depression there was an almost unprecedented shrinkage in values; money was scarce, rates of interest ranged exceptionally high. It was a severe test, but it was bravely met. Within a year the "Burnt District" was largely rebuilt with finer, safer, and more substantial structures than those which had been swept away, and great street improvements in the quarter were advanced — Washington, Summer, Congress, Federal, Milk, Hawley, Arch, and Water streets were widened; Arch was also extended; Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver were extended; and Post-office square was laid out; the city expending in the entire undertaking more than three and a quarter millions. With the revival of business succeeding the long depression, a period of great prosperity and development began. New life was given to the organizations of merchants. The Shoe and Leather Exchange, reorganized and strengthened, established itself in new rooms on Bedford street. In 1879 the Furniture Exchange was established and brought into direct communication with furniture exchanges of other cities. With the rapid advancement of building operations the Master Builders' Association, now established in its own building, No. 164 Devonshire street, was formed; and the Mechanics' Exchange was enlarged and extended. In 1885 the great Chamber of Commerce was organized by the union of the Commercial and Produce Exchanges; and at the same time the Fruit and Produce Exchange, with quarters in the Quincy Market-house. In 1890 the Real Estate Exchange was organized. Other organizations which have grown in strength and importance in recent years are the Coal Exchange, with quarters at No. 70 Kilby street; the New England Metal Association, No. 110 North street; the Oil Trade Association, No. 149 Broad street; the Druggists' Association, No. 307 Washington street; the Earthenware Association, No. 51 Federal street; the Paper Trade Association, No. 11 Otis street; the Stationers' Association, No. 122 State street; the Fish Bureau, No. 3 Long wharf; the Wholesale Grocers' Association, No. 200 State street; the Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 55 Kilby street. Meanwhile the number of clubs of merchants increased; and the Merchants' Association, representing different lines of trade, with its committees on arbitration, on transportation, on debts and debtors, and to investigate failures, was formed from members of many leading firms. While in some branches of business Boston has lost through natural and unavoidable causes the supremacy it once had, in others — such as the wool, in which its trade exceeds that of any other city, the leather, boot and shoe, clothing and clothing manufacture, furniture, metal and metallic goods, machines and machinery, produce, food preparations, and printing and publishing — it still leads and is likely to maintain its position. The number of manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the city, shown by the latest State census, that of 1885, was 5,199, the total amount of capital invested in them, $73,346,258, and the value of the goods made and work done, $144,376,206; since that time the growth and expansion has been steady, and the figures of to-day must show a very marked increase. The combined cost of the new buildings erected in 1891 was $10,568,800, which has been exceeded but twice, in 1873 and 1874, the years immediately following the Great Fire.

The total value of imports at the port of Boston in 1891 was about $70,000,000, and of exports, $81,400,000. The ocean steamship lines now running regularly are the Cunard, the Leyland, and the Warren, to Liverpool; the Anchor and the Furness, to London; the Anchor and the Allan, to Glasgow; the Wilson, to Hull; and the White Star, to Antwerp.

surrender was sent back to England upon the news of the accession of William and Mary to the throne. The hill was used for military purposes until the close of the Revolution. Its slopes were early occupied by dwellings, and when this section in turn became the "court end" of the town, fine mansion-houses with beautiful gardens were here. For years after the Revolution a circular plot of ground on the summit surrounded by trees was known as Independence square. A small square surrounded by great warehouses now marks the site of the hill.



BOSTON HARBOR, SHOWING THE "ATLANTA," OF THE WHITE SQUADRON.

III.

TRADE CENTRES.

RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND FINANCIAL QUARTERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

ONE result of the "Great Fire of 1872," and of the growth of the various branches of trade during the prosperous period succeeding the business depression of 1873–7, was a shifting of business centres. A generation ago the dry-goods merchants, both wholesale and retail, were mostly established in the lower part of Washington street, Tremont row, Court and Hanover streets. Boston was at one time the chief dry-goods market of the country, and as the mills grew in number more territory was required, and the wholesale trade moved into large granite stores on Milk, Kilby, and Atkinson (that part of the present Congress street south of Milk) streets, and Liberty square. Subsequently Pearl street was occupied until it was crowded out by the leather trade; and then its present quarters on Devonshire, Summer, and Franklin streets, Winthrop square, Chauncy, Kingston, and Bedford streets, were established.

The retail dry-goods trade for many years centred on Hanover street when that thoroughfare was nearest the residential parts of the town. Then it worked southward, until to-day it extends from Scollay square to Boylston street, the greater establishments occupying choice positions on Washington, Winter, and neighboring streets. With other retail shops it has invaded the quarters long reserved for the best dwellings, — Tremont street facing the Common, Beacon street at one end and Boylston street at another. The popular retail shopping district now embraces, besides Washington and Tremont streets between the points above named, Park, Winter, and parts of Summer streets, Temple place and West street, and is pushing down Boylston street into the sacred precincts of the Back Bay district, cutting into the fine sweep of comfortable dwellings on the slope of Beacon hill opposite the Common, and crowding residences from Beacon street opposite the Public Garden.

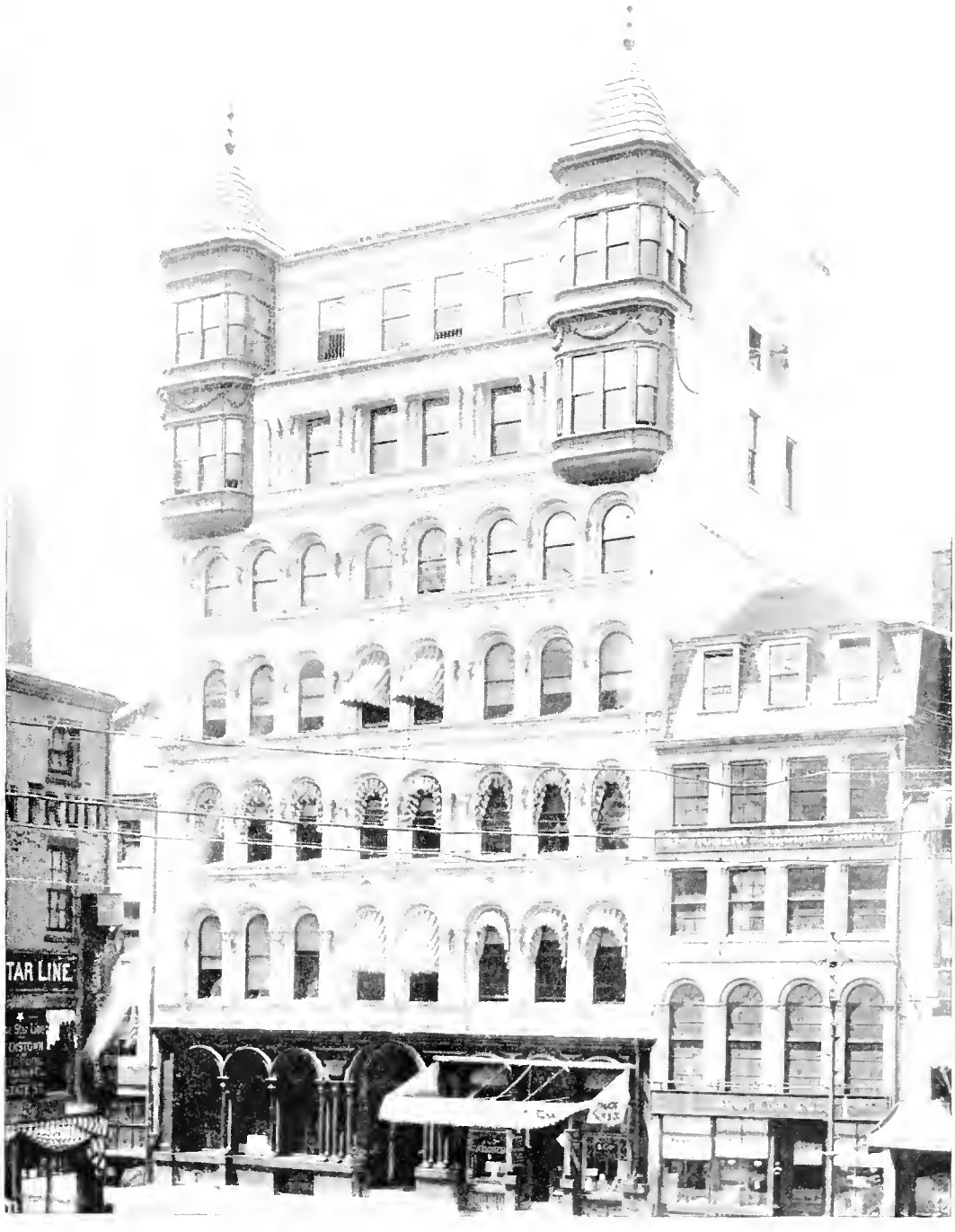
The ready-made clothing trade, an immense industry to-day, is the outgrowth through various stages of sailors' outfitting establishments. Originally it was confined to the North End, but when John Simmons, of Quincy Market hall, and George W. Simmons, we are told, first advanced the character of the trade to a mercantile standard, it followed the dry-goods trade, and is now established in the quarter which that in part occupies.

The shoe and leather industry, for which Boston has been from the beginning the market centre, began to assume large proportions as far back as 1830. For many years the American House, built in 1835, was the headquarters of the trade, and Fulton street was the business centre. In 1849 the trade began to move southward into Pearl street, then mainly occupied by wholesale dry-goods houses; and within a short time this section became its new centre. Then block after block of dwellings on High street were levelled to make room for warehouses. After the fire of 1872, which wiped out the district, it was rebuilt, and for several years the trade continued to cling to it. Then a tendency towards Summer street about and beyond old "Church green" was taken; and later the trade spread into Lincoln and South streets, where a number of fine building blocks have been in recent years erected. This section, which is now the centre of the trade, is within easy reach of four large railroad lines, and near by is the Shoe and Leather Exchange, where trade reports are regularly bulletined during business hours, established in one of a group of buildings remarkable for their solidity and architectural finish.

The great wool trade is to-day mostly concentrated on Federal, Pearl, and High streets; the paper trade, which has developed extensively during the past forty years, on Federal street and its vicinity; in the same neighborhood, principally on Federal and Franklin streets, is the crockery trade, which imports large quantities of goods for inland distribution; on Milk street and its vicinity the wholesale drug trade; and on Fort Hill square and its neighborhood the iron trade and the hardware trade, which before the fire of 1872 was confined chiefly to Dock square (now lost in Adams square) and its vicinity.

The wholesale grocery, fish, salt, and the flour and grain interests still hold fast to their old quarter, including Commercial, India, Broad, and adjacent streets near the water-front; the produce trade is mainly on South Market, Chatham, and Commercial streets; the headquarters of the provision trade are in Commerce street and the streets about Faneuil-Hall Market; the jobbing foreign fruit trade is on Merchants row, Chatham, and South Market streets and their neighborhood; and the great tea, coffee, and sugar interests are on Broad street and its immediate vicinity.

The financial centre, as in the early days, is still State street, although the banks are scattered over the business sections of the city. But within the compact territory bounded by State, Washington,



RICHARDS BUILDING.

Milk, and Broad streets, or its immediate neighborhood, the greater number of leading banks are found; and the private banking-houses, the trust companies, the safety-vaults, the offices of the stock-brokers, the insurance agencies, the real-estate brokers and agents, the financial offices of the great Western railroad companies which are established here in Boston, and the Stock Exchange.

IV.

RAILROADS.

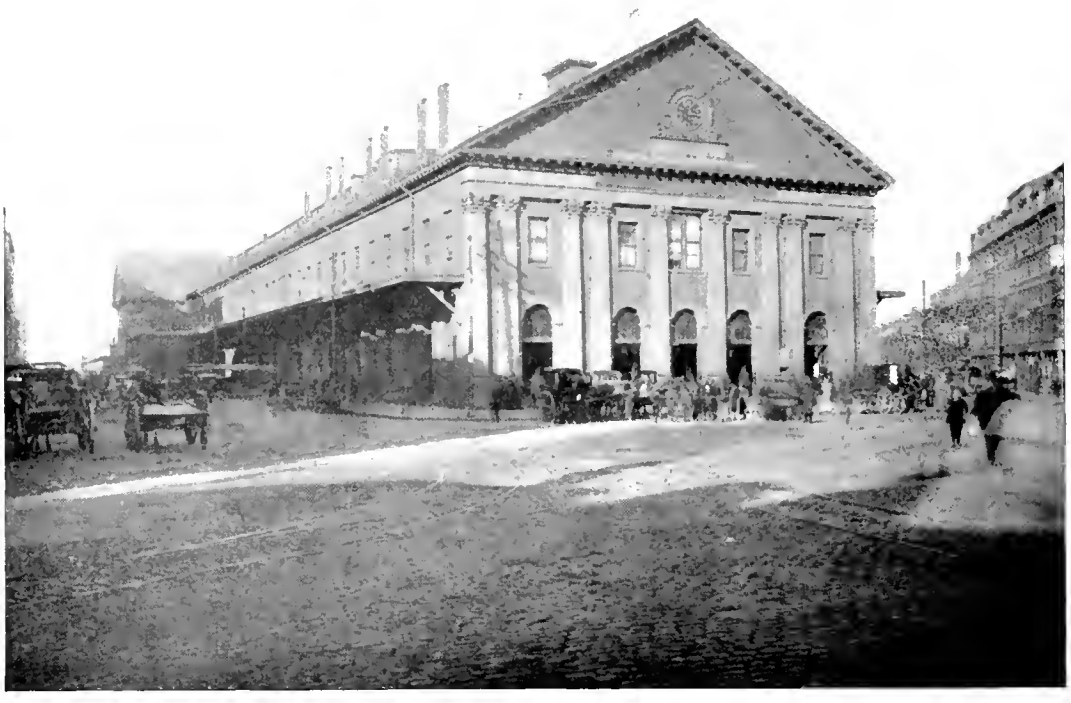
DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT LINES CENTRING IN BOSTON — THE STREET-CAR SYSTEM.

THE great railroad industry which in the past two decades has assumed such vast proportions and has accomplished so much in the development of the country and its resources, vastly increasing its prosperity and binding sections together, had its origin here in Boston. It seems almost incredible that within the memory of men yet in active life, there was not a single railroad in all the United States, and that all means of transportation for both passengers and freight were by the stage-coach, baggage-wagon, the packet-ship, the coaster, or the canal-boat. New York City and Albany were distant from Boston by a three days' journey, and the trip was attended by much discomfort and not a little danger.

The project of establishing a canal from Boston westward through the State to the Connecticut river and thence to the Hudson, to overcome the effect of the canal enterprises of New York which in the twenties were drawing trade, both domestic and export, in that direction and away from this port, had long been talked of, and in 1825 a State commission was established to ascertain the practicability of making such a canal. This commission made a voluminous report the following year, presenting the results of surveys and estimates of cost, but no action was taken; and the same year the idea of the railroad was substituted for that of the canal, one result of the enterprise of Gridley Bryant, aided by the financial support and public spirit of Col. T. H. Perkins, both Boston men. This was the construction and opening of the "Granite Railway" for the purpose of conveying granite from the Quincy quarries to the water. Although this pioneer railroad, the first built in the country, was, with its branches, but four miles long, constructed in a primitive fashion, and operated by horse-power, it was the germ from which the perfected systems sprung. Petitions from Boston now appeared in the Legislature for surveys on the part of the State for a railway to the Hudson, and with much hesitation were finally granted. But although surveys were speedily begun, it was not until after four years of discussion that anything practical was accomplished. Two entire routes were surveyed, one, the southern, following nearly the line of the present Boston & Albany, and the other much the same route as the present Fitchburg Railroad. The commissioners reporting upon them invariably proposed a railroad operated only by animal-power, the final report, that of 1829, recommending a double-track line, the space between the rails to be graded for a horse-path. At length, in 1830, petitions for the incorporation of private railroad companies were filed in the Legislature, and that year the first charter was granted, that of the Boston & Lowell; and the next year the Boston & Worcester and the Boston & Providence were chartered. Thus the State happily was kept out of the railroad business into which it had been in danger of drifting.

Of the great systems now centring in Boston, the *Boston & Albany* is entitled to first mention, as it includes the line first opened. The charter of the Boston & Worcester became law on June 23, 1831. The corporation was empowered to construct a railroad in or near Boston and thence to any part of Worcester. The capital stock was 10,000 shares, at par value of $100 each. On the 1st of May, 1832, the corporation was formally organized. The length of the road according to surveys was about 43½ miles, and the estimated cost, including equipment (the road-bed to be graded for a double track), was $883,000. On the 15th of March, 1833, the directors of the Worcester line were individually incorporated as the Western Railroad Corporation, with authority to locate and construct a railroad from the Worcester terminus to the Connecticut river in Springfield, and thence across the river to the western boundary of the State in a direction towards the Hudson. The capital stock was to consist of not less than 10,000 or more than 20,000 shares of $100 par value. Thus from the first the Boston & Worcester controlled the charter of the Western. In the meantime the New York Legislature incorporated the Castleton & West Stockbridge Railroad Company to construct a road from Castleton, N.Y., nine miles below Albany, to the State line at West Stockbridge. Two years later the name was changed to the Albany & West Stockbridge, with authority to extend the line to Greenbush, across the Hudson

STATION OF BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.



STATION OF BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD — WESTERN DIVISION.

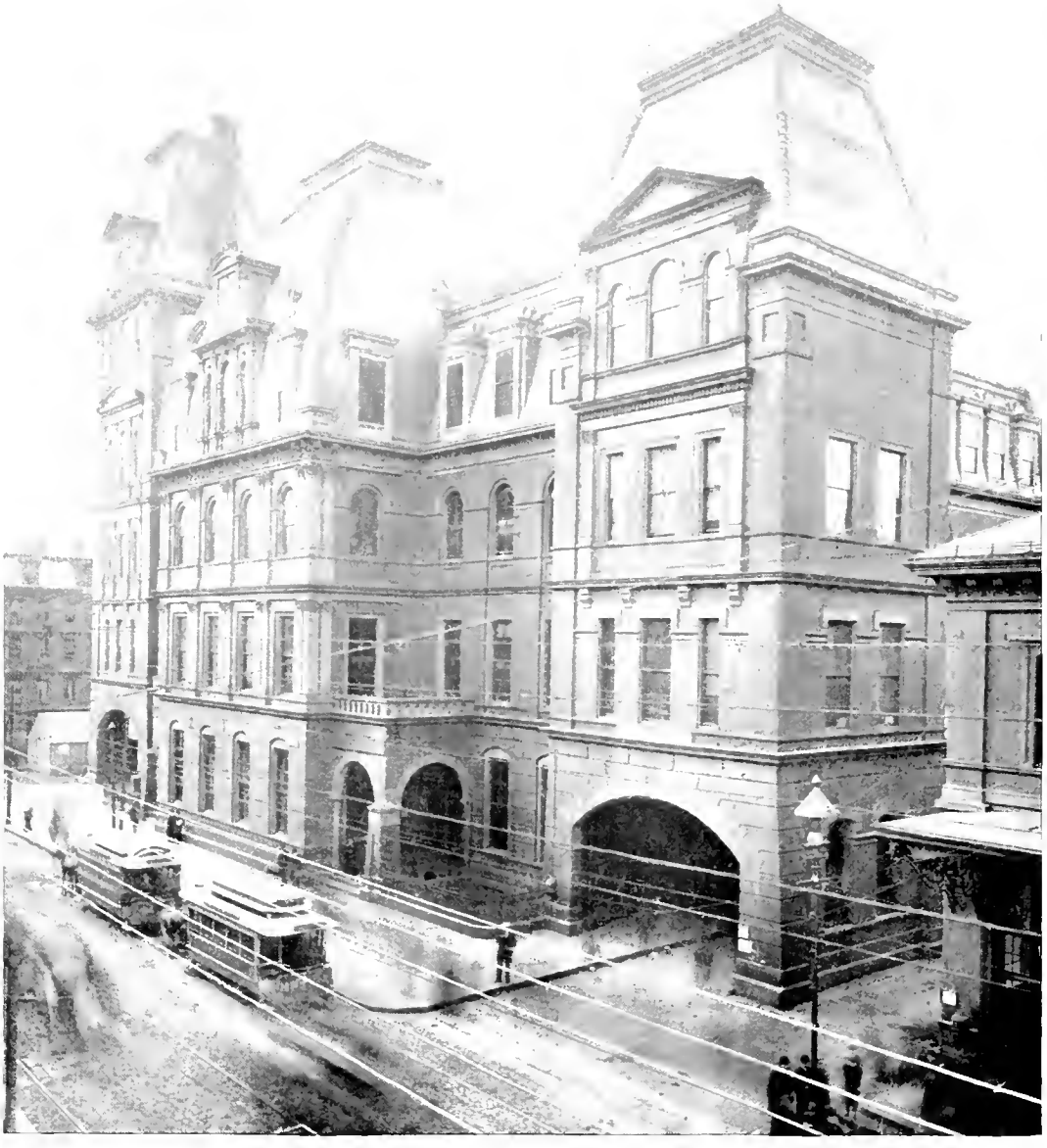
from Albany. In May, 1834, the Boston & Worcester was partially opened for travel (to Newton only), the cars drawn by English-built locomotives, thus having the distinction of being the first steam railroad operated in New England. The line was completed to Worcester on the 4th of July the following year, and the event was duly celebrated on the 6th with a dinner and speeches. The road was constructed by engineers who had never seen any of the English roads, and many original devices were followed. Not only were the earlier locomotives imported from England, but the men to run them. American locomotive works, however, were soon established, and during the very first year of the operation of the Worcester road an American-made locomotive was placed upon its tracks and performed efficient service. In 1841, on the 4th of October, the Western road was completed from Worcester to the New York line, the Connecticut-river bridge having been finished on July 4th; and on the 21st of December following the connecting link in New York to Albany was completed, and on that day trains were run, thus opening a direct rail line from Boston to Albany. This important event was commemorated in March, 1842, by a meeting of the executive officers of the States of Massachusetts and New York and other prominent men at the Town Hall in Springfield. At the banquet notable speeches were made, and one toast, which has gone into history, was that offered by General Root, of New York, who gave: "The happy union of the sturgeon and the codfish; may their joyous nuptials efface the melancholy recollection of the departure of the Connecticut-river salmon." The Boston & Worcester and the Western railroads were operated as two distinct corporations until 1869, when they were consolidated under the present title of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. This corporation now owns and operates 375.70 miles of track, and also the Grand Junction Railroad and its finely equipped wharves at East Boston, thus securing a deep-water connection. It has here a substantial grain elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and another in the city proper, on Chandler and

Berkeley streets, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels. Its main passenger station on Kneeland street has a comfortable head-house and well-arranged train-house 444 feet long and 118½ wide. Its line to New York City is one of the most popular; four fast trains to that city are daily sent out, the 4 o'clock P.M. train making the run in six hours; and its Western business is very extensive. On all the express trains and road equipment are the most approved devices for the comfort and safety of its passengers. The president of the Boston & Albany is William Bliss; the general-manager, W. H. Barnes, and general superintendent, H. T. Gallup.

The *Boston & Maine* Railroad — formed in 1842 by the consolidation of the Boston & Portland, chartered in Massachusetts in 1833, the Boston & Maine, chartered in New Hampshire in 1835, and the Maine, New Hampshire, & Massachusetts, chartered in Maine in 1836, and opened to the junction of the Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth at South Berwick, Me., in 1843 — is entitled to second mention, from the fact that it now operates as part of its own system the original Boston & Lowell. The latter was the shortest of the initial roads, but early in its career made connection with Nashua, N.H., and then with the New Hampshire and Vermont systems to the Canadian line. The Boston & Maine leased the Boston & Lowell and its systems in 1887, thus securing the control by lease of the Boston, Concord, & Montreal, the Nashua & Lowell, the Keene branch, the Northern New Hampshire, and several minor connecting roads, and the Central Massachusetts. Connection was thus made with New York *via* the Worcester & Nashua (included in another lease), and with Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Washington *via* the Central Massachusetts and the Poughkeepsie bridge. Three years before, in December, 1884, the Boston & Maine had effected a lease of the Eastern (chartered in 1836, the original line from East Boston to the New Hampshire line, opened in 1840), which then controlled the traffic to the northern shores of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as well as the bulk of the White Moun-

STATION OF BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD — EASTERN DIVISION.

tain travel. Thus consolidated the Boston & Maine reaches a much larger area directly by its own lines than any other system in New England. The total length of all lines operated is 1,210.03 miles: 315.7 owned; 894.33 leased. At present it continues the three distinct stations, — its own in Haymarket square, and the old Eastern and Lowell stations in Causeway street; but a great union station is contemplated. Until his sudden death in January, 1892, James T. Furber was the general manager of this great system; he had long been the superintendent of the Boston & Maine before consolidation. Col. John W. Sanborn is now (1892) general manager, and Daniel W. Sanborn general superintendent. The president of the Boston & Maine system is Frank Jones.



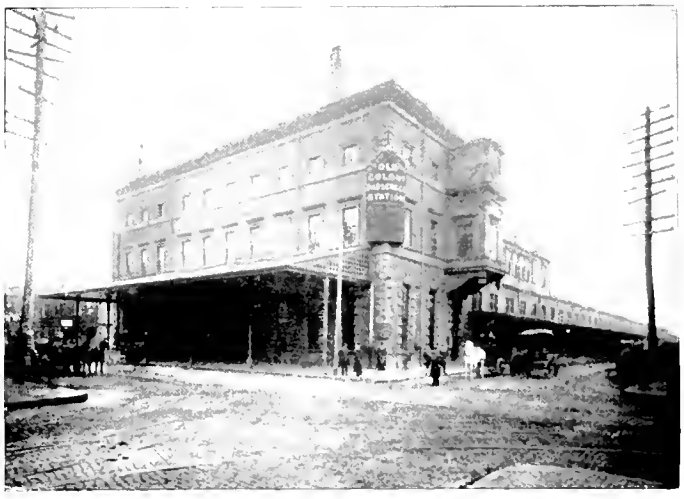
STATION OF BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD — LOWELL DIVISION.

The *Old Colony* Railroad having absorbed by lease the Boston & Providence, the third of the earliest railroads, is next in the list. Chartered March 16, 1844, the original line between Boston and Plymouth (opened in 1845), it has gradually extended its operations both by building and leasing, until it has become the second largest railroad system in New England. It now reaches the south-eastern sections of the State, the western part through its leased lines, and, by its Providence division, New York, by one of the best all-rail Boston and New York lines. It also controls the three famous Long Island Sound steamer lines, — the Fall River, the Stonington, and the Providence, the vessels of which are the largest side-wheelers afloat. Before its acquisition of the Boston & Providence it had absorbed the Fall River, the Newport and Fall River, the Eastern Branch, the South Shore, the Vineyard Sound, the Duxbury and Cohasset, the Dorchester and Milton, the Cape Cod, the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford, the Taunton and Middleboro, and the Framingham and Lowell railroads. It also includes in its system Gridley Bryant's "Granite Railway," a part of which exists in its original form to the present day. The lease of the Boston & Providence, with all its branches and leased roads, was secured in 1888; and the control of the Providence, Warren, & Bristol road is included in this consolidation. The system now embraces 577 miles of owned and leased lines of railroad, besides the controlling interest in the three Sound steamboat lines. The Old Colony also controls the Union Freight Railway, the tracks of which extend along the water-front from its own system to that of the Boston & Maine. This road is a distributor of freight among all the steam railroads entering the city, and to leading wharves for lading steamships and other vessels. The station of the Providence division of the Old Colony is one of the finest in the city: one of the few railway stations in which architectural effect as well as utility was considered in the plan and construction. The president of the Old Colony system, Charles F. Choate, and the general superintendent, J. R. Kendrick, have been for many years connected with the road.

STATION OF THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD — PROVIDENCE DIVISION.

The charter of the *Fitchburg* Railroad Company is dated March 3, 1842, and in 1845 the road was completed between Cambridge and Fitchburg. After its extension into Boston, in 1848, its growth was small and slow for more than a quarter of a century. In those years when the north-western part of the State was barred by the Hoosac Mountains from rail communication with the Hudson and the West, the Fitchburg was confined to performing its part in local New England transportation. As late as 1873 the mileage of the road was anything but large, — only 50 miles of main line and 43 more of branches. Its capital stock was $4,500,000, and it had not a

dollar of debt, floating or bonded. In 1847 the passenger station, now a striking feature of Causeway street, with its walls and battlemented towers of dark gray stone, was built, — the oldest railway



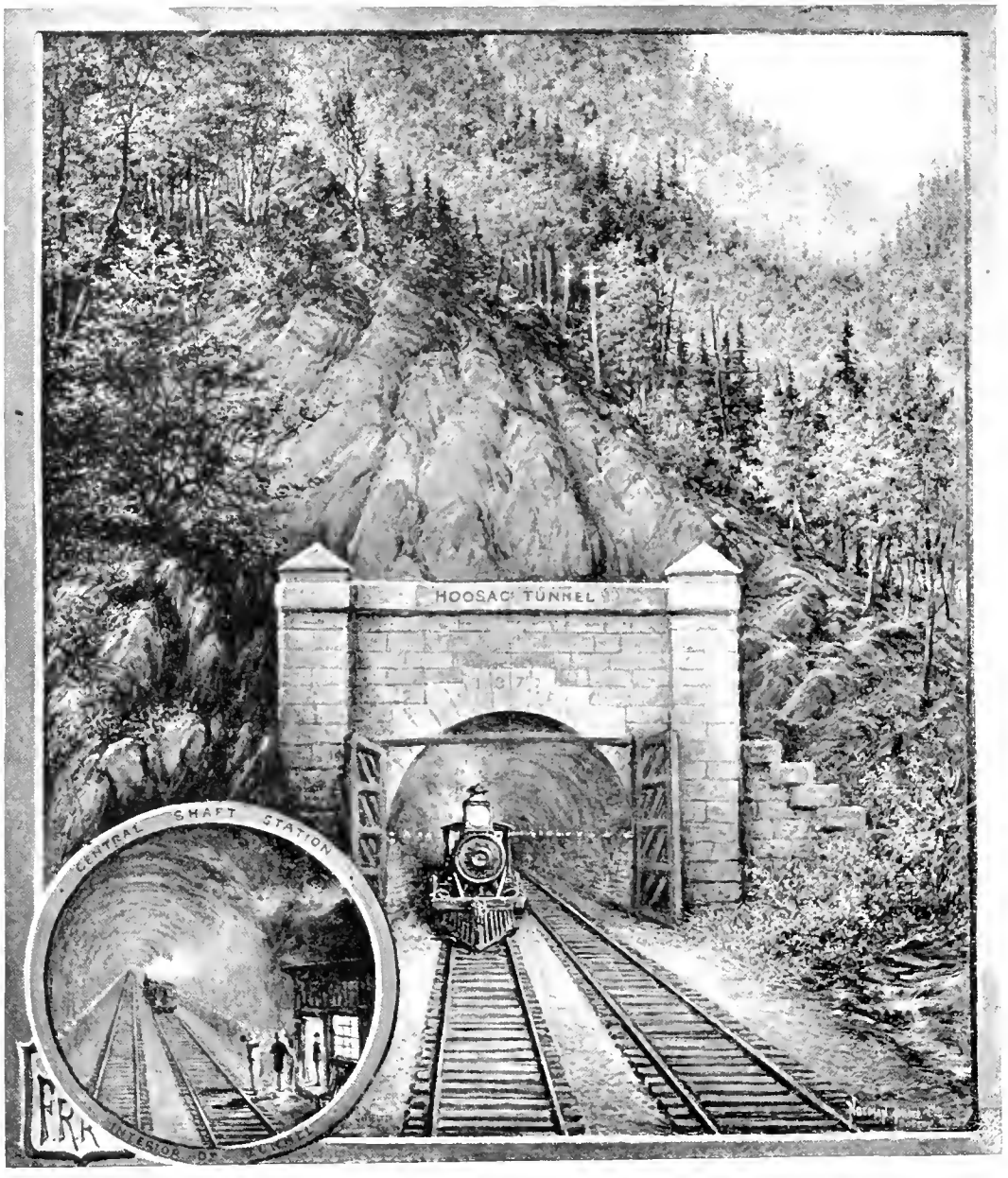
STATION OF OLD COLONY RAILROAD — MAIN DIVISION.

station now in use in the city. The directors in their report to the stockholders for 1848 offer their congratulations on the completion of the building, but find it necessary to make apologies for its size and elegance. In those early days of railroads such a space as this station afforded was more than ample, and its projectors evidently thought it big enough for the Fitchburg Railroad for all time. Now, however, its utmost limits are barely sufficient, and doubtless in the near future the solid structure will give place to one more suitable for the needs of the terminus of a great and growing trunk line. The years immediately following the incorporation of the Fitchburg saw the incorporation and construction of the various roads which now form a part of its present great system. The Vermont & Massachusetts was chartered March 15, 1844, and formed the line, 50 miles long, between Fitchburg and Greenfield. In the last fifteen years the Fitchburg company has greatly improved this property, expending upwards of $2,000,000 in the addition of a second track and in straightening the curves, so far as the rugged nature of the country would permit; and its physical condition to-day is fully equal to the requirements of the heavy traffic which now passes over it.

That which gives to the Fitchburg Railroad its distinctive character, and has enabled it to develop itself from the status of a local road to that of a trunk line, is the *Hoosac Tunnel*. The plan of tunnelling the mountain was first proposed in the report of the State commission of 1825 on the Boston and Hudson-river canal project, Colonel Laommi Baldwin, who made the surveys, recommending a canal tunnel through it. When the railroads were introduced and the cause of the canal was lost, agitation for a railroad tunnel soon began. In 1848 this bore fruit in the organization of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company for the construction of a line from Greenfield up the valley of the Deerfield river through the mountain to the Vermont line. Work, however, was not begun until 1852, and twenty-one years passed before it was completed. For the first ten years the undertaking was in the hands of private parties, and then the State was compelled to finish the job. In 1866 the railroad was completed to the mouth of the tunnel, and was operated by the Fitchburg and Vermont & Massachusetts railroads jointly until 1874. The date when the hole was finally put through was November 27, 1873, but regular trains did not run until 1875. The total cost of the tunnel was $26,000,000, and it is an interesting fact that when tunnelling was first projected in 1825 the cost was estimated at $1,948,557. The year 1874 marks the point at which the Fitchburg Railroad ceases to be of local importance only. The volume of cereal products coming East and of manufactured articles going West was already enormous, and the final opening of the tunnel gave the opportunity of organizing another route by which a share of the business could be attracted to Boston. Towards this

STATION OF OLD COLONY RAILROAD AT NORTH EASTON.

STATION OF FITCHBURG RAILROAD.



VIEW OF HOOSAC TUNNEL, FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

end the Fitchburg leased the Vermont & Massachusetts by which to assure its connection with the Troy & Greenfield and the tunnel at Greenfield. This acquisition raised the amount of its capitalization from $4,500,000 to about $9,000,000. During the following year were incurred the expenditures for improving this new part of the line, and at the same time extensive improvements were made in terminal facilities here in Boston in anticipation of the large business to come through the tunnel. To pay for this the Fitchburg increased its capital stock and issued more than $5,000,000 of bonds. In 1885 it purchased the Boston, Barre, & Gardner, 36 miles long, giving a connection with Worcester and southern New England points. The increase due to this addition, and to the improvements above mentioned, raised the capitalization so that in 1886 the company controlled property representing $16,000,000. The contract for the operation of the Troy & Greenfield by the Fitchburg and the Vermont & Massachusetts jointly expired in 1874, and from that time until 1887 that road was operated by the Fitch-

burg on the toll-gate system. On this system, however, no profit could be gained by the State out of the operation of the tunnel. The cost of the undertaking to the Commonwealth had finally reached the sum of $24,000,000; it had for some time stood at the head of the list of the State's non-paying investments, and financiers were agreed that the best course to pursue was to dispose of the property to a purchaser. The Fitchburg from the start was confessedly a bidder, and at once entered into negotiations. The price which was at first considered fair was the modest sum of $4,500,000, but other interests soon put in an appearance with the effect of advancing the Commonwealth's idea of the value of its property. The modest sum mentioned above was suggested in October, 1886, but at the end of the year the tunnel was considered worth not less than $10,000,000, and that was the price finally agreed upon with the Fitchburg. The terms of the agreement required the consolidation of the two roads under the name of the Fitchburg Railroad Company. Immediately upon the acquisition of the tunnel, and as a necessary outcome of the policy which was first instituted by the lease of the Vermont & Massachusetts, an arrangement was made for the control of the Troy & Boston, the line running from the Vermont line to Troy, N.Y., a distance of 37 miles. Then on June 1, 1887, the Fitchburg assumed possession of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, & Western road, whose main line extended from the Vermont line, 62 miles, to Rotterdam Junction, there connecting with the West Shore road, its total mileage, including the branch to Saratoga, 87 miles. Both of these roads had been for some years non-dividend-paying properties, mainly owing to the fact that they parallel each other for most of their distance. The standard of their track and rolling-stock had been brought to a low ebb, and large sums had to be expended to remedy this deficiency. The fact of the lines running parallel from Vermont State line to Johnsonville was taken advantage of to extend the double-track system to the latter point. On October 1, 1890, the Cheshire Railroad became a part of the Fitchburg, adding $2,625,000 in stock and $800,000 in bonds to its capitalization, and 64 miles to its mileage. Through this line control by a connection with northern and Canadian points, by way of Bellows Falls, was gained. In less than

STATION AT WALTHAM, FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

twenty years the Fitchburg has more than quadrupled itself, and the necessary expenditures incident to such a rapid development have severely strained the earning capacity. The Hoosac Tunnel route, however, may still be considered in its infancy, for not five years have passed since the Fitchburg gained the key to the situation, — the tunnel. The total mileage of the Fitchburg is now 430 miles.

As a measure toward the more advantageous handling of through freight, and especially of the export traffic to Liverpool and other European ports, the *Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator* Company was organized in 1879 under the auspices of the Fitchburg road. A grain elevator with a capacity of 600,000 bushels was built in the Charlestown district, together with four piers suitable for large steamships. To-day three lines of steamships run regularly from the docks of the company, — the Leyland, the Furness, and the Allan lines, — for the ports of Liverpool, London, and Glasgow respectively.

The history of the *New York & New England* Railroad is a peculiar one. The railroad now owned by that corporation is the result of a consolidation of a large number of roads which were organized at different times, and at different places, and for different purposes. Very soon after the first railway in the country was constructed public meetings were held in Middletown, Conn., and subscriptions made as early as 1833, for the purpose of making surveys looking to the construction of a through line between Boston and New York, to run *via* Middletown. The same year a company was chartered in Connecticut to construct a road from Hartford to the quarries in the Bolton Mountains; and a charter was granted in Massachusetts for a road from Worcester towards New London. The road which was organized in Connecticut as the result of the meeting in Middletown was consequently consolidated with a company chartered in Massachusetts and another company chartered in Rhode Island, and the road from Boston to New York, as originally contemplated, was finally completed in 1872, and now forms the shortest route between these cities, and is the route over which the popular "New England Limited," or so-called "Ghost Train," runs. The road from Hartford to the Bolton Mountains was not immediately constructed, but the charter was revived in 1849, and the road built from Providence to Waterbury, Conn., a portion of which now forms a part of the main line of the New York & New England from Boston to the Hudson river. The road from Worcester towards New London was constructed about the year 1838 from Worcester to Norwich, and is leased to the New York & New England; and it now forms, with the boats of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, controlled by it, the through rail and boat line called the "Norwich Line" from Boston to New York. The Massachusetts portions of the road were originally chartered as local roads, about the year 1849: the Walpole road, extending from Dedham to Walpole; the Norfolk County, from Dedham to Blackstone; the Charles River Branch and Charles River, from Brookline to Woonsocket. Under a peculiar charter granted by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1863 the company known as the Boston, Hartford, & Erie was organized with the right to purchase any road which might form a part of the through line from Boston to the West. This company purchased several small roads, and by consolidating and uniting them sought to complete a road from Boston to a connection with the Erie road at the Hudson river. A mortgage was made covering all the consolidated roads for $20,000,000, known as the "Berdell mortgage." The State of Massachusetts was induced to take between three and four million dollars of these bonds. A portion of them were sold to the Erie road, and the balance was mostly taken by capitalists here in Boston and vicinity. Failing to complete the road with the proceeds of these bonds, application was again made to the Massachusetts Legislature for state aid. This was denied, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver. The trustees under the Berdell mortgage, Messrs. William F. Hurt and Charles P. Clark, took possession, foreclosed the mortgage April 17, 1873, and the New York & New England Railroad Company was organized from the bondholders, each bondholder receiving ten shares of New York & New England stock for each Berdell bond held by him. The New York & New England Company then completed the road from Putnam to Willimantic and from Waterbury to the river, and paid off all the underlying mortgages, obtaining the necessary money for this purpose by making a new first mortgage on its property for $10,000,000 and a second mortgage for $5,000,000. In 1883 the company became financially embarrassed, and its property was placed in the hands of a receiver on the 1st of January, 1884. The debts were paid by the issuing of preferred stock, and the property was again restored to the company on the 1st of January, 1885. Since that time its business has continued to increase from year to year, and its gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1891, were between six and seven millions of dollars. The company now owns and controls over 600 miles of road which form direct connection between the cities of Boston, Providence,

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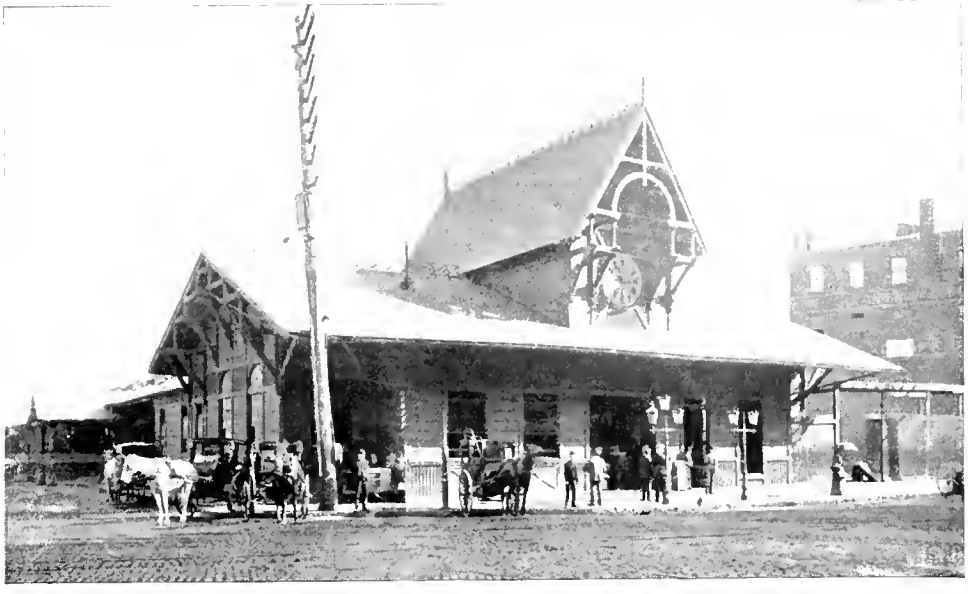


3.

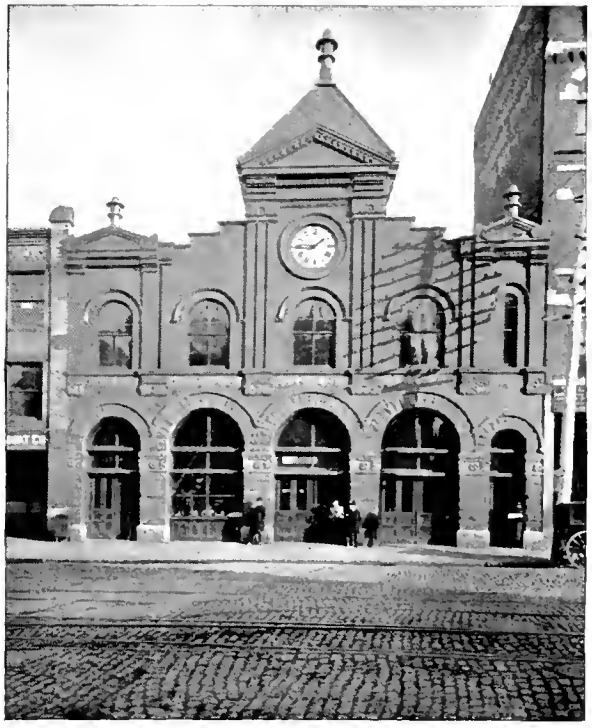
4.

STATION OF THE NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD, WITH INTERIOR VIEWS OF "WHITE TRAIN."

1. THE ROYAL SMOKER. 2. DINING CAR. 3. PARLOR CAR. 4. INTERIOR VIEW OF PULLMAN SLEEPER, LONG ISLAND TRAIN.

Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford, New York, and the South and West, and it is one of the largest roads in New England. It also possesses admirable terminal facilities at tide-water. The present president (1892) is Charles Parsons.

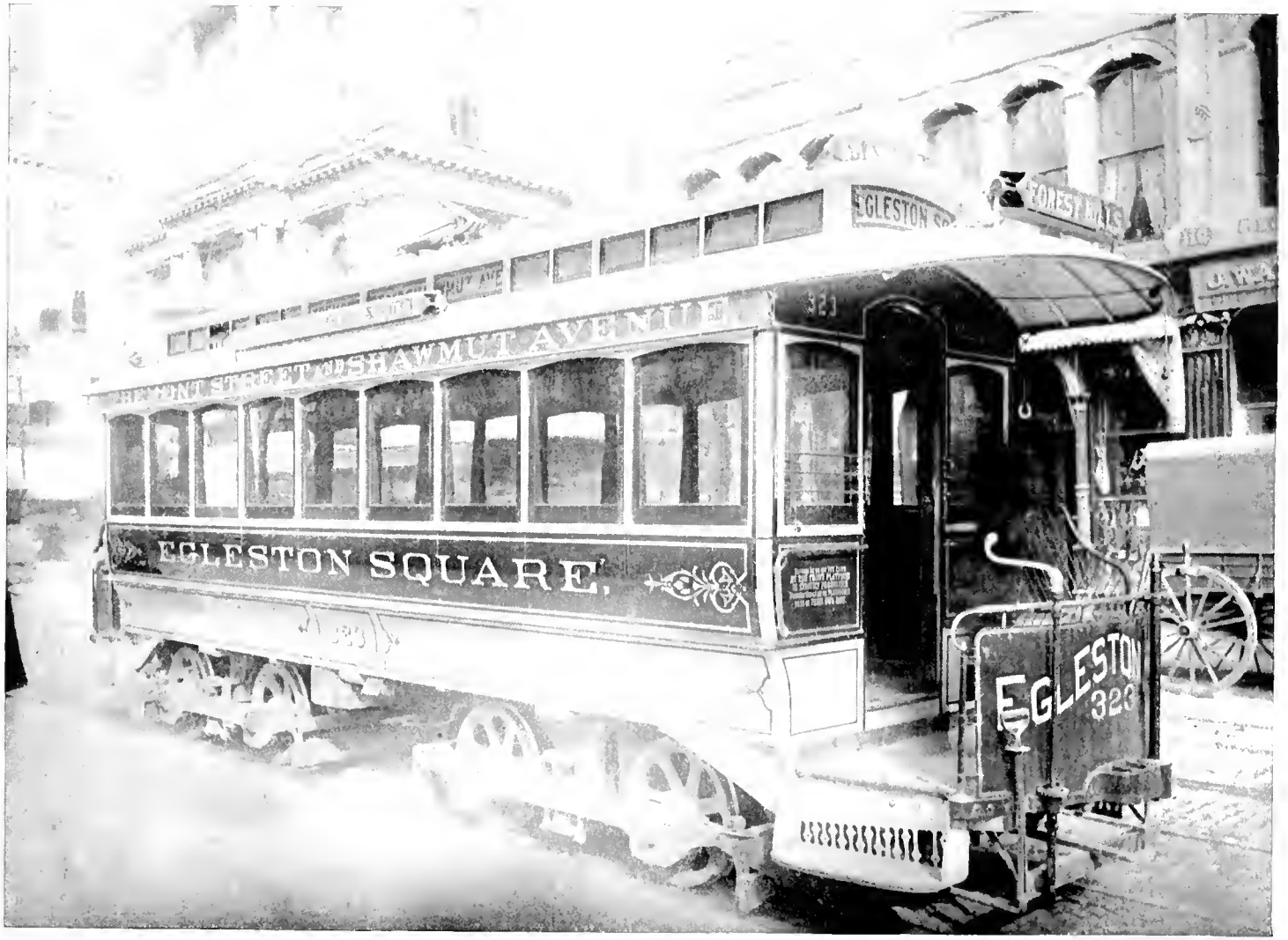
Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad. Eighteen or twenty years ago attention was called to large tracts of unoccupied land in East Boston and Revere, and in the immediate vicinity of Revere beach, and the plan was conceived of opening up



STATION OF BOSTON, REVERE BEACH, & LYNN RAILROAD.

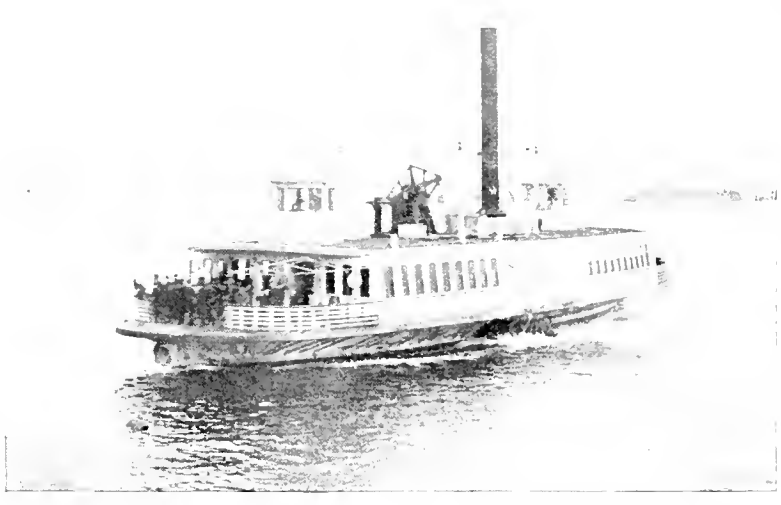
these lands by building a narrow-gauge railroad, which at that time, as the result of the successful Festiniog Railroad in Wales and the use of the Fairlee bogie engines, was coming into vogue in this country. By a happy thought the new line was projected along the crest of Revere beach and across the Saugus river to the foot of Market street, Lynn, thus in connection with the ferry across Boston harbor, making a short and attractive route between the two cities. The road was rapidly, in fact, hastily, built and put in operation. It was but a single-track road using a light thirty-five-pound iron rail, and the bridges were of the most temporary form of construction. The road was opened in July, 1875, and immediately made Revere beach accessible to thousands of pleasure seekers who before could reach it only by a long circuitous drive. The road earned during the summer months a handsome surplus over expenses. The next, or centennial year, the phenomenal business was repeated, but unsettled land damages, together with the purchase of additional equipment, taxed the resources of the road, so that at the close of the year its stock was below par. January 1, 1877, a new management took charge, the president being the late Edwin Walden, of Lynn. The indebtedness was funded, the land-damage claims were settled, and a systematic improvement of the road-bed, structures, and equipment undertaken. The attractions of the beach were advertised, and outdoor entertainments on the grounds of the Ocean House were instituted, the success of which led to the establishment of the Point of Pines enterprise. The buildings of the latter were opened in 1881, and a great increase in the summer business of the road followed. The regular running of trains the year round, together with the addition of evening trains, soon began to develop the lands of the land companies, resulting in the rapid growth of the present villages of Crescent beach, Beachmont, and Winthrop, the latter being reached by a separate road afterwards consolidated with the main line. In 1882 the superintendent, Mr. Whorf, resigned to take charge of the Tampico Division of the Mexican Central, and his assistant, Charles A. Hammond, of Lynn, was elected to his place. Under Mr. Hammond's charge the road had been double-tracked and steel-railed, its equipment nearly doubled, new stations built, a circuit line in Winthrop constructed, and other improvements completed, notably the terminal station and ferry-slip in Boston. For the past three years fifteen-minute trains have been run the greater part of the day during the summer season, while the increased business from Winthrop has been provided for by "through" trains. On March 12, 1889, occurred the death of President Walden, under whose management the road had attained solid prosperity and the value of the stock had quadrupled. The present president is Melville O. Adams.

The *Street Railway* system was introduced in Boston in 1856, the first line, established by the Metropolitan Company (chartered in 1853), from Boylston street to Guild row, Roxbury. This was opened in September, and before winter had fairly set in the line at the Boston end was extended to Scollay square. Thereafter the development of the system was rapid. In December the same year

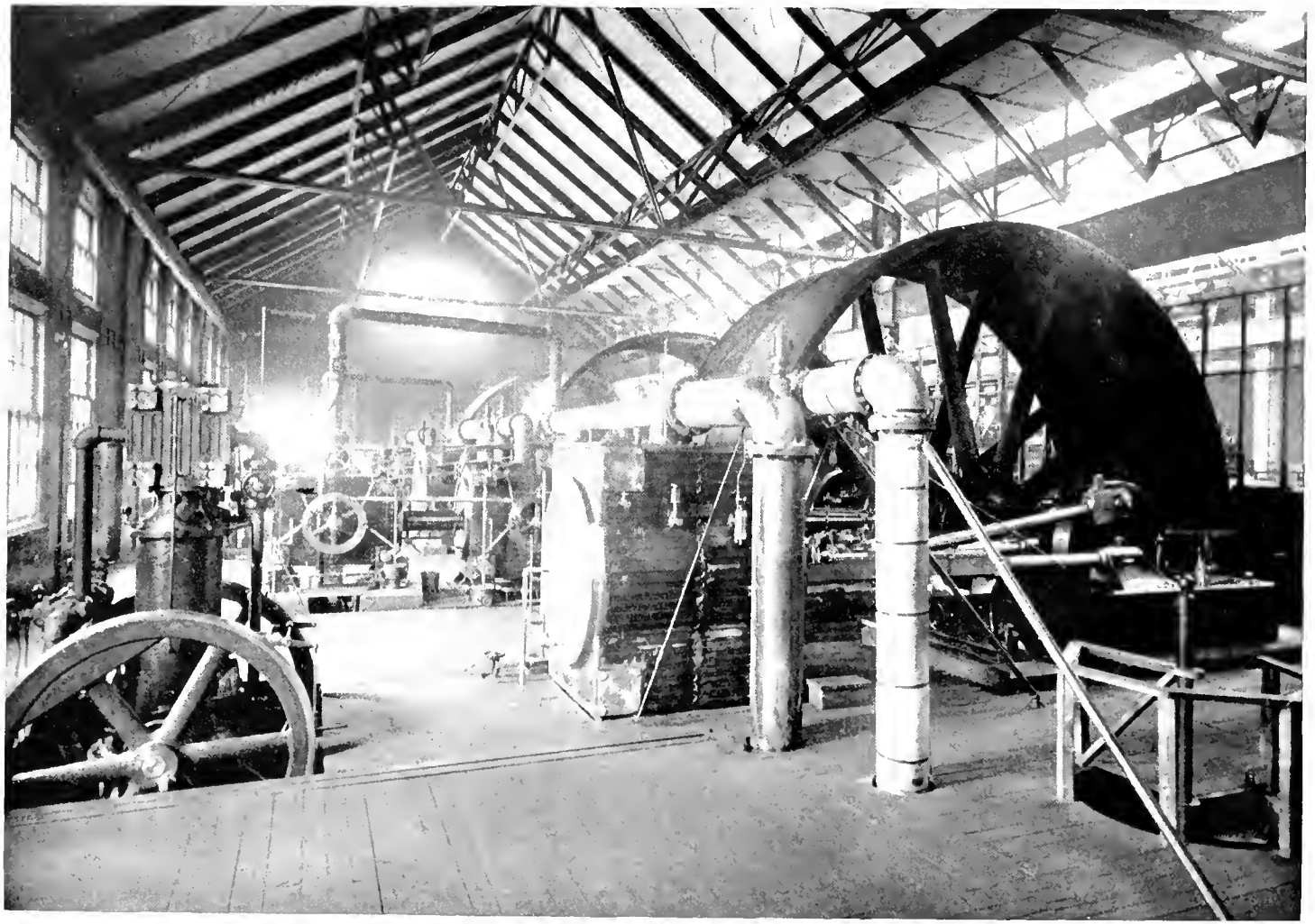


VIEW OF ELECTRIC CAR ON TREMONT STREET. WEST END STREET RAILWAY.

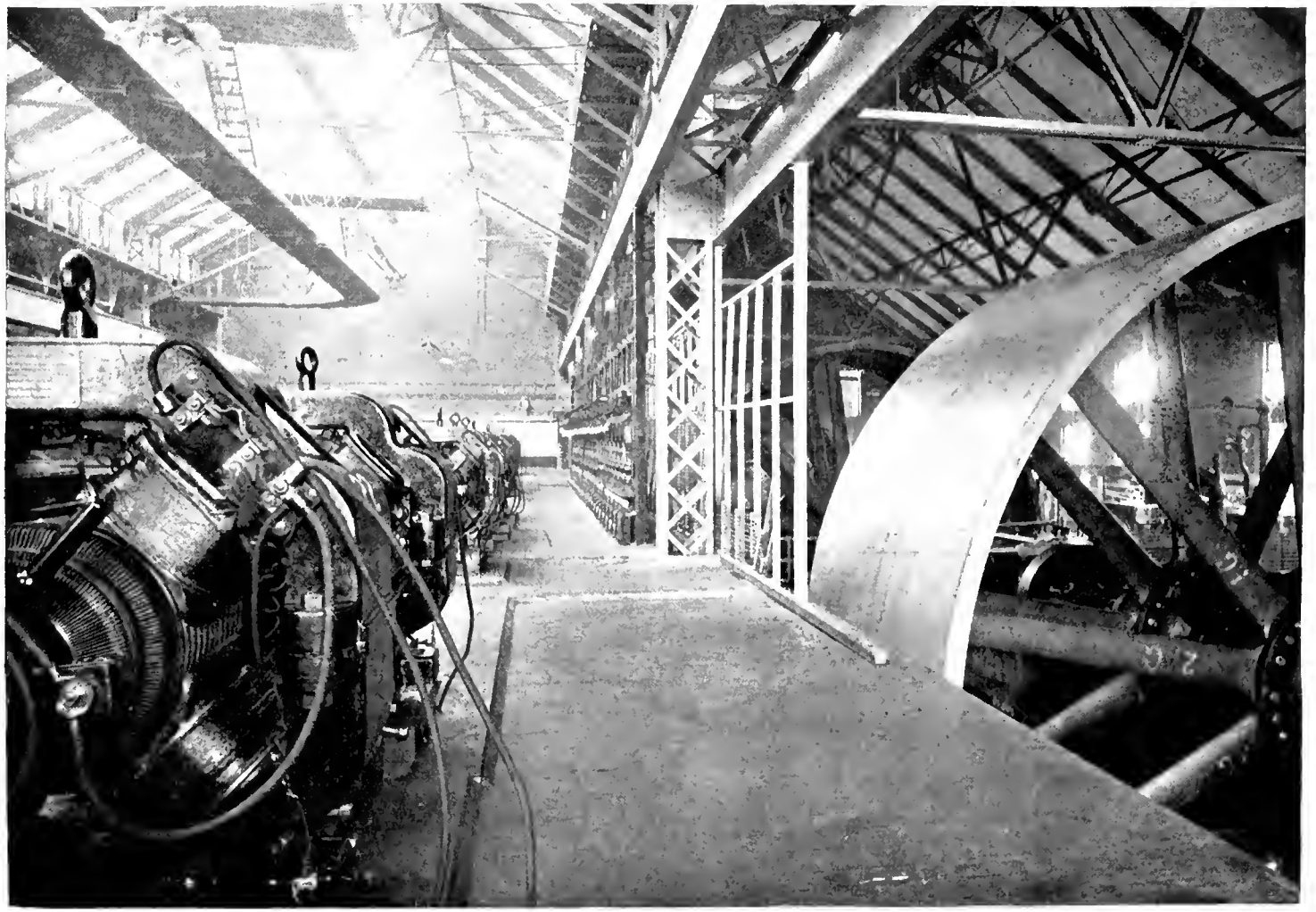
the South Boston line was opened, and earlier in the season the Cambridge; the next year the Middlesex to Charlestown; and in 1859 a line to Brookline. Very soon all these lines were extended in various directions, and spurs thrown out, and the principal business thoroughfares of the city were occupied by the rails. In 1872 the Highland line, in competition with the Metropolitan, was established, and in 1882 the Charles-river, in competition with the Cambridge lines. Then in 1887 began the revolution in the street-railway system, brought about by the West End Company. It was a very modest beginning. The original capital was but $80,000, and the line was primarily intended to run to Brookline, for the purpose of developing the territory in that town controlled by the West End Land Company. Consolidation of the existing companies with the West End, however, speedily followed. First the Metropolitan was secured; then the Highland acquired the Middlesex; next the Cambridge and the Charles-river were united; and finally the West End, with $6,000,000 of preferred stock, $1,500,000 common stock, and $1,500,000 in outstanding bonds, was in possession of them all. At the time of the consolidation, effected the 12th of November, 1887, the new company owned 1,480 cars and nearly 8,000 horses. A year later there were 500 more cars and a thousand more horses. On the 1st of January, 1889, the first experimental electric line was started. This ran from Park square to Chestnut hill and Allston. From the square to West Chester park the underground conduit was tried, and beyond West Chester park the overhead trolley wires were used. About a month later some electric cars of Thomson-Houston make were started between Bowdoin square and Harvard square, Cambridge. They were operated by the Thomson-Houston company for six months, and the test proving satisfactory to the West End Company it gave an order for 600 motors. This was the first decisive step in the adoption of the system which was subsequently extended over the city. The conduit line proving unsatisfactory had before that been abandoned. By autumn the work of introducing the new system had begun in earnest. The power was originally furnished from a power-house in Allston and from the Cambridge Electric Light Company, but soon the West End Company purchased the old Hinckley Locomotive Works, with grounds extending from Harrison avenue to Albany street, and here began the construction of its own great power-house equipped with MacIntosh & Seymour engines and Thomson-Houston generators. Meanwhile the rolling-stock of the company was rapidly increased and its number of routes increased. In 1891 it had 469 electric cars on its lines and 1,692 horse-cars; of the electric cars, 255 with a seating capacity one-third greater than the old short cars. With the opening of 1892, 172 more long cars were ready for the electric service. Three types of electric cars are employed: the eight-wheel cars, designed by Louis Ptingst, the master mechanic of the road; the six-wheel Robinson radial cars; and the Pullman double-deckers. One having a fondness for figures has made this picturesque calculation: that the cars of the consolidated lines go twice around the globe every day; they carry twice the number of people in the United States every year; the cars in a train would extend twenty miles; the car-houses cover more ground than is included in the Public Garden. In 1890 the West End Company obtained a charter for elevated railways, but operations under it were suspended pending the report and recommendations of the Rapid Transit Commission created by the Legislature of 1891, its members appointed



STEAMER "SWAMPSCOTT," OF THE BOSTON, REVERE BEACH, & LYNN RAILROAD.



INTERIOR VIEW OF POWER-HOUSE OF WEST END STREET RAILWAY.



INTERIOR VIEW OF POWER-HOUSE OF WEST END STREET RAILWAY.

by the governor of the State and the mayor of the city. This commission made an exhaustive inquiry into the whole question examining systems in European as well as in American cities, and made preliminary reports in February, 1892, upon the advantage of a combination of the elevated and tunnel systems.

V.

SOME NOTEWORTHY BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MODERN AND HISTORIC, AND INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BUSINESS QUARTERS.

AN unusual number of buildings within the business quarters of the Boston of To-day are notable, many for their architectural design and decoration, and others for their historic associations. Here are nearly all of the public buildings, national, State, and city; the great exchanges; several of the older literary institutions; theatres; hotels; newspaper buildings; Faneuil Hall, the Old State-House, the Old South Meeting-house, King's Chapel, and other cherished landmarks.

Of the older public buildings the Custom-House, at the foot of State street, built entirely — walls, columns, roof, and dome — of granite, in the pure Doric style, is to-day the most interesting. Designed to "stand for generations" it was constructed with great deliberation, twelve years being consumed in the work. To making a secure foundation three of the dozen years were devoted. It is in the form of the Greek cross; and the features of its exterior are the massive fluted columns surrounding it, 32 in all, each shaft being in one piece, five feet four inches in diameter, and weighing about 42 tons. The porticos, on high flights of steps, have each six columns. The granite dome at the intersection of the cross terminates with a skylight 25 feet in diameter, and granite tile covers the roof. Drake informs us that the building contains "about the same number of cubic feet of stone as Bunker-Hill Monument." The feature of the interior is the cross-shaped rotunda, finished in the Grecian Corinthian order. Ammi B. Young was the architect of the building. Its construction was authorized by the Twenty-third Congress, in 1835, when Jackson was President, and it was completed during Polk's administration — opened August 1, 1847. Now some distance from the water front, when it was built the bowsprits of vessels lying at Long wharf and stretching across the street, almost touched its eastern front.

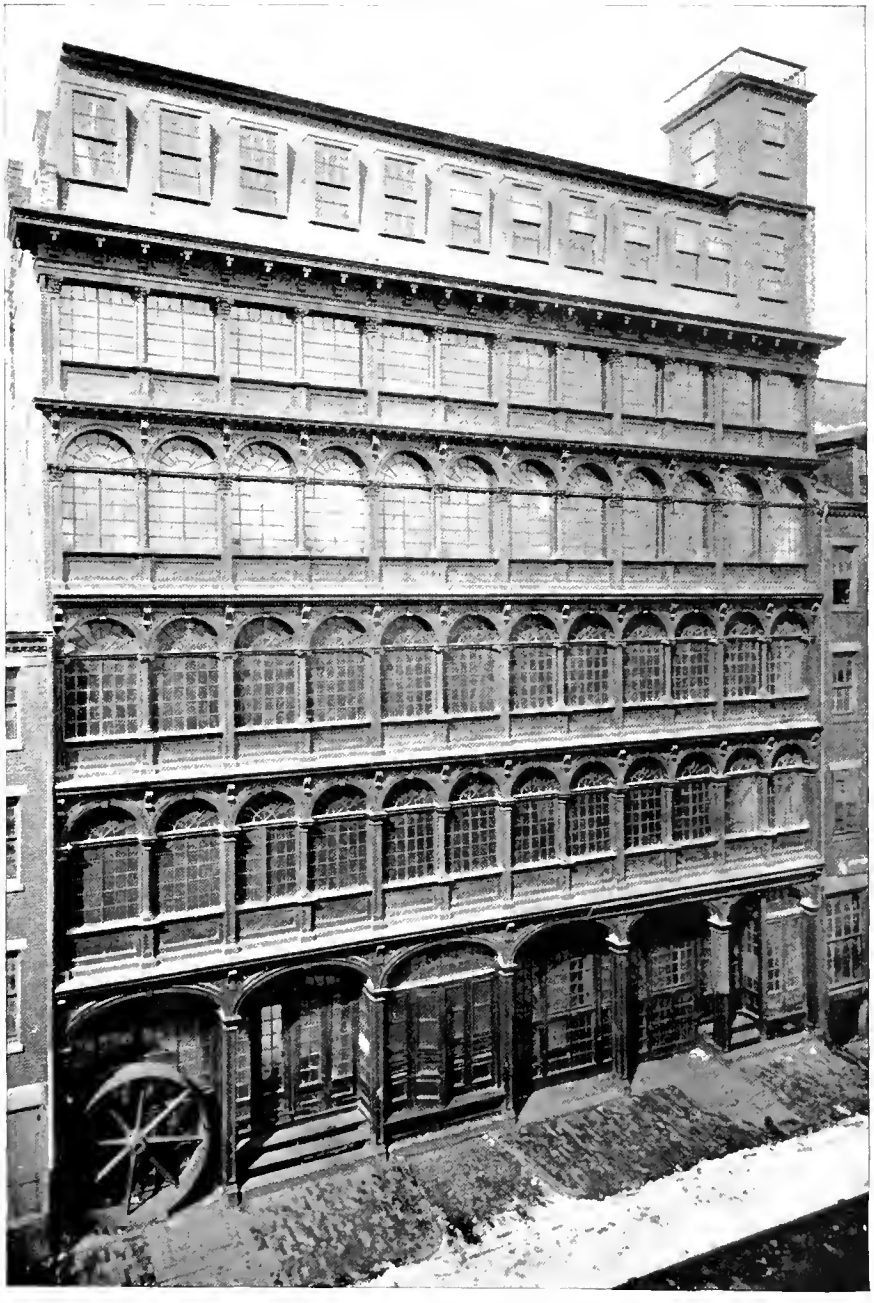
The new Chamber of Commerce building (completed in 1892), at the junction of India street and Central wharf, is of peculiar design. Like its neighbor, the Custom-House, it is constructed of granite, but there the likeness ends. In order to conform to the limitations of its site the building is irregular in plan. The corner at the junction of India street and Central wharf is rounded into a large circle of 40 feet radius, and is carried up as a large tower capped by a lofty conical roof surrounded by high dormer-windows. The other corner, on India street, is similarly rounded into a smaller tower. The building is seven stories high; the height of the cornice above the sidewalk is 95 feet, and from the sidewalk to the top of the conical roof is 170 feet. On the first floor each of the three principal rooms is accessible from the street and from the corridors. The circular room, 80 feet in diameter, with its domed ceiling, the apex of which is 38 feet above the floor, is the board room proper. Over the entrance is the gallery for visitors. Opening from the board room is the large reading-room, 1,500 square feet in area; one side of the room almost entirely of glass. Connected with this by sliding doors are the two parlors and other rooms. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors are used for offices. The building is fire-proof, the only woodwork being the doors and the wooden finish of the floors. It is well provided with stairways and elevators and is lighted by electricity. Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge were the architects. It was dedicated in a cheerful fashion, with a reception, banquet, and speeches, on the 20th and 21st of January, 1892. Formed by the union of the Commercial and the Produce Exchanges in September, 1885, the Chamber of Commerce is one of the youngest of the business institutions of the city. It comes of good Boston stock, a lineal descendant of the first Chamber of Commerce, born about 1803. That was succeeded by the first Corn Exchange, founded in 1839; that in turn by the second Corn Exchange, founded in 1855; and that by the Commercial Exchange, founded in 1870, now absorbed in the new organization. Its main objects are to promote just and equitable principles of trade; establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usage; correct abuses that may exist; acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information; adjust controversies and misunderstandings among its members; and generally to advance the interest of trade and commerce in the city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Quincy Market-house (or Faneuil Hall, its official title), another near neighbor of the Custom House, but in the opposite direction, is of the same style of architecture and similar in design. Built also of Quincy granite, its strong points are its portico at either end, of four granite columns, each shaft in one piece, and its well-proportioned dome. It covers 27,000 feet of land, is 535 feet long, and two stories high. It was built in 1825–6, at a cost, exclusive of the land, of $150,000. As the central features of the great improvements planned and successfully carried through by the energetic and far-sighted first Mayor Quincy,[1] in the face of stout opposition from conservative Bostonians who regarded the "Quincy schemes" as visionary, it stands a substantial monument of his administration. Alexander Parris was the architect of the

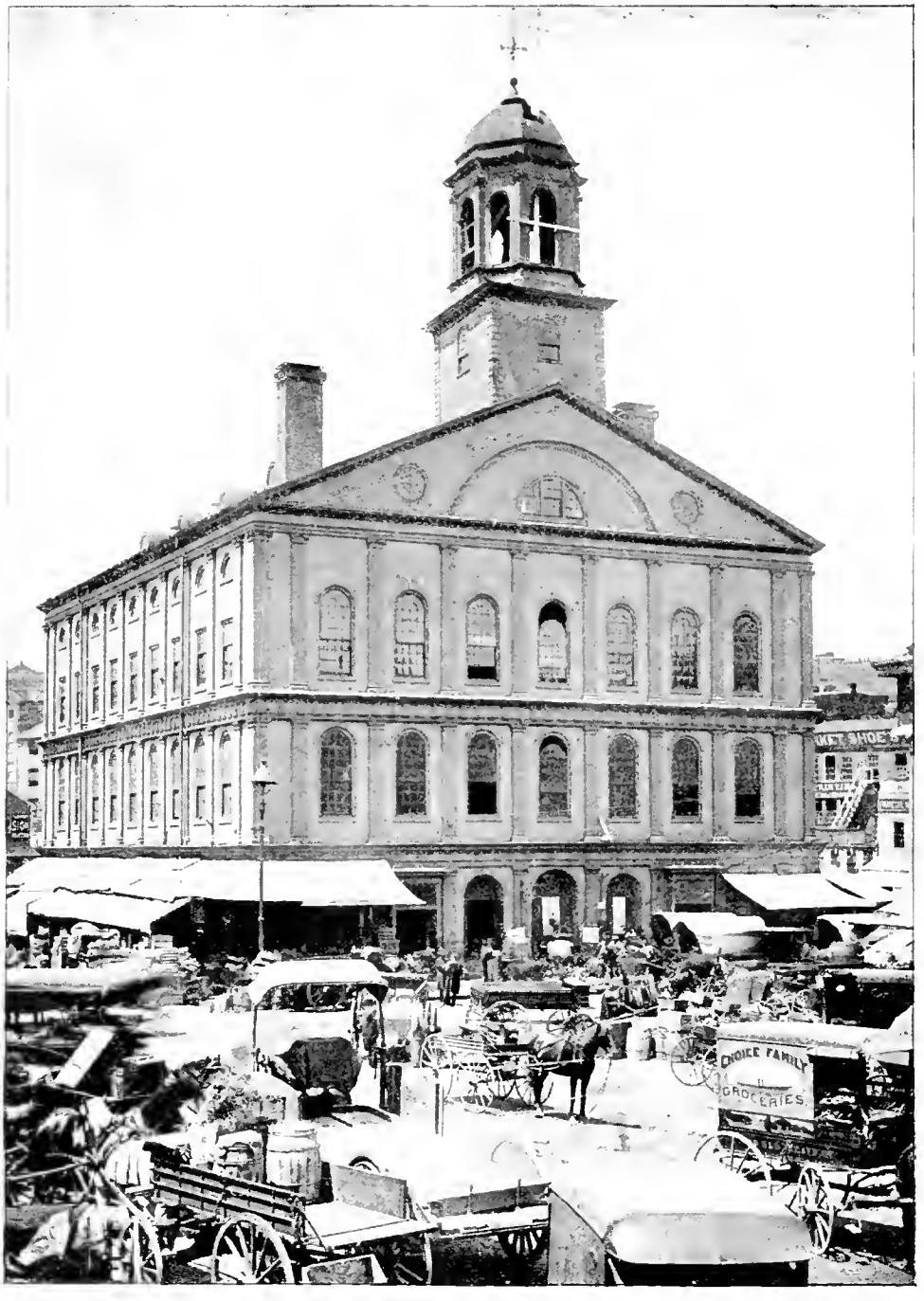
[1] See introductory chapter, page 2.

building. A few years before, in conjunction with Solomon Willard, he had designed the St. Paul's Church on Tremont street.



IRON BUILDING — G. T. McLAUTHLIN & CO.

Famous Faneuil Hall, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," opposite the Quincy Market-house, and facing the square, is still the people's forum. The present building dates from 1763. It is not forgotten that the first one, built on town land in 1742 at the expense of Peter Faneuil, then one of the wealthiest merchants of the town, was intended primarily for a market-house; and that its establishment was the outcome of a spirited local war over the town market-houses. A few years before Faneuil made his proposition to build the market-house and



FANEUIL HALL.

to give it to the town on condition that the people should legally authorize it and maintain it under proper regulations, the Dock-square Market-house which had stood on its site had been demolished by a mob "disguised as clergymen." The question over which the people quarrelled was whether they should be served at fixed localities or at their homes, as before the establishment of the town markets; and such was the divisions of public opinion that Faneuil's offer was accepted by a majority of only seven out of the whole number voting. The first house was a small affair, two stories high, the hall in the second story, 100 feet by 40; and it was designed by John Simibert, the

painter. Faneuil died on the 3d of March, 1743, and it so happened that the first public gathering in the new hall was on the occasion of the delivery of a eulogy of him, pronounced by Master Lovell, of the Latin School. On the 13th of January, 1761, this first building was burned, the walls only remaining, and the town immediately voted to rebuild. Funds for the purpose were in part raised by a lottery, — lotteries then being authorized by law, — as money for paving streets had been raised a few years before. The new Faneuil Hall was completed in March, 1763, and on the 14th was formally dedicated to "the cause of liberty," James Otis delivering the dedicatory address. It was in this hall that the great town-meetings were held in the exciting times preceding the Revolution, and from its platform the patriot orators of the day stirred and nerved the people with their fiery eloquence. On the reception of the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act it was gayly illuminated, by vote of the town. During the Siege it was transformed into a playhouse[1] for the entertainment of the "Britishers" and the loyalists shut up in the town. It was not until 1805 that the building was enlarged to its present proportions. Then it was extended in width eighty feet and increased in height; the third story was added, the galleries put in, and the interior remodelled; all according to plans drawn by the architect, Bulfinch. The grasshopper vane on the tip of the cupola, an imitation of the pinnacle on the Royal Exchange, in London, was cut out by Deacon Shem Drown, and adorned the first building. Most of the paintings which now hang on the walls of the public hall are copies, the originals being in the Museum of Fine Arts. The great painting by Healy, which hangs back of the platform, occupying almost the entire area of the rear wall, represents Webster addressing the Senate on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne, of South Carolina. The room is the old Senate Chamber now occupied by the United States Supreme Court, and the figures in the painting are most of them portraits of senators and distinguished citizens of that day. The upper hall of the building, used as the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, contains a number of objects of historic interest collected by this ancient organization, — the oldest military company in the country. The market yet flourishes, occupying the street floor and the basement.

The Post-office and Sub-Treasury, the great

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

[1] See chapter on Theatres.

granite pile, a composition of pilasters and columns and round-arched ornamented windows, facing Post-office square, covers an area of nearly 45,000 feet of land. The façades rise 100 or more feet above the sidewalks, and the central portion of each reaches a height of 126 feet. The sculptured figures high up on the Post-office square front adorn the building. They are seventeen feet high, of Vermont marble, and the work of Daniel C. French, of Concord. The group on the left represents Labor supporting Domestic Life and sustaining the Fine Arts, and that on the right Science controlling the forces of Electricity and Steam. In the first Labor is portrayed by a stalwart figure leaning against an anvil, its horn supporting his right arm, with the mother and child at his side, and at his left the Fine Arts, a graceful female figure, supporting a vase on her knee, sculptured masks and capitals lying at her feet. In the other group Science, a woman, is seated, directing with her right hand Electricity, a youth with winged feet, resting with her left hand on the shoulder of Steam, who is chained to a locomotive wheel. Her foot rests upon a closed volume, — her undiscovered secrets, — and her left arm supports a horseshoe magnet with a thunderbolt as an armature. The Post-office Department occupies the basement, ground floor, and a portion of the second story of the building; on the second floor are the Sub-Treasury with its ornate "Marble Cash Room," the Naval Pay Office, and the Internal Revenue offices; the third floor is entirely occupied by the United States courts and connecting offices; the fourth contains the offices of the Light-house Board, Light-house Inspector, special agents of the Treasury, jury, and model rooms; and the fifth is devoted to the Signal Service Department. The total cost of the structure, land and all appurtenances, was $5,894,295. It was projected in 1867, but building did not begin until 1869; and it was not until August, 1885, that the work was done. Previous to its establishment here the Post-office had been a wanderer about the town. During a large part of the time before the Revolution it was in buildings on Washington street, then called Cornhill, between Water street and the present Cornhill. During the Siege it was established in Cambridge. After the Evacuation it returned to the east side of Washington street, near State. Afterwards it was removed to State street, on the site of the first meeting-house of the colonists, about where Brazer's building now is; then for a while it was in the old State House; then in the old Merchants' Exchange building (the site of which is now covered by the great State-street Exchange), where the fire of 1872 overtook it; then for a brief period in Faneuil Hall; and then for a longer time in the Old South Meeting-house, from which it moved into its present permanent quarters.

Surrounding the Post-office and in its immediate neighborhood are a number of handsome modern buildings. The group on the south side of the square, along the line of Milk street, composed of the towering granite structure of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the white marble building of the Mutual Insurance Company of New York, with its graceful tower, and the granite building of the New England Mutual Life, are especially interesting. A short distance down Milk street, at the corner of Oliver, the great stone building of the American Telephone Company, completed in 1891, and the Mason building occupying the middle of Liberty square, are well designed and adorn the neighborhood.

Ambitious buildings erected on State street in recent years have greatly changed the appearance of this historic old thoroughfare. It is no longer picturesquely old-fashioned. With the colossal State-street Exchange, the massive Fiske building, the Farlow building, and other new structures of more or less elaborate design, the old street has become in large part modernized, and before very long will be entirely transformed. The Exchange, extending from Congress to Kilby streets, while not so attractive architecturally as some of its neighbors, fulfils the requirements of modern business in a way which cannot be excelled by any similar structure in the country. In its eleven hundred and odd rooms are gathered representatives of nearly all the business professions. Lawyers and brokers flourish in richest profusion. But its distinguished characteristic lies in the fact that it contains the commodious quarters of the Stock Exchange. The great chamber, immediately opposite the main entrance on the first floor, is 115 feet long by 50 wide, and 35 feet high. The interior decorations are in white and light yellow, and the Corinthian pillars around the side lend dignity to the room. The frescoing is rich. Over the door is the large visitors' gallery. In the middle of the chamber on the right is the "pulpit," where the chairman sits during the sessions. Near by is the telegraph room; on the same side, at the farther end of the chamber, is the Boston Stock Board, and opposite that the New York board, with a nest of telephone boxes beneath it. Opposite the "pulpit" is the entrance to the bond-room, with its massive black Tennessee marble fireplace. The Exchange building, built of stone, is in the Italian Renaissance.

JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING.

Begun in June, 1889, it was completed on April 20, 1891, when the quarters of the Stock Exchange were occupied. Its cost above the ground was $1,800,000, and including the land, $3,376,500. Peabody & Stearns were the architects of the building.

At the head of State street still stands the quaint old State House, — the Town House before the Revolution, — restored through the well-directed efforts of good citizens to something quite like its appearance during the most exciting periods of its history. In 1882, at the time when it was rescued from the vandals, who in this case were the city authorities, it was in a deplorable condition. For years it had been a homely place of law and general business offices. The interior and exterior had been built over and built upon, and changed and cut up, in a most ruthless manner, that the city, to whom it belonged, might receive the fullest income in rentals from it. An ugly mansard roof had been built out from the fine old timbers, some of which were hacked almost apart to accomplish this work. The neglected, dingy face of the building was plastered with business signs. The work of restoration was done as thoroughly as possible, and with the utmost care as to details. Above the second story the exterior of the building is a quite faithful copy of the old. The windows of the upper story are modelled upon the small-paned windows of colonial days. The balcony of this story was restored upon the model of the still existing attic balcony, and is reached through the original window of twisted crown glass. In place of the mansard roof was rebuilt the old pitch-roof resting upon the original timbers. On the eastern gables copies of the lion and unicorn were placed: and subsequently, to appease over-sensitive citizens who foolishly objected to this part of the restoration, a bright gilt eagle was set up on the western front with the State and city arms. The building is painted a yellowish olive, with darker trimmings, following the colors in the oldest oil painting of the structure in existence, bearing the date of 1800. The interior, again above the first story, shows the arrangement and architecture of the old time. The two main halls here have the same floor and ceilings, and on three sides the same walls that they had in 1748. The finish here consists of dado, frieze, and ornamental mantels and doorcases. In the eastern room, looking down State street, an apartment not more than thirty-two feet square, the royal governor and council used to sit in the days before the Revolution; and in the western room, on the Washington-street end, sat the General Court. The whole of the second floor, the attics and cupola, are leased by the city to the Bostonian Society, the organization which secured the restoration, incorporated in 1881 "to promote the study of the history of the city of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities." It maintains in the rooms a free public exhibition of a most interesting collection of antiquities.

No building now standing in the city has a more interesting history than this Old State House. Built in 1748 upon the site of the former Town House which had been burned, the walls of the latter utilized in the new structure, it became the quarters of the courts and the legislature of the colony, of the royal governors and the provincial council; after the Revolution, the meeting-place of the General Court of the Commonwealth; after the town became a city, the City Hall; and for a while the post-office. In front of its doors, during the Stamp Act excitement, the people burned the stamped clearances. Within the building, in 1768, the British troops were quartered, taking possession of all parts of it except the council chamber, "to the great annoyance of the courts while they sat, and of the merchants and gentlemen of the town who had always used its lower floor as their exchange." Near its eastern porch occurred the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. Within the council chamber Sam Adams, as chairman of the committee of the great town meetings held the next day, which voted that the town "should be evacuated by the soldiers at all hazards," demanded of Lieut.-Governor Hutchinson and the council the immediate removal of the troops "with such dignity and firmness" that the request was promptly complied with.[1] Here General Gage held a council of war with Generals Howe and Clinton just before the affair at Bunker Hill. As the royal proclamations had been read from the balcony at the east end, so the Declaration of Independence was read when "undissembled festivity cheered and lightened every face." And that night in the square before the house "every King's Arms in Boston and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether Lion and Crown, Pestle and Mortar and Crown, Heart and Crown, &c., together with every sign that belonged to a Tory, was taken

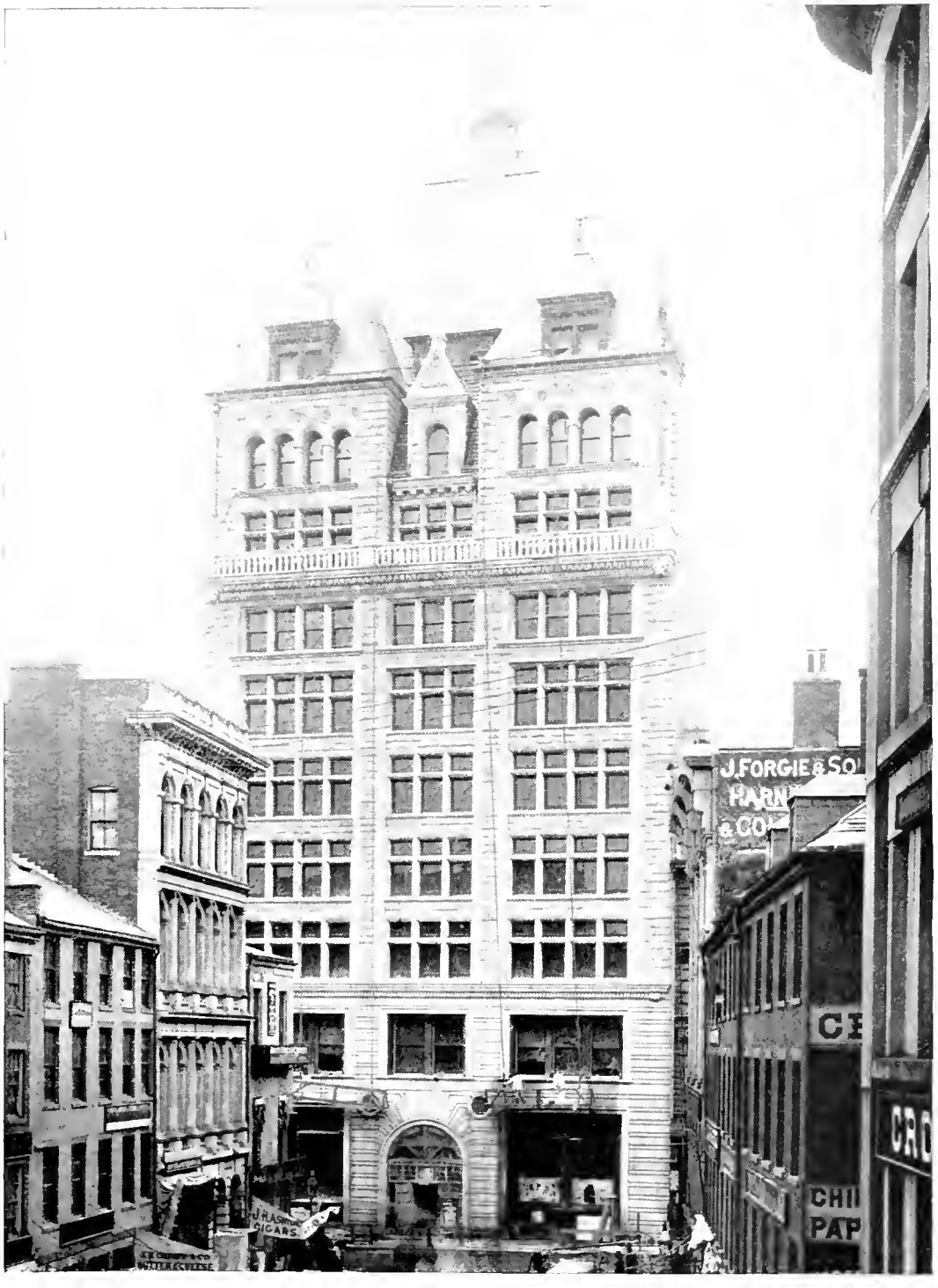
[1] It is this act which Miss Anne Whitney has depicted in her statue of Adams, appropriately set on a high granite pedestal in old Dock (now Adams) square, within sight of Faneuil Hall. The patriot is portrayed in the attitude of waiting for Governor Hutchinson's answer to his demand for the instant removal of the troops from Boston town. Clad in the picturesque citizen's dress of his period, he stands erect, "with folded arms and a determined look in his finely chiselled face." This statue, of bronze, was erected in 1870 from the fund bequeathed to Boston by Jonathan Phillips in 1860 ($20,000, the income to be expended "to adorn and embellish the streets and public places" in the city), and it is a counterpart of that by the same sculptor in the Capitol at Washington.

BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

STATE-STREET EXCHANGE.

down and made a general conflagration of." In one of its rooms the constitution of the State was planned; here the convention that ratified the new United States Constitution sat before adjourning to the Federal-street meeting-house;[1] and here Washington on the occasion of his last visit to Boston, in 1789, standing on the platform of the colonnade at the west end of the building projecting "boldly into the main street so as to exhibit in a strong light the man of the people," reviewed the great procession in his honor. In later times, when it was the City Hall, it was made the refuge of William Lloyd Garrison from the mob of October, 1835, which had broken up an anti-slavery meeting. Here Mayor Lyman rescued him, and, as night was falling, by a ruse got him out from the northern door and safely conveyed to the old Leverett-street jail for protection.

[1] The convention first met in the old Brattle-square meeting-house, which stood until 1871, when it was sold and torn down to make way for a business block.



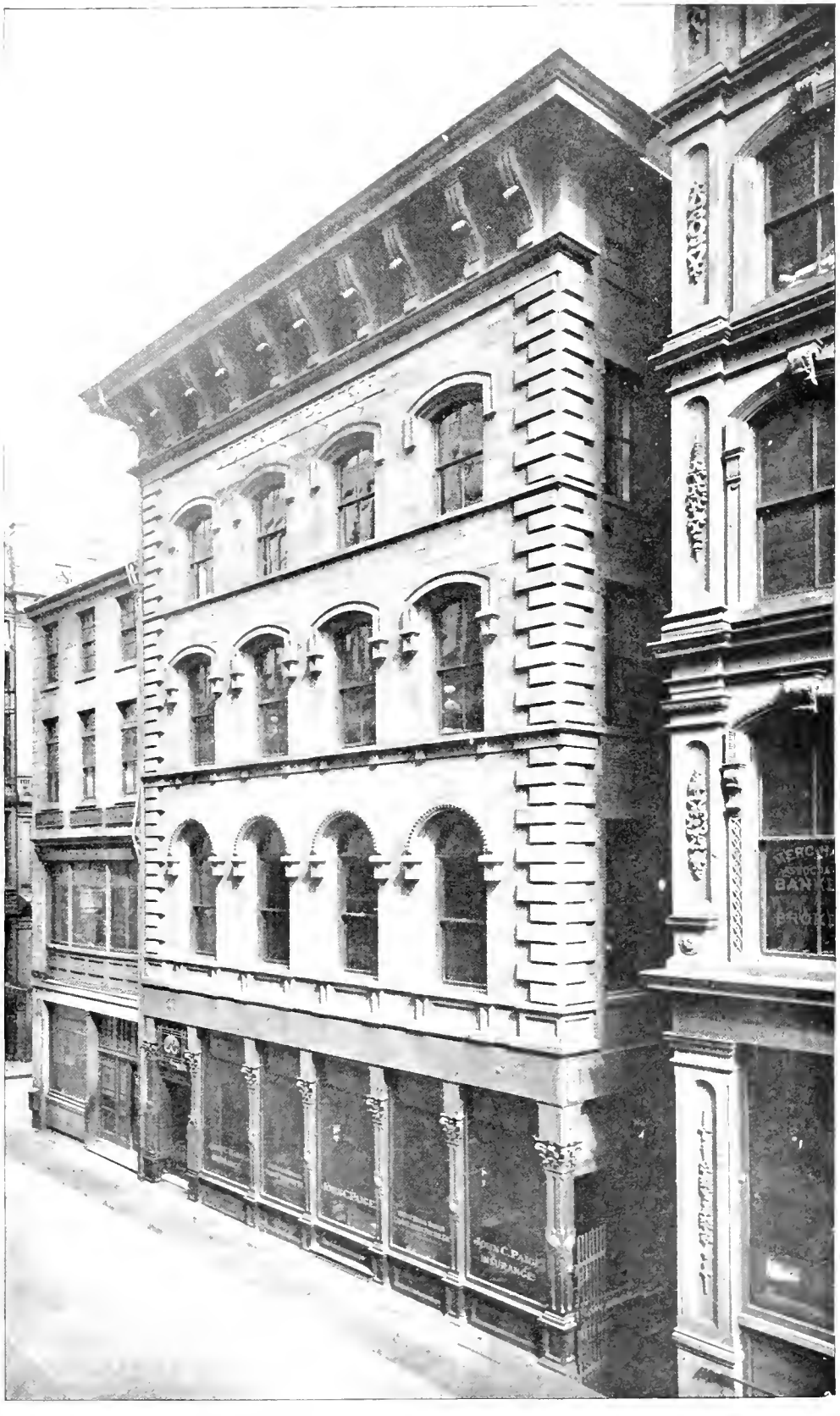
FISKE BUILDING.

Other notable buildings, new business structures in this neighborhood which command attention either by their style or size, are the towering Ames building, on the corner of Washington and Court streets, sixteen stories high and the loftiest in town (Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, architects); the substantial Sears building, on the opposite corner of the same streets, in part rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1890–91 after a fire which burned out a portion of the interior (Cummings & Sears, architects); and the Hemenway building, on the corner of Tremont street and Pemberton square. Of these the new Ames building attracts most attention by reason of its height and ornateness of design. It covers an exceedingly small area when it is considered that its granite walls rise a distance of 190 feet. In less than twenty months from the date of the building permit, the 11th of December, 1889, the work was completed. The cost was between $600,000 and $700,000. Here are established several banking institutions and many professional and business men.

The City Hall, on School street, its highly ornamented front and the west walls of white Concord granite, and those on the City Hall avenue and Court square sides of stone from the old City Hall that stood on the same spot, was designed by G. J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman. Its style is the Italian Renaissance as elaborated by modern French architects. The heavy dome which crowns the structure is itself surrounded by a balcony with lions' heads at its corners and a gilded eagle at the front. Planned on a liberal scale, it was supposed that the building would be fully equal to the needs of the city for many years; but it early proved inadequate, and many departments of the government are now crowded into other quarters in nearby buildings. If the erection of an entirely new City Hall on Beacon street between Somerset and Bowdoin streets (the project proposed by Mayor Matthews in 1892) is not authorized, it is possible that upon the completion of the new Court House an annex to the present building will be constructed from the present Court House, or upon its site, across Court square. The City Hall yard, through which the building is approached, is made attractive by well-kept lawns and masses of flowers or plants displayed in the large urns. Of the bronze statues on either side of the walk, that of Franklin, by Richard S. Greenough, was first set up in 1856 in front of the old City Hall, and moved to its present position in 1865; and that of the first Mayor Quincy, by Thomas Ball, was placed on the 17th of September, 1879. Both have received their fair share of criticism; but the sober judgment of the quieter critics was evidently expressed by those who pronounced the one a most interesting statue, and the other a strong figure ungracefully draped. The Franklin stands eight feet high on its granite pedestal capped with a block of verd-antique. The four bas-reliefs represent interesting periods in the philosopher's career. The cost of the statue was met by popular subscription, and on the occasion of its dedication Robert C. Winthrop was the orator. The Quincy statue was paid for from the income of the Jonathan Phillips fund.[1] The present City Hall was dedicated on the 18th of September, 1865. That which preceded it, the then "Old Court House" remodelled, had been used since 1840, and before that the Old State House was the City Hall. The first city government was organized in Faneuil Hall (the 1st of May, 1822).

Nearly opposite the foot of School street, occupying the corner of Washington and Milk, stands the Old South Meeting-house, another historic landmark, for the preservation of which we are indebted to a few patriotic citizens. Jealously protected, it holds its place in one of the busiest parts of the city. The external appearance has not changed in a hundred and fifty years. Standing in Governor John Winthrop's lot, it is an historic building occupying historic ground. Until its destruction by the British during the Siege, the old homestead of the first governor stood next the church towards Spring lane. The land for the meeting-house was given by Madam Mary Norton, to whom the Winthrop estate ultimately passed in trust, "forever for the erecting of a house for their assembling themselves together publiquely to worship God." In the little cedar meeting-house, the first built on the spot (in 1669), Benjamin Franklin was baptized in 1703, when his father's home was across the way on Milk street, the site of which was for many years marked by the "Post" building at No. 15. And in 1696 Judge Sewall stood up in his pew here while his confession of contrition for his share in the witchcraft delusion was read. The present house was built in 1730 and dedicated in April that year. It was within this building that those great town-meetings for which Faneuil Hall was too small were held, when momentous questions were considered and decisive action taken. It was here that the overflowing meeting the day after the "Boston Massacre" waited while Sam Adams and the others of its committee went back and forth to the Town

[1] See foot-note to paragraph on the Old State House in this chapter.



JOHN C. PAIGE INSURANCE BUILDING.

House until Hutchinson yielded and gave the order for the withdrawal of the troops. Here on the 27th of November, 1773, was held the great meeting which resolved that the "Odious Tea" should not be landed; and on the 16th of December the last of the series, and the greatest of all, which was followed by the destruction of the tea by the "Sons of Liberty" disguised as "Mohawks." This was the meeting of seven thousand determined townsmen who sat until long after candle-light waiting for the return of the messengers sent to Hutchinson, who had stolen off to his country place at Milton; and when they finally appeared with the word that he had refused his pass for the tea ships to proceed to sea, "solemnly arose the voice of Samuel Adams, 'this meeting can do nothing more to save the country.' Then rang from the gallery the signal war-whoop. It was reëchoed from the street below. The meeting adjourned to Griffin's (now Liverpool) wharf, and the work was done." Here Warren delivered the annual oration commemorative of the "Massacre" in March, 1775, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill, when the doorways, aisles, and pulpit steps and platform were occupied by British officers and soldiers; making his entrance into the church through the window back of the pulpit to avoid an affray by forcing his way through the crowded doorway and aisles. During the Siege the meeting-house was transformed into a riding-school for Burgoyne's regiment of the "Queen's Light Dragoons." "Dirt and gravel was spread on the floor," says Frothingham; "a bar was fixed over which the cavalry leaped their horses at full speed; the east galleries were allotted to spectators; the first gallery was fitted up as a refreshment-room. A stove was put up in the winter, and here were burnt for kindling many of the books and manuscripts of Prince's fine library." After the Revolution the interior was restored to its former condition. No regular religious services have been held in the meeting-house since 1872, when the Old South Society moved to the Back Bay. After the Great Fire of 1872, which happily spared it, it was used as the post-office, as has already been stated, until the completion of the first section of the present government building. The loan exhibition of Revolutionary and other relics which was afterwards established within the meeting-house has been enriched by gifts from time to time, until now it has become one of the most interesting collections in town. The fees received for admission go into the preservation fund. The Old South lectures to young people given each season in the meeting-house help to keep fresh in the minds of the youth of the day the details of the history of their country.

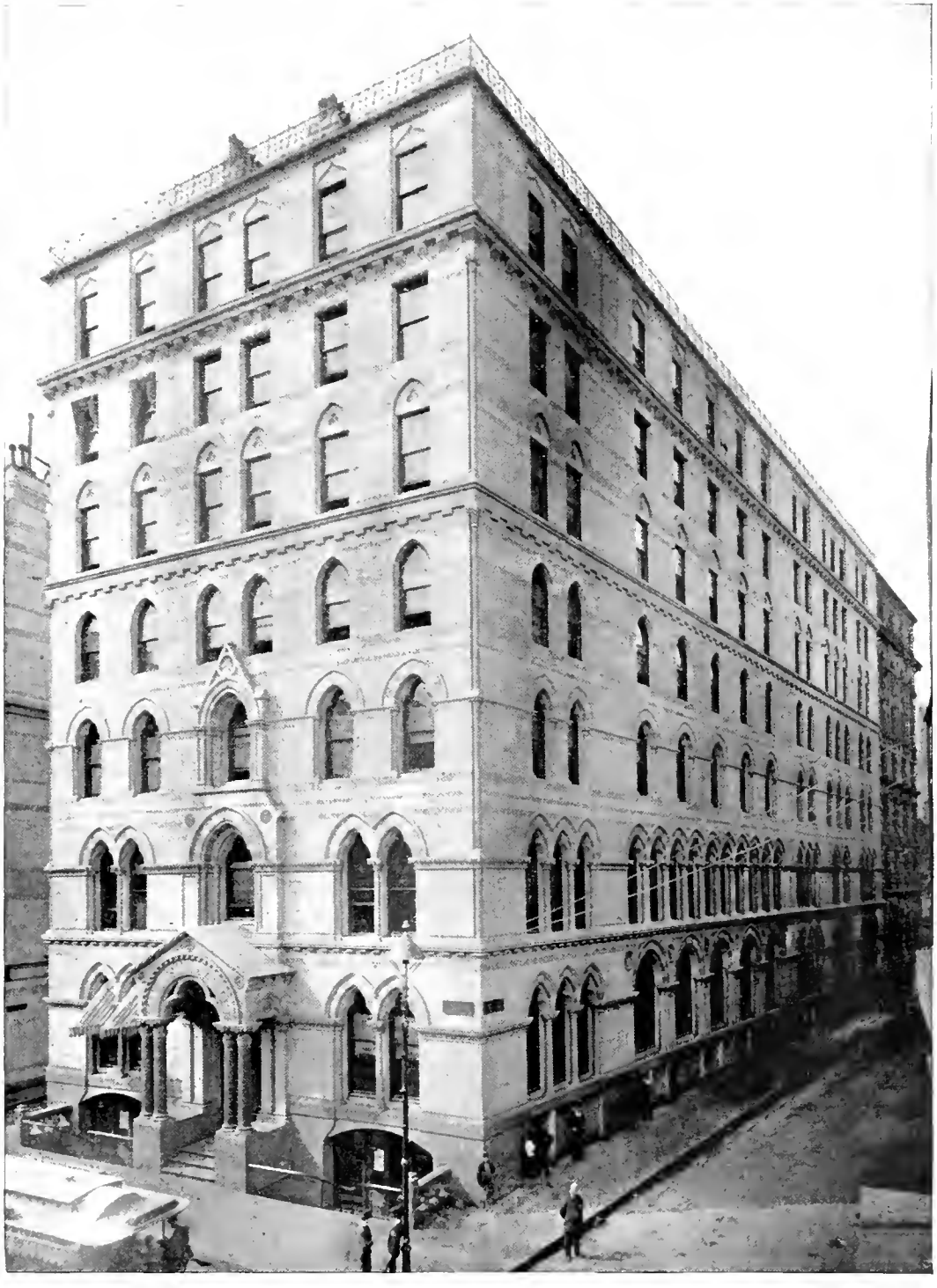
For the preservation of King's Chapel, which marks the corner of School and Tremont streets, no movement of citizens has yet been necessary. It has been steadfastly protected and sustained by those who possess it. No finer example of the architecture of its day remains with us. Built of dark granite, — the stone brought from Braintree, where it was taken from the surface of the ground, as there were then no quarries, — with its small quaint windows, its heavy square tower surrounded by wooden Ionic columns, and its low roof, it stands in a neighborhood of most modern buildings a dignified and picturesque relic of the past. Most interesting, however, is the interior. Its rows of columns supporting the ceiling, the richly painted windows of the chancel, the antique pulpit and reading-desk, the square high-backed pews, the mural tablets, and the sculptured marble monuments lining the outer walls, — all combine to impress the visitor with its faithful likeness to old London city churches. The corner-stone was laid in 1749, but the structure was slow in building, and it was not until the late summer of 1754 that the first services were held within its walls. Then it was without the portico, which was not completed until 1789; and the steeple, which was embraced in the design of the architect, Peter Harrison, was never built. During the Siege the British officers attended the regular services of the chapel, and among the royalists who fled with Howe's army when the town was evacuated was its rector, taking with him the church registers and vestments. Then for about five years, while its own meeting-house was undergoing repairs, the Old South Society occupied the chapel, and it was not until 1782 that the remnant of the old parish again took possession of it. It was in that year reopened for regular services, with James Freeman as "reader;" and the interesting fact is frequently recalled that under his teachings the first Episcopal church established in Boston became the first Unitarian. The change was formally made in 1787, when Dr. Freeman was ordained rector, and the connection with the American Protestant Episcopal Church terminated. The first King's Chapel, which the present succeeded, was that one built in 1688, during the administration of the arbitrary Andros, whom the colonists finally overthrew, for the first Episcopal parish whose services had previously been held in the Old South, the use of which a portion of each Sunday for this purpose Andros peremptorily demanded. The site for the chapel

AMES BUILDING.

was taken by Andros from the territory set aside for the old burying-ground — the oldest in town, in which are the graves of Governor John Winthrop, his son and grandson, Governor Shirley, Lady Andros, John Cotton, John Davenport, John Oxenbridge, and others of the early settlers. This site was subsequently legally acquired, in 1749, by purchase from the town.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

The new Court House for the County of Suffolk, occupying the entire west side of Pemberton square, is intended to replace the gloomy granite structure in Court square, which since the year 1836 has served the various purposes of a seat of justice for the county. In its natural features the site is admirably chosen. The ground slopes from its base on three sides, and upon the fourth a gentle ascent leads to the State House, two blocks away, crowning Beacon hill. The new building stands upon the easterly slope of the hill; two of its sides are bounded by Pemberton square, a third by Somerset street, and the rear of the building ends far down the slope to the north, where it abuts against a block of dwelling-houses on Somerset street. The material used in construction is granite from quarries in Maine and Massachusetts, with the exception of that portion of the rear building fronting on Somerset street, to be occupied by the city prison and criminal courts, which is of faced brick trimmed with granite. The new structure is massive but symmetrical in its proportions. The style of architecture is of the German Renaissance. The plan is upon the system of open court-yards, there being four within the area of the general block, with all the rooms and corridors, together with the exterior walls grouped about them, and thus an abundance of light and air is obtained for all the various apartments at every section of the building. The actual area in the four court-



SEARS BUILDING.

yards required to fulfil the object of light and air is 14,632 square feet, while the building itself covers about 65,356 feet. The building proper is 85 feet in height; to the top of the central dome, 250 feet above Pemberton square level; the length is 450 feet; and the greatest width 190 feet. The construction of this Court House was begun under the authority of an act of the Legislature of 1885, and the work was placed under the direction of a board of three commissioners, Solomon B. Stebbins, Thomas J. Whidden, and Godfrey Morse, appointed by the mayor of Boston. A competition was entered into among the architects of the country, and about thirty responded. The designs prepared by George A. Clough were selected, and under his direction the building is being erected. The corner-stone was laid on June 6, 1887, and the work will be completed this year (1892). Its total estimated cost is $2,500,000. It contains ample and convenient accommodations for the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, the Superior Civil Court and Criminal Court, the Municipal Criminal and Civil Courts, the Probate Court and Registry, and the Juvenile Court and Inquests. The sheriff's and similar offices are on the ground floor, adjacent to the main entrance. All entrances for judges and jury are in the rear of the building.

In this neighborhood, and on the slope of Beacon hill, are a number of the literary and other institutions which give character to the city. Of these, the Massachusetts Historical Society, its granite-faced building occupying one side of the King's Chapel Burying-ground and next adjoining the Boston Museum, is most important. This is the oldest historical society in the country, and upon its roll of members are many of the most distinguished names in American literature. Originally organized in 1791 (incorporated 1794) by a small number of students of American history, and limited to "thirty citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," its first meetings were held in the attic of Faneuil Hall. It was not until 1857 that the society was enlarged, and then the limit was fixed at one hundred resident members. From the first its object has been the "collection, preservation, and diffusion of the materials for American history," and so early as 1792 its first volume of "Collections" was printed. From Faneuil Hall it moved to rooms in Hamilton place, then to Franklin place, and in 1833 to its present quarters. In 1872 this building was thoroughly remodelled and made fire-proof. The publications of the Society have thus far been 54 volumes of "Collections;" 26 volumes of Proceedings and an Index volume; a Catalogue of the Library in two volumes; a Catalogue of the Dowse Library (bequeathed to the society in 1856 by the late Thomas Dowse) in one volume; a Catalogue of the paintings, busts, and other material belonging to the Cabinet; and a volume of Lowell Lectures on Massachusetts and its Early History. The library, including the Dowse collection of 4,650 volumes, contains about 36,000 bound volumes and upward of 90,000 pamphlets, many in each department being very rare. The collection of manuscripts is very rich, and numbers 738 bound volumes, 161 unbound volumes, 75 pamphlets, and upward of 7,000 separate manuscripts. Among them are the letters and papers of Gen. William Heath and Timothy Pickering, the Trumbull and Belknap Papers, a large collection of manuscripts used by Francis Parkman in writing his histories, and two volumes of Winthrop's journals. The collection of books relative to the Rebellion is one of the largest in the country. In the cabinet are many valuable portraits, busts, and other objects of historical interest. Over the door of the room which contains the Dowse Library are two swords worn in the Battle of Bunker Hill by an American and an English officer — Colonel Prescott and Captain Linzee — whose descendants afterward intermarried, the historian William H. Prescott, a grandson of Colonel Prescott, having married the granddaughter of Captain Linzee. The membership of the society is still limited to one hundred, but the rooms are generously open to scholars and others for reference. Robert C. Winthrop was long the president, having held that office for twenty-eight consecutive years. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis. Dr. Samuel A. Green has been the librarian for many years.

The classic freestone façade of the Boston Athenæum, on Beacon street, just above Tremont place, from designs by Edward C. Cabot, well indicates the character of this structure. It was built as long ago as 1847–49, at a cost of about $200,000, — large for those days. Its style is that of the later Italian architecture, an excellent "example of a Palladian palace front," says Charles A. Cummings in the "Memorial History," "with high basement of rusticated piers and round arches carrying an order of Corinthian pilasters with lofty windows between, embellished with pedimented caps." The basement is of solid masonry, and the first floor is supported on ground arches of brick. The dignified vestibule contains the stairway which gives access to all parts of the house. On the first floor is a reading-room, with a room for works of fiction adjoining, and also the delivery-desks. The library

CITY HALL.

hall occupies the whole of the second floor. An iron balcony is attached to the walls, which is reached by several spiral staircases. This is one of the quietest, lightest, and most perfect reading-rooms in the city. The third floor is also used for library purposes. Statues and busts in marble, as well as paintings, serve the useful purpose of decoration throughout the building. Old Bostonians rightly regard the Athenæum as one of the choicest of the city's literary institutions. It had its origin in the "Anthology Club," a "modest centre of literary radiance in the little town," it has been called, organized by a number of literary gentlemen in 1804. For a while its members edited and published the "Monthly Anthology; or, Magazine of Polite Literature;" and in 1806 they established an "Anthology Reading-room and Library." This was the beginning of the present Athenæum. The society was incorporated that year, and was established in Scollay's building, which used to stand in Scollay square. Soon after it removed to a house on Tremont street, where the Historical Society's building now is, and later occupied the fair mansion-house of James Perkins, on Pearl street, which he presented to the corporation. And now was begun on a larger scale the collection of the library and of works of art. The former early took rank as one of the best libraries in the country, and the latter became large and important. Annual exhibitions were held in the art gallery, and it has been said that the society did more than any other organization to "foster in this community a knowledge and love of art." The larger part of its art collection formed the nucleus of the Art Museum. The corporation has funds of over $450,000, the income of which is used for the purchase of new books for the library, works of art, and other necessary expenses. The library has grown very large and valuable, and now numbers 175,000 volumes and 56,000 pamphlets. Among the interesting collections is the library of Washington, purchased in 1848 at a cost of $4,000; and a large number of permanent photographs, by Braun, after paintings in the chief European galleries, — 4,313 in all, more than any other library in the world possesses. The librarian of the Athenæum, Charles A. Cutter, one of the foremost of American bibliographers, has occupied the position for many years. Only the shareholders have the right to use the books of the library, but students and strangers are always courteously accorded the privileges of the institution. Mr. Samuel Eliot is its president.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences occupies the hall on the street floor of the Athenæum building at the left of the entrance, and here is its valuable library, which includes volumes of its "Transactions" and of reports and papers of various learned societies at home and abroad with which it corresponds. It has had a long and honorable career. Founded in 1780, for the purpose of promoting scientific observation, philosophic inquiries and discoveries, a knowledge of the antiquities and natural history of America, it has included in its membership many of the most learned and distinguished citizens of the United States. It has charge of the awarding of the Rumford medals provided for by the trust founded by Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson, a native of Woburn, made Count by the Elector of Bavaria, whose service he entered in 1784, previously Sir Benjamin Thompson, knighted by the English king for his services on the British side in the Revolution, to which he turned after failing to get a commission in the Continental army) "for the advancement of the knowledge of light and heat and of their practical application." At its centennial celebration in May, 1880, Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration.

In the same neighborhood, at No. 13 Somerset street, is the building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, one of the leading antiquarian organizations of the country, its incorporation dating from 1845. It was started by five gentlemen interested in genealogical research, among whom was Samuel Drake, the author of those interesting books on early Boston which all lovers of the town and students of its history prize. For many years the rooms of the society were on Tremont street, near those of the Historical Society. In 1870 the present house was purchased, and after a thorough reconstruction was opened and dedicated in March the following year with fitting ceremonies. Its cost was $40,000, and this sum was comfortably raised by subscription among the members and friends of the society. The first president was Charles Ewer, one of the incorporators, and he was succeeded by Governor John A. Andrew, who held the position until his death in 1868, when the late Marshall P. Wilder was chosen. A. C. Goodell, the present president, succeeded Mr. Wilder. The society has a library of 16,000 volumes, about 70,000 pamphlets, relating to New England local history and including many family genealogies; a large number of rare manuscripts and a cabinet of curiosities. The rarest books are kept in a fire-proof room on the first floor of the building, and the main library is on the second. The society publishes quarterly the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

ALBION BUILDING — HOUGHTON & DUTTON.

Jacob Sleeper Hall, also on Somerset street, near Beacon, is the main building of Boston University. It occupies the site of the old Somerset-street Baptist Church, whose tall spire was for years a familiar landmark. It is a quietly decorated building of pressed brick and terra-cotta, the style a freely treated Renaissance. A number of the windows are filled in with cathedral glass in delicate tints, and the transom lights of others are glazed with quarry glass. The entrance doors are of oak. At the left of the front is a private entrance for women students. The interior is admirably arranged and artistically embellished. The architect of the building was William G. Preston. Here are the headquarters of the University, the College of Liberal Arts, and the School of All Sciences. Fronting on Ashburton place, and connected at the rear with the main building, is the building of the Law School; and farther over on Beacon hill, occupying the tall brown-stone building No. 72 Mt. Vernon street (formerly the fine dwellings of the late Nathaniel Thayer and Francis B. Hayes) is the School of Theology (formerly the Boston Theological Seminary, one of the oldest schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church). The other departments of the University are the School of Medicine, connected with the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,[1] and the College of Music, better known as the New England Conservatory of Music,[2] both at the South End. The University was founded in 1869, and started liberally endowed. Its greatest benefactor was the late Isaac Rich, one of its founders, who left by his will his entire estate, after the payment of certain other bequests and claims, from which the institution realized about $700,000. The other founders were Lee Claflin and Jacob Sleeper, for whom the main building is named. William F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., is the president of the University.

The faced-granite building on Beacon street, at the corner of Somerset, now the Congregational House, used to be the home of the Somerset Club, and originally it was a block of two mansion-houses, one of them, that of David Hinckley, in its day, seventy-five years or so ago, the finest in town. On its site long stood a quaint old stone house, the oldest then standing in town, built by the Rev. James Allen, pastor of the First Church (from 1668–1710), and occupied by his descendants until shortly before its removal. The Somerset Club moved out in 1872, and in 1873, when the building came into the possession of the Congregational Association (incorporated in 1854), it was raised and remodelled. This work was considered at the time a marvel of engineering skill. In the Congregational House are now established the executive officers of the American Board of Missions, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the Congregational Publishing Society, the Woman's Board, the American Missionary Association, the New West Educational Society, the American College and Education Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Association, the American Peace Society, the Congregational Library, the City Missionary Society, and the Boston School of Oratory. Here, too, are the editorial and business rooms of "The Congregationalist," newspaper. In the large hall on the third floor the Congregational ministers have their regular Monday meetings, and the Congregational Club its monthly dinners and social gatherings.

Architecturally the Channing building, at the corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets, — the Unitarian Denominational House and headquarters of the American Unitarian Association, — is the most peculiar of the group of noteworthy buildings on this part of the hill. It is constructed of brown sandstone, in the Roman style called "rusticated," having many of the characteristics of the fortress-like palaces of Rome, Florence, and Naples. The windows are round-headed, arranged in twos and threes, and the decorations about them, with the cornice capping the structure, help to relieve its heaviness. The approach to the main entrance is by a dignified flight of stone steps. Within are denominational book salesrooms, officers' and committee rooms, and on the upper floor Channing Hall, well lighted by side windows and skylights, and finished with the roof-timbers in sight. The building is a most substantial structure throughout. The partitions are either of brick or of cement blocks, the stairs are of iron, the halls are finished in face-brick, and the rooms in oak. Peabody & Stearns were the architects. The building was dedicated on June 24, 1886. Its inception was in a meeting of the Unitarian Club on December 13, 1882, when the late Henry P. Kidder offered to head a subscription for the enterprise with $10,000. The fund was speedily raised, the lot secured, and the work of construction begun.

The old Amory mansion-house, on the corner of Beacon and Park streets, now used for business purposes, has not lost all its dignity and picturesqueness through the many changes it has experienced. Good taste has been displayed in the work of modelling it for the uses of trade, and care has been taken to preserve as far as possible the old lines and finish. It has been in its day a famous house. In

[1] and [2]. See chapter on the South End.

CHADWICK BUILDING — W. H. BRINE.

the Park-street side — it was early in its career converted into two dwellings — George Ticknor lived from 1830 until his death in 1870, and the ivy-covered porch and front was the artistic feature of the short thoroughfare. It was built about the year 1804 by Thomas Amory, and was called by the townspeople "Amory's Folly" because of its size and elegance, far ahead of the times. At a later period, and before it was divided, it was kept as a fashionable boarding-house by a Mrs. Carter. Here Lafayette stayed when in Boston in 1824, as a guest of the city, Mayor Quincy having rented the house for his week's visit. Among its other distinguished occupants, at one time and another, were Christopher Gore, one of the best of our governors, with whom Daniel Webster studied law, and for whom the library of Harvard College was named; Samuel Dexter, one of the giants of the bar and a statesman who filled various cabinet offices in the national government; and Edward G. Malbone, the famous miniature painter, who has preserved for many Bostonians the likenesses of their great-grandmothers. The site of this rare old mansion-house was earlier occupied by the brick almshouse, with its gambrel roof and projecting gable.

The State House, on the summit of the hill, with its gilded dome, the crowning feature in every picture or "View of Boston," and the first object which attracts the eye of the traveller approaching the city, is the best example — indeed, one of the few now remaining — of the work of Charles Bulfinch, the pioneer Boston architect who did so much in his day, through the buildings which he designed, to improve the architectural appearance of his native place.[1] It stands on that part of the Governor Hancock estate which was known as the "Governor's pasture," and the entire lot of land was purchased from his heirs for $4,000. The work of building the Capitol was begun in 1795, and it was completed and first occupied by the Legislature in January, 1798. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1795, with much ceremony. It was drawn up the steep hill by fifteen "milk-white horses," representing the number of States then in the Union, and the ceremonies were conducted by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. Governor Samuel Adams, representing the State, in a very brief address expressed the hope that within the walls of the house "liberty and the rights of man would be forever advocated and supported." The approach by the lofty flight of broad stone steps, the generous lawns on either side studded with flower-beds, is exceptionally attractive. The noble Doric Hall, embellished by the marble statue of Governor Andrew, busts of Lincoln, Sumner, Wilson, and others, occupying niches, and Chantrey's marble statue of Washington, with the tattered battle-flags of Massachusetts regiments grouped in the foreground, occupying the glass-enclosed recess, is the most interesting feature of the interior. In the pavement near the Washington statue are *fac-similes* of the tombstones of Washington's ancestors from the parish church at Brington, near Althorp, Northamptonshire, England, presented by Earl Spencer to Charles Sumner, and by him to the Commonwealth in 1861. Nearby, also, are the tablets from the Beacon-Hill monument of 1790–91, "to commemorate that train of events which led to the American Revolution and finally secured liberty and independence to the United States." This stood on the site of the old beacon (at about the southeast corner of Mt. Vernon and old Temple street), and was taken down in 1811 when the hill at this point was lowered. The two bronze statues in the State House yard, of Daniel Webster, by Hiram Powers, on the right of the steps, and of Horace Mann, by Emma Stebbins, were placed, the former in 1859 and the latter in 1865. Both when first set up were sharply criticised by local critics, — the Webster as clumsy and awkward, and the Mann as crude and ungainly. Thomas Ball's Andrew, within Doric Hall, on the other hand, was generally commended, especially the clearly cut features of the face and the sculpture of the hands. Webster is represented as "in the act of expounding the Constitution," Mann as addressing an audience, and Andrew, as he so often appeared in the war days, standing on the State House steps to receive the marching salute of Massachusetts regiments going to or returning from the front.

From time to time the State House has been enlarged, the most extensive additions having been made in 1853–56, when the "new part," extending back upon Mount Vernon street, was constructed; and in 1868, when the interior, with the exception of this "new part," was almost entirely reconstructed. But with all these extensions and alterations the building years ago proved too small for the Commonwealth's business, and, as in the case of

[1] Mr. Bulfinch designed the first theatre (the Federal-street); the Massachusetts General Hospital; the Boylston Market, which so long stood on the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, where the Boylston building now stands; the Federal-street Church; the New South on Church green and the Franklin-street Cathedral (both long since removed); the enlargement of Faneuil Hall; several business blocks, notably granite buildings on the north side of State street, and blocks of dwellings, — the Tontine buildings of his design being the first attempt in Boston at building residences in blocks. For a dozen years he also served as architect of the Capitol at Washington. He was a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College. For twenty two years he served on the board of selectmen of the town.

the city government, many departments were forced into neighboring buildings. Finally, the building of the "State House Extension" was authorized, and the construction of that structure was begun in 1889. It occupies the site of the massive granite reservoir (pronounced in its day the noblest piece of architecture in the city), bounded by Mt. Vernon, Hancock, Derne, and Temple streets, the latter

STATE HOUSE.

street being discontinued and its area included in the State House lot. Built, the first story of white Vermont marble and those above of English yellow brick, the main columns and the cornice of white marble, the annex harmonizes with the original building, with which it is connected by a structure spanning Mount Vernon street. Messrs. Brigham & Spofford are the architects. The corner-stone of the new structure was laid with some ceremony on the 21st of December, 1889, Oliver Ames, as governor, representing the State.

Down the hill again, through Park street, past the Union Club-house and the rooms of the long-established Woman's Club at No. 5, the Park-street Church, at the corner of Tremont, is reached; across the way, through dainty Hamilton place, is the side and carriage entrance to Music Hall; and a short walk down Tremont street, the pleasantest afternoon promenade in the retail quarter of the town, brings one to St. Paul's Church, between Winter street and Temple place, hard pressed by business blocks.

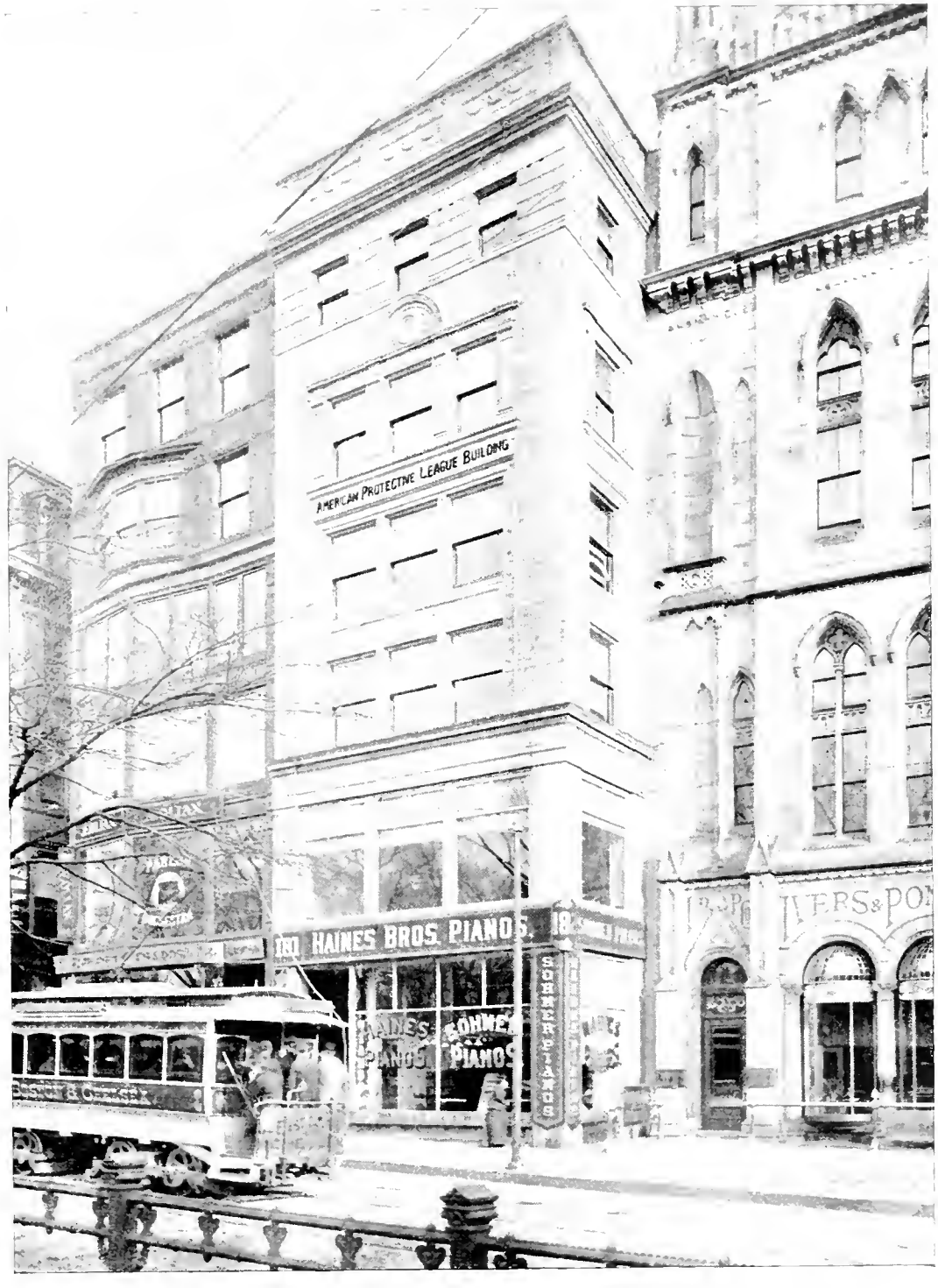
The Park-street was the first Congregational Trinitarian church established after the Unitarian whirlwind had swept through the Orthodox ranks, and soon after the formation of the society, in 1809, the meeting-house was built. Its designer was Peter Banner, an English architect, and its tall and graceful spire was the most carefully studied feature of his work. The wooden capitals for the steeple were made by Solomon Willard, the local architect who carved the Ionic capitals of St. Paul's, and

whose most ambitious work was the design of the Bunker-Hill Monument. The Park-street choir of fifty and more singers, whose singing was accompanied by flute, bassoon, and violoncello, was a great attraction in the old days. From it were drawn many of the original members of the famous Handel and Haydn Society founded in 1815. The peaceful old Granary Burying-ground, at the end of which Park-street Church stands, contains the graves of more distinguished people than any other in the city. Here are buried seven of the early governors of Massachusetts, — Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Sumner, and Eustis; also Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, John Hull, Uriah Cotting, Judge Sewall, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, the victims of the Boston Massacre, Robert Treat Paine, John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and others of note in their day and generation.

Of the Music Hall, the interior only interests. The exterior, indeed, is almost entirely concealed by the surrounding buildings; but nothing of beauty is thus hidden, as the building is a plain brick structure making no architectural display. The hall proper is 130 feet in length, 78 in width, and 65 in height, proportions carefully studied for acoustic effect. The walls, broken at intervals by projecting pilasters, the well-designed galleries, and the subdued decorations, render the interior attractive to quiet tastes, and the pleasing effect is enhanced by the excellent sculpture displayed — Crawford's bronze statue of Beethoven, the gift of Charles G. Perkins, which stands at the rear of the platform, and the cast of the Belvidere Apollo filling a niche at the opposite end, over the main balcony, flanked by appropriate brackets and busts, presented by Charlotte Cushman. The crowning glory of the interior, however, was taken away with the removal in 1885 of the Great Organ, one of the largest and finest organs in the world, built in Bavaria by the builders of the magnificent instrument in the great Cathedral of Ulm. It had stood here for more than twenty years, a beautiful object in its rich case of black walnut, with finely carved figures surmounting the pipes, its bust of Sebastian Bach, and curious figures which seemed to support the ponderous mass upon their mighty shoulders. The organ was purchased by the Conservatory of Music and removed to its building at the South End. The renowned Symphony Concerts, now the most important feature of the crowded musical season, were begun in Music Hall in 1881.

St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), built of gray granite, with its Ionic hexastyle portico of Potomac sandstone, and a pediment which according to the original design was to be filled by a bas-

THE PEMBERTON.



BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

relief representing Paul preaching at Athens, is described by Phillips Brooks in the "Memorial History" as a "Grecian temple" which "seemed to the men who built it to be a triumph of architectural beauty and of fitness for the Church's service." It was the design of Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard, and was consecrated in 1820. Conspicuous in the tasteful interior are the memorial tablets in honor of three former rectors, Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis (the first rector of the church), John S. Stone, and Alexander Vinton, and of Dr. J. C. Warren, for thirty-six years vestryman and warden. Daniel Webster for many years owned a pew in St. Paul's, — that numbered 25 in the north aisle.

What may be called the Tremont-street promenade ends with the Masonic Temple on the corner of Boylston street, the granite building with octagonal towers rising to the height of 120 feet, which was dedicated on St. John's Day, June 24, 1867, with elaborate ceremonies, a great street parade, President Johnson and other men of distinction in line being the popular feature. Around the corner, on Boylston street, the building of that admirable institution, the Young Men's Christian Union, with its shapely tower, is a quietly effective structure.

The theatres within the business quarter are described in Chapter X. The great daily newspaper buildings being nearly all on Washington street, between State and School streets, — those of the "Herald," "Post," "Globe," "Advertiser," "Record," and "Journal," and the others in the immediate neighborhood (the "Transcript" on Washington street at the corner of Milk, the "News" on School and the "Traveller" on State), — that portion of the old thoroughfare is naturally and properly called "Newspaper Row." Many of the leading hotels, too, are crowded in this contracted business section, — Young's, Parker's, the Tremont, the Quincy, the American, the Revere, the Tavern, the Adams, Clark's, and Reynolds', the United States, and on the outskirts of the quarter towards the Back Bay district the Thorndike.

The only portrait statues set up in the "downtown" thoroughfares are those of Sam Adams in Adams square (already described), of Winthrop in Scollay square, and of Lincoln in Park square. The Winthrop, of light bronze, representing the first governor just after landing from the ship's boat on the shore of the New World, holding in one hand the roll of the colony charter and in the other a volume of the Scriptures, is by Richard S. Greenough. It is a duplicate of that placed by the State in the Capitol at Washington. It was uncovered to the public on the day of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, September 17, 1880. The cost, $7,391, was met from the Jonathan Phillips fund.[1] The Lincoln is popularly known as the Emancipation Group. Kneeling at the feet of the strong figure of Lincoln in an attitude of gratitude is that of the slave, the broken fetters falling from his limbs in obedience to the proclamation of emancipation. The slave's face is said to be a likeness of the last slave remanded to the South under the fugitive slave law. This group was the work of Thomas Ball, and it was presented to the city by Moses Kimball in 1879. It is a duplicate of the "Freedman's Memorial" statue in Lincoln square, Washington.

VI.

THE NEW WEST END.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BACK BAY IMPROVEMENT — DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT TO-DAY — ITS BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, AND DWELLINGS.

BEACON HILL may be said to mark the boundary line between the old and the new Boston. To the east and north lies the compact old town, and to the west stretches the spacious new, — the famous Back Bay district, with its broad avenues and wide intersecting streets, lined with fine dwellings, stately buildings, churches, art and educational institutions, some of them striking examples of the best architectural work of the time and others most remarkable for eccentricity. Laid out on an intelligent and artistic plan from the beautiful Public Garden to the picturesque Back Bay Fens, the beginning of the superb chain of public parks which when completed will rival those of the fairest cities of the Old World, — this is the ideal West End, the fashionable quarter of a great city.

As everybody knows, the Back Bay district is entirely on made land. In the old days, between the marshes at the foot of the Common and the Brookline hills there was a "beautiful sheet of water" at high tide, spreading to the "Neck" at the old South End. This was formed by the bend which the Charles River made to the west of the penin-

[1] See note to the paragraph on the Old State House in this chapter.

sula on which the town lay, before its waters, passing the northerly side, reached its mouth at the east. Brookline and the high roads beyond were reached from Boston only by way of the Neck and Roxbury. This was the situation until the building of the famous Mill Dam and causeway in 1818–21, extending from Charles street at the foot of Beacon Hill to Brookline, and the cross dam from the main dam to Gravelly Point in Roxbury — the project of the Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation for the double purpose of creating water-power by means of tide-mills and of establishing toll roadways for travel. Thus were enclosed, by solid structures of stone and earth, about six hundred acres of flats over which the tide admitted by the gates ebbed and flowed, and broad thoroughfares forty feet wide were opened between town and country. The completion of the work was rightly regarded at the time as a stupendous enterprise, and an event duly to be celebrated in formal fashion.[1]

The chartering of this corporation (June, 1814) was the entering wedge for the changes which ultimately transformed "the beautiful sheet of water" skirting the Common into the richly furnished West End of the Boston of To-day. But such a transformation was never dreamed of by the projectors of the Mill Dam enterprise or by the citizens who celebrated its successful establishment. The Back Bay Improvement, as it was called, was in large part the result of long years of agitation for the abatement of a nuisance which the Back Bay had become. After the completion of the dams, grist-mills and iron-works, machine-shops and manufactories, were built about the enclosure; in 1835–36 the tracks of the Providence & Worcester railroad were laid across it; a large part of the city sewage flowed into the basin; and in time it came to be a most unsightly and unwholesome quarter, "a nuisance," the Board of Health declared in 1849, "offensive and injurious to the large and increasing population residing" upon its borders. Meanwhile the shores and flats became valuable, the water-power was seriously encroached upon by the concessions to riparian owners of the right to fill their flats, and by the building of the railroads, and subsequently the mill company, then the Boston Water Power Company,[2] was converted into a land company. Controversies early arose over the rights of individuals, the corporations and the cities of Boston and Roxbury, in the shore lands and the flats; and when, in 1852, the Commonwealth stepped in, its object was twofold: to protect its own interests in the territory and to advance a scheme for improving the basin, which was then in a deplorable condition. In the spring of that year a State commission was appointed to consider the whole subject and devise a plan of improvement. Meanwhile the Legislature, then sitting, formally by resolve asserted the right and title of the Commonwealth to all flats "lying below the ordinary line of riparian ownership," basing its declaration on an ancient law known as the "colonial ordinance" dated 1641, and judicial decisions founded upon it, by which the State retains the fee of such flats as are below low-water mark, or one hundred rods below high-water mark. The commission made an exhaustive report, and advised legislation authorizing the corporations to change the uses of the territory from mill purposes to land purposes, and providing that the filling within the tide-water basin should be "with good and solid earth and clean gravel." Provision, it was further recommended, should be made for perfect drainage; the filling should be done in such a manner that the scouring force of the water should not be diminished nor the harbor injured; the flats north of the Mill Dam and all the other roadways should be made free of tolls; the streets to be laid out in the new territory should be wide and ample, and the territory should be so disposed of as "to secure for it a healthy and thrifty population;" and all this should be done by the authority and under the direction of the State.

These recommendations were adopted and a permanent commission was appointed with full powers to advance the work and to determine and adjust the rights of all concerned. After protracted negotiations all claims were adjusted, the Tripartite Agreement between the State, the City, and the Water Power Company was executed (in December, 1856), and early in 1857 the work of filling was

[1] The Mill Dam was formally opened for travel July 2, 1821. In celebration of the event a cavalcade of one hundred citizens and people in carriages and chaises headed by General William H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plain, as chief marshal, passed over the dam from the Brookline shore, at a signal fired by the South End Artillery. They were received on the Boston side by a crowd of townspeople. Then they returned to Brookline and were dismissed with a congratulatory speech by General Sumner. The act under which the Mill Corporation was chartered provided for a turnpike to Watertown. This was completed in 1826. The Mill Dam was generally known as Western avenue. The causeway, from the Brookline marshes to the old Punch-bowl Tavern in Brookline (there connecting with the Worcester turnpike), was long known as the old "Punch-bowl road" and afterwards as Brookline avenue; and the cross dam to Gravelly Point is now Parker street. The Mill Dam and other roadways were made free public highways in December, 1868.

[2] The Boston Water Power Company, organized by stockholders of the Roxbury Corporation, was incorporated (in 1824) to use the latter's water-power, and in 1832 the business was divided, the new company acquiring the mill franchise, the entire water-power and privileges, and all the flats lying south of the Mill Dam, the old company retaining the roadways and the lands north of the dam.

actively begun. That done for the Commonwealth was by contract, the contractors taking their pay in land. Its portion of the territory was that south of the Mill Dam and north of an east and west line starting near the present station of the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad, and the Water Power Company's portion was that south of the line. The territory north of the Mill Dam was reclaimed by the Mill Corporation. The total amount of territory belonging to the State in 1856 was 4,723,856 square feet; and of this 379,976 square feet have been given to the city and to various institutions, and 2,027,083 devoted to streets, open squares, and passageways. From the land sold in the market, 2,316,798 square feet, the Commonwealth has realized, net, $4,275,644. The avails of these sales have been applied to educational purposes and to the endowment of several of the sinking-funds of the Commonwealth.

Endowed with ample authority the commissioners adopted the plan of avenues, streets, and public grounds over the entire territory, — including the lands set off to the Water Power Company and other riparian owners, — designed by the late Arthur Gilman. The streets are all parallel to, or at right angles with, Beacon street, continued over the Mill Dam that was. Of the three avenues between that thoroughfare and Boylston street, two, Marlborough and Newbury (so named in memory of the names which in the early days were attached to portions of the older parts of the present Washington street), are sixty feet wide, and the houses on each side are set back twenty-two feet; and the other, which lies between them, Commonwealth avenue, the glory and pride of the Back Bay district, is two hundred and forty feet wide between the houses on each side, with a delightful tree-lined parkway in the middle, broken here and there with statutes of famous men. Arlington street, next the Public Garden, running at right angles to the three avenues, begins the series of broad cross streets, at intervals of about six hundred feet, across the whole territory. These are named alphabetically, and a trisyllabic word alternates with a dissyllabic. In 1872 St. James and Huntington avenues, the latter one hundred feet wide, to the south of Boylston street, were laid out; in 1882 Copley square (for a while known as Art square) was established; and later, West Chester park was extended from the South End across the Back Bay to Beacon street and the Charles river, where it connects with the new Cambridge bridge opened in 1891. The most recent development has been in the region west of the extension of Chester park and about the Fens, by the extension of Commonwealth avenue along the Back Bay park and out to Chestnut hill; the opening of the new thoroughfares, Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West, from Beacon street, on either side of the waterway from the old gates in the Mill Dam, into the Fens; and the beginning of the new avenue westward to the right from Beacon street, near Charlesgate East, early to become famous as the Bay State road. Thus several more superb roadways for driving have been opened through a quarter of the Back Bay which, when completed, will be most brilliant and picturesque.

Within this favored quarter are the Museum of Fine Arts and the new Public Library building; the buildings of the Institute of Technology, the Society of Natural History, the Harvard Medical School, Chauncy Hall, and the Sisters of Notre Dame Academy and Convent; the Prince (public) School, the Normal Art School, and the College of Pharmacy; the St. Botolph, Art, Algonquin, and Athletic clubs; Trinity, Arlington-street, Old South, Emmanuel, Central, First, Second, First Baptist (formerly the Brattle-square), South Congregational (formerly the Hollis-street), and Mt. Vernon churches, and the Spiritual Temple; the building of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Brunswick, Vendome, Victoria, Huntington, and Copley-square hotels; the Berkeley, Kempton, Bristol, Cluny, Oxford, Ludlow, Exeter Chambers, Hamilton, Agassiz, Kensington, Grosvenor, Royal, Charlesgate, and other great apartment houses more or less effective in design and sumptuous in equipment; the permanent Exhibition Building of the Charitable Mechanic Association; and blocks upon blocks of fine and costly dwellings.

Of this striking display of elaborate architecture the beginnings were modest. But they were examples of the best work of our architects of that day, and at once gave character to the new quarter. The earliest buildings here were the dignified structures of the Natural History Society and the Institute of Technology (the main building), W. G. Preston, the architect of both; and of the churches, the Arlington-street, designed by Arthur Gilman; the Emmanuel, by A. R. Estey; the Central, by R. M. Upjohn; and the First, by Ware & Van Brunt (now Van Brunt & Howe). These were built between the years 1862 and 1868. Within the next ten years were completed the Brattle-square Church, designed by the late H. H. Richardson; the Second, by N. J. Bradlee; the Old South, by Cummings and Sears; noble Trinity, by the lamented Richardson, with Gambrill of New York; the Hotel Brunswick, by Peabody & Stearns; the Hotel

Vendome, by J. F. Ober and George D. Rand; and the main section of the Art Museum, by Sturgis & Brigham. Later noteworthy work is that of William R. Emerson, in the Art Club (1882), the first Back Bay club-house designed especially for club uses,

HOTEL VENDOME.

but the second established in this quarter (the St. Botolph, occupying the stately dwelling of the late Henry P. Kidder, No. 2 Newbury street, being the first); George T. Meacham, in the New Hollis-street Church (1884), now the South Congregational; Sturgis & Brigham, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association (1883); Van Brunt & Howe, in the Harvard Medical School (1883); McKim, Mead, & White, of New York, in the magnificent Algonquin Club-house (1886); the late John Sturgis, in the Athletic Club-house (1888); W. G. Preston, in the Charitable Mechanic Exhibition building (1881); and McKim, Mead, & White, in the new Public Library, now building.

Before building on the "new lands" was begun, an association of gentlemen who called themselves the "Committee of Associated Institutions of Science and Art" was formed (1859), to secure from the State a grant of land here for buildings for various institutions, among them the Natural History Society and the Horticultural Society, representing the industrial and fine arts, their purpose being to institute a Conservatory of Art and Science. Although this enterprise was not successful, the Legislature declining to grant the petition for land, it led directly to the establishment of the Institute of Technology, one of the earliest technical schools in the country, and to-day the foremost institution of its kind. In 1860, the year following the rejection of their petition, the committee gave their indorsement to the memorial from Professor William B. Rogers, for the establishment of "a school of applied sciences, or a comprehensive polytechnic college, fitted to equip its students with the scientific and technical principles applicable to industrial pursuits." This also failed in the Legislature of 1860, and then Professor Rogers outlined to the committee a plan for the formation of an Institute of Technology having "the triple organization of the Society of Arts, a Museum or Conservatory of Arts, and a School of Industrial Science and Art," which they at once most heartily forwarded, in coöperation with a committee of representative citizens. Professor Rogers was made chairman of the latter committee, and

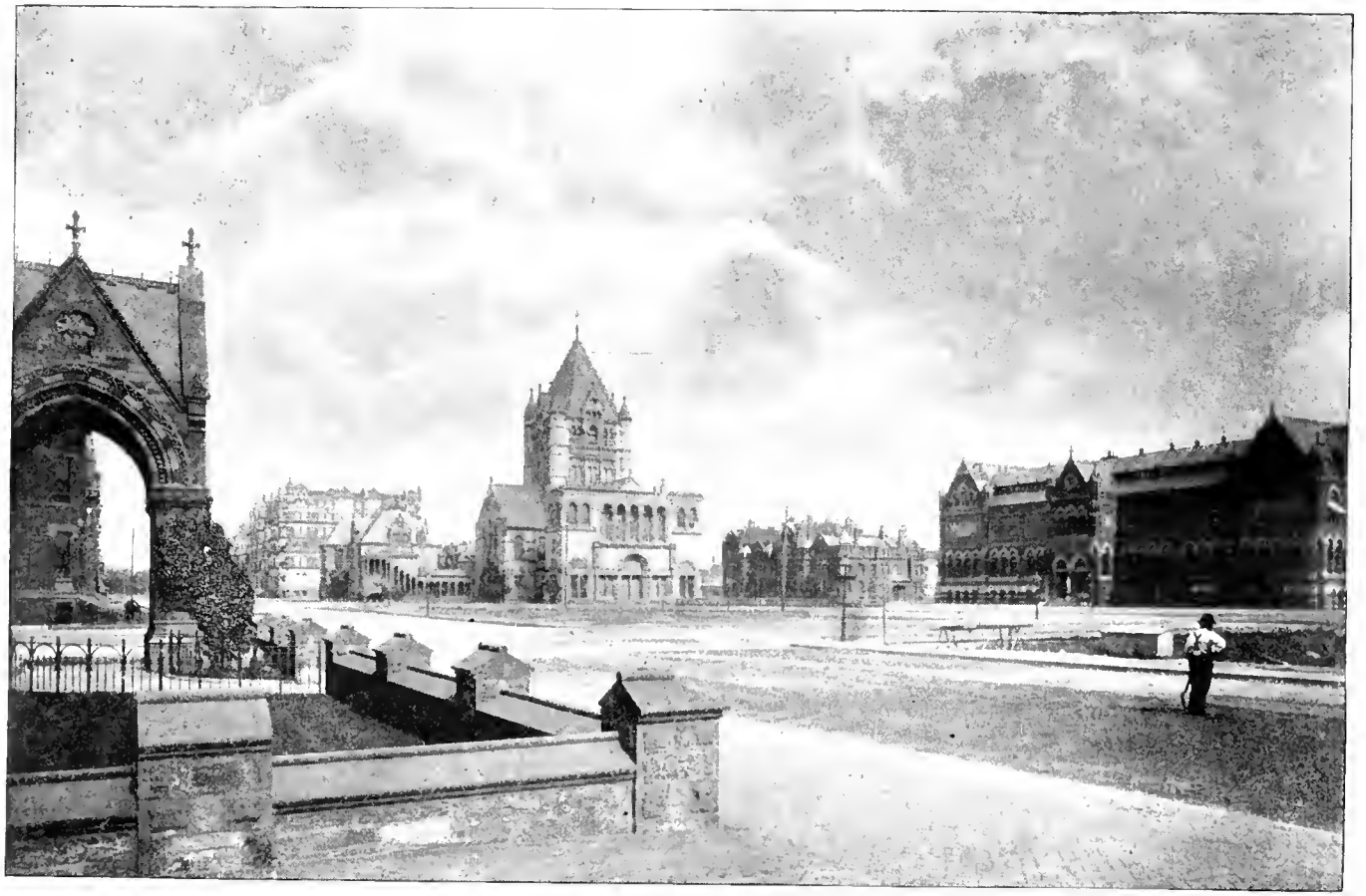
as a result of his energetic action an act of incorporation was obtained early in 1861 and a grant of land secured for the buildings of the institution, and also for that of the Natural History Society, then established in Mason street.

Of the ground granted, which is bounded by Boylston, Berkeley, Newbury, and Clarendon streets, the Natural History Society has the easterly one-third and the Institute the remaining two-thirds. The Natural History building was the first built. It was finished in 1864. Of generous proportions, a structure of freestone and brick, it is sedate and elegant in style and finish. The façade is embellished by Corinthian columns and capitals. Over the entrance is carved the society's seal, which bears the head of Cuvier; on the keystones of the windows are carved heads of animals, and a sculptured eagle surmounts the pediment. The building faces Berkeley street, standing well back from the thoroughfare, within ample well-kept grounds. The lecture-room and the library, the latter containing a fine collection of 15,000 volumes, and rooms devoted to geological and mineralogical specimens, occupy the first floor; and on the second is the large exhibition hall, sixty feet high, with balconies, and other rooms in which is displayed the extensive collection of birds, shells, insects, plants, skeletons, and various objects of interest to students of natural history, gathered by the society during its sixty years of honorable existence. The Museum is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The society holds frequent meetings, and provides lecture courses in the season. In its laboratory instruction is given to classes of the Institute of Technology and the Boston University, and there is also a class composed of teachers in the public schools. The cost of the building was $100,000. The society has been generously aided by gifts of money and bequests. The greatest benefactor was the late Dr. W. J. Walker, of Newport, R.I., whose gifts during his lifetime and by his will reached the substantial sum of $200,000.

The Institute of Technology was organized with Professor Rogers as president immediately after the act of incorporation was obtained, and the School of Industrial Science was at once established, so that it was well under way when the main building was completed in 1866. In material and design this is similar to that of its neighbor, the Natural History Society. It also is of pressed brick with freestone trimmings, and of dignified style. An impressive feature is its entrance, reached by a noble flight of broad stone steps. The development of the Institute was so rapid that the first building was early outgrown, and in 1884 the second building, next beyond on Boylston street, designed by C. Fehmer, was erected. The exterior of this is severely plain, with no attempt at architectural effect; the skill of the architect is seen in the design of the interior, which is admirably arranged for the special purposes of the building. It is mainly devoted to the departments of chemistry, physics, electricity, and architecture, and to instruction in language. In the basement is a photometric room; also a laboratory for the architectural department, where experiments may be made with limes, mortars, and cements, and problems worked out in the actual materials of construction; and on the third floor is a laboratory of sanitary chemistry. The older building is now used by classes in mathematics, literature, history, political science, geology, mineralogy, and biology. In the basement are thoroughly equipped mining and metallurgical laboratories. The offices of the Institute are still in the main building; and in the large audience-room, Huntington Hall, where the graduation exercises are held, the Society of Arts has its regular meetings. The third large building of the Institute, on Trinity place, known as the "Engineering Building," was completed in 1889. It is devoted to the engineering laboratories, and to instruction in mechanics and hydraulics and mechanical and civil engineering. On Garrison street are the series of workshops, with the quarters of the Lowell School of Design (erected in 1885); and on Exeter street, the Gymnasium and Drill Hall.

The Lowell School of Practical Design was established in 1872, by the trustees of the Lowell Institute, for the purpose of "promoting industrial art in the United States." The corporation of the Institute of Technology assumed the conduct of it. The school occupies a drawing-room and a weaving-room. The latter affords students an opportunity of working their designs "into actual fabrics of commercial sizes and of every variety of material and of texture." It is supplied with two fancy chain-looms for dress goods, three fancy chain-looms for fancy woollen cassimeres, one gingham loom, and one Jacquard loom. And the school is regularly provided with samples of all the novelties in textile fabrics from Paris.

The Institute as now constituted embraces the School of Industrial Science, devoted to the teaching of science as applied to the various engineering professions, as well as to architecture, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, biology, and geology; the



COPLEY SQUARE.

Subsidiary School of Practical Design; and the Society of Arts, whose meetings are held semi-monthly and whose Proceedings are annually published. Courses of a less technical nature than the regular ones (each covering four years), as a preparation for business callings, and a course preparatory to the professional study of medicine, are also given. The School of Industrial Science has become the prominent feature of the work. The development and growth of the institution since its foundation, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, have been extraordinary. The school opened in February, 1867, with 27 pupils; the number registering in 1891 was 937. At the beginning the professors, instructors, and pupils were comfortably quartered in a few rooms. To-day the Institute has four large buildings, and is yet crowded. The professors and other officers of instruction at the start could have been counted on the fingers of one's hands; now there are more than a hundred. Professor Rogers[1] lived to enjoy the full fruition of his noble work, and he died literally in harness within his beloved institution, and on the very day and hour of the graduation of one of the largest classes it had sent out, — a day in June, before a distinguished audience, just as he was beginning the delivery of his annual address. The Institute is fittingly called his monument. Succeeding him as president, General Francis A. Walker has brought the institution by rapid strides to its present unrivalled position.

A most effective group of buildings is that surrounding Copley square, with Trinity at the left as the square is entered from Boylston street; then the Museum of Fine Arts; the new Public Library, along the Dartmouth-street end; the Old South Church beyond; and the picturesque line at the left, on Boylston street, from the ivy-clad Chauncy Hall, near the Dartmouth-street corner, and the Second Church and chapel adjoining. The placing of Dallin's equestrian statue of Paul Revere in the middle of the square one day yet to be named, is expected to give the finishing touch to this enclosure.

The Art Museum building now forms an irregular square or quadrangle surrounding an interior court to be laid out as a garden. Ultimately it will cover twice the present area, by successive extensions towards the south. The oldest part is that which faces the square; this was completed and opened to the public in 1876. Three years later the eastern section was completed. The newest part, and the most important, doubling the capacity of the Museum, was finished early in 1890, and opened, after a complete rearrangement of the treasures of the institution, on the 18th of March. Built in the Italian-Gothic style, of red brick, decorated with elaborate red and buff terra-cotta designs, the exterior of the building is rich and unique. The mouldings, copings, and all the ornamental work were imported from England. The two large reliefs on the Copley-square façade represent, that at the extreme right of the entrance "The Genius of Art," and that at the left "Art and Industry" united. Among the figures in the "Genius of Art," representing the nations paying tribute to Art, America is personified by a female figure holding in her hand Powers' "Greek Slave." Art and Industry are personified by figures in relief. The heads in the roundels are of artists of distinction and of patrons of art, the representative Americans being Copley, Crawford, and Allston. The projecting portico, enriched with polished marble columns, at the main entrance to the building, adds to the effectiveness of the façade. The newest part consists of the two parallel wings extending southward from the Copley-square front and connected by a corridor 24 feet wide and 210 feet long at their southern extremities. This part covers about 12,000 square feet, and cost about $220,000. The plans were prepared by the late John H. Sturgis, and developed by his successors, Sturgis & Cabot. Although but about twenty-one years old (organized in 1870), the Museum now ranks among the most important in the world. It contains the best Japanese art exhibit, and is the third in rank in casts of classic sculpture.

The first floor of the Museum is entirely devoted to the department of antiquities and casts, under the direction of Edward Robinson, which occupies sixteen rooms and galleries. At the right of the Copley-square entrance are, first, the Assyrian and Egyptian rooms. A large portion of the exhibits in the latter are antiquities of great value, dating as far back as 4,000 years B.C. The nucleus for this department was the C. Granville Way collection, given to the Museum in 1872; later it was strongly enforced by the acquisition of sculpture collected by the late John Lowell, and more recently still further enriched by the colossal fragments given by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. The "Archaic Greek Room" adjoining is devoted exclusively to casts of Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities; next are the two "pre-Phidian" rooms, containing examples of early Greek art; then another room, filled with antique

[1] Professor Rogers retired from the office of President in 1870, when he was succeeded by Professor John D. Runkle; but in 1878 he was reappointed to the position. He died in June, 1882.

busts and portrait statues; and beyond this the large hall, nearly square, called the "Parthenon Room," in which are displayed reproductions of the bas-reliefs from the frieze and fragments of the sculptures of the pediments of the Parthenon. Passing into the south wing we come to the magnificent gallery in which are displayed the many examples of the best Greek sculpture of the post-Phidian period; and from this, in the east wing, opens the other large and lofty hall, containing the splendid collection of Greek architectural fragments. Then in order are the small rooms, containing numerous casts of Gothic and Moorish work, mostly architectural details; the three rooms devoted to original Greek and Roman antiquities; that containing casts of works of the Italian Renaissance; and the two rooms designed for the display of French, German, English, and other modern sculptures.

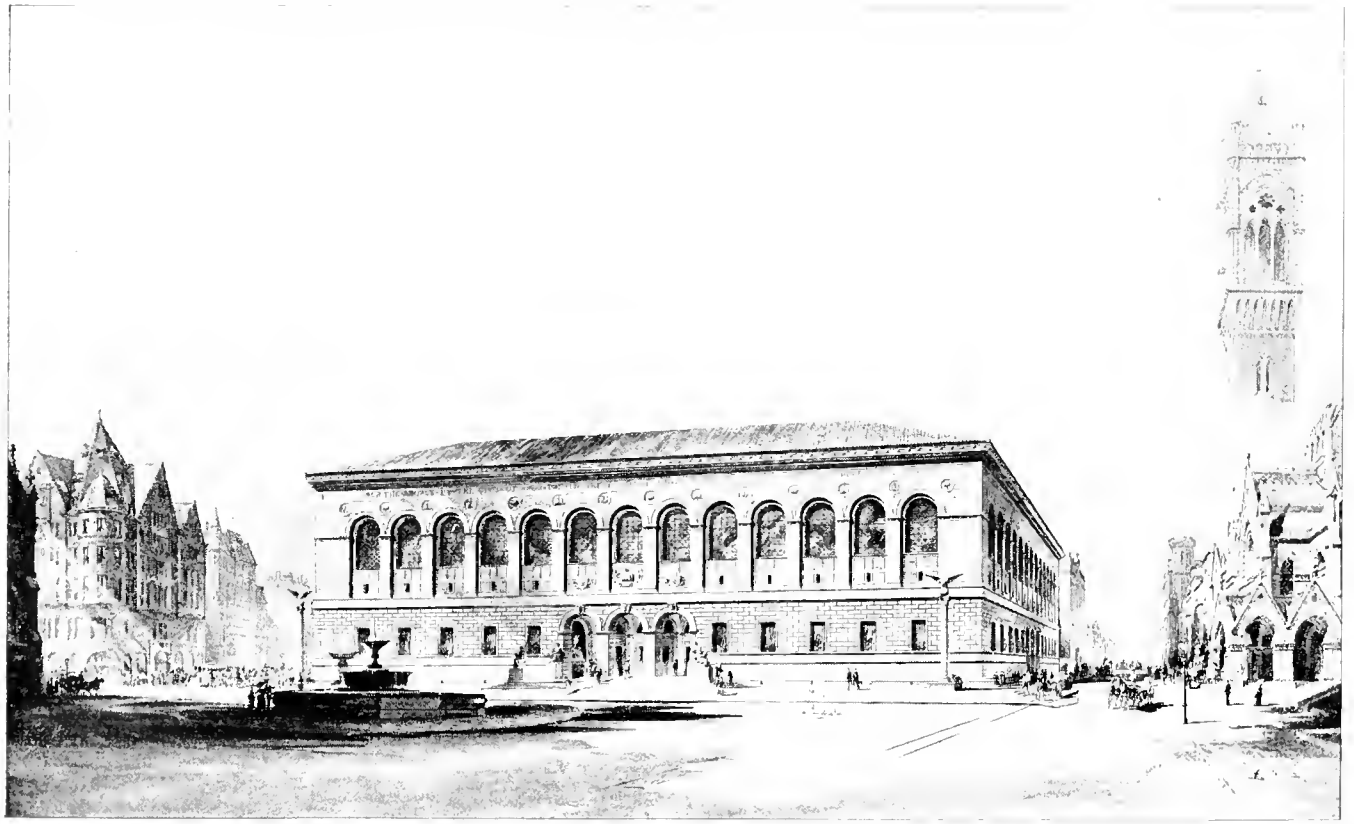
On the second floor are the picture-galleries and the display of Japanese art. Starting at the left of the hall, instead of at the right as on the floor below, the five galleries of oil paintings extend in a suite to and along the eastern section of the quadrangle. The collection in the First Gallery is a rich array of paintings of the various schools, Turner's "Slave Ship," lent by Mr. Sturgis Lothrop, and Paul Veronese's "Marriage of St. Catherine," lent by Mr. Quincy Shaw, occupying the middle on either side. The Second Gallery, formerly the "Allston Room," is now devoted to representative works of the early American painters. Those of Copley, Allston, and Stuart are most effectively grouped on three of the walls, and the rest of the space is filled by paintings by Trumbull, Page, Newton, Smibert, Peale, Healy, Alexander, and Ames. The collection in the Third Gallery, now known as the "Dutch Room," for some years especially noteworthy, has been permanently strengthened by the addition of the ten pictures from the San Donato collection, which became the property of the Museum in 1889; the Fourth Gallery is the "French Room," and the Fifth is largely devoted to works of modern American painters, with a sprinkling of French pictures crowded out of the French Room. Here are represented William M. Hunt, his "Niagara" and the "Girl at the Fountain" conspicuous in the collection; George Fuller, Elihu Vedder, Abbott Thayer, William Lafarge, Foxcroft Cole, Thomas Robinson, John B. Johnson, George Inness, S. S. Tuckerman, F. P. Vinton, Charles Sprague Pearce, Frank Hill Smith, J. J. Enneking, Louis Ritter, I. M. Gaugengigl, Mrs. Sarah Whitman, and others. In the water-color gallery, adjoining, the interesting work shown is mostly by local artists. Connecting with this room are the cabinets devoted to engravings.

Passing from the Fifth Gallery into the long corridor of the south section of the building, the Fenellosa collection of several hundred scroll paintings from Japan (the gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld) is seen hung on the walls; and in cases near the windows is Professor E. S. Morse's famous and unequalled collection of Japanese pottery, containing nearly 4,000 pieces, good examples of every province where pottery is or has been made, of every maker's "mark," and of the early and late styles of each maker. This has now become the property of the Museum through purchase. Turning into the Dartmouth-street section the great room is reached in which is displayed Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow's magnificent Oriental art collection, composed of Japanese lacquers, curios, bronzes, swords, and sword-guards, wood carvings of various sizes, silk dresses and silks, and other interesting objects. The curious collection of coins and electrotype reproduction of coins is displayed in the room adjoining; and in the next the metal-work, an imposing array of brass, copper, iron, gold, silver, and bronze objects. In the large West Room, where now only pottery and porcelain are displayed, are rare examples of the fictile art from early times to the present; and most interesting is the collection of tapestries and embroideries in the "Gallery of Textiles," the work in the Lawrence Room, and in the Wood Carving Room.

The quarters of the School of Drawing and Painting are on the third floor in the Dartmouth-street wing, and in the basement are the library and reading-room adjoining for the use of students, and the offices of the curator, Charles G. Loring, and his assistants. The Museum is open to the public every day, on Sundays free. The corporation is administered by a board of trustees, upon which are represented the Boston Athenæum, the Institute of Technology, and Harvard University; also *ex officiis* the mayor of the city, the superintendent of the public schools, a trustee of the Lowell Institute, the chairman of the trustees of the Public Library, and the secretary of the State Board of Education.

In the great Public Library building the city possesses the monumental edifice which it was the desire and aim of those charged with the work of construction to produce. It is at once a thoroughly finished building, fashioned after the best models, and an architectural ornament upon the possession of which the people, whose property it is, may well felicitate themselves. A great structure, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, quadrangular in shape, facing three streets, and surrounding a court,

covering with its broad platform, and exclusive of the court, an acre and a half of ground, — it is designed with such skill and taste that the effect of the whole is one of dignity and stateliness. The chief architectural merit of the work consists in its elegant proportions and the purity of its style. The material used in its walls is granite quarried in Milford, Mass., having a slight pink tinge which gives it a peculiar warmth lacking in most granites; and the roof is of brown Spanish tiles. The masonry is laid with rustic joints, and the ornamentation of the exterior, as is always the case in this style of architecture, is very reserved in the lower part of the building, becoming more elaborate as it approaches the roof. The string course, for instance, is much enriched by a single band of carving, while the cornice is an elaborately designed feature. The windows below the string course are square-topped, of large size, affording ample light for the working-rooms of the library. Above the string course great arched windows run around the three sides of the building, giving the effect of a magnificent arcade supporting the heavy projecting cornice. The same scheme is carried out in brick lines around the court. The main entrance in the middle of the Copley-square front, topped with a round arch over which is the great medallion of the seal of the library, by Augustus St. Gaudens, is approached by the broad easy steps from the sidewalk, and is eventually to be set off with magnificent sculptures. About the doorways is some beautiful carving, the work of John Evans, a Boston carver; and the vestibule of solid blocks of pink Knoxville marble, paved with the same material inlaid with rich Levanto marble, harmonizes well with the stone at the entrance. From the vestibule an unobstructed view of the entrance hall and the grand staircase is had. The great feature of this hall is its high, vaulted ceiling of rich mosaic work of colored marble most artistically blended. Into this the names of men identified with Boston who have been eminent in letters, art, science, law, and public work are wrought. The first group on the right embraces those of the great anti-slavery leaders and philanthropists, such as Sumner, Phillips, Garrison, and Mann. Next is a group famous in science, such as Gray, Agassiz, Bowditch, and Rumford. Then a cluster of names famous in art and architecture, — Copley, Stuart, Allston, and Bulfinch; on the left, as the hall is entered, those of the historians Motley, Prescott, and Bancroft; then eminent names in law, — Story, Shaw, Webster, and Choate; next to the grand staircase those of the preachers and moral leaders, — Eliot and Mather, Channing and Parker; and on each side of the central arch those of authors, philosophers, mathematicians, and statesmen, such as Longfellow, Hawthorne, Adams, Peirce, Emerson, and Franklin. The floor of this great entrance-hall, like that of the vestibule, is in white and Breccia marbles, but further enriched by brass inlay. The first inlay is an inscription giving the dates of the foundation of the library and of the erection of the present building, encircled by a wreath; and at either corner of the square in which it is placed are crossed torches, with the flame bright and vigorous, signifying the purpose for which the library was established and the building erected. The design in the middle of the floor is composed of the library seal, with the signs of the zodiac, each in its own square of marble; and that at the foot of the grand stairway is a wreath of laurel enclosing the names of the generous benefactors or promoters of the Library, — Bates, Vattemare, Everett, Quincy, Bigelow, Winthrop, and Jewett. On either side, guarding the stairs, are the great marble lions by Louis St. Gaudens, memorial gifts of the Second and Twentieth Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteers; and over the stairway springs a great arch of Echaillon and Siena marbles. The broad stairs, themselves of Echaillon marble, with the side walls of Siena, constitute a most impressive feature. The great Bates Hall, on the second floor, extending entirely across the Copley-square front, is a magnificent piece of architectural work, with its lofty barrel-vault ceiling, giving fine wall and ceiling surface for decoration. Upon the decorative work of the interior of the delivery-room, illustrating the search after the Holy Grail, or the beginning of modern literature, the skill of Edwin A. Abbey has been employed: John S. Sargent's contribution is a great mural painting, "The Dawn of Christianity," as revealed in the Old and New Testament, which will find a place at either end of the great staircase-hall on the special library floor. Some idea of the extent of the new building can be gathered from these figures: the superficial area of the flooring is 4 acres; the stacks are built to hold 20 miles of shelving, and can be greatly increased as more room is needed. The old library building on Boylston street was built to accommodate 220,000 books, and afforded 6,868 square feet of room for students and readers; the new building is built to contain 2,000,000 volumes, with 32,900 square feet for students and readers. The total cost of the new building is estimated at $2,218,365; the old building cost, when completed in 1858, six years after the library was formally established, $365,000. At that time



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the library contained about 70,000 volumes; in 1891 it numbered 557,810 volumes. The new building is fire-proof. The old building has long been overcrowded, and the various special libraries, the Barton, Bowditch, Prince, Ticknor, Parker, and others, were not easily accessible; in the new building, separate rooms are provided for these collections.

The Harvard Medical School building, on Boylston street, next beyond the new Public Library, and occupying the large lot between that and Exeter street, is an imposing pile, with effective exterior and admirably arranged interior. Its brick walls are relieved by the red sandstone mouldings and lintels with the decorative panels of terra-cotta; and the flat roof covering its four stories is finished by a sky-line of stone balustrades and low gables. The main front has three pavilions, of which the central is slightly recessed. The principal entrance, by portico and steps, opens into a great waiting-hall, divided into two parts by an arcade of arches supported by polished granite columns. That part towards the rear is the staircase hall, from which iron stairs extend to the top of the building. The principal rooms on the first floor are the faculty-room, the library, lecture-room, and a reading or study room, with the luxury of a smoking-room adjoining. In the second story is the great laboratory for general chemistry, and half stories connected with it subdivided for special laboratory service and study: the physiological laboratory, with connecting rooms and private laboratories for the professor and his assistants; and the general lecture-room, a great hall with sloping ranges of seats for the students, and an ample experimental table and hoods. In the rear is the large preparation-room, reached by private stairs and passages, for the use of the professors. On the third story at the front is the valuable Museum of Comparative Anatomy, the original collection of which was given by Dr. John Collins Warren; and in the south-east corner, the anatomical theatre, occupying the height of two full stories. Subordinate lecture and recitation rooms occupy the western third of this story. In the upper story are the laboratories of the pathological department, and for anatomical study, a smaller theatre for anatomical demonstration, and rooms for special investigations and experiments. Ample provision is made for ventilation and for the escape of chemical fumes from the hoods in the various laboratories. The flat roof is conveniently designed for certain out-door experiments. The structure is practically fire-proof throughout. It cost a quarter of a million dollars, and this was met by a fund raised by friends of the school and of the University. It was completed in 1883.

The standard of the Harvard Medical School was raised in 1875, and it is now the highest in the country. The school dates from 1783, and its establishment was the result of the delivery of a course of lectures before the Boston Medical Society by Dr. John Warren, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. It was established in Cambridge and was moved to Boston in 1810, "to secure those advantages for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy, which are found only in large cities." From 1846 until its removal to the Back Bay it occupied the quaint building on North Grove street, near the Massachusetts General Hospital, now occupied by the Harvard Dental School.[1]

The Normal Art School building, Exeter and Newbury streets, of brick with stone trimmings, in the Byzantine Romanesque style of architecture, is the work of H. W. Hartwell and W. C. Richardson, the architects of the "Spiritual Temple" across the way. The principal entrance, from Newbury street through the arched porch, leads directly into a large, well-lighted lobby. In the first story are the museum and the class-rooms, for instruction in architectural and mechanical drawing and modelling in clay; and in the basement, immediately below the modelling-room, the works here modelled are cast in plaster. In the second story are the rooms of the class in painting in oil and water colors and a lecture-room; and in the third are those of the preparatory class, another lecture-room, and studios. The Exeter-street entrance opens on a corridor running through the building parallel with Newbury street, traversing in its way the lobby into which the main entrance leads. The school is a State institution, established in 1873, primarily as a training school for teachers of industrial drawing in the public schools of the State, a law of 1870 making free instruction in such drawing obligatory in the public schools of towns and cities of over 10,000 inhabitants; but it also admits other students in special branches. George H. Bartlett is now the principal, and the school is under the supervision of a Board of Visitors of the State Board of Education. Its establishment was the outcome of the work of the late Walter Smith, the eminent English art instructor, the first practical director of drawing in the Boston public schools.

The Prince School building (named for Ex-Mayor Prince), on the opposite corner, north, is the

[1] See chapter on North and Old West Ends.

first adaptation in New England of the German and Austrian plan of school building, by which the rooms are placed on one side of a long corridor instead of grouped around a common hall in the middle. By this plan the width of the building is the width only of a school-room and the corridor, and better air, better light, and a more direct connection between corridors, staircases, and entrances are secured than by the more common one. Long and low, it is but two stories high, and with its dark brick walls decorated with ivy, it presents an attractive exterior, which cannot be said of school buildings in general. Its design is a central and two end pavilions, containing twelve school-rooms and a large exhibition hall. It was dedicated in November, 1881. Another attractive school building (completed in 1890) is its neighbor on the south side of Newbury street, that of the Horace Mann School for Deaf-Mutes. Built, the first story of block freestone and the second and gables of the third story of Philadelphia face-brick, the conspicuous feature of the façade is the high arched entrance-way from the heavy stone landing. The interior is admirably arranged. This school is part of the public-school system, and the work it accomplishes is remarkable. The pupils are taught to communicate by articulation rather than by signs, Prof. A. Melville Bell's system of visible speech being employed as an aid in the teaching. Training is also given the pupils in the use of pencil, crayon, Sloyd carving, and other industrial arts, as well as penmanship. The school was founded in 1869, and the name of "Horace Mann" was given to it in 1877. The Sarah Fuller Home (named for the devoted principal of the Horace Mann School) in West Medford gives care and instruction to deaf children too young to enter the regular school. This is supported by private aid.

The great exhibition building of the Charitable Mechanic Association, on Huntington avenue and West Newton street, covers a space of upwards of 96,000 square feet, and the front on the avenue is 600 feet. It is admirably planned, and more attractive in design than such buildings generally are. On the avenue front the arches of graceful curves and the adjacent walls laid in red brick, with sills and caps of freestone and terra-cotta ornaments, are effective. The head of Franklin on one side of the main arch is intended to typify electricity, and that of Oakes Ames railroading. The arm and the hammer of the seal of the association appear in the spandrels, with palm, oak, and olive branches surrounding them. In the octagonal tower at the easterly end of the building, the two wide entrances are well designed; and the carriage-porch, constructed of brick and stone, with open-timbered and tiled roof, is a good piece of ornamentation. The Administration building adjoins the tower, the great exhibition hall extends therefrom down the avenue, and the main hall, with entrance from the avenue, forms the west end. The latter is popularly called "Mechanics' Hall," and is frequently occupied for public meetings, and occasionally for opera and concerts. It has sittings for 8,000 people. The Charitable Mechanic Association, which owns the building, founded in 1795, is one of the honored institutions of Boston, and its great industrial fairs, given at irregular intervals, averaging every three years, are the most extensive and important held in the country. Other great exhibitions have been given in its building, the most notable in recent years being the successful "Food and Health Exposition" of the autumn of 1891, modelled after the great London "Healtheries."

The first church built on the "new lands" was the Arlington-street (Congregational-Unitarian; completed December, 1861), the successor of the old Federal-street Church, made famous by the preaching from its pulpit of William Ellery Channing. Built of New Jersey freestone, with finely designed tower and lofty spire steeple placed symmetrically in the middle of the front, it recalls old London churches of the style of the time of Sir Christopher Wren. The interior, divided into a nave and two aisles by a superb range of Corinthian columns, is modelled upon the Church of Sta Annunziata at Genoa, by Giacomo della Porta. The five arches above the columns on each side of the nave spring with their mouldings directly from the capitals of the columns, and without the intervention of a square bit of entablature over each column. By this expedient, adopted from the Genoese church, the supporting effect of the column is here carried up in a series of panelled and ornamented piers to the full Corinthian entablature above, the arches between being formed by sunk and raised mouldings and having their spandrels and soffits decorated. The chime of bells, hung in the tower, was the gift of Jonathan Phillips, long a prominent member of the congregation. There are sixteen in all, eight fitted for round ringing as well as chiming, the others for chiming only. The largest, or tenor bell, weighs 3,150 pounds. Each bears an inscription from the Scriptures. For many years a thick mass of American ivy covered the Boylston-street side of the church, producing a charming effect, especially during the early autumn months, when it took on brilliant

colors; but this was entirely removed not long ago, as it was found that it was a means of injury to the stone. The Arlington-street was the pulpit of Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, John F. W. Ware, and Brooke Herford.

The second church building here, Emmanuel (Protestant Episcopal; completed in 1862), on Newbury street, is built of the local Roxbury pudding-stone. It is one of the smallest churches in the quarter, picturesque in design and most noteworthy for its rich and brilliant interior. The society was organized shortly before this church was built, to furnish a parish for the Rev. Frederick D. Huntington (now Bishop of Central New York), who had been pastor of the South Congregational Church (now Rev. E. E. Hale's) and Plummer Professor at Harvard College, and had left the Unitarian fold for the Protestant Episcopal Church. A large medallion tablet of bronze, designed by St. Gaudens, in honor of the late Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, the second rector of Emmanuel's, is conspicuously set within the church. It displays a portrait of heroic size, with a biographical inscription. Leighton Parks, the present rector, succeeded Dr. Vinton.

The Central Church (Congregational-Trinitarian; completed in 1867), on Berkeley and Newbury streets, the third Back Bay church building, is the successor of the Winter-street Church, which so long stood near the present main entrance to Music Hall. It also is of Roxbury stone, with sandstone trimmings. Of elaborate design, in the Gothic style, with turrets and steeple, its distinguishing feature is the finely proportioned spire pointing the tallest in the city. The interior, showing the open pitched roof, is bright and cheerful, although an excess of color is displayed in the decoration. The cost, including the land, was $325,000. The pastors of the church since its location here have been John De Witt and Joseph T. Duryea. Most famous of those who occupied the pulpit of the old church in Winter street were William M. Rogers and John E. Todd.

Within the next year the fourth Back Bay church was finished, — the First Church (Congregational-Unitarian; completed December, 1868), on Berkeley and Marlborough streets. As the successor of the first meeting-house in Boston, the rude structure of wood and earth which served the colonists for nearly eight years, it stands one of the best specimens of the finer church architecture of this latter day. Beauty is disclosed in every detail of its exterior, and in its rich interior good taste is displayed. Its style is the English Gothic freely treated; cruciform, with chapel in the rear. Here again Roxbury rubble is the material employed in the walls, with dressings of Nova Scotia and Connecticut sandstones. Especially fine features of the exterior are the corner tower and spire, the carriage-porch over which they are built, and the vestibule on Berkeley street. The columns of the main porch on Berkeley street and of the cloister-porch on Marlborough street have polished shafts of Aberdeen granite, and capitals carved in leaves and flowers of native plants. The interior of the church is broad and open. The nave roof, sixty-six feet from the floor to the apex, is open-timbered, and the Berkeley-street end of the nave is a gable with a pointed rose-window filled with tracery. At the west end of the church is the chancel, occupied by the pulpit, carved communion-table, and font. The woodwork is black walnut throughout, with panels and friezes of butternut. The rich colored-glass windows, several of them memorial windows, gifts to the church, were executed in London from the architects' sketches, and the organ was built in Germany by the makers of the great organ constructed for Music Hall.[1] This is the fifth building of the "First Church of Christ in Boston." The first, that of wood and earth, stood where Brazer's building now stands, on State street, corner of Devonshire. The second was on Cornhill, now Washington street, nearly opposite the head of State street, where the Rogers building now stands; this was of wood, built in 1639; in 1711 it was burned down. The third, on the same spot, was built in 1712, of brick; and the fourth, on Chauncy street, was built in 1807. The list of the ministers of the church is remarkable, for all but one were college men. When the Back Bay house was built, Dr. Rufus Ellis had been the pastor for more than thirty years (he was installed in 1835, succeeding Dr. N. L. Frothingham, whose service had also been long). Dr. Ellis died in Liverpool, England, on the 23d of September, 1885. On the 29th of December, the following year, Stopford Wentworth Brooke, son of the well-known English clergyman, Stopford Brooke, of London, was ordained as Dr. Ellis' successor. The cost of the present church building was $275,000.

The Brattle-square Church, now the First Baptist, on Commonwealth avenue and Clarendon street, next completed (in 1873), is most remarkable for its massive Florentine square tower, rising majestically nearly 180 feet, with the band of figure-sculpture surrounding it near the summit, between the belfry arches and the cornice. The four groups,

[1] See chapter on Some Noteworthy Buildings; paragraph on Music Hall.

BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

one on each side, are designed to represent baptism, communion, marriage, and death, and the statues at each angle typify the angels of the judgment blowing golden trumpets. The figures were carved by Italian sculptors, from models by Bartholdi, after the rough stones had been set in place. This building also is of Roxbury stone, in the form of the Greek cross; and its exterior well expresses the idea which the architect had in its design, — massiveness and solidity. The interior is in the southern Romanesque style, with high walls surmounted by a basilica roof of stained ash. Before it was finished according to the architect's plans, work was suspended, as the society had become heavily in debt, and after a few services the church was closed. Subsequently the society dissolved, and the property was purchased by the First Baptist Society. Thus one historical church organization was succeeded by another; the "Brattle-square" descending from the famous "Manifesto Church," formed in 1699, and the "First Baptist," from the First Baptist Society, formed in 1665. It was the old Brattle-square Meeting-house, the "pride of the town," finished in 1773, but two years before the Siege, and occupied during that time by the British as barracks, which bore the "cannon-ball breastpin" fired into it from a battery in Cambridge on the night of the evacuation. It was long a cherished landmark; and when in 1872 it was sold and removed to make way for a business structure, many good citizens were sorely grieved. Of the eminent pastors of the church were Joseph Buckminster, Edward Everett, John G. Palfrey, and Samuel K. Lothrop, the last of the line. After the First Baptist had acquired the present church, the galleries called for in the architect's plans were put in and its acoustic properties improved; and in 1882 the new vestry and lecture-room were added, additional land being purchased by the society. The present pastor is Philip Moxom.

The Old South (Congregational-Trinitarian), Dartmouth and Boylston streets, successor of the Old South Meeting-house, dates from the next year, 1874. It has the distinction of being one of the costliest of the Back Bay churches, and one of the most ornate. The buildings consist of church, chapel, and parsonage, the former occupying two-thirds of the rectangle on which they are placed. The church fronts about ninety feet on Dartmouth street and two hundred on Boylston. Here again the material used is Roxbury stone, with brown Connecticut and light Ohio freestone trimmings; and the form is the Latin cross. The style of architecture is the North Italian Gothic. The most striking features of the exterior are the tower, rising 248 feet, with rich combinations of colored stones and graceful windows, terminating in a pyramidal spire; the lantern in the roof at the intersection of the arms of the cross, twenty feet square, pierced with large arched windows, and covered by a pointed dome of copper partly gilded; the richly decorated and deeply recessed main entrance through the front of the tower; and the arcade, sheltering inscribed tablets, running thence to the south transept. Added to these the belt of gray sandstone along the outside walls, delicately carved to represent vines and fruits among which birds and squirrels are seen, and an effect is produced unusual and unique in our modern church architecture. The vestibule, paved in red, white, and green marbles, is separated from the nave by a high arched screen of Caen stone delicately carved, supported on columns of Lisbon marble and crowned by gables and finials. The interior is finished in cherry and brilliantly frescoed. Panels of Venetian mosaic fill the heads of the arches leading from the doorways. The roof is open-timbered, with tie-beam trusses, further strengthened by arched braces above and below the beam, coming forward to the walls in four broad low-pitched gables, the ridges from which meet in the roof and carry the open lantern referred to above. The elaborate stained-glass windows are decorated to represent biblical scenes; that back of the pulpit, which is in a broad recess at the Dartmouth-street end of the church, represents the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Christ. The closely clipped lawn in front of the chapel, and the rich growth of ivy on this portion of the structure, give an air of finish and age to the work. The entire cost of the building was half a million dollars.

The same year, 1874, the Second Church (Congregational-Unitarian), on the Boylston-street side of Copley square, was completed. Built in part of the stones of the former church-building on Bedford street, which was taken down when business encroachments compelled a change, its modest freestone front is unpretentious; yet, with its ivy-covered chapel adjoining, it is one of the most picturesque structures in the neighborhood. The broad and lofty interior, showing the open-timbered roof, is finished in rich, dark colors. Set up by the pulpit is the memorial tablet to Dr. Chandler Robbins (placed by his daughter), whose service as pastor covered a period of more than forty years; and a companion tablet to the memory of other former pastors, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Ware, who were colleagues, is contemplated. The

memorial organ, built by Hutchins, one of the finest in the city, was given by S. A. Denio, in memory of his daughter. Among the treasured possessions of the church is the rich communion service, containing some very old pieces, and the baptismal basin, which has been in use since 1706. By the side of the pulpit stands the chair once used by Cotton Mather. The Second is the famous "church of the Mathers," Increase, Cotton, and Samuel, founded in 1649; and it was its second meeting-house in North square which the British soldiers pulled down and used for firewood during the Siege. During the pastorate of Edward A. Horton, which extended from 1880 to 1892, a debt of $45,000, which had been hanging for years, was lifted. Mr. Horton's resignation taking effect the 1st of February, 1892, was greatly regretted by his people.

Next rose Trinity (Protestant Episcopal; consecrated Feb. 9, 1877), occupying the triangular-shaped lot bounded by Copley square, Clarendon street, and St. James avenue, the masterpiece of Richardson. In its design, a free rendering of the French Romanesque, as seen in the pyramidal towered churches of ancient Auvergne, its great central tower dominating the whole composition, it is the most imposing piece of church architecture we have in the country to-day. Cummings, in the "Memorial History," commends it as "a striking example of the round-arched architecture of the south of France," and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in her "Recent Architecture in America," with more warmth and enthusiasm, pronounces it "the most beautiful structure that yet stands on our side of the ocean." Of the style which inspired the design, — that of the school that "flourished in the eleventh century in Central France, the ancient Aquitane," and developed "a system of architecture of its own, differing from the classical manner in that while it studied elegance it was also constructional, and from the succeeding Gothic in that although constructional it could sacrifice something of mechanical dexterity for the sake of grandeur or repose," as Richardson, in his own description, characterizes it, — the examples shown in the "peaceful, enlightened, and isolated cities of Auvergne" were selected as best adapted for a building fronting on three streets. "The central tower, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the domes of Venice and Constantinople," was in Auvergne, Richardson says, fully developed, so that in many cases it "became, as it were, the church, and the composition took the outline of a pyramid, the apse, transepts, nave, and chapels forming only the base to the obelisk of the tower." With the ordinary proportion of church and central tower, he contends, "either the tower must be comparatively small, which would bring its supporting piers inconveniently into the midst of the congregation, or the tower being large the rest of the church must be magnified to inordinate proportion. For this dilemma the Auvergnat solution seemed perfectly adapted. Instead of a tower being an inconvenient and unnecessary addition to the church, it was itself made the main feature. The struggle for precedence, which often takes place between a church and its spire, was disposed of by at once and completely subordinating nave, transepts, and apse and grouping them about the tower as the central mass." In plan, the church is a Latin cross, the arms of the cross short in proportion to their width, with a semicircular apse added to the eastern arm, itself forming the chancel. The tower, supported by four great piers placed close to the angles of the structure, thus causing no obstruction to the sight, stands on the square at the intersection of nave and transepts, and is closed in the church, at a height of one hundred and three feet, by a flat ceiling. The aisles are mere passage-ways; "they would be very narrow for a Gothic church," the architect observes, "but are in character for the Romanesque." The clear-story is carried by an arcade of two arches only. The gallery carried above the aisles across the arches, is distinguished from its position by the name of the "triforium gallery," and it serves as a passage to connect the main galleries one across either transept, and the third across the west end of the nave over the vestibule. The robing-room opens from the north-east vestibule as well as from the chancel. The main western vestibule is fifty-two feet long, the width of the nave; or, counting the lower story of the western towers which virtually form a part of it, upwards of eighty-six feet. The main portal, and the secondary doors opening into each of the towers, give three entrances into the west front; the north-east vestibule serves as entrance both from the street and from the cloister communicating with the chapel adjoining, itself with its open outside stairway a picturesque piece of architecture; and the south-eastern vestibule is entered from St. James avenue. The interior of the church is finished in black walnut and lighted by brilliant pictured windows; and all the vestibules are in ash and oak. But the rich effect of color produced by the decorative work of John la Farge is the great feature of the interior. The frescos are in encaustic painting. The colossal figures painted in the great tower, of David and Moses, Peter and Paul, and Isaiah and Jeremiah,

with the scriptural scenes high above, and the fresco in the nave, of Christ and the woman of Samaria, are especially fine. Of the exterior of the church the details are artistic in design, and the color also is effective, the yellowish Dedham and Westerly granite, of which the walls are mainly constructed, harmonizing well with the rich brown of the Longmeadow freestone employed in the trimmings and the cut-stone work. The stones from St. Botolph Church, in old Boston, Lincolnshire, presented by its authorities to Trinity, which are placed in the cloister between the church and chapel, are interesting memorials. Those having a fondness for statistics will be interested to know that 4,500 piles support Trinity, that the great tower weighs nearly 10,000,000 pounds, and that the finial on the tower is 211 feet from the ground. In the construction of the foundations of the church, stone saved from the ruins of the old church on Summer street, which went down in the great fire of 1872, were utilized. The cost of the new Trinity and buildings was about $800,000.

The new Hollis-street, now the South Congregational Church (Congregational-Unitarian), Newbury and Exeter streets, was completed in the autumn of 1884, the ninth in the Back Bay district. Unlike its predecessors in this quarter it is built mainly of brick, with freestone and terra-cotta trimmings. It is in the Byzantine style of architecture and the form of a square, but somewhat irregular in outline of plan. The peculiar style of the tower, the lower half circular and the upper twelve-sided, and the large gables, with circular turrets on each façade, the stained-glass windows within each gable, terra-cotta tiles above and below, and terra-cotta castings finishing the ridges of the roof, — all combined give to the structure an odd effect. The freestone columns, with carved capitals, on each side of the main entrance door on Newbury street, are handsome; and the gabled porch, surmounted by an octagonal tower finished with a curved roof, is an effective feature. The interior of the church is amphitheatre in form, the pews radiating from a common centre. The pulpit is set well forward, and just above it is the organ and choir gallery. The prevailing colors of the interior decorations are light. Of the memorial windows, one is to the memory of John Pierpont, and the other of the gifted Starr-King, both famous pastors of the old Hollis-street. The vestry, or lecture-room, with class-rooms adjoining, and the literary and ladies' parlors, with kitchen nearby, are in the basement. The church is the successor of the old meeting-house which long stood on Hollis street, and is now transformed into the Hollis-street Theatre.[1] The first meeting-house of the society was built in 1751–52, and the first minister was the "Tory, wit, and scholar," Mather Byles. The South Congregational Society (founded in 1827), Rev. Edward Everett Hale's, purchased the church in 1887, and moved into it in October that year, when the two societies were practically united.

The Spiritual Temple (completed in 1885), opposite the new Hollis-street, the main entrance on Exeter street, is still more peculiar in design. The style is the Romanesque. Of rough granite and freestone, the front elaborately ornamented and enriched with carvings, it excites the curiosity of the stranger, who finds it difficult to determine the nature of the building until his eye catches the name cut in the stone over the majestic arch at the entrance. Beneath the inscription and occupying the spandrels of the arch are two circular panels, carved with symbols of the society established here, and a belt of elaborate carving extends entirely around the building at the top of the chief story. The arrangement of the interior is simple and convenient. The well-lighted and brightly decorated audience-room occupies the chief story; on the floor above it are smaller halls; and on that below is another lecture-room, library, and a reading-room. The Temple is the meeting-house of the "Working Union of Progressive Spiritualists," and was built by a wealthy merchant, Marcellus J. Ayer, at a cost of $250,000.

The Mount Vernon (Congregational-Trinitarian), Beacon street and West Chester park, is the newest church in the district. This also is Romanesque in style, of Roxbury stone, with buff Amherst stone trimmings, and carvings about the arched entrances, the finials, and the top of the square side tower, terminating in the steeple. The main front on Beacon street has the triple entrance, with gables and a rich rose-window, the West Chester park side shows a double front, with a triple two-story front and rose-window above, and the river side is two stories with three arched stone dormers. The interior is on the cruciform plan. The roof is open-timbered, with ash trusses, and the finish generally is in ash. The vestry and class-rooms are in the north transept on the first floor, and over the vestry is a dining-room with kitchen and pantries adjoining. The minister's room and the ladies' parlor are in the second story, on the West Chester park side. The architects of this church were Walker & Kimball. It succeeds the sombre granite-front church which has so long stood on Ashburton

[1] See chapter on the Theatres.

WOODBURY BUILDING.

place. Since its organization in 1842 the Mt. Vernon Society has had but two pastors, — Edward N. Kirk, whose service extended from 1842 to 1874, closing only with his death, and Samuel E. Herrick, who began first in 1871 as associate pastor.

With the churches should be classed the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boylston and Berkeley streets, opposite the Natural History building. It is quiet and tasteful in design and warm in color, through the blending of brick and brown-stone. The style of architecture is defined as Scotch baronial. The feature of the Boylston-street façade is the entrance porch, from a dignified flight of broad stone steps, over which is the motto "Teneo et teneor;" and the corner of the building is relieved by a round-roofed bay-window thrown out at the second story. The vestibule opens into a large reception-room, and within easy reach are inviting parlors, the library, reading, and game rooms, a small lecture-hall, and the business offices. On the floor above is the large, well-proportioned public hall, with anterooms; in the next story various class-rooms and meeting-rooms of the directors and various committees; and in the basement the gymnasium, one of the largest and best-appointed in town. The Boston organization (established in December, 1851) is the oldest of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the country, and with the exception of that of Montreal, which was formed but one week earlier, the oldest in North America.

The clubs established on the Back Bay, with the exception of the St. Botolph, possess houses especially designed and built for their use.[1] The

[1] See chapter on Clubs.

Art Club-house, the oldest of the number (completed in the spring of 1882), on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, modestly finishes the line of striking architectural work on Dartmouth street, beginning with the brown-stone Pierce building and the new Public Library on Copley square. Built of dark brick, with brown-stone trimmings and terra-cotta decorations, in the familiar Romanesque style, its hexagonal tower on the principal corner, with the stone balcony projecting from it on the Newbury-street side, is the most notable feature. The members' entrance is from the stone porch on the Newbury-street front; and through the arch of terra-cotta work on the Dartmouth-street side is the public entrance leading to the art gallery of the club. An effective piece of work is the semicircular stained-glass window over the club entrance porch. The interior of the house is admirably arranged and extensively decorated. The art gallery, broad and ample and well lighted by a large skylight, is tinted in Pompeian red; and the three large parlors in the club proper are with different decorations, the colors so arranged as to blend and form a gradual change from dark to light shades. Other pleasant apartments are the library, the lecture, lounging, billiard, and supper rooms. The valuation of the Art Club's real estate was in 1891 $123,000.

The Algonquin Club-house, on the north side of Commonwealth avenue, midway between Exeter and Fairfield streets, is the most sumptuous in town. The front of brick, with light-colored limestone trimmings, is highly ornamented and tasteful in detail. The style is based on that prevalent in the seventeenth century in France in the reign of Louis XIII., "a brick and stone architecture," the architects say in their description, "thoroughly modern in character." In its design their aim was to give it "the expression appropriate to a club-house, that is to say, neither palatial nor domestic, though partaking of both." The elaborately finished central entrance gives dignity to the building. Within, the house is commodious and elegantly appointed. From the great hall on the ground floor to the kitchens and apartments on the upper floors, everything is on a generous scale. The reading-room on the first floor above the entrance, the assembly-room and library on the next floor, and the general dining and breakfast and supper rooms on the third, extend across the entire front, and are furnished with an eye to every comfort. There are an abundance of private dining and supper rooms for large or small parties; billiard and card rooms; and a ladies' café, dining and reception rooms, similar to those in the Somerset Club. Upon the walls of the larger rooms, notably in the library and assembly rooms are a number of paintings, some of them good examples of the work of leading modern artists. The assessors' valuation of the Algonquin's real estate in 1891 was $232,000.

The Athletic Club-house, on Exeter street, built of brick with stone trimmings, shows a plain exterior, the greatest attention in the architect's plans having been given to the interior arrangement. It is one of the largest and best-equipped club-houses of its kind in the country. Its ample gymnasium is provided with the best apparatus attainable, and it has tennis, racquet, and hand-ball courts, fencing and boxing rooms, bowling alleys and billiard-rooms, Turkish bath and swimming-tank, together with the regular features of the modern club, including a large restaurant. It is the only athletic club in the country having, with the gymnasium and other features, tennis and racquet courts under the same roof. The building was completed in December, 1888, and the plans of the late John Sturgis were closely followed by his successors, Sturgis & Cabot.

In the domestic architecture of the city remarkable progress has been made during the last few years. There was some chance for improvement in taste from the time of the early modern movement which dictated the destruction of the old Hancock mansion on Beacon hill, and substituted the French mansard roofed houses, that were the vogue for a quarter of a century or more. Many of the architects had studied in Paris, and much of their work recalled the *atelier* problems. The better examples of the period are the residences on Arlington street, notably those of Montgomery Sears, and in the block in which Mr. Henry W. Williams lives. The great fire of 1872 filled the offices of the architects with problems of business buildings, and withdrew them for the time from the study of the dwelling-house. Then, through the Philadelphia Exhibition, a strong impetus to interior decoration was given by the many exhibits of textile fabrics, both of Europe and the East, of William Morris' work in carpets and wall papers, as well as tiles, furniture, and other results of the English movement. The influence, however, of foreign elements of study in England, France, and Germany, both by the travelled student and those who had settled here, tended towards rather an eclectic bloom, and a struggle for the novel in design, which resulted in something of eccentricity rather than beauty. Exteriors were marred by lines of black brick and surfaces patched in many-colored stones. Subsequently some of the artists had become interested in the doing of interiors, and the restraint and refinement of color and

Pierce Building
Erected 1887
S. Lewis Tobey Architect

J. S. Pierce & Co.
Importers & Grocers,
Copley Square
Boston.

detail within became reflected without. Then the late H. H. Richardson's work, with its round arched Gothic, left its strong impress on the work of others. From his hand came Bishop Phillips Brooks' house on Clarendon street, and Henry L. Higginson's house on Commonwealth avenue. In somewhat similar style were the houses of Charles Whittier, and many more on Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue, with a pleasing tendency to French work, as seen in the two houses designed together for Drs. Wesselhoeft and Bell on Commonwealth avenue. The latest movement has been in a return to the classic in motive, and much dignity has resulted, as in the examples owned by Mrs. Francis Skinner, Charles Head, and others, on Beacon street. While in similar lines, but with much more feeling for the stately houses which were built for the merchants of the early part of the century, here as well as in Salem and Portsmouth, may be named the houses of Arthur Beebe, John Forrester Andrew, on Commonwealth avenue, and several others not yet quite completed. Within doors the same taste which has shown itself in the exterior designs is repeated in almost all the houses which have been mentioned. Frederick L. Ames bought, added to, and altered a house which was of the earlier type, and the interior is one noted for its beauty and splendor. It was one of the last works of the architect John H. Sturgis. There is very little in planning which differs from that of dwellings in other American cities, except an absence of picture-galleries. The Bostonian scatters his possessions of art throughout the house, regardless of danger from fire; and even the almost priceless collection of Millet's work is in a country house which might be swept away in a couple of hours.

But four statues have thus far been placed in the Back Bay quarter outside the Public Garden: the portrait statues of Alexander Hamilton, Gen. John Glover, and William Lloyd Garrison, and the ideal "Leif, the Norseman,"—the first three in the Commonwealth-avenue parkway, and the fourth at the beginning of the extension of the avenue west of West Chester park. The Hamilton, which was the first erected (in 1865), the work of Dr. William Rimmer, was received by the local critics with a chorus of disapproval. It was the first statue in the country cut from granite, and it was a popular opinion that this stone was too harsh for such use. But Dr. Rimmer had done fine work in the same material, notably a colossal head of St. Stephen, which had won hearty praise from seasoned critics; and the head of the Hamilton also was generally commended. The trouble was less with the stone used than with the moulding and draping, or swathing rather, of the figure. The Glover, in bronze, done by Martin Milmore, which was set up ten years after the Hamilton, is much more picturesque in detail, and less stiff in pose. The heavy military cloak falls in graceful folds over the Continental uniform, and the hardy figure of the old Marblehead soldier, with sword in hand and one foot resting on a cannon, is drawn in broad and vigorous lines. The Garrison, also in bronze, and of heroic size, is the strongest figure of the three. The head erect and turned slightly towards the right, the high forehead and the strong features of the uncompromising agitator, are admirably portrayed; and the attitude of the figure, sitting in a large arm-chair, the long frock-coat open and the folds falling on either side, the left leg advanced and the right bent at a sharp angle, is easy and natural. The right hand holds a manuscript, and under the chair lies a volume of the "Liberator." The Garrison is the work of Olin L. Warner, of New York, and was placed in 1886. The bronze Leif, by Miss Anne Whitney, is the most interesting of all our out-door sculpture. The youth of sturdy, supple frame stands in an eager attitude at the prow of his vessel, his gaze fixed as if to discern the first sight of a new and strange land. The figure is clad in a shirt of mail with bossed breastplates and a studded belt from which a knife hangs in ornamental sheath, close-fitting breeches and sandals. From beneath the casque covering the head the long, wavy hair of the Saxon type flows over the shoulders. The eyes are shaded with the uplifted left hand, the right grasping at the hip a speaking-horn, itself a beautiful bit of work, ornamented in relief. The weight of the body is thrown upon the left foot, and the head is turned slightly to the left.

VII.

THE SOUTH END.

ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM THE NARROW NECK — INTERESTING INSTITUTIONS AND CHURCHES — THE GREAT CATHEDRAL.

ALTHOUGH shorn of its glory by the lavish development of the Back Bay territory, and no longer the fashionable quarter of the town, the South End is yet an attractive section, with its broad and pleasant streets, inviting small parks, important

public buildings, institutions, and churches, and many substantial dwellings of sober exterior with an air of roominess within. Here are seen more frequently than in the newer parts examples of the once popular "old Boston" style of domestic architecture, — the round, swell front of generous width. But the peculiarity of this quarter, and that which so sharply marks the difference between it and the newer fashionable quarter, is the uniform style of the blocks of houses lining street after street; uniformity was the prevailing note in the old, variety is that in the new.

The making of new land and the building of the modern South End was begun in a small way many years ago. Originally the narrow "Neck," from Dover street to the Roxbury line, the earliest movement towards improvement here was made in 1801, when the selectmen reported to the March town-meeting a plan for "laying out the Neck lands," in which lots were marked off and streets were drawn regularly and at right angles. "To introduce variety a large circular space" was also marked, to be ornamented with trees and called "Columbia square." "In reality," says Shurtleff, "it was an oval grass-plot, bounded by four streets, with Washington street running through its centre; indeed, the identical territory now included in Blackstone and Franklin squares." But the improvement moved slowly, and it was not until fifty years later, long after Boston had become a city, that it was systematically advanced. This was in 1849–50–51, during the administration of Mayor Bigelow, when a high grade for the lands was adopted, and in accordance with plans drawn by E. S. Chesbrough and William P. Parrott, experienced engineers, new streets and squares were laid out. Among the latter were Chester square and East Chester and West Chester parks (established in 1850), and Union park (in 1851). And at the beginning of this movement, in February, 1849, the old Columbia square was divided and transformed into the present Franklin and Blackstone squares. Two years before, the filling of the marsh lands on the east side of the Neck, known as South Bay, was begun, and subsequently that territory was graded and laid out in streets and lots.

While within this quarter there is nothing approaching the architectual display of the New West End, there are not a few noteworthy structures which arrest the eye. Here are the buildings of the City Hospital, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and of Boston College; the great Latin and English High Schools, and near by the Latin School for Girls, and the Girls' High School. And of churches here are the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Tremont Methodist, the Shawmut Congregational, the First Presbyterian, the Peoples', the Columbus-avenue Universalist, the Union (Columbus avenue), the Church of the Disciples (founded by James Freeman Clarke), the Warren-avenue Baptist, the Berkeley Temple, the Church of the Unity (where the Rev. M. J. Savage preaches), the New South (Unitarian), the Clarendon-street, the Shawmut-avenue Universalist, the Ohabei Sholom (Hebrew, formerly the old South Congregational Church, Dr. Edward E. Hale's[1]), and the Reformed Episcopal. Of hotels here are the Grand on Columbus avenue, and the marble front Langham (formerly the Commonwealth) on Washington street; of memorial buildings with public halls, the Parker (in honor of Theodore Parker, transferred to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in 1891), on Berkeley street, and the Paine (in commemoration of Thomas Paine), on Appleton street; and of theatres, the Grand Opera House. The headquarters of the Odd Fellows are also here, in their own building, at the junction of Berkeley and Tremont streets; the New England Conservatory of Music, pleasantly facing Franklin square; and a large number of modern apartment-houses.

One of the most interesting groups is that of the City Hospital, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Boston College, on Harrison avenue, between East Springfield and Concord streets, the former occupying the east side of the avenue, and the latter the west side. The hospital, consisting of nine pavilions connected with the central structure, known as the Administration building, and numerous other buildings, including a home for the training-school nurses, is designed in accordance with the most approved models. The buildings are substantial, dignified, and sober in style, the only attempt at architectural effect being made in the central structure, in the design of its façade, and the dome which crowns it. With their well-kept grounds they cover a square containing nearly seven acres.[2] The Church of the Immaculate Conception and the Boston College were both built under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers, and completed in 1860–61. The church was one of the first stone church buildings in the city. It is a solid granite structure, without tower or spire, and the peculiarity of its design at once attracts attention. The

[1] See chapter on New West End; paragraph on New Hollis-street Church.

[2] The Home for Convalescents, in connection with the hospital, is pleasantly situated on Dorchester avenue, Dorchester district. The estate consists of fifteen acres of land, partly under cultivation and partly woodland. The City Hospital was first established in 1864.

LANGHAM HOTEL.

statues of the Virgin and of the Saviour, with outstretched arms, the former placed above the entrance and the latter above all, are the striking features of the façade, marking the character of the edifice and the great church organization to which it belongs. In the interior, however, the most elaborate work is seen. Two rows of Ionic columns, with richly ornamented capitals, mark the line of the side aisles. On the keystone of the chancel arch is a bust representing Christ; on the opposite arch, over the choir-gallery, one representing the Virgin; on the capitals of the columns, busts of the saints of the Society of Jesus; and over each column a figure representing an angel supporting the entablature. The altar is of marble and richly ornamented. On the panels an abridgment of the life of the Virgin is sculptured, and on either side of the structure are three Corinthian columns, with appropriate entablatures and broken arches surmounted by statues of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, the whole terminated by a silver cross with an adoring angel on each side. On the right of the broken arch is a figure of St. Ignatius, and on the opposite side that of St. Francis Xavier. The elliptic dome over the chancel, lighted by colored glass, and with a dove with outspread wings in the middle, is effective. The chapels within the chancel rails are dedicated, that on the Gospel side to St. Joseph, and that on the Epistle side to St. Aloysius. The painting of the Crucifixion, behind the high altar, is by Garibaldi, of Rome. The Boston College buildings are of brick, with little attempt at architectural display. The cost of the church and the college was $350-000. The architect of the church was P. C. Keely, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the interior designed by the late Arthur Gilman. The architect of the original City Hospital buildings was G. J. F. Bryant.

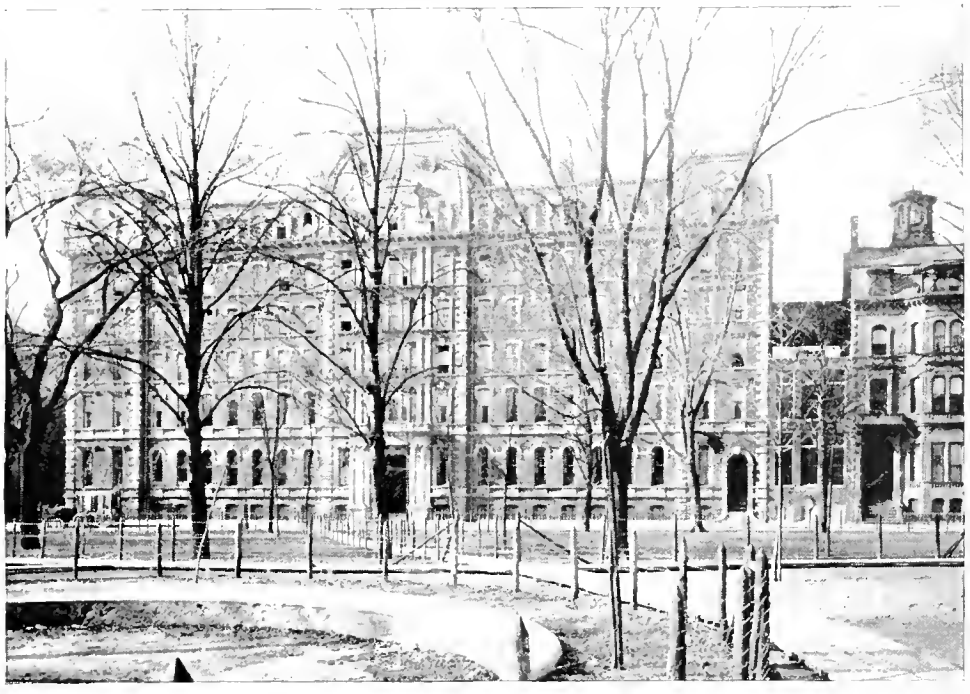
In the immediate neighborhood of these buildings is that of the New England Conservatory of Music, the old St. James Hotel (built in 1867–68 by Maturin M. Ballou), remodelled and enlarged for the purposes of the college. It is attractive in design, of fine proportions, consisting of seven stories and a dome; and it is admirably arranged for its present use. The Conservatory embraces fifteen separate departments, and in the College of Music proper, for advanced musical students, in connection with the Boston University,[1] degrees in music are conferred. The students come from all parts of the country, numbering several thousand each year. The institution was the enterprise of the late Eben Tourgée, and was established in 1867 in rooms in the Music Hall building. When the present building was secured for its accommodation, in 1882, its plan and scope were considerably enlarged. Within the building is now a large concert-hall, recitation and practice rooms, library, reading-room, parlors, and museum; adjoining it is Sleeper Hall, added in 1885.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Washington street, but a short distance below the Conservatory, built of Roxbury stone with granite trimmings, is the largest and in some respects the finest Catholic church in New England. Its outward appearance is at present disappointing, largely because of the abrupt ending of the towers on the principal façade; but when these and the turrets, all of unequal height, are surmounted by the spires called for in the original design, it will be more dignified and imposing. The great tower on the south-west corner, with its spire, will be 300 feet high, and the smaller one on the other corner, 200 feet high. The style of the church is the early English Gothic, cruciform, with nave, transept, aisle, and clere-story, the latter supported by two rows of clustered metal pillars. Its total length is 364 feet, the width at the transept 170 feet, the width of nave and aisles 90 feet, the height of the nave 120 feet; and the entire building covers more than an acre of ground. The arch separating the front vestibule from the church is of bricks taken from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict in Somerville, which was burned by a mob on the night of August 11, 1834.[1] The interior ornamentation and decoration of the church are rich and lavish. The chancel is unusually deep, and the altar within it, of variegated marble, is elaborate and costly. On the Gospel side stands the Episcopal throne, the *cathedra* of the archbishop. On the ceiling of the chancel are painted angels typifying Faith, Hope, and Charity, on a background of gold. The frescoing on the walls is handsome. The immense windows are nearly all filled with stained glass, both foreign and American, representing various scenes and characters in Christian history. The designs on the transept windows represent the

[1] See chapter on Some Noteworthy Buildings.

[1] The picturesque ruins of the Ursuline Convent occupied the height known as Mt. Benedict, in Somerville, a short distance from Charlestown Neck, until a few years ago, when the hill was levelled. The convent was established in Boston in 1820, and first occupied a building adjoining the old Cathedral in Franklin street; it was removed to Mt. Benedict in 1826. The grounds about the building, which stood on the summit of the hill, were laid out in terraces, with fine orchards, shade-trees, and gardens. The burning of the building by the mob, who were infuriated by stories of ill-treatment of inmates, notably Rebecca Reed, a pupil, and Sister Mary John, was a wanton act deplored by orderly citizens. In Boston a meeting to denounce it was held in Faneuil Hall, at which Harrison Gray Otis and Josiah Quincy, Jr., were among the speakers. Thirteen of the rioters were arrested, but only one, Marvin Marcey, Jr., the least guilty, it was said, was convicted. He was afterwards pardoned on the petition of the bishop and others, on the ground that he should not suffer punishment while the ringleaders escaped.

Exaltation of the Cross by the Emperor Heraclius, and the miracle "by which the True Cross was verified." Those on the chancel windows represent the Crucifixion, the Ascension, and the Nativity; these are memorial windows, gifts to the church. Smaller stained-glass windows in the clere-story of the transept and the chancel represent biblical subjects. The interior terminates in an octagonal apse. On the right of the church is the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, containing a marble statue representing the Virgin. The three other chapels are those



NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

of St. Joseph, St. Patrick, and the Blessed Sacrament. Between the latter and the sanctuary is the large vestry. The great organ, the sixth in size in the world, is built around the exquisite rose-window of the west, and the chantry, with the smaller organ, is near the chancel and the archiepiscopal throne. Of the chapels, that of the Blessed Sacrament is a beautiful piece of architecture, and it has a peculiar interest in that it contains the altar of the old cathedral which stood so long in Franklin street.[1] In the ground adjoining the cathedral, on the corner of Union Park street and Harrison avenue, is the mansion-house of the archbishop, in which are the chief offices of the archdiocese. The cathedral was eight years in building, and was consecrated with a brilliant service on the 8th of November, 1875. P. C. Keely, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was the architect.

Most of the South End Protestant churches which make any pretensions to architectural effect are in the familiar Gothic style. One of the earliest built here, dating from 1862, that of the Tremont-street Methodist (Hammatt Billings, architect), with low walls and finely proportioned spires, is still regarded as one of the most artistic in design. Lower

[1] The business block known as the "Cathedral buildings," on Franklin street, now occupies the site of the old cathedral. It was the second Catholic church in Boston, and its establishment was due to the zeal of Fathers Francis Antony Matignon and John de Cheverus, exiled French priests, who came here, the former in 1792 and the latter four years later. Both made warm friends among Protestants as well as Catholics, and in the movement for the new church the generous aid of a number of influential Protestants was secured. The subscription to the building fund was headed by John Adams. A bell brought from Spain was given by Hasket Derby. The building was designed by Bulfinch; and it was consecrated by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, Sept. 29, 1803. Boston at this time was only a mission; and when in 1808 it was created an episcopal see, the diocese then embracing all New England, Father Cheverus was made the first bishop. In 1825 he was translated to France, and died, cardinal-archbishop, in Bordeaux, in 1830. Dr. Matignon died here in Boston, Sept. 19, 1818. His remains lie buried under the floor of the mortuary chapel of St. Augustine in the Catholic cemetery in South Boston. Boston was created an archbishopric in 1875, and Bishop John Joseph Williams was made the first archbishop. The old cathedral was sold in 1860 to Isaac Rich, for $115,000. The first Catholic church was on School street, established in 1784, in a chapel previously occupied by French Huguenots.

down Tremont street, at the corner of Brookline street, the Shawmut Congregational Church (Congregational-Trinitarian), completed two years after, shows an effective piece of work in its tall, square campanile. Of this C. E. Parker was the architect. The unpretending meeting-house of the Church of the Disciples, on Warren avenue, is one of the most distinguished in the South End, not because of its architectural design, for it is one of the plainest, but because it was the pulpit of James Freeman Clarke. It was completed in 1869, and dedicated on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the first public meeting of the society, Feb. 28, 1841. At that first meeting it was resolved that the society should never rent or sell or tax the seats, and from that day to this it has been a free church. The present house was built and furnished at a cost of $57,000, all given outright by subscriptions ranging from $5,000 to $5. The interior is very pleasant; "cheerful and sunny, like our faith," Dr. Clarke has described it. The auditorium is capacious, and will seat comfortably from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Below it are two halls connected by sliding doors; a large Sunday-school library room, also opening into the larger hall; a pastor's room, class and committee rooms, and a kitchen. All are high, well ventilated, well lighted, well warmed. The establishment of the church, in the beginning, was Dr. Clarke's own idea, and he strove for it several years before it was accomplished. It first met in halls; then it built the Freeman-place Chapel, on Beacon hill (named for James Freeman, first "reader" and afterwards rector of King's Chapel); and then, from 1853 until the present building was built, it was established in Indiana place. Among the earliest signers of the book of the church were Nathaniel Peabody and his three daughters, one of whom became the wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and another the wife of Horace Mann. John A. Andrew, Samuel J. May, Ellis Gray Loring, and George William Bond were other early members. For a while after the death of Dr. Clarke (in 1889) it was feared that the society would be scattered, but with the engagement of the Rev. Charles G. Ames as his successor, the ties were strengthened, and it is now again a strong organization.

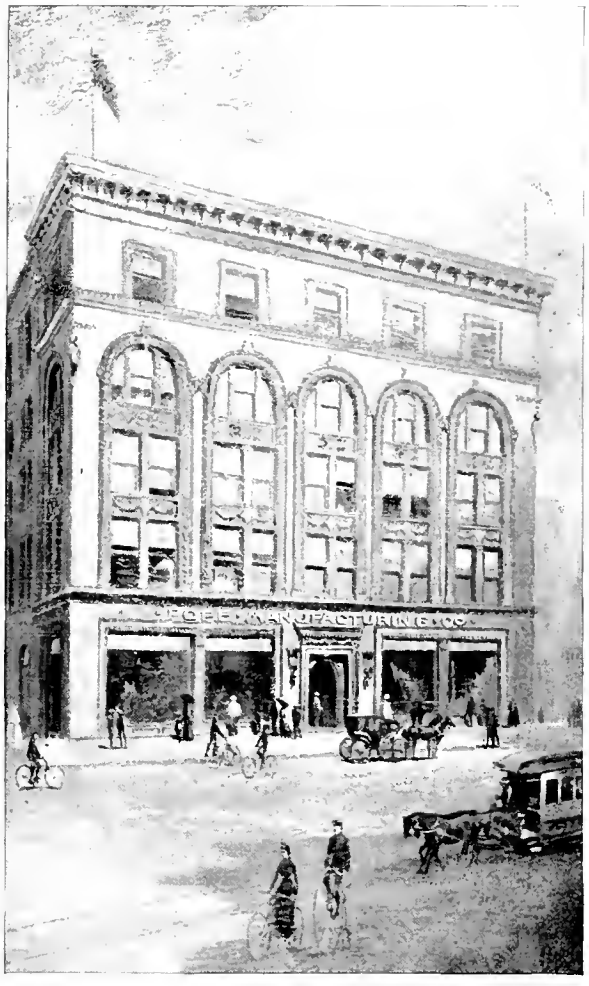
Of later churches, those on Columbus avenue are most noteworthy. The feature of the Columbus-avenue Universalist Church, built in 1872, at the corner of Clarendon street, also of Roxbury stone, is its shapely stone tower and steeple at the side, with the carriage-porch at the base; and that of the Union Church (Congregational-Trinitarian), built in 1870, farther up the avenue, at the corner of West Rutland street, is its picturesque outline, a rambling group of stone church and chapel, occupying the front of an entire square. The interior of the Universalist Church, built in the clere, without pillars, is light. It has painted windows representing the Man of Sorrows, the Risen Lord, and the Twelve Apostles; symbols of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Purity; and memorials of the first pastor of the church, the revered Hosea Ballou, of its Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years, Thomas A. Goddard, and of eight deceased deacons. This is Dr. A. A. Miner's pulpit, and the successor of the famous old School-street church. It was designed by the architects L. Newcomb & Co. The interior of the Union Church is made attractive by its high pitched roof of open-worked timbers. The old church which it succeeds was long on Essex street, and its most famous pastor in the old days was Nehemiah Adams, whose pastorate covered thirty-five years: a cultivated man who early won a reputation as a writer as well as a preacher, but was more generally known in local history as the defender of the institution of slavery in his "South-side View of Slavery," published after a visit to South Carolina in 1854, which drew upon him the sharp criticism of the band of earnest abolitionists here in Boston, by whom he was dubbed "South Side Adams." The two other churches on this avenue — the First Presbyterian, at the corner of Berkeley street, just below Dr. Miner's church, and the People's Methodist-Episcopal Church, on the opposite side — are not particularly strong architecturally. The interior of the People's Church is in its arrangement more like a theatre than a church, the object being to provide for an unobstructed view of the platform from every seat. It is a free church, and its construction was due largely to the untiring zeal of J. W. Hamilton, long its pastor. The work of building was begun in 1879, and it was completed in 1885.

The Latin and English High School building on Warren avenue, Montgomery and Dartmouth streets, is the largest structure in the world used as a free public school, and much attention was given in its design to architectural effect. It is built of brick, in the modern Renaissance style, with all the lines of strength treated architecturally in buff sandstone, and the frieze courses inlaid with terra-cotta. The exterior ornamentation in the terra-cotta work is from designs by the sculptor, T. H. Bartlett. The building occupies a parallelogram 420 feet long by 220 feet wide, and is designed after the German plan of the hollow square, with corridors following its outlines. The Latin School fronts on Warren avenue and the English High on Montgomery street,

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

and the two are connected in the rear by the drill-hall and gymnasium, across the easterly end of the block. Across the westerly end, facing Dartmouth street, a building for the accommodation of the School Board and its officers may ultimately be built. Each of the street-fronts of the main building is divided into three pavilions. The division between the two courts of equal size within the block is made by the central or "theatre" building, connected with the main street-fronts by a transverse corridor. The statuary decorating both of the great vestibules from the main entrances is good

work. That in the vestibule on the Latin School side is the marble monument designed by Richard S. Greenough in honor of the Latin School graduates who were in the Civil War. The orator and the poet on the occasion of its dedication in 1870 — William M. Evarts and Dr. William Everett — were graduates of the school. That in the vestibule of the English High side is the marble group of the "Flight from Pompeii," by Benzoni of Rome, the gift of the late Henry P. Kidder, another eminent graduate of the school. It stands on an African marble pedestal, with panels representing dancing-girls in bas-relief. The interior of the building is finished in Michigan oak. Thirty-six school-rooms occupy the street-fronts, and twelve receive their light and air from the courts. The "theatre" building contains lecture-halls and library-rooms for both schools. The chemical laboratory and lecture-room are in a detached building, separated from the remainder of the structure by fire-proof walls. The drill-hall and the gymnasium above are models of their kind. The floor of the former is of thick plank, calked like a ship's deck, and laid upon solid concrete. It can accommodate the entire school battalion, and can also be used for mounted drill. The gymnasium is of the same size. The basement and court-yards are especially fitted for play-room. The building was dedicated Feb. 22, 1881. Its cost thus far, with the land, has been about $750,000. George A. Clough was the architect.



BUILDING OF THE POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Taken from an oil-painting.

The Boston Latin School was the first school established in the colonies, and the first educational institution in the country. The first record with reference to it was made in 1635, five years after the landing of Winthrop and his associates, and it reads: "Att a general meeting upon publick notice . . . it was . . . generaly agreed vpon y^t o^r brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become schole master for the teaching and nourtering of children with vs." The first Latin School building was on School street, giving that way its name, on part of the ground now occupied by King's Chapel. The second was on the opposite side of the street, where the Parker House now stands. The third was on the same site, a structure of three stories with a granite front and a cupola, built in 1812; and the fourth was on Bedford street, built in 1844, and long a familar landmark. This building was shared soon after its completion with the English High School (established in 1821), and since that time the two have kept together. From the Bedford-street building removal was made to the present structure.

The Girls' High and Latin schools building near by, on Newton street, is an uninteresting structure, originally designed for the High and Normal schools. When is was completed, in 1870, it was commended as the largest, most substantial, and costliest school-building in the country. The interior is well arranged, lighted, and ventilated. In the large hall, on the upper story, is a collection of casts of sculpture and statuary, the gift of citizens interested in the schools. The octagonal structure on the roof is designed to be used as an astronomical observatory. The High is the oldest of the schools

here established, dating from 1855. The Latin School was established in 1878. The training which the girls of these schools receive is similar to that given in the English High and Latin schools for boys.

The group of attractively designed buildings of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, on the grounds bounded by Harrison avenue, Stoughton and Albany streets, includes the hospital proper, the School of Medicine (connected with Boston University), and the dispensary. With the important additions made in 1891–92 this has become the largest and most thoroughly equipped homœopathic hospital in the country, and the third general hospital in size in Boston and New England. The oldest portion, known as the Central Building, was first opened for patients in May, 1876; the surgical wing, on the southerly side, and the Cottage, or Isolating Ward, were built in 1883; and the extensions of 1891–92 included the enlargement of the surgical wing, the construction of the medical wing, on the northerly side, the large building forming the westerly addition to the Medical School, the dispensary next it, and the mortuary on Albany street. The architect of the group was T. R. Allen, and in the design of the buildings the best models have been followed. About two hundred beds are now furnished in the hospital, and it is so arranged that the rooms are all sunny and pleasant. All the modern appliances for ventilation, heating, and lighting are employed. The fourth floor of the surgical wing includes the solarium, etherization room, and amphitheatre, the latter extending through the fifth floor and admirably arranged for demonstrations to classes of students. The dispensary is most systematically planned. When the building is completed according to the original plans a maternity department, exclusively under the care of women physicians, will be established. The Homœopathic Hospital was chartered as long ago as 1855, when it came within a single vote in the State Senate of receiving State aid. Failing this, its growth was slow. It was first established in a modest way in the house No. 14 Burroughs place, off from Hollis street, and fitted with but fourteen beds. This was in 1871. In November of that year some of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of the city were summoned for trial before the Massachusetts Medical Society, for "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable man and a member of the society," such "unbecoming and unworthy conduct" being the practice of their profession as members of the homœopathic school. A summary expulsion from the society was prevented by an injunction from the Supreme Court; but the matter was warmly discussed in the public prints, and popular interest was excited. A public fair in aid of the hospital, held soon after, so profited by this interest that $80,000 were realized for its funds. With this in hand the work of building on the present site was begun. The cost of the additions made in 1883 was met by generous contributions from citizens, and of those made in 1891–92 by further subscriptions and a grant of $120,000 from the State, authorized by the Legislature of 1890.

VIII.

NORTH AND OLD WEST ENDS.

QUAINT AND PICTURESQUE WAYS AND BY-WAYS — BEACON HILL AND ITS LITERARY QUARTER — SOME INTERESTING LANDMARKS.

TO the lovers of Boston, bits of the North End, despite its squalor, and much of the old West End of the town, are most interesting; and towards these sections the visitor in search of the quaint, the picturesque, and the mellow turns with agreeable anticipations. The North End especially is historic ground. Here is Copp's hill, of the original three, and its ancient burying-ground, with the tombs of the Mathers; and hard by, Christ Church, the oldest church-building now standing in the town, from whose steeple, the tablet on its face asserts, the signal-lanterns of Paul Revere were hung on that eventful April night in 1775 when the patriot flew along the Middlesex roads on his trusty horse warning the "minute men" of the march of the British to Lexington and Concord. Here is North square, where stood the old North Church, the "Church of the Mathers,"[1] which the British tore down and used for firewood during the hard winter of the Siege; the old "Red Lion Inn," the famous seventeenth-century tavern long kept by the Quaker Nicholas Upshall, a "man of substance," and "one of the first to feel the rigor of the persecution of the Quakers," who finally died a martyr to his faith; and until quite recently the homestead in which Paul Revere was born. Within the narrow precincts of the North End lived many of the men who were active in the stirring events preceding the Revolution, the "Sons of Liberty," and the sturdy mechanics who joined with those of "laced and ruffled

[1] See chapter on the New West End, paragraph on Second Church.

coats" in the "tea party" of 1773. Here was Thomas Hutchinson's fine town-house, on Garden court, which was sacked by the mob on the night of August 26, 1765, during the Stamp Act troubles, when the chief justice and his family only escaped personal violence by hurriedly taking refuge in neighboring houses. And next to it, on the corner of the court and Prince street, was that of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, the lover of Agnes Surriage, where Lady Agnes, as he made her after she had so heroically saved his life in the Lisbon earthquake, lived for a while after his death and her return to America.

Though much of its quaintness has disappeared in late years with the demolition of ancient structures and the cutting of new ways through old landmarks, there yet remain in the North End some interesting examples of old-time building, houses of hip-roof variety, or with gambrel roofs and overhanging stories. Several of these are to be seen in Salem street, a number in Prince and neighboring streets, and a few in the vicinity of the old burying-ground. An interesting relic of the quiet style of colonial mansion-house is the well-preserved Dillaway house on Salem street, next to Christ Church, built of brick, with its end to the street and the entrance under a grape-vine trellis reached by a brick walk from the swinging gate. Christ Church, dating from 1723, the second Protestant-Episcopal church in Boston, presents a severely plain brick front with a tower and steeple of the Christopher Wren style (a reproduction of the original one which was blown down in a great gale in 1804), and an interior ambitiously designed for that day. When, in 1884, the interior was renovated, an effort was made to restore it as far as possible to its original appearance. The coloring of the walls and woodwork within the chancel was a return to the ancient fashion, and an old-time style of ornamentation was copied in the covering of the arch with a material resembling hammered gold. The place is enriched with paintings and mural ornaments, among which is the first monument to Washington ever erected in the country. The figures of the cherubim in front of the organ, and the chandeliers, were seized from a French vessel by the privateer "Queen of Hungary" in 1746, and presented to the church by Captain Grushea; the Bible, prayer-books, and communion service were given by George II. in 1733; the massive christening-basin was a gift of a parishioner in 1730; and the sweet chime of eight bells hung in the tower, whose melodious tones are still heard, came from England in 1744. From the old steeple Gage witnessed the burning of Charlestown during the battle of Bunker hill.

Copp's hill is the largest of the three ancient burying-grounds of the town (King's Chapel, Copp's hill, and Granary), and its situation is the most picturesque. It stands on a steep embankment left when the remainder of the hill was cut down, protected by a high rough-stone wall. It was the second of the burying-grounds established in the town, and occupied the summit of the hill where the old windmill, which gave the place its first name, had stood for twenty years. The ground was first used for interments in 1660, and was long known as the "North Burying Ground." From time to time new cemeteries were established adjoining it, and now the enclosure contains, besides the original Old North, which is that on the north-east side of the entrance gate, the New North and the Charter-street Burying-ground. Among notable graves or tombs here besides those of the Mathers — Increase, Cotton, and Samuel — are those of Chief Justice Parker; of the father and grandfather of Governor Hutchinson; of Mrs. Mary Baker, a sister of Paul Revere; of Rev. Jesse Lee, the early preacher of Methodism in Boston, who organized its first permanent church; of Edward Hartt, the builder of the frigate "Constitution;" and of Captain Thomas Lake, a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in 1662 and 1674, who, his gravestone reads, "was perfidiously slain by ye Indians at Kennebec, Aug. 14, 1676," and it is tradition that the slits deeply sawn in the gravestone were filled with melted bullets taken from his body. These have long since been chipped away by sacrilegious relic hunters. The grounds are pleasantly laid out, and in the summer season the gates are open to the public. At other times visitors obtain admission by application to the superintendent, who lives near by. The redoubt thrown up on the hill by the British, and from which Charlestown was fired by red-hot shot under the direction of Burgoyne during the Bunker-hill fight, was within the enclosure. While occupying the place as a military station during the Siege, the British soldiers made targets of the gravestones, and the marks of their bullets were visible for years after. Copp's hill got its name from an industrious cobbler named William Copp, who lived on its slope, on his own homestead. He, with his family, was buried here.

Years ago the North End fell into disrepute, and was given over to the poorer and rougher classes; but through all the changes a few old families have clung to it, and their modest, well-kept homesteads, speaking of comfort and even refinement, within, are

in sharp contrast with the squalid surroundings. The overwhelming majority of the population is now foreign-born. Here many nationalities herd, and there is an Old-World look to the quarter which to many has a peculiar fascination. The Italian colony, now large and steadily increasing, is especially interesting. This is found mostly crowded into lower North street and the neighborhood of old North square. It has its own shops, gay with color, its own restaurants and theatre and church (the latter a brand-new structure of brick and stone, known as the Catholic Church of St. Leonard, on Prince, near Hanover street, taking the place of a smaller and more picturesque one which flourished for many years). The small but very busy Jewish quarter is at the upper end of Salem street. Here are many Russian Jews, with the worn, hunted look which has come to be a characteristic of this unhappy people.

The Old West End may be defined as that portion of the city lying between lower Tremont, Court, and Sudbury streets and the Charles river, and all of Beacon hill. That part lying on the westerly slopes of the hill, bounded by Pinckney street on one side and Beacon street on the other, is a region of fine, old-fashioned dwellings, not showy, like many of those of the New West End, or remarkable for architectural design, but comfortable, substantial, and with an unmistakable air of gentility. No statelier line of dwellings than that along Beacon street, facing the Common, from the State House to Charles street, is to be seen in the town. Mt. Vernon street, with its mansion-houses set well back from the walk, and its blocks of roomy, old-time dwellings, and Louisburg square, with its old-fashioned fenced enclosure filled with venerable trees, have a quiet dignity which only age and solidity can attain; Chestnut street, one side lined with lindens, possesses a charm all its own; and Pinckney street, with its quaint, broken lines as seen from Joy street, where it starts, is one of the most picturesque ways in Boston.

Within this quarter many of the old Boston families have long resided, and it has been the favorite dwelling-place of literary folk. It was in Chestnut street, in Dr. C. A. Bartol's rare old house, that the famous Radical Club used to meet; here Richard Henry Dana the elder lived for years, and here he died; Francis Parkman's winter home is on this street; Bishop Paddock lived here in the episcopal residence to the end of his long service. On Walnut street, opposite the head of Chestnut, the father of John Lothrop Motley lived when the historian was a boy. On Mt. Vernon street, T. B. Aldrich, the poet, lives, and farther down the way Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist; here also Miss Anne Whitney has her studio. On Charles street, near by the house which was long the home of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. James T. Fields still resides, and with her Sarah Orne Jewett. On Pinckney street Edwin P. Whipple and George S. Hilliard lived. On Beacon street, between Spruce and Charles streets, the old-fashioned swell-front house No. 55 was the home of William H. Prescott during the last fourteen years of his life. Here he wrote "The Conquest of Peru" and "Philip II.," in that famous working-room above his library, reached by a winding staircase from a secret door hidden behind the books. The noctograph which the historian (for all purposes of work a blind man) used is now in the possession of the Historical Society. In the stately old house on Beacon-hill place, just off from Mt. Vernon street, Dr. T. W. Parsons, the poet, has for several years made his winter home.

The larger part of this territory was at one time included in the estate of John Singleton Copley, the artist. From 1773 to 1795 he owned all the land on the hill bounded by Beacon, Walnut, Mt. Vernon streets, Louisburg square, Pinckney street, and the water, — eleven acres in all of upland and about nine of flats, the greatest private estate in town at that time. This embraced the six acres upon which the house of Blaxton, the original settler, stood, and which he reserved from the sale of all his interests in the peninsula to Winthrop's colony for £30, about four years after they had moved over from Charlestown.[1] Blaxton's cottage was on the slope of the hill, between Charles and Spruce streets; and northeast of it was his garden, or "orchard," of English roses and fruit trees, within which, not far from the middle of the grass-plot in the present enclosure in Louisburg square, was the "excellent spring of water" of which he "acquainted the governor . . . withal inviting him and soliciting him hither." Copley married a daughter of Richard Clarke, one of the obnoxious tea consignees, and the year before the Revolution went abroad. He finally settled in London and never returned to his native city. In 1795 Gardiner Greene, his son-in-law, sold his estate here to Jonathan Mason and H. G. Otis for $18,450; and when Copley realized that the land had greatly increased in value during his absence, he endeavored to annul the bargain, sending his son (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst) here with a power-of-attorney to act for him in the matter. Subsequently a compromise was effected and the conveyance duly sanctioned by his representatives. The new owners and their associates, under the name of the "Mount

[1] See introductory chapter.

Vernon Proprietors,"[1] made additional purchases in the neighborhood, so that their holdings eventually included all the land enclosed within a line starting, as now laid out, from the corner of Charles and Beacon streets, up Beacon to Walnut, through Walnut to Mt. Vernon, thence to Joy (first called Belknap street), through Joy to Pinckney, and down Pinckney to the water and the flats west of the estate. The hill was partly cut down, other extensive improvements made, and the proprietors realized handsomely upon their investment. During Copley's ownership this part of the hill was generally called "Copley's hill."

Copley's house, a two-story dwelling of comfortable proportions, surrounded by fine grounds, and with an extensive stable, stood facing the Common, where the Somerset Club-house now stands. Here he painted some of his best pictures, "probably those of Hancock and Adams among the number," says Drake. For a while after the Revolution General Knox lived in it. The white granite "double-swell" house now occupied by the Somerset (originally having but one bow in the centre, and fronting on a yard or carriage-way), built by David Sears, was one of the earliest erected in this part of Beacon street after the Mt. Vernon Improvement, and, says Drake, "was long the admiration of the town." And so it remains to-day, especially in early autumn, when its striking exterior is enriched by the glowing color of the mass of Japanese ivy upon it. The marble panels on the façade were made by Solomon Willard.[2] Behind the house, in 1775, was a barn which was converted into a temporary hospital for the wounded British officers, after the Bunker hill fight. The old-time mansion next below the Somerset, whose dignified front and classic portico have long been familiar to Bostonians, was that of Harrison Gray Otis; and that farther up the hill, on the lower corner of Walnut street, has the distinction of being the first house of brick on the street. It was built in 1804 by John Phillips, for ten years president of the State Senate, the first mayor of the city, and father of Wendell Phillips. Afterwards Lieut.-Governor Winthrop, father of Robert C. Winthrop, lived here from 1825 until his death, in 1841. The famous old Hancock house, the removal of which in 1863 good Bostonians will ever deplore, stood back from Beacon street, near what is now Hancock avenue, a fine example of the rich mansion-house of the colonial period, built of stone, with a balcony projected over the generous entrance-door, and approached from the street through the gateway in the old stone wall, by terraces planted with ornamental trees. The site is now marked by a tablet on the fence in front of the brown-stone double house next but one to Hancock avenue.

The older part of the Old West End, on the north-east side of Cambridge street, also contains a number of quaint streets with old-fashioned Boston houses, notably those in the immediate neighborhood of the Massachusetts General Hospital, such as McLean, Allen, and Blossom streets. The hospital itself (founded in 1799), or at least the main building, with its imposing portico of Ionic columns and dignified dome, is a fine example of Bulfinch's work. This part, first built (completed in 1821), is constructed of Chelmsford granite, hammered out and fitted for use by convicts of the State prison. In 1846 two extensive wings were added, and other additions and extensions have from time to time been made, until now it is one of the largest in the country. The important pavilion-wards, constructed in 1873–75, bear the names respectively of Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, and Townsend, in recognition of the services of Drs. James Jackson, J. C. Warren, Jacob Bigelow, and S. D. Townsend. The operating-room of the hospital is distinguished as the place in which one day in October, 1856, the first extensive surgical operation upon a patient under the influence of ether was successfully performed, Dr. W. T. G. Morton directing. This the "Ether Monument" on the Public Garden (see next chapter) commemorates, and in the hospital hangs a large painting showing portraits of those who were present on the occasion. The hospital grounds are carefully kept, and the walls of the main building are picturesquely adorned with ivy. Among the earliest benefactors of the institution was John McLean, for whom the McLean Asylum for the Insane, in Somerville, a branch of the hospital, is named, and also McLean street; and prominent among its founders was John Lowell, of the distinguished Lowell family. The old Harvard Medical School building (now occupied by the Harvard Dental School, established in 1868, and furnishing a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of medicine), on North Grove street, adjoining the hospital grounds, has a ghastly fame as the scene of the murder of Dr. George Parkman by Prof. John White Webster, November 30, 1849, whose trial was the most famous criminal case here. "No similar event,"

[1] The "Mount Vernon Proprietors" were Jonathan Mason and H. G. Otis, each three-tenths; Benjamin Joy, two-tenths; and Hepsibah C. Swan, wife of James Swan, by General Henry Jackson, and later William Sullivan, trustee, the remaining two-tenths.

[2] See chapter on Some Noteworthy Buildings for reference to other work by Willard.

says Drake, "ever produced so great a sensation in Boston. Both of the parties were of the first standing in society. The deadly blow might have been struck in a moment of passion, but the almost fiendish art with which the remains were concealed and consumed was fatal to Dr. Webster. Not the least touching episode of the trial was the appearance of the daughters of the prisoner on the witness-stand giving their evidence under the full conviction of their father's innocence." Dr. Parkman lived, at the time of the murder, on the east side of Walnut street, next the house on the corner of Beacon street. Dr. Webster was executed the following year in the old Leverett-street jail. The Charles-street jail, built of Quincy granite, cruciform in plan, the arms radiating from the central octagonal building, succeeded the old Leverett-street in 1851.

The churches in this quarter are now few in number. The most noteworthy is the Church of the Advent, at the foot of Beacon hill, on Mt. Vernon and Brimmer streets, and the most interesting is the old West Church on Cambridge and Lynde streets, no longer open for services and soon to disappear. The latter has stood since 1806, and well represents the style of church architecture prevailing at the opening of the century. Its quaint pulpit was that from which Charles Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell, preached for sixty years, and Cyrus A. Bartol, first as Dr. Lowell's colleague, and after his death as sole pastor, for half a century and more; and its stiff, old-fashioned pews have been occupied by the most cultivated and thoughtful of Boston congregations. The old meeting-house succeeds the wooden one used by the British as a barrack during the Siege, the steeple of which they pulled down because the "rebels" had employed it for signalling to the camp at Cambridge. The building was restored after the Revolution, and was finally taken down to make way for the present structure.

The Church of the Advent is an elaborate structure of brick and stone, designed by the architects Sturgis & Brigham. Its construction was begun March, 1878, but the work moved slowly, and it was not until 1892 that it was completed. The plans of the architects embraced the main body of the church, 72 by 73 feet, consisting of nave, 76 feet high two aisles and transepts: the chancel with polygonal end; the chapel on the south side of the chancel; school-rooms hexagonal in shape, and various other rooms corner tower and steeple the baptistery in the church under the tower; and at the north side the clergy house, containing vestry, clergy and choir rooms, refectory and dormitories. The larger portion of the building was completed in 1883, when the parish moved in. The steeple tower was completed in 1891. The interior of the church is richly decorated. The parish of the Church of the Advent was organized in 1844, and it is the representative free "high" church in Boston. It has daily morning and evening services, many services on Sunday, and strictly observes all holy-days.

Charlesbank, the artistically designed public park along the water-front of Charles street, between the West Boston and Craigie's bridges, picturesquely marks the water boundary of the Old West End. It is the beginning of the Charles River Embankment, ultimately to extend the entire distance from Leverett street to Cottage Farms Station, about two and three-quarters miles in length and attractively laid out as a parkway. The men's and women's open-air gymnasium on Charlesbank are most popular features, large numbers of the people making use of the apparatus provided by the city.

IX.

THE COMMON AND THE GARDEN.

MODERN FEATURES OF THE HISTORIC "TRAYNING FIELD" OF WINTHROP'S TIME, AND THE NEWER PARK.

BOSTON COMMON, in the heart of the city, is one of its most cherished possessions. Its establishment is due to the wise forethought of the first settlers of Boston, and to those who early succeeded them. Very soon after the purchase of the peninsula from Blaxton, Winthrop's people laid out this ground as a "trayning field and a place for the feeding of cattell." A "trayning field" it has been from that day; and the "cattell" only ceased to graze in 1830, when grazing here was prohibited by law. The original limits were somewhat larger than now, reaching to the site of the Tremont House and Mason street on the north and east, and to the Back Bay on the west. The Common was fenced in about the year 1734, and in 1836 the iron fence, which originally extended on every side, was put up, partly by private subscription, at a cost of $32,159.35. The enclosure now comprises forty-three and three-fourths acres. The low iron fence on Tremont street was placed a dozen or more years ago, when the sidewalk was thrown into the street to widen it.

The Common in days of old was the scene of

many more or less exciting events. On the slope of Flagstaff hill on a July evening in 1728 the first duel here in Boston was fought, the "principals" being two young men of social position, Benjamin Woodbridge and Henry Phillips, who had a dispute at the card-table. They fought with small-arms, and Woodbridge was mortally wounded by a thrust through the body. Woodbridge had just completed his twentieth year, and Phillips was but four years his senior. Phillips was also wounded, but slightly; and by the aid of his brother and Peter Faneuil he made his escape on board the "Sheerness," a British man-of-war then lying in the harbor, which sailed for France at daybreak. Within a year young Phillips died at Rochelle, of "grief and a broken heart." Witches, Quakers, murderers, and pirates have been hanged from the limbs of the old elm which stood at the foot of Flagstaff hill until blown down in 1876, during a winter gale. The parade-ground bordering on the Charles-street mall has been the mustering-place of many warlike as well as peaceful gatherings. During the Siege the Common was a fortified camp, and earthworks were thrown up on several of the little hills; but all traces of them have long since disappeared. The British forces engaged in the battle of Bunker hill were arrayed on the Common before starting for Charlestown; and it was from its south-western corner that, two months before, the troops embarked in boats for their disastrous expedition to Lexington and Concord on the night of the 18th of April. In still earlier times a part of the force that captured Louisburg assembled on this field. Here, after the evacuation by the British, Washington reviewed the Continental troops; [illegible] our own time, during the Civil War, Governor Andrew reviewed the Massachusetts regiments, and sent them to the front with words of patriotism and cheer.

The Common of to-day is a fairly well-kept park, the privileges which the public are permitted to enjoy upon it varying with the views of the municipal government in power. The five broad malls are shaded by graceful and rugged elms and lindens, some of them having been planted as far back as 1728. The Tremont-street mall, in the vicinity of West street, used to be occupied by strolling Punch and Judy shows, lifting and lung-testing devices, and a big telescope; but with the exception of the latter, which still occasionally points its wooden barrel skyward, all have been ordered off by the city fathers, who have no eye for the picturesque. Within the enclosure and bordering on Boylston street is the old Central Burying-Ground, established in 1756, where Stuart, the portrait painter, and M. Julien, the most noted restaurateur of the town in his day, who gave the name to the Julien soup, were buried; but the land never actually belonged to the Common.

Of the two monuments on the Common, the Army and Navy memorial on old Flagstaff hill, the site of the British redoubt during the Siege, is the design of the late Martin Milmore, and cost the city $75,000. The corner-stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1871; and on the occasion of the dedication of the completed work, the 17th of September, 1877, General Devens delivered the brilliant oration, and there was a memorable military and civic demonstration. The granite shaft, a decorated Doric column crowned by a bronze ideal statue of the "Genius of America," rises to a height of seventy feet. The statues supported by the four projecting pedestals represent the Soldier, the Sailor, History, and Peace. The bronze bas-reliefs between these illustrate the Departure of the Regiment, the Sanitary Commission, a Naval Action, and the Return from the War and the Surrender of the Battle Flags to the Governor. All of these reliefs give portraits of well-known citizens, depicted as taking part in these scenes. The four figures at the base of the shaft itself represent North, South, East, and West. The "Genius of America," which crowns the structure, is a female figure in a flowing robe over which is a loose tunic bound with a girdle at the waist. On the head is a crown with thirteen stars, and in the right hand, resting on the hilt of the unsheathed sword, are two laurel wreaths. The left hand holds a banner draped about the shaft. The inscription on the monument was written by President Eliot, of Harvard. Judged as a whole, this most ambitious work we have of Milmore's is unsatisfactory. While some of the statuary, particularly the figure of the Sailor, is well modelled and displays the skill and genius of the sculptor, the architecture is bad. The faults in the composition are the faults to be found in much of our monumental work. For such an undertaking the art of the architect and of the sculptor should be combined. Had this been the case in the design of this monument, and had the architect given to the outline and proportions of his part of the work the same care and study which the sculptor gave to the modelling of a portion at least of his figures, we should have had here a work to commend rather than to excuse. The other monument, popularly known as the "Crispus Attucks," commemorating the "Boston Massacre" of the 5th of March, 1770, is a much simpler affair: a plain granite shaft, bearing on its front, facing the Tremont-street mall, the

bronze figure of a woman representing Revolution, and a bas-relief depicting the scene of the massacre in old King's street (now State). The base and shaft are of one piece of granite, and are fashioned with little art. The shaft most resembles in its form an old-fashioned sugar-loaf. The sculptor was Robert Kraus. The monument was dedicated on the 14th of November, 1888, with a procession, speeches in Faneuil Hall, and a banquet.

The other so-called ornaments on the Common are the Brewer and the Coggswell fountains. The former is graceful in design; the latter has rightly been characterized as "a reproach to the good taste of the citizens." Unhappily the earnest appeals for its removal from leading journals and such organizations as the St. Botolph and the Paint and Clay clubs fell upon deaf ears. The Brewer fountain was given to the city in 1868 by the late Gardner Brewer, an opulent merchant. It was cast in Paris, and is a duplicate of a design by Liénard which received the gold medal at the Exposition of 1855. The recumbent figures at the base are Neptune, Amphitrite, Acis, and Galatea, and the upper basin rests on graceful standing figures. With a generous supply of water it would be a refreshing and delightful object, but unhappily water is permitted to flow through it at rare intervals, and then sparingly, so that its beauty is never fully disclosed. The position selected for it, on rising ground near the Park-street mall, displays the work to the best advantage. The Coggswell, a drinking-fountain, is one of several given to Eastern cities by Dr. Coggswell, of San Francisco, and was placed in its present position, near the West-street gate, in 1884. The water flows from the gaping mouths of two inverted dolphins, whose bodies are intertwined, set up on a granite pedestal, in the middle of a granite edifice, the heavy canopy supported by four polished columns. Near each of the four corners of the structure is a lamp with colored-glass shades.

The Frog pond is one of the most ancient features of the Common. Once it was a marshy bog, but in 1826 the first stone edging was placed around it, and with the introduction of Cochituate the fountain was put in. It was here that the celebration took place, on October 25, 1848, commemorating the introduction of the public system of waterworks. The day was made a special holiday. There was a long procession through the streets, its route ending on the Common, where, on the edge of the pond, the second Mayor Quincy and Nathan Hale, editor of the "Advertiser," as chairman of the water committee, made addresses, and an ode written by James Russell Lowell and a selection from "Elijah" were sung by members of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Many attempts have been made to encroach upon the Common by erecting buildings, pushing thoroughfares or elevated railroads across it, or tunnelling parts of it, but all have thus far been unsuccessful. It is strongly protected by a clause in the city charter withholding from the city council the power to lease or sell it; and an order is still in existence, passed by the early townspeople in March, 1640, prohibiting the granting of any ground for any purpose within the prescribed limits. So the Common remains to-day what it has been from the beginning, — a public ground for the use of the people. On holidays, and especially the Fourth of July, it is the Mecca for the crowds of country folk who then flock to the town. On that day the rules are relaxed, and booths and tents for the sale of cakes, lemonade, and all sorts of gimcracks line the broad malls. The band concerts near the parade-ground are regular and popular features of summer Sunday afternoons.

The Public Garden, the parkway to the New West End, has risen from the "marshes at the bottom of the Common," a thing of beauty. Like the "Back Bay Improvement," its construction was a matter agitated for years; but when once seriously entered upon, the work was done in accordance with an intelligent and tasteful plan. Originally a part of the Common and the property of the town, these marshes were in 1794 recklessly given away to the owners of several ropewalks burned in the great fire that year in Pearl and Atkinson (now Congress) streets, for their new [illegible]s, — not altogether from motives of generosity, but to prevent the rebuilding of such structures in a district which they would endanger. Then, in 1819, when the new ropewalks were in turn burned, and then years, in view of the enhanced value of the land, — Charles street had been opened in 1804 and the great Mill Dam project was under way, — decided not to rebuild but to sell the territory in lots for business and dwelling purposes, the eyes of the citizens were opened, and its recovery by some means was earnestly urged. At length, early in 1824, during the elder Quincy's administration, these efforts were successful, and the property given away by the townspeople thirty years before was regained by the city by the payment of $55,000. No sooner, however, had this been done, than a serious attempt was made through the city council to sell the territory for building purposes, and this was defeated only through reference of the question to the legal

voters, who by a decisive vote refused to give the council authority so to dispose of it. Notwithstanding this action efforts to sell were renewed from time to time during the next thirty years, with the greatest show of success in 1849 and 1850, and schemes for building here were repeatedly urged; one plan, suggested in 1857 or thereabout, showing a city hall on the present Arlington street, opposite Commonwealth avenue, facing east and west. All these projects were happily frustrated by the formal vote of the citizens in April, 1859, ratifying the act of the Legislature devoting the territory forever to park purposes, and forbidding the city council to erect or to allow others to erect upon it any building "except a city hall or such structure as would be appropriate in a public pleasure-ground." This provision for a city building snugly preserved in the law has occasionally in later years tempted city councilmen to test public opinion, but, to the credit of the people, every movement for the establishment of the city hall here has been promptly crushed.

Immediately after the popular vote of 1859 various designs for the Garden were suggested, and the artificial pond, ingeniously irregular in shape, giving the impression of a much larger sheet of water than it really is, was constructed. But it was not until the next year was well advanced that a definite plan, that of George F. Meacham, architect, was adopted and the work of development systematically begun. Under the superintendence of the city engineer the flower-beds and paths were laid out and many ornamental trees and shrubs were planted by the city forester; the year following the granite basins with fountains were placed and the first work of art supplied — the graceful marble statue of Venus which adorns the fountain near the Arlington-street end of the central walk, so arranged that a fine spray is thrown over and about the figure; in 1867 the ponderous iron and stone bridge spanning the pond was completed, and the same year Story's statue of Everett was set up; the next year J. Q. A. Ward's monument in commemoration of the discovery of "Anæsthesia;" in 1869 Ball's equestrian statue of Washington; in 1878 his Sumner; and in 1889 the Cass statue (of Col. Thomas Cass, of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, a brave soldier who fell at Malvern Hill), by Stephen O'Kelly. Liberal appropriations for the care and maintenance of the Garden have annually been made since the beginning of the work in 1860, and it has been developed and cultivated with such taste and skill that it is to-day a gem of a pleasure-ground the counterpart of which is to be found in no other city. In the season of flowers, when thousands of bedded plants are displayed in striking combinations of color, it is a mass of brilliant bloom and rich verdure.

But the sculpture adds little to the charm of the place. It is the art of the landscape gardener rather than that of the sculptor which excels. Unquestionably the Washington statue is the finest of all, and it rightly occupies the best position, at the junction of several paths with the central walk, near the Arlington-street entrance. Ball happened to be at home when he received the contract, and the model was erected in his temporary studio, in the rear of the Chickering pianoforte factory. His work was completed in four years, but in consequence of the war the casting was deferred for some time. Finally it was successfully accomplished by the Ames Company, at Chicopee, and the statue placed in position and unveiled with much ceremony just ten years after the movement for it was begun. Washington is represented at the time of middle life, in full Continental uniform, the countenance and the attitude of the figure full of force and vigor. Horse and rider are both graceful in outline and strong in character. The head of the horse and the arch of its neck are especially well modelled. The statue stands twenty-two feet high from the heavy granite pedestal, itself sixteen feet high. Facing the south a fine view of it is had from the Commonwealth-avenue parkway. The fund for its purchase was raised by popular subscription, an oration by Robert C. Winthrop, and a great fair for its benefit, an appropriation of $10,000 from the city, and the transfer of $5,000 from the surplus of the fund for the Everett statue, left after the completion of that work. The Everett statue was modelled in Rome and cast in Munich. Placed near the Beacon-street path and facing the east, the orator is represented as standing with his head thrown back, his right arm extended and raised, and the hand outspread, in the act, we are told, of making a favorite gesture; but the scoffers declare it the attitude more of a base-ball catcher, or, as Wendell Phillips has put it, of pointing to "the centre of beef and the races," as if he were exclaiming, "That is the road to Brighton!" Good critics, however, have pronounced it to be a thoroughly studied work but badly executed. The popular subscription to the Everett statue fund was so generous that of the surplus not only were $5,000 transferred to the Washington statue fund, but $10,000 were given to that for the Governor Andrew statue (in the State House), and a goodly sum for the portrait of Everett in Faneuil Hall. The Sumner statue, also raised by popular

PUBLIC GARDEN.

subscription, is a disappointment, and in sharp contrast to the Washington from the same hand; and of the Cass statue the least said the better. It is a little figure on a big pedestal. Carved of granite, it represents the soldier bareheaded, clad in the full dress coat of a colonel of infantry, and high top-boots. A sword dangles from the side unhooked. The arms are folded across the breast; the face is expressionless; the legs are bent at the knee, giving the figure an air of affected jauntiness. It recalls the crude, conventional photograph of the war period. A storm of disapproval and derision greeted the work when it was exposed to view, and unsuccessful efforts were made to have it declined, with thanks, by the city government. It was set up by the Society of the Ninth Regiment. The so-called Ether monument, which stands near the north-west corner of the Garden on the Arlington-street side, was the gift of Thomas Lee, the giver also of the Hamilton statue.[1] Its distinguishing features are the shapely shaft surmounted by two ideal figures illustrating the story of the Good Samaritan, and the marble bas-reliefs representing, one, a surgical operation in a civic hospital, the patient being under the influence of ether; another, the Angel of Mercy descending to relieve suffering humanity; a third, the interior of a field hospital, showing a wounded soldier in the hands of the surgeons; and the fourth, an allegory of the Triumph of Science. The material used in the monument is granite and red marble. The sculptured decorations are not the least interesting features of the work.

The origin of the Public Garden was the "Botanic Garden," famous in its day, instituted by Horace Gray (the father of Mr. Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court), and a few other gentlemen, in 1839, who were granted the use of this area by the city on condition that no building should be erected thereon except a greenhouse and tool-house. From a large circus-building, then standing near the corner of Charles and Beacon streets, they constructed an immense conservatory, with galleries in which were displayed many rare and beautiful plants, including more than a thousand camellias, properly classified, and a fine collection of tropical and European singing-birds. And in the small garden near by were displayed quite a nursery of ornamental trees, shrubbery, standard roses, and other plants. The Botanic Garden flourished for several years until the destruction of the building, with the entire collection, by fire. Mr. Gray was the leading spirit of the enterprise, and devoted much of his time and means to it.

[1] See chapter on New West End.

X.

THE THEATRES.

BOSTON PLAYHOUSES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND THOSE OF TO-DAY.

BOSTON may celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of its first playhouse this year, — on Aug. 10, 1892. It was not much of a playhouse, this first one, nor did it long prosper. It was a rude structure on Board alley, now Hawley street, — an old stable remodelled. The law against "stage-plays and other theatrical entertainments," first enacted in 1750 and reënacted 1784, was still in force, although unpopular with many of the influential townspeople who had long striven for its repeal, and the projectors of the new venture called it "The New Exhibition Room." The performances, given by a band of London comedians, under the management of Joseph Harper, a member of the company of Hallam & Henry, who had successfully established playhouses in New York and Philadelphia, were announced as "moral lectures." Drake in his "Old Landmarks" has preserved the bill for the opening night. This offered first "Feats of Agility" by "Monsieurs" Placide and Martin, Mons. Placide to "dance a Hornpipe on a Tight-rope, play the violin in various attitudes, and jump over a cane backwards and forwards." Then "an introductory address by Mr. Harper," "Singing by Mr. Wools," more "feats of activity," "tumbling by Mons. Placide and Martin, who will make somersetts backward over a table, chair, etc.," and "Mons. Martin will exhibit several feats on the Slack Rope;" next "The Gallery of Portraits on the World as it Goes, delivered by Mr. Harper;" and the concluding feature, "a dancing Ballet called The Bird Catcher, with the Minuet de la Cour and the Gavot." This opening bill, says Col. W. W. Clapp, in the "Memorial History," "was rather a tentative performance to test the patience of those in favor of enforcing the prohibitory law, for it was more of the nature of a modern variety show than a dramatic performance;" and its success emboldened the management openly to bring out as "lectures" some of the best-known plays of the time. Thus, as Col. Clapp recalls, Otway's "Venice Preserved" was announced as a "moral lecture in five parts," "in which the dreadful effects of conspiracy will be exemplified;" Garrick's farce of "Lethe" was produced as a "satirical lecture, by Mr. Watts and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon;" Shakspere's plays announced

in the same slight disguise were presented, and a "moral lecture in five parts," "wherein the pernicious tendency of libertinism will be exemplified in the tragical history of George Barnwell; or, the London Merchant," by "Messrs. Harper, Morris, Watts, Murray, Solomon, Redfield, Miss Smith, Mrs. Solomon, and Mrs. Grey." Governor Hancock was greatly annoyed by this defiance of the law, and referred to it in his message to the Legislature: and attempts were also made to procure an indictment from the grand jury. At length a warrant was obtained for the arrest of Harper and others of the company, and on the evening of Dec. 5, 1792, in the midst of the performance of one of Shakspere's "moral lectures," Sheriff Allen appeared upon the stage and arrested Harper, who was playing, or "delivering," the leading part. The audience, in full sympathy with the "playactors," raised a little tumult, displayed their indignation by tearing down the portrait of Hancock, which hung in front of the stage-box, with the State arms, and trampling them under foot. At the hearing next day at Faneuil Hall Harper was defended by Harrison Gray Otis, and his discharge was secured on a technicality. After this, performances continued at "The Exhibition Room" without interruption from the authorities; but they were given only at intervals until the spring of 1793, when, the movement for the erection of the Federal-street Theatre having advanced, the enterprise was abandoned.

This is the brief story of the rise and fall of the first playhouse in Boston. But the first attempt at "playacting" here was more than forty years before the opening of "The New Exhibition Room." It was, to be exact, in the early part of 1750. The performance was by "a company of gentlemen,"—two Englishmen and local volunteers,—and the play Otway's "Orphan; or, Unhappy Marriage." It was given in the British Coffee House on State, then King, street; and it was this performance that led to the passage of the act prohibiting "stage plays and other theatrical entertainments" which became law in March of that year. Later, during the Siege, when Faneuil Hall was used as a playhouse by the British officers, aided by a "Society for Promoting Theatrical Amusement," composed of Tory citizens, several plays were performed by soldiers as actors before crowded audiences. The most ambitious attempt of that season was the performance by some British officers of "The Blockade of Boston," a play written by General Burgoyne; and it is related that this was suddenly interrupted and the audience scattered in consternation by the startling report brought in by a sergeant that the "Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown" and "the officers are ordered to their posts."

In the Federal-street Theatre enterprise some of the foremost citizens of the town were concerned. Although the repeal of the prohibitory law had not been secured, public sentiment in favor of the drama had greatly strengthened, and the opening of the new playhouse, on the evening of Feb. 4, 1794, was the event of the season. It was a substantial structure, of which the townspeople had every reason to be proud. Designed by Bulfinch, it was the finest playhouse in the country. It was built of brick walls, with Corinthian pilasters and columns decorating the front and rear, an arcade in front which served as a carriage entrance, a broad "saloon" from the main entrance, a generous interior, circular in form, the ceiling composed of elliptic arches resting on Corinthian columns, two rows of boxes, the second tier hung with crimson silk, and a roomy stage flanked by two columns. The interior decorations were tasteful, the walls painted azure and the columns straw and lilac color; and over the stage, with the arms of the State and the youthful nation, was the motto "All the World's a Stage." There were ample exits, large retiring-rooms, and also, at one end of the building, a large ball-room. The site of the theatre is now occupied by the establishment of Jones, McDuffee, & Stratton, on the north-east corner of Federal and Franklin streets.

The Federal-street started upon its career under the management of Charles Stuart Powell and Baker, the directors of the stock company owning it having a supervising management. The bill of the opening night was the tragedy "Gustavus Vasa, the Deliverer of his Country," and the farce "Modern Antiques; or, the Merry Mourners." The prologue was written by Robert Treat Paine, and delivered by Mr. Powell in the character of Apollo. The company came from England. The performances began generally at six o'clock in the evening, the house being opened a half-hour before. Ill-fortune attended the enterprise, partly due, evidently, to the fact that the management was hampered by the directors, and at the end of the season, June, 1795, it was bankrupt. Subsequently Messrs. Powell and Baker retired, and early in 1793, on the 2d of February, when under the management of Barrett and Harper, the house was destroyed by fire, only the walls left standing. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and reopened on October 29 of the same year, under the management of Mr. Hodgkinson, the opening bill being "Wives as They Were." The next year George L. Barrett was the manager.

With many changes in the management, and with varying fortunes, the house was conducted until 1833. Then, a reaction having set in against the drama, it was leased to a society known as "The Free Inquirers," who converted it into a lecture-room. The next year it came into the possession of the "Academy of Music," an institution formed in January, 1833, by Lowell Mason and others, for instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and it was called "The Odeon." On Sundays, religious services were held in the building. Then, later on, in 1846, it was again reëstablished as a theatre, under a lease to Charles R. Thorne. About four or five years later the property was sold and the building demolished to make room for the advance of business.

Thus the old Federal-street Theatre, or "The Boston," as it was formerly called, and sometimes "The Old Drury," had a career brilliantly, if not always financially, successful, of nearly sixty years. Upon its boards appeared some of the most noted actors of the time, among them the elder Wallack, Thomas A. Cooper, James Fennel, Edwin Forrest, the elder Booth, Edmund Kean, Henry J. Finn (who perished in the steamer "Lexington" disaster in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840), the first Charles Matthews, McCready, and so on. Here occurred the famous Kean riot, on the second visit of the actor to America, in 1825. Local opinion having been aroused because he had refused, during his previous engagement, to appear before a thin house, he was driven from the stage by a crowd inside the theatre, while a little mob which had gathered outside forced their way in and smashed some of the furniture. No one, however, was seriously hurt, the riot act was read, and the demonstration ended. Kean hastily left the theatre, fleeing to a house in Roxbury, and the next morning went to New York, shaking the dust of Boston forever from his feet.

The next theatre established was the Haymarket, on Tremont street, the site of which is covered by the auditorium of the present Tremont Theatre. It was set up as a rival to the Federal-street, and was opened on the evening of Dec. 26, 1796, under the management of Charles Powell, the Federal-street's first manager. It was a great wooden building, with unattractive exterior but admirably arranged interior. There were three tiers of boxes, a gallery, and pit, and the inevitable "saloon" from the entrance. The opening bill was "The Belle's Stratagem," with the Powells in leading parts. Although several actors and actresses famous in their day appeared on its boards, its career was not a successful one, certainly from the financial point of view, and after an existence of seven short years it was abandoned and torn down. Thereafter the Federal-street was the only theatre in the town until 1823, when the City Theatre was opened in the Washington Gardens, a place for summer entertainments, first opened in 1819, which occupied the land midway between Winter and West streets, enclosed within a high brick wall. The playhouse was constructed from the amphitheatre here, which was in the rear of the lot now occupied by St. Paul's Church, and was so arranged that it could easily be transformed into a circus, and such entertainments were frequently given in it. Early in its brief and uneventful history its name was changed to the Washington Theatre, and again to Vaux-Hall.

Four years later, in 1827, the most interesting of all the early playhouses of Boston was established. This was the first Tremont Theatre, the site of which is now occupied by the Tremont Temple. It was a small playhouse designed by Isaiah Thomas, the architect of the Tremont House, which was built the following year. From the arched entrance-doors in the granite front opened a wide hall, similar to that in the old Federal-street, with staircase ascending to the boxes of the dress circle, ample lobbies for promenade, and the usual saloon, in which public dinners were sometimes given, — a notable one being on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Tremont House, — and the interior was attractive and well arranged. The house was opened on the evening of September 24. The opening bill was "Wives as They Were, and Maids as They Are," and the farce of "The Lady and the Devil," with a prize address read by the famous comedian, W. R. Blake, before the comedy. From the first it maintained a high standard. Here Charlotte Cushman made her début, on April 8, 1835. Here also Fanny Kemble first appeared before a Boston audience, Fanny Ellsler danced, and among others known to histrionic fame were J. Sheridan Knowles, James E. Murdock, John Gilbert, Ellen Tree, John Vandenhoff, Buckstone, and Henry J. Finn. The old Tremont is also renowned as the first playhouse in Boston in which operas were produced. William Pelby was the first manager, and others who succeeded him included Junius Brutus Booth, for a short time only, Richard Russell, and Thomas Barry. After an experience of twenty years of varied fortunes, sometimes prosperous but more frequently unprofitable, the theatre was sold to the Baptists for religious purposes, and on the 23d of

June, 1843, the last performance was given within its walls. It was then transformed into the Tremont Temple.

Next was established the Warren, which Mr. Pelby, the first manager of the Tremont, opened on the evening of July 3, 1832. It was a small wooden building on Travers street, the "American Amphitheatre" (built in 1831 for circus shows) remodelled. The enterprise proved so successful that four years later a new house was built, and this was opened on Aug. 5, 1836, as the National Theatre. The National was another interesting old-time playhouse, and it is often recalled in the pleasant reminiscences of old Bostonians who are yet with us. It stood on Portland street, near the corner of Travers, where is now an extensive horse and carriage mart. It was destroyed by fire on April 22, 1852, but was rebuilt and opened on November 1 of the same year. In the years that followed its titles underwent several changes; for a time it was called Willard's National, then the People's National, and in 1862, when it degenerated into a variety theatre, Union Concert Hall. On March 24, 1863, it was again burned, and was never rebuilt as a playhouse. Thomas Barry was at one time its manager, when the theatre was devoted to the "legitimate."

The land occupied by the present Gaiety and Bijou Theatre on Washington street has long been held by playhouses, the first being the Lion Theatre, opened on Jan. 11, 1836. In the year 1839 this was changed into a lecture hall and called the Mechanics' Institute. In the same year it was secured by the Handel and Haydn Society and the name again changed to the Melodeon, and in 1844 it was reconverted into a temporary theatre for the engagement of Macready and Charlotte Cushman. Thereafter, for many years, it was used as a concert and lecture hall, and also for minstrel shows and amateur theatricals. During the National Sailors' Fair, held in the Boston Theatre in 1864, a series of brilliant amateur performances was given in this hall for the benefit of that enterprise. Then for a time the place was occupied as a billiard hall, known as the Melodeon, and in 1878 it was converted into the Gaiety Theatre, under the management of Mr. Jason Wentworth. On the Gaiety stage were first produced here in Boston many of the comic operas which have since become so popular. "The Mascot" was first given here, also "Billee Taylor;" and "Olivette" received one of its first performances in Boston at this house. In 1882 the theatre was entirely remodelled into the dainty Bijou, George H. Wetherell, architect. The Bijou was opened on the evening of December 11, that year, with the first performance in Boston of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe." It was continued with varying fortunes as a theatre for light opera until 1880, when it was leased by B. F. Keith, who subsequently enlarged it into the Gaiety and Bijou, conducting a museum in connection with it.

The Eagle Theatre, on the corner of Haverhill and Travers streets, first opened in June, 1842, under the able management of Wyzeman Marshall, lived less than a year. Mr. Marshall secured a strong company, and established such popular prices that the place proved a serious rival to the old National Theatre near by. Accordingly Mr. Pelby, the manager of the latter, having obtained a part interest in the Eagle, proceeded one night to make changes in the house, by sawing away a part of the roof directly over the stage, thus rendering the building useless. The last performance was given in March, 1843.

Brougham & Bland's Boston Adelphi, on Court street, between Cornhill and Brattle street, opened in 1847, also had a brief career, closing in 1850. During the latter part of its existence it was known as the Adelphi Saloon, and was devoted to minstrel entertainments. Bland's Lyceum, on Sudbury street, near Court, struggled through five years, opening late in 1848 and closing early in the year of 1854. For a time it was called the Eagle Theatre, then the Odeon, and again Goodall & Olwine's American Theatre, and under its various managers it furnished almost every kind of dramatic and variety entertainment. The Dramatic Museum, on Beach street, near the United States Hotel, opened in 1848, with Joseph Proctor as manager. Then in 1849 Charles R. Thorne, Sr., took the house and called it Thorne's American Museum; but this dignified title it retained only a few weeks, when it became the Beach-street Museum. In its last days it was known as the Olympic, and it expired in 1850.

The Aquarial Gardens, on Central court, off Washington street, opened in 1860 by James A. Cutting, had an interesting career. The house was early secured by P. T. Barnum, who gave animal exhibitions and dramatic performances here until 1863. Then it was called Andrew's Hall, and used for balls and fairs. Subsequently, in October, 1865, Jason Wentworth reopened it as the Theatre Comique, having as his stars James S. Maffit and W. H. Bartholomew, the famous clown and pantaloon. Four prosperous seasons of variety performances, pantomime, and light spectacular shows followed. It was here that Mlle. Morlachi created such a furore; often in the evenings when she appeared

Washington street was lined with private carriages, and her audiences included the fashionable folk of the city, charmed by her graceful dancing. Next, in 1869, John Stetson leased the little theatre, and named it the New Adelphi. Burlesques and variety shows were the principal attractions under his management. Finally the house was destroyed by fire on a bitter cold Saturday night, Feb. 4, 1871, the fire starting soon after the audience had left the building. The site has since been used for business purposes.

The old Continental Theatre stood at the corner of Washington and Harvard streets, on the site of the old Apollo Gardens. It opened on Jan. 1, 1866, under the management of "Lon" Morris. During its second season the late E. L. Davenport was the manager, and it was during his régime that the famous "Black Crook" was first produced with extraordinary success. It was at this house, on April 13, 1868, that Fanny Janauschek made her first appearance in Boston. Subsequently the name was changed to Willard's Theatre, and later, on Oct. 21, 1868, the playhouse was opened as the Olympic, by Madam Janauschek, on the occasion of her second engagement in Boston. From this time on its career was checkered, its fortunes rising and falling under its many managers. On Aug. 14, 1871, it was opened as the St. James Theatre, and in November of the following year its career ended.

Morris Brothers' Opera House, which stood on Washington street, opposite Milk, on the site of the old Province House, was once a fashionable place of amusement. It opened in 1852 as Ordway's Hall, under the management of Dr. John P. Ordway. "Lon" Morris, "Billy" Morris, and other famous minstrels of the day were in the company, and here it was that P. S. Gilmore, the well-known band-master, began his professional career by playing on the tambourine as an end-man. Some misunderstanding between Dr. Ordway and the Morris Brothers resulted in the opening by the latter of the School-street Opera House, near Niles' Block, in 1858. The new house proving a dangerous rival to Dr. Ordway, an arrangement was effected between the disputants, and the Washington-street establishment thereafter was known as the Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Opera House. In 1869 it was sold, and the next season reopened as the Lyceum; then, after a short life, it was abandoned as a theatre and remodelled for business purposes.

The new Tremont Theatre, in the Studio Building, on Tremont street, was remodelled from Allston Hall, and opened as a theatre on Feb. 9, 1863, under the management of Mrs. Jane English, with a ballet and pantomime troupe. The excellent performances of Guignet's French company subsequently given here will be recalled by many Bostonians. For a brief period E. L. Davenport and J. W. Wallack were managers of the house, but notwithstanding the high character of the dramatic work done here, it was not a prosperous theatre. It was finally converted into a hall for pedestrian matches, and is now used for a retail carpet-store.

These were the leading theatres of the past, but there were a host of minor places that flourished for a brief while and then dropped out of sight: such as the Vaudeville Saloon, opened in 1840; the Olympic Saloon, 1841; New School-street Opera House, afterwards Bowdoin Theatre, 1858; Buckley's Minstrel Hall, 1863; Germania Theatre, 1876; Palais Royal, 1878; Gray's Opera House, 1878; Alhambra, 1878; Forest Garden, 1879; Park Garden, 1879; Siege of Paris Opera House, 1879; Union's Opera House, 1879; Ocean Garden, 1880; and Halleck's Alhambra, 1880.

The theatres of the Boston of To-day equal those of any city in the country, and while some of them first opened their doors many years ago, they are yet thoroughly modern playhouses. The oldest theatre-building is the Howard Athenæum, on the south side of Howard street. On the site was once a fashionable boarding-house, in which Governor Eustis died in 1825. Later there was erected here an ill-shaped wooden building for the use of the Second Adventists, known as the Millerites, and it was called Miller's Tabernacle. Subsequently this was purchased and remodelled; and here the first Howard Athenæum was opened on Oct. 13, 1845. In February, 1846, the structure was burned, and in its place the present theatre was built, and opened in October of the same year. It has always been a successful house, and in its earlier days, when chiefly devoted to the legitimate drama, it was patronized by the best people of the town. Among its managers have been John Brougham, Charles R. Thorne, Wyzeman Marshall, Henry Willard, J. M. Field, John Gilbert, E. L. Davenport, Isaac B. Rich, J. C. Trowbridge, Josh Hart, John Stetson, Benjamin F. Tryon, and Fred Stinson and William Harris. Since 1868 variety entertainments have been its chief attractions, but dramas, generally of the lurid type, have occasionally been presented on its boards. Its present manager, William Harris, has successfully conducted the house since 1879. The Howard will seat about fifteen hundred in its well-arranged orchestra, orchestra circle, and two balconies, the upper one devoted to the gallery gods. The stage, although somewhat compact, is admirably appointed.

INTERIOR VIEW OF BOSTON THEATRE.

The Boston Museum is in one sense the oldest theatre in the city. The enterprise was originally started in 1841 by Moses Kimball, in a building which occupied the site of the present Horticultural Hall on the same street. It was for some years called the Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, but theatrical performances in the "lecture-room" formed the chief attraction. Here the late Adelaide Phillips made her first appearance on the stage, as a dancer; and here, in 1843, the first regular dramatic company was established. The present Museum — built of granite, with three stories of round arched windows, and its front still "adorned by elegant balconies and rows of ground-glass globes like enormous pearls, which, at night, are luminous with gas," as described by a local historian thirty years ago — dates from 1846. It opened on November 2 of that year, so that while as a dramatic institution it is senior in age, as a playhouse it is second to the Howard Athenæum. Probably no stage in the country has produced such an array of famous actors and actresses as this. Such names as William Warren, Edwin Booth, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mrs. J. R. Vincent, Miss Helen Weston, the Mestayer Sisters, Miss Annie Clarke, Miss Marie Wainwright, the senior E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, L. R. Shewell, W. J. LeMoyne, Eben Plympton, Charles Baron, with a host of others as well known, appear in its list of stock-company members; and many brilliant stars have shone upon its boards. E. F. Keach, the favorite leading-man for several seasons, was the stage manager from 1859 until his death, Jan. 31, 1864. Mr. R. M. Field, the present manager, assumed control of the business Feb. 15, 1864. The building covers twenty thousand square feet of land. The auditorium has four times been remodelled, the last time in 1880, when the interior was practically rebuilt, and it is now one of the finest playhouses in the city. It is supplied with all the modern apparatus for the comfort and safety of its patrons, and the decorations of the ceiling and proscenium arch, the work of the Boston artist, L. M. Gaugengigl, are gratifying to the artistic sense. The house has a double balcony and six stage-boxes, and will seat fifteen hundred persons. The Museum hall yet contains its collection of time-honored curiosities, somewhat ancient, it is true, but still attractive to country visitors; but the real attraction is the stage, where the best of dramatic performances are given. Two memorable events at the Museum within recent years were the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversaries of the first appearances on the stage of William Warren and of Mrs. J. R. Vincent. The former occurred on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1882, when the cherished comedian was seventy years old. The two performances were attended by audiences of marked distinction. A feature was the first public exhibition of the portrait of Warren, painted by F. P. Vinton, which is now in the Art Museum. Mr. Warren also received a "loving cup," the gift of a number of his professional friends. The testimonial to Mrs. Vincent, on April 25, 1885, was an equally notable occasion, and a fitting tribute to the genius and worth of the favorite actress.

The Boston Theatre is one of the largest playhouses in the country. Although its exterior is not in keeping with the showy business structures in the vicinity, its interior is grand in proportions and finish. Its career dates from the 11th of September, 1854, when it was owned by a stock company and placed under the management of the late Thomas Barry. Mr. Wyzeman Marshall succeeded Mr. Barry, and was manager for about a year and a half. The house then passed into the control of B. W. Thayer and Orlando Tompkins, and the management was in the hands of Henry C. Jarrett for two years; then J. B. Booth had the direction of affairs for a term of five years. In 1878 Eugene Tompkins (son of Orlando) assumed the duties of acting manager, and on the death of his father, in 1885, became joint proprietor with Noble H. Hill, who had succeeded Mr. Thayer (1875). The following year the entire control of the theatre passed to Mr. Tompkins, and he has ably maintained it as a playhouse of the first class. His elaborate productions, enjoying long runs, have been notable. "The Exiles," "Michael Strogoff," "The World," "Jalma," "Zanita," "Run of Luck," "The Soudan," and "The Old Homestead" will live in our dramatic annals as evidences of his prescience, liberality, and capacity to provide entertainment for the New England public. The construction of the Boston is more elaborate in every detail than any modern theatre, for the reason that it was erected at a time when the cost of building was much less than at the present day, and the promoters of the enterprise, having sufficient funds at their disposal, spared no expense in any department of the work. As a result it is, from pit to dome, commodious and substantial, with spacious lobbies, broad staircases, large retiring-rooms, and every comfort for its patrons. Extending from Washington street through to Mason street, it affords a convenient rear-entrance for those using carriages, as well as ample access to the stage. The auditorium is 90 feet in diameter, and reaches a height of 54 feet, and the house will seat over

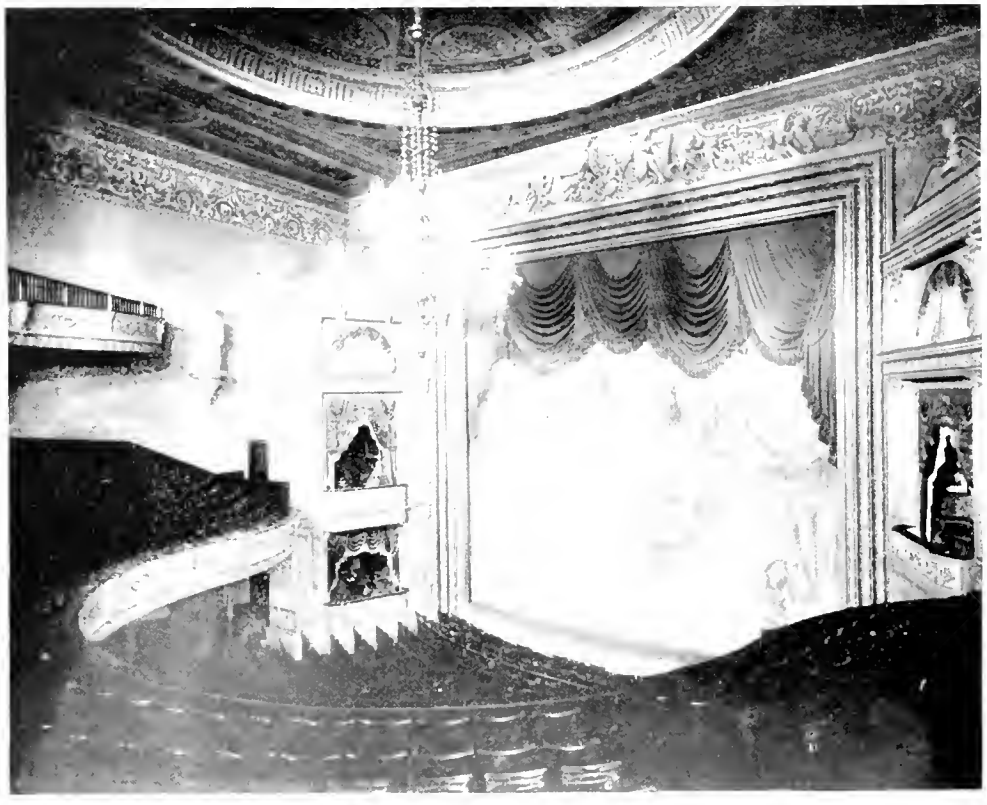
three thousand persons. It is illuminated with the electric light, which displays to the best advantage the tasteful coloring of the walls. There are three balconies and six proscenium boxes. Behind the curtain is found the same completeness of detail. The stage has a depth of about 75 feet, from the footlights, and a height of 66 feet to the fly floor, and the curtain-opening is 48 by 41 feet. Every precaution against fire has been taken in the provision of thick brick partitions, an iron curtain, and a complete system of sprinklers, stand-pipes, and fire-hose. Ample accommodations in the way of dressing-rooms are provided, and below the stage, where there is an apartment 30 feet high, are the rooms for the members of the orchestra, supernumeraries, dressing-rooms, and stage machinery. The architect of the building was E. C. Cabot. Besides the special productions of the management, grand opera is given here, and on its ample stage during the past quarter of a century the most famous singers have appeared. A number of grand balls and fairs have also been held in this theatre, notable among the former being those in honor of the Prince of Wales and of the Russian Duke Alexis, and among the latter that in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the National Sailors' Fair, and the French fair. Mr. Tompkins has associated with him on the managerial staff H. A. McGlenen and other able men who have done much towards making the house the success it is.

The Globe Theatre, first known as Selwyn's Theatre, was built in 1867 by Dexter H. Follet and the late Arthur Cheney. It is one of the most attractive playhouses in Boston. John H. Selwyn, who gave it its first name, was its first manager. In 1869 Mr. Follet retired and Mr. Cheney assumed the sole management. It was at the beginning of the season of 1871–72 that the name was changed to "The Globe." The late Charles Fechter was at the same time made manager. He continued in this position, however, but a few months, when he was succeeded by the late W. R. Floyd. On May 30, 1873, Decoration Day, the theatre was burned in the serious fire which then raged in this section of the city, destroying several squares of buildings. A new house on a larger scale — the present one — was immediately built by Mr. Cheney and one hundred and fifty associates, and this was brilliantly opened Dec. 3, 1874, with D. W. Waller as the manager. The following season the famous stock-company, including among its members George Honey, John Cowper, Harry Murdock, Owen Marlowe, Katherine Rogers, Lillian Conway, Mrs. Clara F. Maeder, and others, was organized, and a succession of brilliant English comedies was given, among them being "Our Boys," and other productions from the pen of Henry Byron. All of the brilliant men and most of the women in that company have passed away, and of the entire band not one is upon the stage to-day. From Dec. 30, 1876, to March 12, 1877, the theatre was remodelled under the direction of the city building-inspectors, and in the autumn of that year it was opened by John Stetson. In 1880 Mr. Stetson made satisfactory arrangements with the stockholders and reconstructed the interior of the house, bringing it more into keeping with the modern style of playhouses. He has an able corps of assistants, and under his direction it has had a prosperous career. During his régime there have been many brilliant engagements here, among them those of the late Adelaide Neilson, Sarah Bernhardt, Salvini, and seasons of English and Italian opera. The Globe has a seating capacity of two thousand two hundred. It has an unusually deep first balcony and large and small private boxes luxuriously upholstered. The stage is furnished with all modern appliances, and the front of the house has every convenience in the way of spacious lobbies, broad staircases, smoking and retiring rooms. There are three entrances, one on Washington street, another on Essex street, and the third on Hayward place. The interior decorations are especially rich, and show to advantage under the electric light by which the house is illuminated. The architect of the Globe was B. F. Dwight.

The Park Theatre, opposite the Globe, was opened April 14, 1879. It occupies the site of the old Beethoven Hall. Though compact, it will seat about twelve hundred persons, and it is thoroughly equipped, before and behind the curtain, as a first-class playhouse. The auditorium is provided with orchestra, two balconies, and four boxes, and every seat commands a good view of the stage. The interior decorations are quiet and tasteful. Three broad doors afford ample means of exit. The opening bill was "La Cigale," with Lotta in the title role. The house was conducted by Henry E. Abbey and John B. Schoeffel from the opening until the season of 1889. Then the management was assumed by J. A. Crabtree, a brother of Lotta, who owns the theatre.

The Hollis-street Theatre, one of the later additions to the playhouses of Boston, is built upon the site of the old Hollis-street Church. It was opened on the 9th of November, 1885, with the first presentation here of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," which was given with a brilliant caste. The theatre covers about thirteen thousand square feet, and with its two balconies, six stage boxes, and broad

orchestra, will seat about sixteen hundred and fifty persons. The interior is finished in ivory and gold, producing a handsome and striking effect under the



INTERIOR VIEW OF HOLLIS-STREET THEATRE.

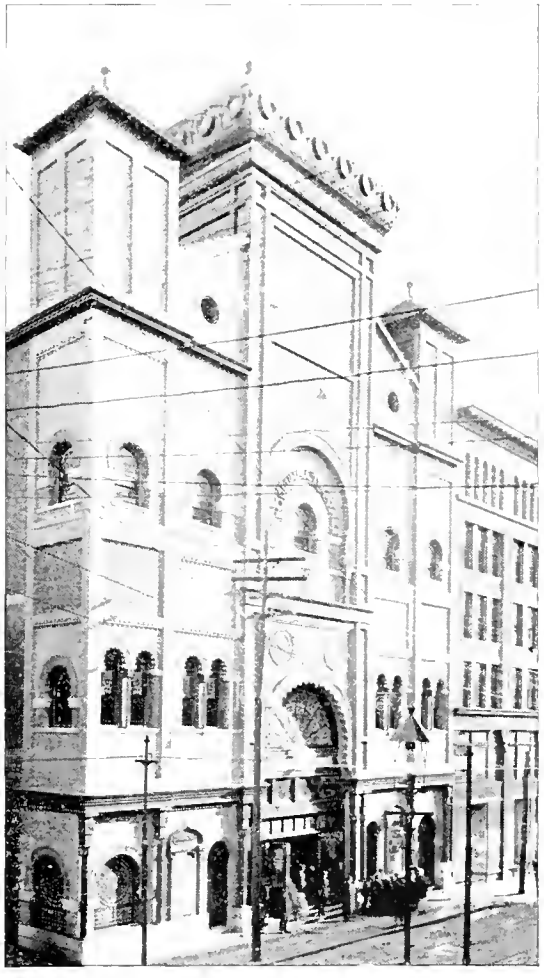
electric light, and the upholstering, both of the auditorium and of the different parlors and retiring-rooms, is especially rich and tasteful. The proscenium arch is 41 by 38 feet, and the stage has a depth of 40 by 74 feet, affording ample facilities for almost any class of stage production. A handsomely decorated foyer gives entrance to the orchestra and first balcony. The building is the property of R. B. Brigham, and the theatre has been under the management of Isaac B. Rich since its establishment. John R. Hall was the architect.

A yet younger theatre is the Tremont, on Tremont street, opposite the Common, which, as has already been recalled, stands on the site of the old Haymarket Theatre. It was brilliantly opened on the night of Oct. 14, 1889, under the management of Henry E. Abbey and John B. Schoeffel, the former lessees of the Park, for whom it was built, the attraction being Charles Wyndham's excellent London company in "David Garrick." It is one of the largest playhouses in the city, covering an area of 18,017 square feet. The auditorium is 75 feet high, of the same width, and 80 feet deep from the stage front to the back wall; the stage is 73 by 45 feet, with a height of 69 feet to the rigging-loft; and the lobby with the vestibule is 110 feet long, 27 wide, and 18 high. The auditorium is fashioned on the plan of a mammoth shell, the lines of vision radiating, so to speak, from the inner surface to the stage centre. There are no absolutely flat surfaces of any length on the main floor. The hearing as well as the sight gains by this arrangement. There is a graceful sweep to the first balcony, and the ten private boxes, — four on the first floor, four on the second, and two on the third, — richly ornamented with brasswork and trimmed with sage-green silk-plush draperies relieved by white lace, add a novel effect to the interior. The decoration of the main ceiling is modernized Renaissance treated in Gobelin-tapestry effect; the coloring of the walls grows deeper and deeper until the lowest wall forms the

foundation, of which the ascent is in harmonizing shades. The coloring of the woodwork and papier-mache of the proscenium arch, of the boxes and columns, is in antique ivory, and this is supplemented by the effect of metal upon the wainscoting and the doors leading from the auditorium. The foyer, lobby, and vestibule are also highly decorated with an artistic blending of colors. The work of construction has been thorough throughout, and every precaution against fire has been taken. A newly invented fire-proof material has been applied to every part of the woodwork, and to all curtains and portières. Stand-pipes are beneath the stage and in the proscenium arch, so arranged that a water-curtain, or sheet of water, can be quickly thrown, completely separating the stage and auditorium. There is also a system of electric door-openers, by means of which the audhtorium can be quickly cleared. The architects of the Tremont were J. B. McElfatrick & Sons, of New York. Of the two proprietors Mr. Schoeffel is the resident manager, and he has an exceptionally able staff, with William Seymour as acting and stage manager, and Nathaniel Childs as business manager.

The Grand Opera House is the farthest up-town theatre. In point of seating capacity it is one of the largest, seating two thousand six hundred persons. It was built in the fall of 1887, in part from a skating-rink which had occupied the site, and from basement to roof great care was taken in its construction to make it practically fire-proof. The arrangement of the house also is such that in case of a sudden emergency the auditorium can be cleared in unusually quick time. It is large and roomy, and the seats in the orchestra and the two balconies are so skilfully arranged that a good view of the stage is obtained from each one. The stage is 80 by 50 feet, and the proscenium arch 36 by 40 feet. The space behind the curtain contains ample dressing-rooms and all the appliances necessary for any kind of production. The house is lighted by electricity, which shows the interior decorations to the best advantage. The ornamented lobby is the largest of any theatre in the country. The Grand Opera was opened for the first time on the evening of the 9th of January, 1888, with a gorgeous production of "The Arabian Nights." Messrs. Proctor and Mansfield, who conduct theatrical enterprises in various cities, are the proprietors and managers.

The Columbia, completed in 1891, presents the most ambitious façade. Occupying an ample lot on the corner of Washington and Mott streets, it rises majestically above its neighbors and attracts attention by its uncommon design. It follows the Moorish style, with stately arches and heavy towers. The material used is pressed brick and terra-cotta, supported by cast-iron columns and arches, and the towers and cornices are of copper. The auditorium, reached through the lobby extending entirely across the front and decorated with stereo-relief work, combines the elements of spaciousness and cosiness. The dainty loges for theatre parties, four on the main floor and two in the first balcony, heighten the effect of the interior arrangement, and the two balconies are well designed. In the decorations, buffs, creams, and salmon are the prevailing tints, with gold bronze. The proscenium, with its lofty arch and the pairs of tasselled columns on either side, is not the least effective feature of the interior. The stage is 50 feet deep; width from wall to wall, 71 feet; the



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW COLUMBIA THEATRE.

first fly gallery, 30 feet; second fly gallery, 71 feet; and the gridiron is 75 feet above the stage. It is thoroughly equipped with every contrivance for producing modern plays and presenting stage effects. In an annex to the main structure are scene-rooms and dressing-rooms. The house is lighted by electricity, the lights arranged in brilliant groups in which a great chandelier is made up of Maltese crosses. There are abundant exits. Leon H. Lampert & Son, of Rochester, N.Y., were the architects of the theatre. The building is owned by J. J. Grace, and the managers of the theatre are William Harris and Charles F. Atkinson. It opened on the evening of Oct. 5, 1891, with the performance of "Men and Women," by Charles Frohman's New York Comedy Company.

The newest theatre, the Bowdoin Square, is striking in plan and decoration. From the main entrance, under a handsomely curved arch with borderings of rosettes, an electric light glowing from the middle of each, the auditorium is reached through the long vestibule, richly panelled and wainscoted, and the highly ornamented lobby, with elliptic arched ceiling, heavily panelled, the floors of mosaic, and the decorations in old ivory and gold, the prevailing tints of the interior. From the lobby at each end handsome staircases rise to the balcony floor, and doors open to extra exits, and to the cloak and toilet rooms and the ladies' parlor, the latter a daintily designed and furnished apartment. The arrangement of the auditorium resembles that of its sister theatre, the Columbia; the style of boxes is the same, and the series of loges upon the level of the balcony are provided. Upon either side of the box are pilasters, and around the bases groups of figures. The chairs, upholstered in salmon mohair plush, are roomy and comfortable, and behind the rail in the rear is unusual accommodation for "standees." The richly gilded proscenium arch gives space for curtain-opening, 36 feet wide and 32 deep, and the ample stage, in size only second to that of the Boston Theatre, is furnished with the most approved modern devices for setting scenes and producing effects. From the middle of the arched ceiling of the auditorium, the chandelier of novel design — a huge expanding flower of electric lights — depends. Behind the scenes the work is thorough and complete. There are twenty-one large dressing-rooms for the players, and an unusually large scene-loft. The house is most thoroughly built, and is provided with stand-pipes, an abundance of hose, automatic sprinklers on each side of the stage and under the rigging-loft, and perforated pipes, which frame the curtain-opening. Charles H. Blackall was the architect of the theatre, and its proprietors are Messrs. Harris and Atkinson. The Bowdoin Square was first opened on the evening of Feb. 15, 1892, with the performance of "A Night at the Circus," by Nellie McHenry and company.

The dime museum, with its variety-show attachment, flourishes in cultivated Boston as in no other city. Since the opening of the first show place of this class here, so recently as 1881, a half-dozen have been successfully established, and their popularity does not appear to wane. At the present time there are Austin & Stone's Museum, the Palace Theatre, the Gaiety and Bijou, the World's Theatre, and the Grand Museum, each driving a thriving trade. The Italians have their own theatre on North street, in the heart of the Italian quarter, and the Chinese Theatre on Harrison avenue is opened semi-occasionally.

XI.

THE CLUBS.

FEATURES OF THE MANY SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TOWN.

THE Boston of To-day is preëminently a club town. It has clubs of every sort known in modern club life. There are the great social clubs the hospitalities of which are enjoyed by men of distinction in various walks; professional and business clubs; literary, art, and musical clubs; dining clubs; political clubs; women's clubs; athletic, bicycle, tennis, whist, and chess clubs; yacht clubs; rowing clubs; riding clubs; and clubs devoted to special interests or to fads. The best type of the modern club man is to be found here in Boston.

Of those clubs possessing houses of their own most noticeable are the Somerset, the Union, the Algonquin, the St. Botolph, the Art, the Puritan, the Athletic, the Century, the Elysium, the Massachusetts Yacht, the Union Boat, the Press, the Tavern, and the Roxbury and Dorchester clubs. In this list also should be classed the Temple, a club little known to the newer Boston, but one of the oldest in the city. Its house of sober exterior, on West street opposite Mason, within a few steps of the Boston Theatre, used to be, on fashionable opera-nights, a favorite meeting-place between the acts for

the nabobs of the time. When the Temple was established here this was a favored section of the city, and hard by its best residence-quarters. The Temple dates from 1829, and has always maintained an excellent reputation for good-fellowship. To-day its membership is small and composed of congenial souls. It is one of the few clubs in the town in which the English habit of invariably wearing the hat is punctiliously followed. One of its earliest presidents was George T. Bigelow, afterwards chief justice, and of those succeeding him have been such well-known Bostonians as Patrick Grant, John T. Coolidge, Frederic W. Lincoln, and Peter Butler. Among the club's treasures is a small collection of paintings, which include "The Greek Girl," presented by the late William M. Hunt, "An Interior of a Dutch Kitchen," given by the late Colonel William P. Winchester, "The Dutch Singing-school," and a "Bull's Head," by Hinckley. One of its relics is a pitcher of colossal dimensions originally the property of the old "Tiger" Hand-engine No. 7, whose house used to be on School street in front of the old City Hall. The entrance-fee to the Temple is $50, and the annual assessment $100. A candidate for membership is required to have three instead of two proposers — the rule generally in Boston clubs. The Suffolk, in rooms on Beacon street a few doors above Tremont, is another mellow old club, organized in 1845. It also is a small and choice organization composed of solid Bostonians, most of whom are connected with other clubs.

The Somerset is par excellence the aristocratic club of the town, and cultivates the "flower of the best families." It was formed in 1852, and was an outgrowth of the Tremont club, long since dissolved. It has occupied its present most agreeable quarters in the old stone mansion-house of David Sears on Beacon street since 1872, when it removed from its first quarters in the building nearer "down town," now the Congregational House. Its rooms of generous size are admirably arranged for club purposes, and an air of elegant comfort pervades the house. A much-enjoyed feature is the ladies' restaurant, open to guests of members and to non-members accompanying ladies on club orders. To other dainty dining and supper rooms, one of which is resplendent in yellow satin and mirrors of quaint pattern, ladies and non-members may also be invited by members as guests. The club has a good library, and on its walls are hung several valuable paintings. The membership is limited to six hundred. Candidates for membership are scrutinized by a committee on elections consisting of fifteen members, and its action is final. The admission fee is $100, and the annual assessment the same.

The Union Club, on Park street, occupying the old mansion-house of Abbott Lawrence, which has been considerably enlarged and extended in recent years, was established during the Civil War (on the 9th of April, 1863), for "the encouragement and dissemination of patriotic sentiment and opinion," and the condition of membership was "unqualified loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, and unswerving support of the federal government in efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion." Its first president was Edward Everett, and in his address on the occasion of the opening of the club-house he sketched in his inimitable way the beauty of its position, which with all the changes of later years is yet undimmed: "Its proximity to our noble Common is a feature of extreme beauty; the views from every story of the house are cheerful and attractive; those from the upper windows and the observatory on the roof are of unsurpassed loveliness. As I contemplated them the other day, gazing, under the dreamy light of an Indian summer, on the waters in the centre of the Common, sparkling through the tinted maples and elms; the line of surrounding hills, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorchester; the islands that gem the harbor; the city stretched like a panorama around and beneath, — I thought my eye had never rested on a more delightful prospect." Soon after the war the political conditions of membership were removed, and the club was made an entirely unpartisan social organization. It is to the Union that many of the most prominent members of the Suffolk bar belong; but other professions, letters and art notably, are worthily represented in its membership. Applications for membership must be reported upon favorably by a committee, and then be voted upon by the club. The entrance-fee is $100, and the annual assessment $75. The club-house has ample rooms, a valuable library, and some excellent paintings. There are a number of private dining-rooms, and at its table d'hôte dinners in the large dining-room are daily gathered, through the active seasons, groups of representative Bostonians, judges of the courts, prominent attorneys, and well-known men of affairs. Colonel Henry Lee is now president of the Union (1892).

The Puritan, on the corner of Beacon and Spruce streets, in a private dwelling remodelled for club purposes, is sometimes called the Junior Somerset. It is largely composed of younger clubable men, and among its elder club-seasoned members are a number of Somerset and Union men. Already

in its short life (it was born in 1884) it has occupied three different houses: its first, that on Spruce street directly behind its present one, and its second on Mt. Vernon street at the corner of Joy, formerly the home of the late Joseph Iasigi. In the constitution of the club it is provided that no person under the age of twenty-one, and no college undergraduate, shall be eligible to membership. Applications for admission must be approved by the committee on elections, and then be voted upon by the club. One black ball in five excludes. The entrance-fee is $25; the annual assessment the same. The club has excellent table d'hôte dinners. A number of lodging-rooms in the house are let to members for a year at a time. The president of the Puritan is George von L. Meyer.

In the line of Back Bay club-houses, the first, the St. Botolph, at No. 2 Newbury street, is distinctively the leading professional club of the city. In its membership, more generally than in that of any other, is represented the best in art, literature, the law, music, journalism, and the other professions. It has a rich artistic and literary flavor, and its members are in touch with the best work of the day in the various professional fields. It is in the St. Botolph that visiting men of letters and distinguished artists from other cities in our own country and abroad are most frequently met, and its receptions to men of distinction in professional life the world over are notable events. In its large art gallery are exhibited during each season collections of work of its own members and of other painters; and some of the finest treasures in Boston, notably the rare specimens of Japanese art now in the Art Museum, have first been displayed here. Interesting features of the winter seasons are its regular Sunday afternoon concerts, to which its own members contribute, and the delightfully informal "smoke talks" on literary, artistic, scientific, and lighter topics, opened by an essayist and followed by general discussion. The club-house, formerly the dwelling of the late Henry P. Kidder, has a small restaurant, an enticing grill, agreeable reading-rooms well provided with current home and foreign literature, and every feature of the comfortable club of to-day. In the small reception-room is displayed the silver-gilt loving cup formerly belonging to the corporation of old Boston, in Lincolnshire, Eng. It was the gift of the Rev. George E. Ellis, himself a member of the club, made on the condition that "if ever the club shall be disbanded or its assets disperse, the cup shall revert to the Massachusetts Historical Society," of which Dr. Ellis is the president. Names of candidates for admission to the St. Botolph must have two proposers and be posted. After this they are passed upon by a special committee, who alone elect. The entrance-fee is $30, and the annual assessment is $36. From the establishment of the club in 1880 until 1885, Francis Parkman, the historian, was president; then, declining longer to serve, a most worthy successor was chosen in the unanimous election of Gen. Francis A. Walker.

The sumptuous Algonquin, on Commonwealth avenue, is the leading business men's club of the town; among its members are bankers, brokers, merchants, railroad magnates, and a sprinkling of lawyers. It is patterned after the Union League of New York, but without the political tinge which that club has. Organized in the autumn of 1885 with a large membership, it immediately proceeded to build its fine and costly club-house[1] and to secure luxurious surroundings. Among its active or resident members are many who have been connected with the older Boston clubs, notably the Temple and the Somerset, and its non-resident members are largely composed of New Yorkers. Candidates for admission as active members must have two proposers, and their names, after being posted on the bulletin for at least ten days, must pass the committee on admissions, and then be voted upon; fifty votes are necessary to elect, and one negative vote in ten of those cast is fatal. The admission fee is $100, and the annual assessment the same. Non-resident members are required to pay one-half these sums. A non-resident is defined as one not residing or having a place of business within forty-five miles of Boston. The direction of the entire affairs of the club is in the hands of an executive committee. The Hon. John F. Andrew has been the president of the Algonquin from its establishment.

The Art Club, which now includes men interested remotely as well as directly in art, with a minority of actual workers in art, sprang from a purely professional club, formed in 1854, of twenty members. The meetings were for years held in the studios of its artist members, and until 1870 it had neither a settled abode nor a fixed place for its exhibitions. In that year a new organization was effected, the membership was largely increased by the admission of many non-professional men, and a club-house with a large exhibition gallery was established on Boylston street opposite the Common. The following year the club was incorporated, and enlarged powers and privileges were thus secured. From Boylston street the club moved into its present Back Bay house,[2] the cost of which, and the land on

[1] and [2]. Described in the chapter on the New West End.

which it stands, was met by a fund subscribed by its members. The Art Club's monthly "Saturday evenings" are events of the busy seasons. Every winter a large exhibition of new work of American artists is given. The club possesses an admirable library containing important works on art and books of reference, and its walls are hung with paintings which it has purchased from time to time from the collections exhibited in its gallery. Names of candidates for membership, after passing before the committee on membership, are posted and then voted on at regular meetings of the club. One negative vote in ten rejects. The entrance-fee is $50, and annual assessments $15 for professional artists and $30 for other members. Stephen M. Crosby is president of the club.

The Paint and Clay Club is composed mostly of painters, with a sprinkling of architects, sculptors, and journalists. Its rooms, at the top of a business building on Washington street at No. 419, originally a loft with a high skylight and low alcoves at each end, are artistically and comfortably arranged; and fresh works of its members are often first shown on their walls. For a number of years the club gave annual exhibitions in down-town galleries, and receptions in its rooms. But these, unhappily, are no longer regular features of the season. It is a small and choice organization. One of the conditions of membership is that the candidate must be either an artist practising his profession or one closely connected with art interests. The fees are light and the organization simple, consisting of a chairman, a secretary and treasurer, and club committees. During the winter season social reunions are held each Wednesday evening, and often on these occasions a rare company is gathered around the ample lunch-table. The Paint and Clay dates from 1880.

The Camera Club, organized in 1889, is an organization of one hundred and fifty members, which includes some of the most notable amateurs in the country. It has well-arranged exhibition, developing, and enlarging rooms, on the upper floor of No. 50 Bromfield street, furnished with the best and most modern appliances of the art of photography. Each season the club gives an exhibition of the work of its members. It also unites with the societies in New York and Philadelphia in exhibitions held progressively in the several cities. That of the spring of 1892, an exceptionally fine one, was held here in the gallery of the Art Club. Admission to the Camera is by ballot of the club, and the annual dues are not exceeding $15. Henry W. Sweet is the president.

The Athletic Club, officially known as the Boston Athletic Association, one of the largest organizations of its class in the country, having fully two thousand members, began its vigorous life in its own Back Bay club-house in 1888.[1] Candidates for admission, after their names have been posted in the club, are voted upon by the governing committee of twenty, who alone elect. One negative vote in six excludes. The entrance-fee is $50, and the annual assessment $40.

The New Riding Club, organized in the autumn of 1891, is devoted to good horsemanship. Among its incorporators are some of the best-known Bostonians, all thoroughly trained to the saddle, and its establishment has greatly stimulated the riding habit to which Bostonians, young and old, men and women, have of late years, happily, become addicted. The club-house, on Parker street, within a few paces of the Back Bay park and the superb new driveways, was built especially for the club. Its main arena, 165 by 100 feet, and the smaller one, are the principal features of the interior. The club has experienced riding-masters and all the facilities of the complete riding-school.

The Massachusetts Yacht Club is an outgrowth of the old Dorchester Yacht Club, which was established in 1870. Under the direction of Commodore John C. Soley, lieutenant of the navy, retired, it took on more importance and lofty ambitions. In 1890 an old warehouse on Rowe's wharf was leased and remodelled for club uses, and here is one of the most unique club-houses in town. The lower floor is devoted to stores, lockers, lavatories, and yachts-crews' rooms. On the second story are the business room and a dainty ladies' suite finished in colonial style; next is the billiard room; and the floor above, showing the rough rafters, is that of the restaurant. The whole house is rich in treasures of the yachtsman's sport. This is the summer club-house. The winter quarters of the club are in Hayward place near the side entrance to the Globe Theatre, where a modest grill is established. A noteworthy feature of this club, in connection with Commodore Soley's work as lieutenant commander of the State Naval Battalion, consists of lectures and classes in various maritime subjects.

The Union Boat Club, whose picturesque club-house is on Charles river at the foot of Chestnut street, is with one exception the oldest boating-club in the country. It dates from 1851. It is exclusively an association of amateurs, no member being allowed to enter into negotiations to row a race for a stated sum of money. The club-house, built in

[1] Described in the chapter on the New West End.

1870, contains parlors, smoking, bath, and meeting rooms, a gymnasium, a locker for every member, and two large rooms for the storage of boats. The balcony, extending the entire front of the building, commands a full view of the Charles-river course, so that in a race the boats at the two-mile turn can be seen as they round the stake-boat; and the roof-seats accommodate six hundred persons. Candidates for membership are voted on by the club; two negative votes reject. The entrance-fee is $25 and the annual assessment the same. The club uniform is navy-blue and white, and the ensign is a dark-blue field with the letters "U.B.C." in white.

The Appalachian Mountain Club, established in the Ticknor Building on Park street, is devoted to the exploration of the New England hills and mountains and to the cultivation of an interest in geographical studies. Since its organization in 1876 its members have struck out new paths, especially in the White Hills, published accurate maps, and collected much new information concerning the mountain regions. During the summer season the club has field-meetings, and outings to interesting points are features of the spring and autumn months. It has about one thousand members. Candidates for admission must receive the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Tavern Club is an organization of good fellows, mostly artists, musicians, and lawyers, who breakfast and dine together with more or less regularity in their snug and artistically fashioned club-house on Boylston place, just off the busy thoroughfare of Boylston street by the Common. It employs an Italian caterer, and its frequent club dinner-parties are choice affairs. Among other notable guests it has entertained at different times Henry Irving, George Augustus Sala, Edwin Arnold, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Although its good table is its leading attraction, it has all the other features of the modern club. It has been in existence since the autumn of 1884, and it first occupied the second floor of the little old building formerly on the corner of Park square and Boylston street, in the upper story of which William M. Hunt has his studio. Candidates for admittance to the club are passed upon by a small committee on elections, and then balloted for by the members. One black ball in five excludes. The entrance-fee is $50, and annual assessment $35. Charles Eliot Norton is the president of the Tavern.

The Press Club, on Bosworth street, is the newspaper men's club. To membership are admitted not only men connected with the editorial departments of the newspapers of the city, but those in the business departments. The club-house is an old-fashioned, low-studded dwelling, well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the members. There is a small restaurant which is open throughout the day and night. Candidates for membership are voted upon by the club; an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the active members present and voting when a ballot is taken, is necessary to elect. The club was organized in March, 1886. The president is E. B. Haskell. There is also a Woman's Press Club here in Boston, which meets from time to time at dinners or teas, and occasionally gives notable receptions.

The New England Woman's Club, whose rooms are at No. 5 Park street, was the second of its kind established in the country. It is not merely a social club: it engages in much philanthropic and other work for the advancement of woman. Organized in 1868 at the house of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, by some of the best known of the women of that day in public life, it grew rapidly in numbers, and early in its career its present pleasant quarters were secured. It has frequent meetings, entertains guests from other cities at receptions and dinners, and celebrates high tea once a month. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been president of the club for many years.

The Century, formerly the Central, originally a South End business men's club, established in that quarter in 1868, has a pleasant club-house on Boylston street opposite the Common, generously furnished with every club comfort. Of its several game-rooms the large whist-room is the most popular. It is a prosperous club of business and professional men. The entrance-fee is $50, and the annual assessment the same. Col. Charles H. Taylor, manager of the "Daily Globe," is the president.

The Elysium Club occupies a handsome new house on Huntington avenue, not far from Chester Park, into which it moved from its first club-rooms at the South End in September, 1890. The cost of the new house and furnishings was $135,000. It is thoroughly equipped with all the conveniences and features of the best class of modern clubs. The Elysium was organized in 1871, and its object is "literary pursuits and sociability." Applications for membership are referred to the election committee of nine members, who alone elect. The initiation fee is $50, and the annual assessment $60. Theodore P. Spitz is the present president. The club has one hundred and twenty-five active and resident members, and twenty-five non-resident members.

The Roxbury Club is the representative business men's club of the Roxbury district. It was established in October, 1885. Its inviting club-house is on Warren street, a fine dwelling remodelled for its use. The election of members is by the membership committee of fifteen. One adverse vote in three excludes. The entrance fee is $10, and the annual assessment $30.

The newest club is the University, modelled after the University Club of New York. It was organized in January, 1892, with William C. Endicott as president. A candidate for admission must show a degree received from a university or college approved by the election committee, or from the Institute of Technology, and the United States Military or Naval Academy. Those who have received honorary degrees, and are distinguished in literature, art, science, or the public service, are also eligible to membership. The entrance-fee for resident members is $40, and the annual assessment $36; for non-resident members, $30 and $18.

The number of dining-clubs which flourish here in Boston is legion. A few are composed of men of letters and of other professions, many more of politicians or would-be politicians, of business men, of philanthropic or religious groups, of reformers of various classes. There are the Literary, the Papyrus, the Schoolmasters', the Merchants', the Commercial, the Beacon, the Paint and Oil, the Agricultural, the Cereal, the Clover, the Pendennis, the Round Table, the Saturday, the Sheepskin, the Trade, the Twiffler; of purely political clubs: the Massachusetts (Republican), the Bird (Independent), the Bay State (Democratic), the Boston (Republican), the Essex (Republican), the Middlesex (Republican), the Middlesex County (Democratic), the Sixth District (Democratic), the Massachusetts Reform (Independent), and the Norfolk (Republican); and of religious and miscellaneous dining-clubs: the Unitarian, the Universalist, the Congregational, the Episcopal, the Liberal Union, the New Hampshire and the Pine Tree State (composed, the former of New Hampshire and the latter of Maine men resident in Boston), the New England Railroad, and so on.

Best known beyond the limits of the town is the Papyrus, the organization of clever men in the various professions, notably journalism, art, music, and the law, which most resembles the famous Savage of London. From the original organization of a dozen or twenty men, mostly journalists, effected one frosty evening in the autumn of 1870, it has grown to its present extensive proportions. The earliest members met around a generously loaded table at "Billy Park's," but now the club gathers the first Saturday evening of every month — barring the summer months — in one of the large dining-rooms of the Revere. The president, with the secretary and the club's guests, sits at the main table, and at the long tables extending down the hall are the members' seats. After dinner the "loving cup" passes from the president to the guests and then from member to member, and the literary festivities follow. At these Papyrus dinners some of the gayest work of its literary members and the poems of its poets have been tried on the free critics who sit at its board, before their appearance in enduring print. The object of the club, "to promote good-fellowship and literary and artistic tastes among its members," is fully attained. According to its constitution, at least two-thirds of its members must be literary men, and with such it classes journalists, artists, and publishers. Candidates for membership are first proposed to the club at a regular meeting, then are referred to the committee on membership, and finally, if approved by that committee, are voted upon by the members. Five black balls exclude. The admission-fee is $10 for literary members and $25 for non-literary, and the assessment is $5. Members pay the dinner-fee at each meeting. The political dining-clubs meet frequently during the active seasons, some of them once a week, and always on Saturdays; and the business men's and other clubs generally once a month. These meetings and dinners are at the hotels, several of which have special club dining-rooms.

The musical club is another peculiar Boston feature. The pioneer of the modern singing-club was the Liedertafel, a German singing-society, organized in 1848, which in course of time was absorbed in the Orpheus Musical Society, established five years after. This was originally composed exclusively of Germans residing in Boston, but early in its career Americans were admitted as associate members, and now about half its members are Americans, although its tone remains German. It is a social as well as a musical organization, and its club-rooms on Boylston street are the meeting-place of well-known musicians and good fellows. During each season it gives several concerts, to which admission is obtained only through members. The Apollo, of about eighty singing members and five hundred associate or subscribing members, was organized in 1871; it is devoted to the singing of part-songs and choruses composed for male voices. B. J. Lang has been its conductor from the beginning. The Cecilia, first formed within the long-established Harvard Musical Association, for mixed voices,

to take part in the Harvard symphony concerts, was in 1876 established as an independent club, with one hundred and twenty-five singing members; later, associate members were added, the limit being fixed at two hundred and fifty. It performs the larger works of the best composers, generally with orchestra accompaniment. B. J. Lang has been the conductor since its independent organization. The Philharmonic Society was organized in 1880, with active and associate members, for the presentation of orchestral music, primarily to sustain the Philharmonic Orchestra, but subsequently, owing to divisions in the organization, the orchestra withdrew and continued as an independent organization. The Glee Club was organized in 1881, for the singing of English glees. The Boylston, the Euterpe, the Boston Orchestral, the Clefs and the Singers, notable clubs in their day, are no longer in existence. Of all the musical organizations in the city the famous Handel and Haydn Society is the oldest, dating from 1815.

Besides the bewildering variety of clubs above enumerated there is the "Turnverein," numbering several hundred German-American members, with its thoroughly equipped building on Middlesex street: the Caledonian Club, the local organization of Scotchmen, dating from 1853, with rooms on Essex street, corner of Chauncy; the English and American Club, established in 1880, "to promote and encourage friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain," and including in its membership Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen; the St. Jean Baptiste Society, at No. 12 Kneeland street; the French-Canadian Club; numerous rowing-clubs, among them the West End, the Dolphin, and the Crescent, with boat-houses on the Charles river, and the Shawmut and the Central, with boat-houses in the South bay; yacht-club houses at South Boston and on Dorchester bay; the Boston Lodge of the Elks on Hayward place; bicycle clubs, tennis clubs, and the Chess Club, the latter the oldest of its kind in the country, established in 1857.

Classed with Boston clubs should also be the Country Club. Though its house and grounds are situated without the city limits (in Clyde Park, Brookline), it is composed of Bostonians almost exclusively, members of several of the leading clubs in town. It maintains one of the best racing-courses in the neighborhood of the city, and its club-house is a most picturesque and hospitable country mansion. It affords a pleasant rendezvous for members and their families and friends in the course of afternoon drives, and coaching-parties frequently bring up here for dinner or supper. The club-house is open to members and their friends throughout the year, and the club has exceptionally good cuisine and service.

XII.

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

EAST BOSTON, SOUTH BOSTON, ROXBURY, DORCHESTER, CHARLESTOWN, WEST ROXBURY, AND BRIGHTON.

Of what are termed the "Outlying Districts" of the Boston of To-day, all but East Boston and South Boston have been acquired by annexation within a quarter of a century. Although these towns and cities had developed independently, their absorption by the metropolis was natural and fitting, for they were closely related. Roxbury, or "Rocksberry" as it was earliest called, recognized by the "Court of Assistants" as a town less than a month after Boston was named, had among its principal settlers some of those who had come out with Winthrop on the "Arabella;" in the order of the court declaring that "Trimountaine shalbe called Boston" Dorchester also was named, and here too some of Winthrop's associates "planted themselves:" the governor's or the "Great House," at which the Court of Assistants had their first sittings, was in Charlestown; Brighton, set off from Cambridge in 1806, was included in the original territory of Charlestown; and West Roxbury was originally a part of Roxbury. The annexation of these "Outlying Districts" added to the area of the city founded on the "pear-shaped peninsula" 22,692 acres of valuable territory, and greatly increased its prosperity.

EAST BOSTON.

East Boston was "layd to Boston" as early as 1636, but it remained an island farm until 1833. Its development, then begun, was the enterprise of a local land company composed of a "syndicate," as we would say in these days, of about a dozen capitalists, chartered as the East Boston Company. There was at that time but one dwelling-house on the island — the hospitable Williams farmhouse, then occupied by Thomas Williams, who, like his father before him, Henry Howell Williams, had made a tidy fortune here as a tenant farmer. The place had been generally called "Noddle's Island,"

after one William Noddle, who had settled on it as early as 1629. But sometimes it was called "Maverick's," after Samuel Maverick, Gent., its most important settler, whom Winthrop's people found comfortably quartered here; and again "Williams," after the Williamses, father and son, whose occupation of it covered seventy years. Of Noddle or whence he came little is know. Winthrop alludes to him as "an honest man of Salem," but he was probably one of the colonists sent out by Sir William Brereton, who obtained a grant of this island and its neighbor, Breed's (or Susanna, as it was first called, in honor of his daughter), from John Gorges in 1628. Finding Maverick in possession and indifferent to the orders of the Court of Assistants restraining persons from "putting on cattell" and felling wood or shooting "att fowle" here, the island was formally granted to him in April, 1633, the conditions being that he should pay yearly "att the General Court, to the Governor for the time being, either a fatt weather, a fatt hogg, or xls in money," and "give leave to Boston and Charles Towne to fetch wood contynually as their needs require from the southerne pte of s^d^ileland." Maverick constructed a rude fort, mounting "four great guns," for protection against the Indians, and within the enclosure built his castle. Here he lived for twenty-five years, not always at peace with his Puritan neighbors upon their peninsula, or free from petty persecutions, but well and generously. He was one of the earliest negro slaveholders in Massachusetts, and at times worked several on his farm and in his household. A dozen years after he had moved from the island it was the place of refuge of the "First Baptist Church of Boston," while under the interdict of the colonial government from 1665 to 1675.

Nearly a century later "the comfortable Williams mansion," says Sweetser, "was the pride of the island. . . . The house was graced by six comely daughters, whose harpsichord was the forerunner of musical Boston; and the hills on the island gave pasturage to forty-three horses and 223 cattle." Then the horses and cattle were run off during the lively "Fight on Noddle's Island," of a May day and night in 1775, when the Americans under Putnam worsted the British marines; and a day or two after the mansion was burned. This skirmish, says Frothingham, "was dwelt upon with great exultation throughout the colonies," and "the news of it arriving in Congress just as it was choosing general officers, influenced the vote of Putnam for major general which was unanimous." And yet the fight was a petty affair as "fights" go. It was over the live-stock on the island. A small detachment had been ordered to drive the stock off to Chelsea at low tide, out of reach of the British, and their movements being observed from the war-ships in the harbor, a schooner, a sloop, and a party of marines were despatched to stop them. The Americans fell back to a ditch and lay in ambush, from which they picked off several of the marines and then retreated to Hogg (or Breed's) island, having succeeded, however, in running off three or four hundred sheep, lambs, cows, and horses. Late in the evening reinforcements of about three hundred men arrived with two pieces of cannon, and the fighting was renewed, the British firing from the vessels, from the barges fixed with swivels, and from a hill on the island. Finally the schooner was abandoned, and, grounding towards morning, a party from the Americans, after coolly taking out her guns and sails, burned her at daybreak under a fire from the sloop. Then later in the forenoon the sloop was disabled and towed off by the boats. After a few more shots the firing ceased and the Americans were victorious. They captured twelve swivels and four four-pound cannon. They didn't lose a man and had only four wounded, while the British loss was said to be twenty killed and fifty wounded. Dr. Joseph Warren was with the Americans serving as a volunteer. In compensation for his loss Washington gave farmer Williams one of the Continental barracks at Cambridge, which he moved to the island and subsequently remodelled into a new mansion.

For what Maverick was annually required to pay either a "fatt weather, a fatt hogg, or xls in money," the East Boston Company two centuries after paid $80,000. It purchased for this sum the entire island, embracing six hundred and sixty-six acres of upland and marsh and several hundred acres of flats, with the exception of four acres set apart, according to the terms of its charter, for public purposes. The territory was at once laid out in substantial streets and squares and house and building lots, and sales of lands begun. The success of the speculation was speedily assured. Within three years the taxable valuation had increased from $60,000 to $806,000, and the population from a half-dozen persons to six hundred. The next year, in 1837, the terminus of the Eastern Railroad was fixed here, and the Maverick House built; three years later the Cunard Steamship line was established, and its docks on the island built. Meanwhile, large manufactories were set up, the pioneer being the East Boston Sugar Refinery, and ship-building was begun. This soon developed into a great industry. Between 1848 and 1858 more than 170 vessels were built

in East Boston yards, of which 99 exceeded 1,000 tons each, and 9 were above 2,000 tons. Among them were the famous packet-ships, remarkable for their fine sailing-qualities. The "Great Republic," the largest wooden sailing-ship ever built, a three-decker with four masts, 4,556 tons, was turned out here in 1853, and she proved one of the swiftest vessels on the seas. Among other splendid East Boston built clipper-ships, mostly for the California service, were the "Flying Cloud," 1,700 tons, which made the quickest trips between New York and San Francisco, the "Flying Fish," 1,600 tons, which made her first passage from Boston to San Francisco in 92 days, the "Empress of the Seas," 2,250 tons, and the "Staffordshire," 1,950 tons. Clippers were also built here for English houses — one of the finest, the "Lightning," which made the voyage beween Liverpool and Melbourne in 63 days.

Then iron ship-building in its turn became an important industry, and in its turn also declined. But during the past four years the ship-building industry here has been undergoing a gradual and steady revival, while the dry docks and marine railways, seven in all, keep busy a small army of shipwrights and caulkers the year round. Several transatlantic lines of steamships discharge and load their cargoes at the Grand Junction wharves, where the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine and New York & New England railroads have freight terminals and sheds. The Cunard and the Warren are the principal steamship lines, the Beaver-line steamships landing only in winter. Several hundred skilled machinists find employment at the Atlantic works on Border street, where iron and steel vessels and marine and land engines are built. The Lockwood Manufacturing Company on Sumner street, and Webb & Watson also on Border street, makers of marine engines and propellers, are other large concerns. Boiler-makers and iron-workers are engaged at the Robinson Boiler Works on New street, the E. Hodge & Company Boiler Works on Liverpool street, and at the works of the Boston Forge Company on Maverick street, where steel shafts, anchors, etc., are made. Dyestuffs are manufactured in large quantities at the mills of the Boston Dyewood Company and of the Atlantic Dyewood Company, the one on Border street and the other on New street. These concerns receive their dyewoods at their own wharves direct from South American ports. Among minor manufacturing establishments are several planing and turning and wood-working mills, all on Border street. In the "fourth section" is the receiving station of the Standard Oil Company, under the name of the Maverick Oil Works, where oil in bulk from Philadelphia is received and refined. At Jeffrey's Point are several fish curing and smoking establishments. The Bagnall & Loud Company have a great block and pulley manufacturing place on Condor street. The Boston Tow Boat Company has immense coal pockets and coaling station on Border street near the Chelsea end. There is an extensive whiting manufactory on Maverick street. The population of the East Boston district in 1890 was thirty-six thousand.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston, formerly part of Dorchester, was originally separated from the main peninsula by an arm of the harbor reaching to Roxbury, and connection was made by a primitive ferry, or by the roundabout journey through Roxbury and over the Neck. When it was annexed it had an area of about five hundred and seventy acres of lowlands and bluffs, including the historic Dorchester Heights, and its entire population consisted of but ten families. Its annexation was part of a real-estate speculation originated by Joseph Woodward, who had moved here from Tewksbury and bought a large tract of land. He saw the advantages of its location when brought into closer communication with Boston by bridges and improved, and he interested William Tudor, Gardiner Greene, Jonathan Mason, and Harrison Gray Otis, several of whom had engaged in the successful Mt. Vernon Improvement on Beacon Hill.[1] These gentlemen also made large land purchases on Dorchester Neck, and then the movement for annexation was energetically pushed. The town of Dorchester vigorously opposed the project, but it was finally carried through the Legislature, the act being passed March 6, 1804. At the same time the construction of a bridge by the South Boston Bridge Corporation, Messrs. Tudor, Greene, Mason, and Otis incorporators, was authorized, and after some contention over the question of location, it was built and opened with a grand military display on the first of October the following year. This was the first Dover-street bridge. Immediately after the passage of the annexation act the value of land rose enormously in the new district, but its growth did not meet the anticipations of its projectors. Agitation for a second bridge was begun immediately upon the completion of the first, but it was not until twenty years after that it was secured. This was the Federal-street bridge, the charter for which was granted in 1826.

[1] See chapter on North and Old West Ends.

It was opened in 1828 as a free bridge. Four years after, the old bridge was sold to the city for $3,500, and made free. It had originally cost its projectors $50,000, and had earned no dividends. In 1825, when the city began locating its reformatory institutions here, the population of the district was but 1,080. The opening of the second bridge, however, gave the place a new impulse, and in 1830 its population had increased to 2,860. Ten years later it had reached 5,590. During this period many fine

BUILDING OF THE S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY.

dwellings were built and parks and streets embellished. In 1837 the great Mount Washington House (now occupied by the School for the Blind), with its broad entrance from a high flight of steps and its generous piazzas affording a superb harbor-view, was opened. The prediction that the district would ultimately be the "court end of Boston" was confidently made and long clung to. In the Boston Almanac for 1853, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, afterwards Mayor Smith (1854–56), in urging the filling of the flats, expressed his belief that it was destined to become "the magnificent portion of the city in respect to costly residences, fashionable society, and the influences of wealth." With the introduction of the horse-railway system in 1856, population increased rapidly, new industries were established, and building became brisk; but the prediction respecting the "court end" was never fulfilled. Fashion had set strongly in the direction of the South End, and was already interested in the plans then developing for the finer Boston on the "New Lands" yet to be created. The pleasantest residence-quarters are now on the hills and their slopes and towards the Point, the most easterly part of the district.

On the Point the water-front esplanade is one of the most interesting parts of the new park system of the city now developing, and the long iron pier extending far into the harbor towards Castle Island is a popular feature. Off the Point several yacht-clubs have their moorings, and in the summer time the water sparkles with this joyous craft. The attractive club-houses on the shore add to the picturesqueness of the place. It is a great yacht-ing-station, and here the crack "Burgess" and other racers have been built in recent years. Of other

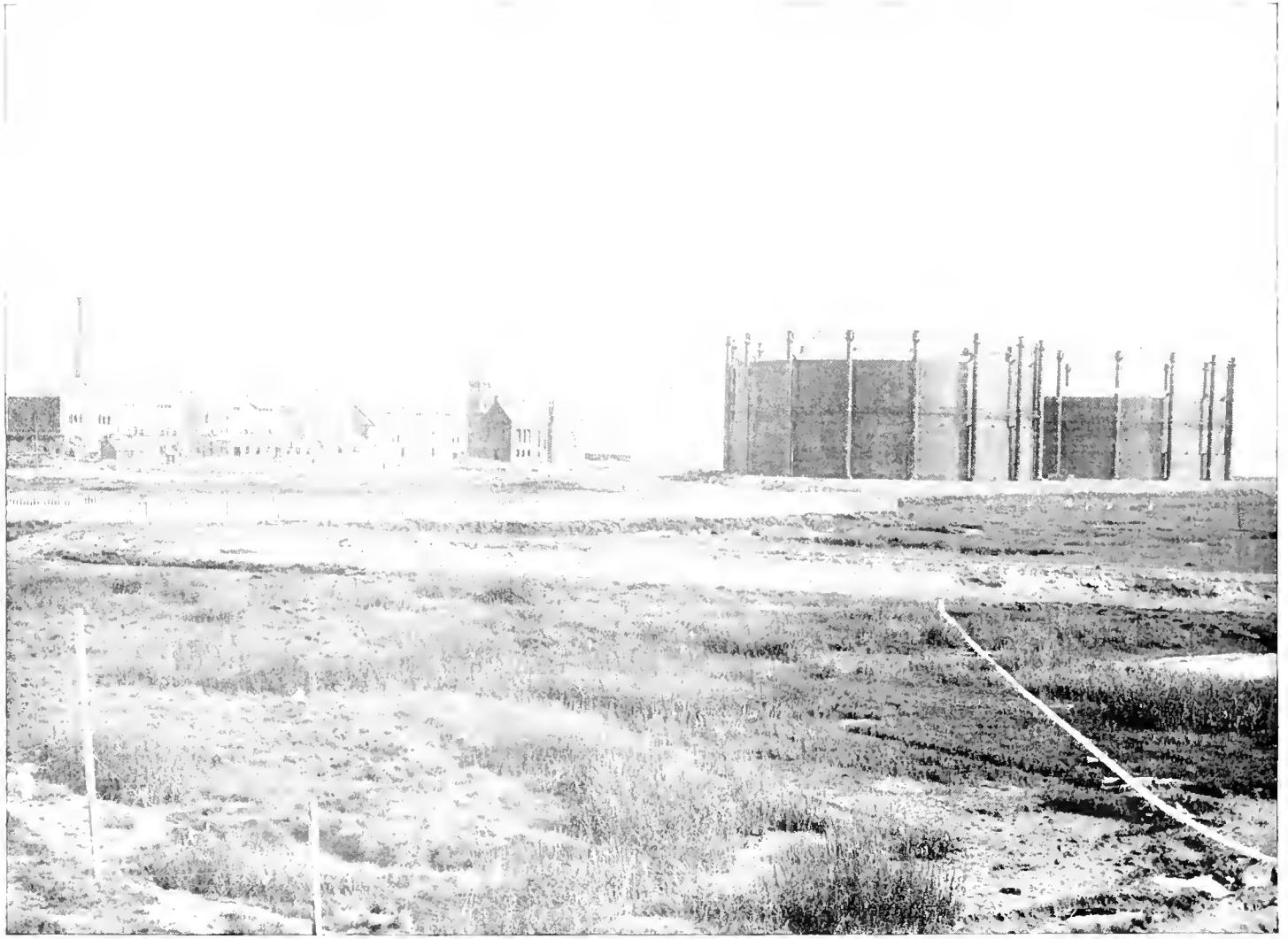
parks in the district the most important are Thomas park on Telegraph Hill, once Dorchester Heights, and Independence square on upper Broadway. The famous redoubt the sudden appearance of which, looming up threateningly on the morning of March 5, 1776, so astonished the British in Boston and precipitated the evacuation of the town, is unmarked saved by a granite tablet in the park on the crest of the heights. The most noteworthy institutions within the district, besides those of the city, are in this neighborhood, — the great Carney Hospital (Catholic, established in 1865, founded on a gift of land and a fund of $56,700 from the late Andrew Carney) and the noble Perkins Institution for the Blind, organized in 1832 by the devoted Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and first established in the Pearl-street (old Boston) mansion-house of Col. Thomas W. Perkins, removing to South Boston, having secured the Mount Washington House, in 1839. The School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children, an outgrowth of the Perkins Institution, and now a State institution, is in the rear of its buildings.

South Boston now is a great industrial centre. The foundry business was begun here as early as 1809, and one of the pioneers was Cyrus Alger, in later years of the great Alger Iron Works. In 1811 flint-glass manufacture was begun here, the first successful attempt in this part of the country. Ship-building was begun the next year; Noah Brooks's ship-yard was established in 1822; and twenty-five years later, in E. & H. O. Briggs's yard, the ship "Northern Light" was built, which scored the quickest time ever made by a clipper ship from San Francisco to Boston — in seventy-five days. In 1835 the Fulton Iron Works were established. Then followed other great foundries, locomotive works, and lead works. The great establishment of Harrison Loring, the City Point Iron Works, from which much important government work, including naval cruisers and tugs, has been turned out, dates from 1847. Other great concerns are the Walworth Works, where heavy iron and brass castings are made; the Washburn Car-wheel Company; the South Boston Iron Works, where heavy ordnance is made; the steel works of Billings Brothers, formerly the Norway Iron Works; the Howard Foundry Company; the South Carlton Iron Company; the Ingols Brass Foundry; the Whittier Machine Company, the makers of elevators; the S. A. Woods Machine Company, manufacturers of wood-working machines; the Boston Button Company; the Boston Cooperage Company; great boiler-works; the immense works of the Boston Cordage Company; fire-brick works; the great Standard and Continental Sugar Refineries; the plant of the Jenney Oil Company. Here also are the excellent terminal piers of the New York & New England Railroad and foreign steamship docks. The population of South Boston in 1890 was 66,790.

ROXBURY DISTRICT.

The Roxbury district is a city of homes. Until well within the present century it was a charming rural place of hills and vales, having but a single bustling "main" street, local shops, a few manufactories, clusters of houses about the centres, many of them with fine gardens and orchards, and rich outlying farms. It was yet a "faire and handsome towne, having a cleare fresh brooke running through" it, and "up westward . . . something rocky whence it hath the name of Roxberry," as William Wood quaintly described it in his "New England Prospects," only three years after its settlement. Originally its territory included not only the present West Roxbury district with Jamaica Plain, but the present town of Brookline, known in the early days as "Punch Bowl Village." During the Revolutionary period it had scarcely 2,000 inhabitants, about 200 dwellings, 3 meeting-houses, and 5 schools; in 1800 its population had increased but 700, and twenty years after it had reached but 4,100. During the next ten years more of the airs of a modern town were assumed, and the place was brought into closer connection with Boston. In 1824 Roxbury street, now a continuation of Washington street, then the one thoroughfare through the town, was paved and brick sidewalks laid; the same year the Norfolk House was completed and opened; the first newspaper, the "Norfolk Gazette," was started; and three years after hourly coaches, the first in this part of the country, began regular trips to and from Boston. But the population increased slowly, in 1830 numbering less than 5,300. Improvements and changes continued, new streets were laid out, new business blocks, shops, and dwellings built; and at length the tide was turned in this direction. The growth thereafter was rapid and substantial. In 1840 the population was given as 9,089, and six years after the town government was abandoned and Roxbury became a city. In 1860, four years after the street-railway system was established, it had 25,000; in 1867, when it was annexed to Boston and became the Roxbury district, it had 28,400; in 1870, 34,700; in 1880, 57,000; and in 1890, 78,400. When it was annexed to Boston it had a number of fine old mansion-houses left over from the Provincial and the Revolutionary periods, but before very long these were nearly all swept

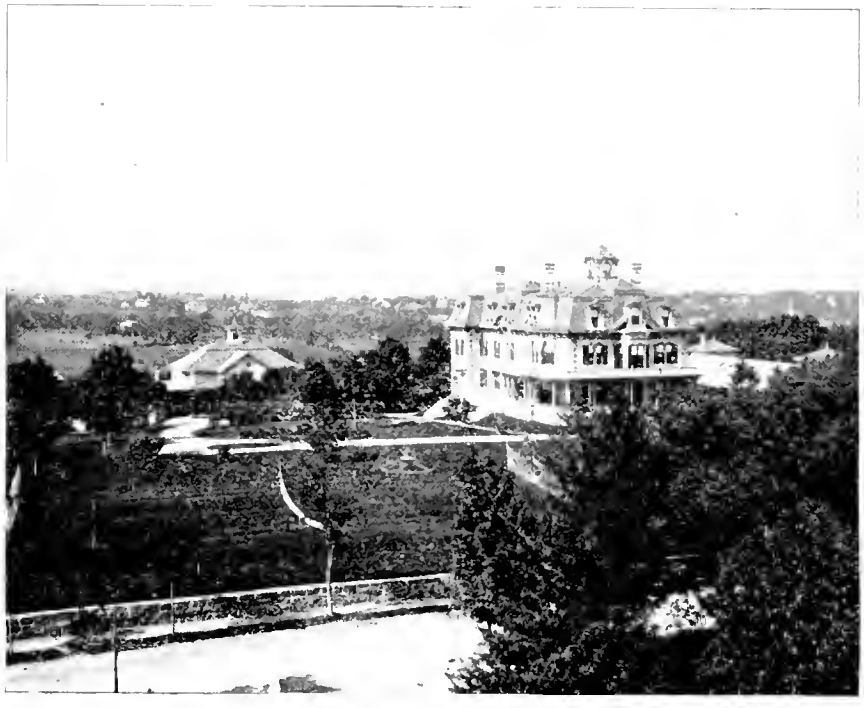
WM. CRAMP & SONS SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING CO.
PHILADELPHIA.



BOSTON GAS WORKS.

away to make room for more contracted and less picturesque modern dwellings. There yet remains, however, the historic old church in Eliot square occupying the site of the first meeting-house, "a rude unbeautified structure" built soon after the formation of the "First Parish" in 1632. It is the fifth meeting-house of the society and was built in 1804, replacing that which was used as a signal station by the Continentals during the siege of Boston town. Although it has been from time to time extensively repaired and renovated, the old architecture and the impressive simplicity of the interior finish have been carefully preserved. John Eliot, the great apostle to the Indians, was the minister of the First Church for nearly sixty years, laboring unremittingly in good works until his death in 1690, at the age of eighty-six. He was buried in the ancient burying-ground marking the corner of Washington and Eustis streets, where also are the tombs of other ministers of this church, and of the famous Dudley family — Thomas and Joseph Dudley, the first a governor of Massachusetts under the first charter and the second under the second charter, and Paul, the chief justice and son of Gen. Joseph Dudley. It was under the pastorate of Eliphalet Porter, minister for over half a century, until his death in 1833, that the church became Unitarian. Dr. George Putnam, who succeeded Dr. Porter, having first been associate pastor for three years, also served a long period, his pastorate also closing with his death, which occurred in 1876. James de Normandie is the present pastor.

On Highland street, which extends from Eliot square, are a number of the few old-time houses yet standing in the district. In one of these William Lloyd Garrison lived during his later years;



RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. SPAULDING.

another is the homestead of the Putnams, where Rev. Dr. Putnam lived for a long period; and another is the home of Edward Everett Hale. On the hill in this neighborhood, between Beach, Glen, and Fort avenues, from which the ornate standpipe of the Boston Water-works rises, was the "Roxbury High Fort," built in June, 1775, under the direction of General Thomas, which crowned the Roxbury lines of investment at the Siege. It was the strongest of the several Roxbury forts, others of which guarded the single land-passage to Boston over the Neck. The outer earthworks at the Neck were just below the George's Tavern, which stood a short distance south of Washington Market, in the neighborhood of Lenox street, and were in musket-range of the British outpost. The

tavern was early burned by the British; and soon after the latter's outpost, Brown's farmhouse, a little south of the present Blackstone square, was burned by a raiding party of Americans. The part Roxbury took in the Revolution was conspicuous. It was the native place of the lamented Warren, and of Heath and Greaton, generals in the Continental army. Heath signed the first "general order" for the army. He was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and during the Siege commanded a part of the right wing. Later, he was appointed by Washington to the command of West Point. Moses Whiting and William Draper commanded companies at Lexington, and one hundred and forty Roxbury men were there. Major-general Dearborn, on the staff of Washington, was a Roxbury man; and Robert Williams, master of the Latin School, "changed his ferule for a sword," taking a commission in the army. Roxbury's part in the Civil War was as honorable. The site of the birthplace of Joseph Warren, on Warren street, is marked by a tablet. That of Thomas Dudley's house is occupied by the Universalist Church on Dudley street. The Roxbury Latin School, established in 1645, but ten years after the Boston Latin School, still flourishes, a valued institution. John Eliot was chief among its founders. Warren, when a lad of nineteen, was master of the school, in 1760. Roxbury when annexed added to Boston 2,700 acres of territory, and taxable property valued at $26,551,700.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES V. WHITTEN.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

The first settlers of the Dorchester District came in the "Mary and John," a vessel of Winthrop's fleet. Before setting sail from Plymouth, Eng., a church was organized, and John Maverick and John Warham were chosen pastors. Dorchester, therefore, like Plymouth, launched its church from foreign shores. Why the new settlement was called Dorchester is uncertain; but James Blake, an early historian, referred it to the gratitude of the colonists to Rev. John White, of Dorchester, Eng., who was an active promoter of Puritan emigration, or to the fact that some of the settlers were from Dorsetshire. In 1633, Dorchester was the largest and wealthiest town in Massachusetts. It is said that it had the first special town-government in New England. The first Dorchester record-book is the oldest town record-book in Massachusetts. The honor is also claimed for Dorchester of having

made, in May, 1639, the first public provision in America for a free school to be supported by direct tax or assessment of the inhabitants of the town. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this event was duly celebrated. In 1635–36, a large number of the inhabitants of Dorchester emigrated to Connecticut. Richard Mather, the founder of the Mather family in this country, arrived in 1635, and became pastor of the reorganized church in 1636. He was one of the fathers of New England Congregationalism and assisted John Eliot in the making of that unique paraphrase of the Psalter, the Bay State Psalm Book. Another distinguished son of Dorchester was Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton, who was chief justice of the commission on the witchcraft trials. Stoughton Hall at Harvard College is named after him, in recognition of a gift to that institution. The townspeople of Dorchester have been distinguished for their patriotism. They joined with Boston in the days preceding the Revolution in resisting English oppression. The town indorsed by resolution the action of the Boston Tea Party, and a stray chest of tea which had survived the ordeal of water, and floated on the Dorchester marshes, was effectually destroyed by fire. Dorchester men were active in fortifying Dorchester Heights in the closing days of the Siege. Dorchester originally covered a great deal of territory. It was nearly thirty-five miles in length, extending to within a few rods of the Providence line. Milton, Canton, and Stoughton were afterward set off by themselves. Dorchester Neck and Washington Village became South Boston, and finally what remained of the old town was annexed to the city. Since the annexation here, as in Roxbury, many of the old colonial estates have been cut up. New streets have been introduced, and a vast number of houses have been built. Dorchester still remains principally a place of residence. The old burying ground at Upham's Corner (Dudley and Boston streets) is one of the oldest burying-grounds in the State, and is still used for interments. Richard Mather, Stoughton, and other celebrities were buried here. When annexed to Boston in 1870, the population of Dorchester was 12,200. In 1880 it had grown to 17,800, and in 1890 to 29,600. The area added to Boston by its annexation was 5,614 acres, and the taxable property $20,315,700.

BUILDING OF THE FORBES LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

The Charlestown district, the oldest part of the Boston of To-day, having been settled on the 4th of July, 1629, more than a year before Winthrop's company moved over to the peninsula, has changed less than any of the outlying districts since annexation. When annexed in 1872 it had 31,000 inhabitants; in 1880, 33,700; and in 1890, but 38,300. Nor has its valuation greatly increased. It is a

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

quiet quarter of Boston, still possessing a few old estates, several pleasant streets, and Bunker Hill Monument. In its old burying-ground on the shore, with those of other worthies, are the graves of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, and Thomas Beecher, founder of the famous Beecher family in America. Before the Revolution it was a flourishing town. In 1775 it contained about four hundred houses, built about the hills; and when the battle was fought, we are told, "Breed's Hill

and the higher Bunker Hill beyond were covered by pastures or mowing-lots, and without buildings of any sort." Its destruction by the British was complete. The portion about the square was set on fire by the shells thrown from Copp's Hill, and the easterly part by the marines landed from the "Somerset" in the river. The property loss was set at $500,000. Fortunately, the townspeople had abandoned their houses, stores, and workshops and removed many valuables before the battle. The fullest of all the newspaper reports of the burning was this brief but vigorous paragraph in the "Essex Gazette," then published in Cambridge, which has been preserved in Hunnewell's "A Century of Town Life:"

> "The Town of Charlestown, supposed to contain about three hundred dwelling houses, a great number of which were large and elegant, besides one hundred and fifty or two hundred other buildings, are almost all laid in Ashes by the Barbarity and wanton Cruelty of that infernal Villain, Thomas Gage."

And General Burgoyne wrote of the scene from Copp's Hill: "Strait before us was a large & noble Towne in one great Blaze; the Chh. Steeples being of Timber were great Pyramids of Fire above the rest." The recovery of the town from the blow was slow, but by the opening of the present century it had again become well built up with important industries established within its limits. In 1786 the first bridge to Boston was built, supplanting the old ferry. In 1800 the Navy Yard, at Moulton's Point, where the British troops had landed for the Bunker Hill fight, was established. In 1804–5 the State Prison was built. At that time we are told the town contained 349 buildings and 2,251 inhabitants. By 1812 the population had about doubled. In 1834 it was 10,000, and two years after the question of annexation to Boston was first agitated. In 1847 the town government was abandoned, and Charlestown became a city.

The movement for the Bunker Hill Monument was begun in 1823, when the Monument Association was formed. Two years later the corner-stone was laid by Lafayette with great ceremony, under the direction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, and Webster delivered the oration; but for nearly twenty years the work lay unfinished for lack of funds. Finally, in 1840, a determined effort was made, and through the proceeds of a great fair in Faneuil Hall and generous subscriptions, one of the last that of Fanny Ellsler, the dancer who had turned the heads of all Boston, a sufficient sum was secured; and in 1842 Solomon Willard, the architect, saw the completion of his great work. The last stone on the apex was raised on July 23 that year, and one Edward Carnes, jr., accompanied its ascent, triumphantly waving an American flag. At the dedication there was a vast concourse of people, and Webster was again the orator. The obelisk, built of courses of granite, is thirty feet square at the base and, rising two hundred and twenty feet, is capped by a high observatory, the fine view from which is worth the cost of the ascent. It is reached from the base by a spiral flight of stone steps — somebody who has counted them says there are two hundred and ninety-five in all — winding around the hollow cone within the shaft. The monument marks the lines of the old redoubt. A stone standing in the grounds near by marks the spot where Warren fell, and Story's statue of Prescott, placed in the main path, is supposed to be on the spot where he stood when encouraging his men at the opening of the battle. The marble statue of Warren in the building at the base of the monument, with various memorials of the battle, is the work of Henry Dexter, a native artist, and was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1857. The marble Tuscan pillar within the monument is an exact reproduction of the first memorial to Warren, placed by the King Solomon Lodge of Masons of Charlestown, on the 2d of December, 1794.

The Prescott statue was placed in 1881, on the 17th of June, when Robert C. Winthrop was the orator. It is one of the best of our few good portrait statues. The pose is spirited and dramatic. The night preceding the battle was very hot, and Prescott, who worked at the digging as hard as his men, had thrown off the outside uniform-coat and put on a loose seersucker coat and a broad-brimmed farmer's hat. It is in this easy and picturesque costume, the big hat giving an effective sombrero shadow to the face, and the skirts of the loose coat almost sweeping the ground, that the hero is represented. "His eager gaze is riveted with intense energy on the close approaching foe. With his left hand he is hushing and holding back the impetuous soldiers under his command who await his word. With his right hand he is just ready to lift the sword which is to be their signal for action."[1] It is the moment when he has uttered the memorable words: "Don't fire until I tell you. Don't fire *until you see the whites of their eyes!*" The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Winthrop Square, a short walk from Breed's Hill, was placed on June 17,

[1] Winthrop's oration.

1872, the oration on that occasion delivered by Richard Frothingham, the historian of Charlestown. It stands on the old training-ground of colonial days. This is another of Martin Milmore's works, and presents a group of three figures on a high pedestal — the "Genius of America" holding laurel wreaths above the soldier and sailor standing on each side.

The part of Charlestown occupied by the first house erected after the "burning of 1775," and a remnant of it still stands on Main street. Bunker Hill is now crowned by a Catholic church, and at the Neck beyond, which was raked by the hot fire of the British vessels in the river during the battle on Breed's Hill and the American retreat, is now a pleasant park. Charlestown added to Boston when annexed only 586 acres of territory, but it brought taxable property valued at $35,289,682.

WORKS OF THE LOW ART TILE COMPANY.

settlers is the square and "Town Hill," which rises behind the old City Hall, which itself stands on the site of the "Great House" of the governor, in which the Court of Assistants named Boston. On the slope of the hill behind it was the First Church. Charlestown is distinguished as having been the birthplace of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, whose father, Rev. Jedediah Morse, was minister of the First Church in the town, from 1789 to 1820. The son was born April 27, 1791, in the mansion-house of Thomas Edes, whose hospitality Parson Morse's family had accepted while the new parsonage on Town Hill was building. The Edes mansion was the first

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

The Brighton district, until 1805, was a part of Cambridge. Then it was a place of farms, with a modest cattle-trade. Subsequently it developed into the great cattle-mart of New England, for which it became widely known. In 1832 the great Cattle Fair Hotel was opened, and on market days the scenes within and round about it were animated and picturesque. For many years the natural attractions of the place for dwellings were injured by the various slaughtering and rendering houses scattered about it. The establishment of the great Abattoir on the banks of the Charles in 1873, and the prohibition of private slaughtering, changed all

this, and also revolutionized the cattle trade. The Abattoir is subject to regular inspection by officers of the Board of Health. It is directly connected with the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the Fitchburg. Brighton also early became famous for its fine nurseries and gardens. In recent years the district has been greatly improved and developed, and to-day some of the finest roadways within the city limits, and many beautiful and costly dwellings, are here found. In the region about the Chestnut-hill Reservoir, especially, are fine estates and charming drives. Not far from the Reservoir, on Lake street, is the picturesque estate formerly known as "the old Stanwood place," which the Catholic authorities of the diocese purchased in 1880 for their newly organized "St. John's Theological Seminary." The present building, within the beautiful grounds, was completed in 1885. A massive structure of stone with brick trimmings, rising from a slight eminence, built in the Norman style of architecture, with towers at the corners, it forms a striking feature of the landscape. The village of Allston, the part of Brighton nearest the city proper, has grown with great rapidity within the last dozen years. It was named for Washington Allston, whose home and studio were at one time in the near neighborhood — on Magazine street, Cambridgeport. Brighton added to Boston 5,978 people, 2,277 acres of land, and taxable property valued at $14,548,531.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM F. WELD.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT.

West Roxbury, when annexed, was the most rural part of the enlarged city, abounding in charming scenery. It had pleasant country roadways and grassy bypaths, spacious country-seats with fruit and flower gardens, and picturesque villas set in well-cultivated grounds. It is yet semi-rural, and much of its beauty and charm still remains; but, like its neighbor, old Roxbury, and Dorchester beyond, it is growing with great rapidity. Fine old estates have been cut up into house lots, byways have been transformed into streets, and houses are springing up in every direction. Good taste, however, is displayed in much of the new work, and the district, embracing as it does charming Jamaica Plain, the grounds of the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum, Franklin Park and many natural attractions, will long continue to be one of the fairest parts of picturesque Boston.

When it was separated from Roxbury, in 1851, five years after the old town had become a city, — of which change the western section disapproved, — it took away about four-fifths of the territory of the new municipality. Efforts for the establishment of an independent town, however, were begun more than a century and a quarter before it was effected: immediately after this section was made the Second or "Upper" Parish of Roxbury, in 1712. Of the First Church in West Roxbury (now on Centre street), which was one of the earliest to fall into the Unitarian fold, Theodore Parker was pastor for nine years — from 1837 to 1846. His parishioners here are described by O. B. Frothingham[1] as "a small but choice circle of elegant, graceful, cultivated people, used to wealth, accomplished in the arts of life, of open hearts, and, better still, of human instincts, who lived in such near neighborhood that a path from Mr. Parker's gate led directly to their gardens and welcoming doors." In Jamaica Plain used to be the country-seats of Governors Bernard, Hancock, and Bowdoin. Governor Bernard's mansion was for a time during the early days of the Revolution used as a camp hospital. The sparkling Jamaica Pond was the first piece of water drawn upon for the supply of the town of Boston; pipes of pitch-pine logs were employed, and the service was by a private corporation chartered in 1795.

The Bussey Institution, the school of agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science attached to Harvard University, is on the noble estate of the late Benjamin Bussey, bequeathed by him to the university in 1842, together with funds in trust for the support of the institution. Being subject to life interests, it was not until 1870 that the estate passed into the possession of the university. Then the picturesque main building was erected and the school was opened. Two years after, the Arnold Arboretum was established in accordance with the will of James Arnold, of New Bedford, who left one hundred thousand dollars to the university to establish here a professorship of tree culture, and to create "an arboretum ultimately to contain all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow here in the open air." The entire estate embraces 360 acres, of which 137 comprise the arboretum, and are tastefully laid out with roadways and walks. Of the latter portion, the city of Boston in 1881 acquired 120 acres, and this territory, with about 44 acres contiguous, is now part of the great chain of public parks.

Within the West Roxbury district was also the famous Brook Farm, where early in the forties the effort was made by a group of cultivated people, led by the late George Ripley, to establish a socialistic community. It comprised about two hundred acres, part of which was meadow land reaching to the Charles River, the brook, which gave it its name, coursing through it, and passing near the roomy mansion-house pleasantly set upon a knoll. For a while Hawthorne was a member of the community, and, at one time and another, Margaret Fuller, Channing, Charles A. Dana, and John S. Dwight were connected with it. The products of the farm were in common, the labor was divided among the members, and the system of coöperation was closely followed. But it did not flourish, and after a brief existence of half a dozen years it quietly expired. Brook Farm is now the "Martin Luther Orphan Home." The Forest Hills Cemetery, just within the limits of the district, embraces 225 acres of upland and lowland, with thick groves, peaceful lakes, and avenues and footpaths over the hills and through the glades, its natural beauty enhanced by the skill of the landscape gardener. West Roxbury, when it became a part of Boston, brought 9,000 inhabitants, 7,848 square acres of territory, and taxable property valued at $22,148,600.

[1] Frothingham's Life of Theodore Parker.

XIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

OF

REPRESENTATIVE MERCHANTS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ABBOTT, JOSIAH GARDNER, was born in Chelmsford, four miles from Lowell, Nov. 1, 1814, and was a descendant in the seventh generation from George Abbott, an English Puritan, who migrated to Massachusetts in 1640, and settled in Andover. His father, Caleb Abbott, settled in Chelmsford, and married Mercy Fletcher, a descendant from William Fletcher, an English Puritan, and one of the first settlers of Chelmsford in 1653. Both of his grandfathers fought under Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill, and held commissions in the Continental army. The influences under which he was brought up were as good as the blood which he inherited. Three excellent teachers fitted him for college — Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Abiel Abbott, D.D., and Cranmore Wallace. He entered Harvard in 1828, and graduated with distinction in 1832, being the youngest of his class. He studied law first under Joel Adams of Chelmsford, and under Nathaniel Wright, afterwards mayor of Lowell, and began practice at Lowell in 1836 as the copartner of Amos Spaulding. In 1837 he served in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body. In 1838 he married Miss Caroline Livermore, one of the daughters of Judge Edward St. L. Livermore. In 1840 he edited the "Lowell Advertiser," a Democratic tri-weekly journal, which he conducted with ability and good taste, never descending to personalities. In 1842 he formed a copartnership with Samuel A. Brown, which lasted until 1855. In 1842 and 1843 he was a State senator from Middlesex, in the latter year chairman of the committee on the judiciary and also of the railroad committee. In 1853 he served as a delegate from Lowell in the constitutional convention, where he advocated making the judiciary elective, and making juries judges of law as well as of fact in criminal cases. In 1855 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, but in 1858 the larger emoluments which he knew he could obtain at the bar induced him to resign this office and to decline, two years later, a place on the supreme bench. His salary as judge was only $3,000 a year, but during the first year after he left the bench his professional income was more than $29,000, and at a later period amounted to $36,000. From 1834 to 1861 Judge Abbott resided in Lowell; but in the latter year he removed to Boston, and afterwards supplemented his city home by an elegant summer residence at Wellesley Hills. In 1862 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. During the Civil War, from the first shot at Sumter to the last at Appomattox, he gave his voice, his purse, his pen, to the cause of the Union. Three of his sons rendered distinguished services as officers of the Union army, and the memorial window in the Memorial Hall of Lowell will remind the Lowellians of the future that two of them perished in the struggle. Captain and Brevet-Major Edward G. Abbott fell at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; Major and Brevet-Brigadier Gen. Henry L. Abbott, in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. In 1874 Judge Abbott was elected a representative in Congress. He served on the special committee which was sent to South Carolina to inquire into the alleged irregularities attending the presidential election of 1876 in that State, and prepared that committee's report. The bill creating the electoral commission was introduced without his knowledge and during his absence from Washington, and was not approved by him. But after it had been proposed by the Democrats, accepted by the Republicans, and enacted as a law, he felt bound in honor to see that its provisions were carried out. The plan originally was to give one place on the commission to one of the Democratic representatives from New York who had been longest in congressional life, — Fernando Wood or Samuel S. Cox. Judge Abbott was a new member. Friends of his, however, without his knowledge, and with the warm approval of Speaker Randall, proposed his name to the Democratic congressional caucus, and

carried it through. He was accorded the leadership of the minority of that commission, and opposed the decisions of the majority in the four contested States, — Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. The proposed address of the minority to the people of the United States, published in the "Magazine of American History," February, 1892, was prepared by him at their request, and submitted to and approved by them; but, in consequence of doubts being started as to the publication of any address at that time, it was never signed. Judge Abbott was a delegate to seven national Democratic conventions, and in six of them was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. Outside of the law and of politics he participated in many large enterprises, and was president or director of various manufacturing, railroad, water-power, and other companies. He died July 2, 1891. His wife's death occurred in 1887; but six of his children survive him, two of whom — Samuel A. B. Abbott and Franklin P. Abbott — continue in the practice of law in Boston. The former of these is also chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library.

Adams, Charles Day, son of George and Angelina (Day) Adams, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 28, 1850. His ancestry on both sides were from Uxbridge and Mendon. His great grandfather was Benjamin Adams, a prominent lawyer of Worcester county, and member of Congress for several terms. Benjamin, grandson of Josiah of Braintree, who settled in Mendon in 1735, was sixth in descent from Henry Adams, who came from England in 1634. On the maternal side the Days were woollen manufacturers in Uxbridge, and among the earliest in the country. Charles D. graduated from Harvard in 1873. He studied law with the late Oren S. Knapp, and was associated with him in practice until his death. He is Republican in politics. He resides in Woburn, Mass., where he has served on the school committee, is special justice of the district court, and the present city solicitor.

Adams, Henry S., son of Sewall and Sarah (Ilsley) Adams, was born in Derry, N.H. His education was obtained in the public schools. At an early age he entered the post-office in Newburyport, Mass., and there began his long and successful career in this branch of public service. He remained in Newburyport until 1853, when he was appointed to a position in the Boston post-office, with which he has since been connected. As cashier of the Boston post-office, the position which he at the present time holds, he has gained a wide reputation. When he first entered the Newburyport post-office, stamps had not been introduced, and route agents and the free-delivery system were unknown. During his career in the service he has seen all of the many improvements that have been made in the post-office system. When he came to the Boston post-office the entire force consisted of 14 carriers and 53 clerks. Some idea of the magnitude of the business done at the present time may be gained when it is stated that there are now required the services of 577 clerks and 518 carriers successfully to carry out the work of this department. While taking an interest in politics he has studiously avoided active participation in political affairs. There are but five officials in the Boston post-office who now outrank Mr. Adams in term of continuous service. Mr. Adams was married Aug. 19, 1853, to Miss Hannah M. Little.

Adams, Melvin O., son of Joseph and Dolly (Whitney) Adams, both natives of Ashburnham and members of old Massachusetts families, was born in Ashburnham Nov. 7, 1850. He prepared for college in the public schools and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H. He entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in the class of 1871. Then he taught school at Fitchburg, where he also studied law with the Hon. Amasa

MELVIN O. ADAMS.

Norcross, ex-Congressman from that district. He came to Boston in 1874, and continued his law studies in the Law School of Boston University, from which he graduated in the class of 1875. The same year he was admitted to practice. He was assistant district attorney for ten years, until 1886, since which time he has been associated with Augustus Russ in the practice of his profession, at No. 20 Pemberton square. He is Republican in politics, and was on the staff of Governor Brackett, with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Union and Unitarian clubs.

Adams, Waldo, son of Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company, was born in Boston May 23, 1836, and died in this city March 9, 1892. He was a descendant of Henry Adams, the ancestor of the presidents John and John Quincy Adams, who settled in Braintree about the year 1641. His mother was a lineal descendant of John Bridge, who came to Cambridge in 1632. Mr. Adams was educated in Boston public and private schools, leaving school at an early age. Between that time and his majority he travelled extensively in foreign countries. On his return he took a position in his father's office, with his elder brother, Alvin Adams, jr. Here he learned the business, and after the death of his brother he became agent, and subsequently superintendent, of the business in Boston. Upon the death of his father he had general charge of the business. A few years later he was elected a member of the board of managers of the company, and was assigned to the charge of the New England division, with the title of general manager, which position he filled to the time of his death. During the Civil War Mr. Adams rendered most efficient service, doing hard, honest work for his country. After the second battle of Bull Run he made up a special train on the old Boston & Albany, and accepted all the freight for the soldiers in the field, going out himself in charge of the train. On the staff of Governor Andrew he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. With William P. Lee and Charles H. Dalton, he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general, serving gratuitously in that position. He made it his business to see that the stores and materials which he carried South reached the hands for which they were intended. One of his chief characteristics was his benevolence. He did much good, and strove to help the poor in unostentatious ways. The annual Thanksgiving dinners in Faneuil Hall were given in large part through his generosity. He was a member of the Algonquin and Country clubs, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Mr. Adams was married on June 2, 1857, to Miss Isabella H. Burnham, daughter of the late Walter Burnham, M.D., of Lowell, Mass., who survives him.

Aldrich, Henry O., the senior surviving partner of the extensive grocery house of Cobb, Aldrich, & Co., son of Lyman and Dorothy (Baker) Aldrich, was born in Guilford, Vt., in the year 1832.

H. O. ALDRICH.

His parents were both honored residents of that town. When he was a little more than six years of age his father died, leaving his mother with a family of young children, the farm, and other property to look after. With that independent spirit so characteristic of him, he resolved that he would take care of himself, and to that extent relieve his mother's burdens. He spent his boyhood in his native town, and was a diligent student in the local schools, in which he gained his education. When about twenty years of age he left the high school where he was then studying, and, coming to Boston, entered the employ of C. D. Cobb & Bros. Here he remained for about five years, when he left to engage in business for himself. Eight or nine years after he sold out, and, returning to Boston, entered into an equal partnership with his former employers, being associated directly with the late Henry E. Cobb in two stores in the city. At the end of three years, at the

request of C. D. Cobb, Mr. Aldrich, with H. E. Cobb, came to the Washington-street store, and took an equal interest in that and all its branches. He has remained with the house ever since, and has been a most important factor in bringing the business to its present proportions. Mr. Aldrich is a valued member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is connected with the Masonic order, the Knights of Honor, and other societies. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, of keen business foresight, tireless energy and perseverance. In 1855 Mr. Aldrich was married to Miss Betsey A. Phelps; they have had four sons, of whom three are now living and occupying positions of honor and trust.

ALDRICH, SAMUEL NELSON, son of Sylvanus Bucklin and Lucy Jane (Stoddard) Aldrich, was born in Upton, Mass., Feb. 3, 1838. He was educated in the Worcester and Southington, Conn., academies, and at Brown University. After graduation he taught school for a while in Upton, Holliston, and Worcester, and then began the study of law with Isaac Davis and E. B. Stoddard, of Worcester, finishing in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and opened his first office in Marlborough. In 1874 he moved his business to Boston, retaining his residence in Marlborough, however, living in the city during the winter months. In Marlborough he was for nine years a member of the school committee, and four years chairman of the board of selectmen; he has been a director of the People's National Bank, president of the Marlborough board of trade, and president of the old Framingham & Lowell Railroad; and he is now president of the Massachusetts Central Railroad. He was a member of the State senate of 1879 and 1880, serving the first term on the committees on taxation (chairman), on constitutional amendments, and on bills in the third reading; and second term on the committee on the judiciary; and in 1883 he was a member of the House, serving again on the committee on the judiciary. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the old Seventh District. In March, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland assistant treasurer of the United States in Boston, which position he held until Jan. 15, 1891, when he was succeeded by M. P. Kennard, appointed by President Harrison. On Dec. 15, 1890, he was elected president of the State National Bank. Mr. Aldrich was married in 1865, at Upton, to Miss Mary J., daughter of J. T. Macfarland. They have one son: Harry M. Aldrich.

ALGER, ALPHEUS B., son of Edwin A. and Amanda (Buswell) Alger, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 8, 1854. He was educated in the Lowell public schools and at Harvard, from which he graduated in the class of 1875. The same year he entered the Harvard Law School, and a year later continued his law studies in the Boston office of Judge Josiah G. Abbott. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice with his father's firm, Brown & Alger, in Boston, making his residence in Cambridge. He early became prominent in politics, and has held the positions of chairman and secretary of the Democratic city committee, serving also on the congressional committee. In 1884 he was a member of the Cambridge board of aldermen; in 1886 and 1887 a member of the State senate, serving on the committees on mercantile affairs (chairman), public service, the judiciary, liquor law, rules, expediting legislative business, and bills in the third reading; and he is now (1892) mayor of Cambridge, serving his second term. He is secretary and treasurer of the Bay State Club (Democratic dining-club), a member of the Middlesex County Democratic Club, and of the Newtowne and Central Clubs of Cambridge. He is also a prominent Mason, a member of the Amicable Lodge, Cambridge Chapter, and of the Boston Commandery, and he has held offices in the St. Omer Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Ponemah Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men.

ALGER, EDWIN ALDEN, son of David Alger, of Milton, Vt., and Sarah (Morse) Alger, of Methuen, Mass., was born in Cornish, N.H., June 20, 1820. He traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Thomas Alger, who settled in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1665, to which common ancestor Cyrus Alger, the noted iron-founder of South Boston, the Rev. Wm. R. Alger and Horatio Alger, literary men of note, trace their descent; and on the maternal side to Anthony Morse, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1632, one of seven brothers of that name. His education was pursued in the public schools at Canton, Mass., and the Dracut, Mass., academy. For several years he was connected with the "Vox Populi," of Lowell. He studied law in the office of Alpheus R. Brown at Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Shortly after he formed a partnership with Mr. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Alger. The firm continued to practise law in Lowell and Boston until 1872, when they discontinued their Lowell office, and confined their business to their Boston office. The firm of Brown & Alger existed for more than forty years, one of

the best-known in Boston, continuing until the retirement from active practice of the senior member, Mr. Brown, two years prior to his death, which occurred in November, 1889. Mr. Alger is now

E. A. ALGER.

engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 23 Court street, Boston. During his residence in Lowell he served for three years as an alderman of the city. He removed from Lowell with his family in the spring of 1872, to Cambridge, Mass., where he now resides. He has been an active and lifelong Democrat, and has been interested in advancing the interests of the Universalist denomination, to which religious faith he has been strongly attached. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Law Library. Mr. Alger was married to Miss Amanda M. Buswell, at Hartland, Vt., in 1844. Of their nine children, eight are now living.

Allen, Frank Dewey, son of Charles Francis and Olive Ely (Dewey) Allen, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 16, 1850. He was educated in the Worcester schools and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1873. Then he studied in the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1875, and in the law offices of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson. There he was managing clerk until 1878, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and, opening an office for himself in Boston, began practice. In April, 1890, he was appointed United States district attorney, which position he still holds. Becoming a resident of Lynn when in the office of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, he was elected from that city to the lower house of the Legislature in 1881 and 1882, in which he took a leading position, serving on the committees on the judiciary, banks and banking, and congressional redistricting, and on the special committee on the removal of Judge Day. In 1884, 1885, and 1886 he was a member of the Republican State committee from the First Essex Senatorial District, serving on its executive committee; and in 1886, 1887, and 1888 he was a member of the governor's council. He organized the Lynn Electric-lighting Company and is one of its directors. Mr. Allen

FRANK D. ALLEN.

was married in Lynn, on Jan. 9, 1878, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Trevett M. Rhodes.

Allen, Gardner Weld, M.D., was born in Bangor, Me., Jan. 19, 1856. He was educated in the common schools, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1877, with the degree of A.B. He entered the Harvard Medical School two years later, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1882. He was house officer at the Rhode Island Hospital one year, and then went abroad, studying his profession in Germany. In 1884 he returned to

Oliver Ames

Boston and began the practice of his profession. He is surgeon in the genito-urinary department of the Boston Dispensary, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the Medical Library Association.

ALLEN, STILLMAN BOYD, son of Horace O. and Elizabeth Allen, was born in Waterborough, Me., Sept. 8, 1830; died in Boston June 9, 1891. He received his early education in the academies at North Yarmouth, Kennebunk, and Alfred, Me. In September, 1853, he was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Maine until May, 1861, when he removed to Boston, and two years later became associated with John D. Long, who subsequently retired from the firm, upon his election as governor of the State. At the time of his death, Mr. Allen was senior member of the law firm of Allen, Long, & Hemmenway (Governor Long since his retirement from congressional life having resumed his former relations). Mr. Allen was largely engaged in jury trials, and had the reputation of winning for his clients the largest verdicts against railroads and other corporations ever rendered in this country. Mr. Allen was married at Kittery, Me., Sept. 7, 1854, to Harriet S., daughter of Joseph and Mary Seaward. Their children are: Willis Boyd Allen, who was a partner in his father's firm for six years and has since been engaged in literary pursuits, and Marion Boyd Allen. In 1876–77 Mr. Allen represented Boston in the House of Representatives, serving the first year upon the committee on the judiciary. The next year he was chairman of the committee on probate and chancery. In 1877 he conducted an examination made by the Legislature into alleged abuses existing in the State Reform School, which resulted in an entire change in the management of that institution. During the last year of his life he was a member of the school committee of Boston. For three years he was president of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. He was prominent in Odd Fellowship and Masonry. Up to the date of his last illness he was engaged in a most successful practice of law, where he attained distinction among the foremost men of the profession in the State. The cause of his client he made his own, espousing it with all the energy of his nature; and it has been said of him that "he swayed the minds of juries by his earnestness, his sincerity, and his power to enlist their sympathies. But in all his strifes and successes he preserved his native simplicity and genuineness of character."

ALLEN, WALTER B., was born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1861. He was educated there in the grammar and high schools, and then spent two years in the Worcester Technical School. After this he served two years in an architect's office, and, coming to Boston in 1880, went under the instruction of Arthur Noble in complete house-decorating and frescoing. While with Mr. Noble he learned all manner of designing, glass-work, and the interior finishing of fine residences. He began business for himself in 1886, with his brother. After the death of the latter, in 1888, he formed a partnership with Everett H. Hall, Oct. 1, 1888, starting with small capital and one boy, at $2.50 per week, as helper. The business prospered, and in 1891 the firm of Allen, Hall, & Co., had seven show-rooms at No. 88 Boylston street, and three work-rooms outside, and employed forty to sixty expert workmen and artists. The thorough training which Mr. Allen received when with Mr. Noble, in connection with Mr. Hall's drapery and furniture work, has so developed the business that the making of contracts for complete interiors is now the specialty of the firm. Much of their work is to be seen in the Back Bay district and throughout New England — among other notable examples of it, in a fine house completed in 1891 for Manchester Haynes in Augusta, Me., and in Mrs. Ole Bull's house in Cambridge, the decoration of the noted music-room of which is entirely their work. Mr. Allen was married April 30, 1889, to Miss Helen P., daughter of Rev. Theron Brown, of Norwood, and resides in Newtonville.

AMERIGE, C. WARDWELL, son of Francis and Belinda (Burrill) Amerige, was born in Cliftondale, Mass., May 27, 1855. His early education was obtained in the schools of Saugus. In 1883 he entered the medical college in Buffalo, N.Y., and pursued the four years' course, graduating with honors, taking the degree of Ph.G., M.D., in 1887. He has since steadily practised his profession, the larger part of the time in Boston. His specialty is the treatment of nervous diseases and the cure of the insane, and he was the originator of the "Massasoit Remedies."

AMES, OLIVER, son of Oakes and Eveline (Gilmore) Ames, was born in Easton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and, fitted for college in the academies of North Attleborough and Leicester, took a special course at Brown University. He began business life as an employee in the shovel works of

Oliver Ames & Sons, and, after a thorough training there, went on the road as travelling agent of the concern. Subsequently he became an active member of the firm. In his town he has served on the school board twelve years; he has served in the State senate two terms (1880 and 1881); four years he was lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth (1883–86), and three years governor (1887–89). He has also served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as second lieutenant, adjutant, major, and lieutenant-colonel. For many years he has been president and director of various railroad, manufacturing, and mining corporations and banking institutions. He is a member of a number of benevolent societies and of the leading Boston clubs. On March 14, 1860, he was married, in Nantucket, to Miss Anna Coffin, daughter of Obed and Anna W. Ray, and adopted daughter of William Hadwen, of the island town. They have six children: William Hadwen, Evelyn, Anna Lee, Susan Evelyn, Lilian, and Oakes Ames. Governor Ames's summer seat is in Easton and his winter residence on Commonwealth avenue.

Anderson, Elbridge Roberts, son of Galusha and Mary E. (Roberts) Anderson, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12, 1864. His father was president of the Chicago University, afterwards senior professor of the Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary, and is now connected with the theological department of the new university of Chicago. Elbridge R. was educated in schools of Newton and Chicago, and the University of the City of Chicago, where he took a course in the law department, graduating from the institution in 1885. At seventeen he left home, and has made his own way since; and at nineteen tried his first law-case. In 1881, when he started out for himself, he went to New Mexico and "roughed it" for a while. Then he returned to Chicago, and further pursued his studies. Then he attended the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden City, and received commission as assayer in the State. Then he began the practice of law in Chicago. That was in 1883. Two years later he came East, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He was first connected with Ives & Brigham in Salem, and then with Stearns & Butler in Boston. Here he remained about sixteen months, after which he practised alone until November, 1889, when he formed a partnership with Charles W. Butler and Clinton Gage. Mr. Gage retired from the firm in January, 1891, and it has since been Butler & Anderson. On May 15, 1889, Mr. Anderson married Miss Elizabeth Dodge Harris, daughter of Israel Putnam Harris, of Salem; they have one child: Mary Frances.

Andrews, Augustus, son of William A. and Maria B. (Brown), both natives of New Hampshire, was born in Freedom, N.H., June 10, 1852. Early moving to Boston, he was educated in the public schools here and the Boston College. In 1873 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has been engaged in general law-practice ever since. He was a member of the Boston school board in 1875. In politics Mr. Andrews is a Democrat. He is a member of the First Corps of Cadets, the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Honor. He was married in 1878, and has three children.

Andrews, Robert Robbins, of Cambridge, was born in Boston Aug. 7, 1844, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. He studied dentistry with the late Dr. R. L. Robbins, of Boston, and graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1875, receiving the degree of D.D.S. For seven years he was professor of dental histology and microscopy in the Boston Dental College, and at present is one of its board of directors. During the Civil War he served as private in the Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, as sergeant in the Forty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, later in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteers as lieutenant, acting first as quartermaster of the regiment and then as its adjutant. Dr. Andrews is a member of many societies, among them being the Massachusetts Dental Society, the New England Dental Society, the Connecticut Valley Dental Society, the American Academy of Dental Science, the Boston Society of Dental Improvement, and the New York First District and the New York Odontological Society. He has been president of the New England and the Connecticut Valley Dental Societies, and is now president of the Massachusetts Dental Society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association; was honorary secretary of his section from America to the Tenth International Medical Congress, held at Berlin in 1890; and is corresponding member of many societies in Europe. Dr. Andrews is an eminent microscopist, and has written valuable essays on dental histology, read before the ninth and tenth International Medical Congresses, the American Medical Association, and before various State dental and other societies.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM H. H., son of Charles, native of Essex, and Dolly (Bradstreet) Andrews, native of Rockport, Mass., was born at Pleasant Ridge,

W. H. H. ANDREWS.

Me., May 10, 1839; died in Philadelphia April 20, 1892. Fitted for college at Hampden Academy and the Maine State Seminary, he entered Bowdoin in 1861. The following year, on August 8, he joined the army as a private in the Eleventh Infantry Maine Volunteers. On the 1st of March, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. Afterwards he served as acting adjutant-quartermaster on Gen. R. S. Foster's staff, as acting adjutant of his regiment, as post quartermaster at Fredericksburg, Va., as post quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and ordnance officer at Warrenton, Va., and was commissioned captain Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, Oct. 30, 1865. In 1867 Mr. Andrews came to Boston and entered the law office of Charles Levi Woodbury and M. E. Ingalls. In 1868 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and succeeded M. E. Ingalls (now president of the Big "4" railroad system) in the practice of the law, associated with Mr. Woodbury until 1890. In politics Mr. Andrews was a Republican. He has been a member and the secretary of the school committee of Hyde Park for six years. From 1885 to 1886 he was manager of the "Boston Post." He was subsequently president and treasurer of the O. T. Rogers Granite Company of Quincy, Mass. He was a member of John A. Andrew Post 15, G.A.R., also of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order Loyal Legion. Mr. Andrews married Elizabeth Wood, of Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1873, and three of their children are now living, — Thomas W., Isabella J., and Elizabeth A. Andrews.

ANGELL, GEORGE THORNDYKE, was born in Southbridge, Mass., in 1823. He was an only child, and his father, Rev. George Angell, a Baptist clergyman, died when he was but three years old. His mother, the youngest daughter of Paul Thorndyke, of Tewksbury, supported her little family by teaching school. For some years she was teacher of a girls' seminary in Salem. Mr. Angell first came to Boston when a lad of fourteen, and went to work in a dry-goods shop in Hanover street. Here he remained for two or three years, and was then sent to an academy in Meriden, N.H., to be fitted for college. He first entered Brown University, in the autumn of 1842; but finding the expenses there higher than he could afford, after a year's study he left Providence and went up to Hanover, N.H., entering Dartmouth. There he graduated in 1846. He then returned to Boston, and for three years taught school and studied law. The first year he read in the office of Judge

GEORGE T. ANGELL.

Richard Fletcher, who was a cousin of his mother, and thereafter in the office of Charles G. Loring

studying also at the Harvard Law School. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and entered the office of Samuel E. Sewall, with whom he subsequently formed a copartnership which continued for fourteen years. Mr. Angell early became interested in the cause of animals, and in 1864 he provided, by will, for the use of a considerable portion of his property, after his death, in "circulating in schools, Sunday-schools, and elsewhere" information calculated to prevent cruelty to them. But his attention was most sharply directed to the subject of the need of organization for their protection by the beginning of Henry Bergh's work in New York, and by several cases of cruelty which had come under his own observation; and early in 1868 he led actively in the formation of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At that time he was enjoying a large and lucrative practice, but he substantially abandoned his profession and devoted his energies and the greater part of his time to his philanthropic work. The society was incorporated in March, 1868, and among its most active founders was Mrs. William G. Appleton, who ardently supported Mr. Angell's work from the beginning. Through his energetic efforts from one thousand two hundred to one thousand six hundred members and patrons were secured for the society within a few months after its incorporation; a new law was enacted; the monthly publication, "Our Dumb Animals," the first paper of its kind in the world, was started, its first edition of two hundred thousand copies; and prosecuting agents set to work in town and city. In 1869 Mr. Angell went abroad and further advanced the cause in the old country. In London he addressed the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, urging them to start a paper similar to "Our Dumb Animals" (which they subsequently did), and to spend their money widely in humane education; and he also enlisted the warm sympathies of Madam — afterwards the Baroness — Burdett-Coutts in this work. Late in the season he attended — the only delegate from America — the World's International Congress of S.P.C.A. Societies at Zurich. Soon after his return from his European travels in 1870, Mr. Angell went to Chicago and took a leading hand in the formation of the Illinois Humane Society. During the next ten years he lectured in many cities, assisted in the formation of other societies, and instituted many reforms. In 1882 the first "American Band of Mercy" was formed in his Boston office, and in 1884 three thousand four hundred and three bands established in different parts of the country were reported. In 1889 he organized a continental society for the definite purpose of forming humane societies, bands of mercy, and spreading humane instruction over the continent. In 1872 Mr. Angell was married to Eliza A. Martin, of Nahant.

Apollonio, Nicholas Alessandro, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 10, 1815; died in Boston Oct. 30, 1891. When he was a boy his parents moved to New York city, where at the age of fifteen he entered the office of the "New York Albion," and later, under the cognomen of "Seebright," he contributed to the "Spirit of the Times." In 1845 he came to Boston and edited the "Youth's Guide." He became identified with the Free Soil party, and was a member of its city committee from 1848 to 1854. In the latter year he was a candidate for the office of city registrar, and was elected by the concurrent vote of the city council, and this position he retained until his death, a period of nearly forty years. During that time by persistent efforts he succeeded in securing what is now recognized as one of the most efficient registration systems in this country. His administration of the duties of his office stands as a monument to his memory; and if other proof were wanted the fact that he retained his office during the many political changes would be sufficient guarantee of his efficiency. He was prominently identified with the Masonic orders, and was a member of the following lodges: St. John's, St. Paul's, Adelphi, and St. Matthew's Chapter. He had taken the thirty-second degree, was junior warden of De Molay Commandery, and past grand commander of St. Omer Commandery. Mr. Apollonio was a man of pronounced character, and his genial qualities made him many friends. He took a broad view of humanity, and his position afforded frequent opportunities of doing kindly acts which he loved to do. He was married first to Miss Sarah Gibbs, Oct. 29, 1840; and second, on May 20, 1869, to Caroline A. Browne, daughter of the Hon. Daniel P. Browne, of Portsmouth, N.H. His children were: Lydia A., Nicholas T., Samuel T., Spencer M., and Thornton D. Apollonio.

Armstrong, George W., born in Boston Aug. 11, 1836, is a direct descendant of Charles Robert Armstrong, one of the original Scotch settlers of Londonderry, N.H., whose ancestors were of the Scottish lowland clan Armstrong, dwelling near the English border on the "Debatable Land;" his forefathers emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, whence he came to America. The father of George W. was David Armstrong, born in Wind-

Geo. W. Armstrong.

ham, N.H., and his mother was Mahalia (Lovering) Armstrong, a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and is one of the old "Hawes School boys." In his fourteenth year he was obliged, by the severe illness of his father, to leave school, and was soon thrown upon his own resources. His first work was that of a penny-postman, and his district was the whole of South Boston. He was next employed on the "South Boston Gazette," the "Sunday News," and as a newsboy in State street. In the autumn of 1851 his father died. In March the following year he became a newsboy on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and at this work he was employed for nine years. Afterwards, for several months, he was engaged on the railroad in various positions, as brakeman, as baggage-master, as sleeping-car conductor, and as conductor on the regular trains. Then he left the employ of the company and became manager of the news business on the road. Three years later he became half-owner of the restaurant and newsroom in the Boston & Albany station, and in 1871 the sole proprietor. In 1865 he purchased King's baggage-express and organized the "Armstrong Transfer," adding passenger carriages. In 1882, with the coöperation of Edward A. Taft, he organized the "Armstrong Transfer Company," becoming its president, with Mr. Taft as general manager. In 1869 he purchased the news business of the Fitchburg Railroad, and in 1877 extended it over the entire Hoosac Tunnel line. In 1875 he extended his restaurant and news business over the Eastern Railroad, and became owner of the restaurants and newsrooms in the Boston station and along the line at Portsmouth, Wolfborough Junction, and Portland. At the same time he owned the restaurants and newsrooms on the Boston & Albany line at South Framingham, Palmer, Springfield, and Pittsfield. His newsboys are upon all the trains. At present (1892) he is the proprietor of the dining and news rooms on the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, the Fitchburg, and the Old Colony systems. Mr. Armstrong was married Dec. 10, 1868, to Miss Louise Marston, of Bridgewater, N.H., who died on Feb. 17, 1880. His present wife is Flora E., daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, of Boston, to whom he was married on June 7, 1884. His children are Mabelle, Ethel, and George Robert Armstrong. His home is in Brookline.

Aspinwall, William, only son of Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, who was United States consul at London, Eng., from 1815 to 1853, was born in London Feb. 16, 1819. His grandfather was Dr. William Aspinwall, of Brookline, a patriot of Revolutionary days, who took a part with the Brookline minute-men in attacking the British troops on their retreat from Concord on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. His great-grandfather was Isaac Gardner, the only Brookline minute-man who was killed on that day. He is a direct descendant of Peter Aspinwall, of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, who came to America in 1630, settled in Dorchester, and in 1650 removed to Muddy River (Brookline). Here ten years later he built the house which stood on Aspinwall avenue opposite St. Paul's Church until 1891, when it was taken down, as it had become uninhabitable and in a dangerous condition. William Aspinwall was educated in a private boarding-school at Hammersmith, near London, until he was fourteen, and then coming to the United States with his father and family, entered Harvard in 1834 and graduated in 1838. He began the study of law in Cambridge, under Professors Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, in 1840, receiving the degree of LL.B., and continued his studies another year in the office of Franklin Dexter and George W. Phillips, when he was admitted to the bar. From that time to the present he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1847 he has been a legal resident of Brookline, and has taken an active part in its affairs as well as in State and national politics. From

WM. ASPINWALL.

1850 to 1852 he was town clerk; in 1851 and 1852 he represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature; in 1853 in the constitutional convention; in 1854 he was a State senator from Norfolk county; and from 1857 to 1860 he was trial justice for Brookline, finally resigning this position. He has also held the offices of selectman, assessor, water commissioner, and trustee of the Public Library (now chairman of the latter board). In national politics he was a Whig of the Webster order until 1861. From 1852 to 1856 he was a member of the Whig State committee; in 1856, in the Fremont campaign, its chairman, with Frederick O. Prince as secretary and Peter Butler as treasurer. From 1861 to the present time he has acted with the Democratic party, serving for many years (until 1888, when he resigned) upon its State central committee, and as chairman from 1872 to the election of Governor Gaston in 1874. In 1866 he received the nomination of his party for Congress. He was an ardent supporter of the government during the Civil War, and called the first meeting in Brookline to urge its vigorous prosecution. He served two years on the military committee of the town, and was at the same time secretary of the Massachusetts Rifle Club, at whose headquarters in the old Boylston Hall in Boston several regiments were recruited and drilled. In January, 1848, Mr. Aspinwall was married to Miss Arixene Southgate, daughter of Richard King Porter, of Portland, Me., a nephew of Senator Rufus King; they have three children living: a daughter, now the wife of Dr. W. B. Trull, and two sons, Thomas and William Henry Aspinwall, both in business in Boston.

Atkinson, Byron A., was born in Sackville, N.B., Sept. 18, 1852. He attended Mt. Allison Wesleyan Academy, and when fourteen years of age went to sea, following that vocation for five years, visiting all parts of the world and meeting with many startling adventures. In 1870 he came to Boston and entered the employment of S. A. Woods, machinist. Here he remained two years and then established the firm of Miller & Atkinson, repairers of furniture. In June, 1873, he established the firm of B. A. Atkinson, which has grown to be the largest enterprise of its kind in New England. This has been brought about solely through the perseverance and ability of Mr Atkinson. His warerooms to-day cover an area of over ten acres, and the volume of business is over one million five hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Atkinson was married Nov. 13, 1878, to Miss Annie N., daughter of Robert Farnsworth; they have four children, and at present reside in Mattapan.

Atwood, Harrison Henry, architect, son of Peter Clark and Helen Marion (Aldrich) Atwood, was born in North Londonderry, Vt., Aug. 26, 1863. He obtained his school training in the public schools of the Charlestown district and Boston proper. For some time after leaving school he was in the law office of Godfrey Morse and John R. Bullard. Then he studied architecture with S. J. F. Thayer for four years, and for a year or more was with George A. Clough, formerly city architect. After practising his profession in the city for some time, in May, 1889, he was appointed city architect, and served in this position during Mayor Hart's administration of two years. While city architect he completed the legacies in the way of unfinished public buildings left by former administrations, namely, the Horace Mann School for Deaf Mutes, the South Boston Grammar School, the Roxbury High School, and several minor buildings; and the new work laid out, completed, or under contract during his term of office comprises four of the finest public schools in New England, namely, the Henry L. Pierce Grammar School, Dorchester, the Prince Primary School, Cumberland and St. Botolph streets, the Bowditch Grammar

H. H. ATWOOD.

School, Jamaica Plain, and the Adams Primary School, East Boston. All of these were placed in one single contract — a method of doing the public work never before adopted by the Architect Department. Beside these beautiful school-buildings, there should be mentioned the four or five engine-houses erected for the Fire Department in East Boston, Jamaica Plain, South Boston, Brighton, and the city proper. Much work was also accomplished during these two years for the Police, Water, Sewer, and Park Departments, the sum total reaching over a million dollars. Mr. Atwood was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from the Eighth Suffolk District for three years, from 1887 to 1889 inclusive, and during his service he was on the committees on State House, liquor law, mercantile affairs, and cities. He was first alternate delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888. He has been a member of the Republican ward and city committee since 1884, serving as its secretary for four years, and was for two years a member of the Republican State central committee. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., St. Paul Chapter, Boston Commandery, and is also a prominent Odd Fellow. Mr. Atwood was married in Boston Sept. 11, 1889, to Clara, eldest daughter of John August and Sophie Johann (Kupfer) Stein; they have one son, Harrison Henry, jr.

Avery, Edward, 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 in the War of 1812; subsequently settling in Marblehead, he commanded the local brigade of militia for fifteen years, served many years as a selectman of the town, and represented it in the General Court. His mother was a daughter of Captain John Candler, of English descent. The branch of the family with which Edward Avery is connected is descended from Samuel Avery, a civil engineer, who received a grant of land in Vermont embracing the tracts known as Avery's Gores. Edward Avery obtained his early education in the Marblehead schools, finishing in Brooks's classical school in Boston. He studied law in the office of F. W. Choate and in the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar in April, 1849, he began practice in the town of Barre, Mass. There he remained only until the winter of 1850–51, when he removed to Boston. He has since practised continually in this city, the greater part of the time in association with George M. Hobbs, under the firm name of Avery & Hobbs, and has attained a leading position in his profession. In politics Mr. Avery has always been a Democrat, and for years has held a prominent position in his party. Since 1851, with the exception of a few years, he has been a member of the Democratic State committee, several terms its chairman; once he was the party candidate for attorney-general of the State, and several times for Congress. He was a member of the national Democratic conventions of 1868 and 1876, and at both represented his State on the committee on platform. In 1867 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, one of the eight Democrats who constituted the full strength of that party in the House of that year, and served on the committee on probate and chancery. In the autumn of 1867 he was a candidate for the Senate, and on the night before the election he was also renominated as representative in the House. Elected to both positions, he took his seat in the Senate. He served as chairman of the committee on parishes, and on other important committees. Mr. Avery is an active Mason. He is a permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; for four years he was district deputy grand master of the Sixteenth Massachusetts district, and for some time held the office of junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Avery was first married in 1852, to Miss Susan Caroline,

EDWARD AVERY.

daughter of Caleb Stetson, of Boston. For his second wife he married Margaret, daughter of David Greene, of the well-known old Boston family which numbers Gardiner Greene, Thomas Greene, the donor of the fund which bears his name to Trinity church, and David Greene, sr., a man of wealth and mark in his time, among its members. Her grandmother was Ann Temple Nicholson, of distinguished English descent, daughter of Commodore Samuel Nicholson, the first commodore of the infant American navy, and the first commander of the frigate "Constitution." Mrs. Avery's mother was Anna Sumner, of Brookline, daughter of Thomas W. Sumner, a well-known resident of that town, sister of the distinguished discoverer of the Sumner method of navigation in use by all nations of the civilized world, and cousin of Charles Sumner, the well-known statesman.

Ayers, George D., son of David and Martha E. (Huckins) Ayers, was born in Boston Aug. 26, 1857. He fitted for college in the public schools of Malden, and attended Harvard, class of 1879. Then he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1882. He continued his studies in the office of Gaston & Whitney, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1883. Two years later he associated himself with George Clarendon Hodges. He is a resident of Malden, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of that growing city, but he has many times declined political preferment. He is an ardent advocate of the principles laid down by the Nationalist party, and is a prominent member of that body. He is a forcible and brilliant speaker. Mr. Ayers was married Jan. 7, 1885, to Charlotte E. Carder, of Milford, Conn.

Babbitt, George Franklin, was born in Barre, Mass., Nov. 25, 1848. During his early years he lived on a farm and attended the district school. At the age of sixteen he went to Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he prepared for college. Entering Harvard, he was graduated in the class of 1872. Adopting journalism as his profession, he obtained a position as a reporter on the staff of the "Boston Post," from which he was soon advanced to the editorial department, in which he did brilliant work. He remained with the "Post" until 1877, when he was appointed private secretary to Mayor Prince. At the close of this service he returned to the "Post," and during 1878–79 represented the paper in Washington, as its regular correspondent. In 1879 he was appointed by Mayor Prince a member of the board of health, and this position he still holds.

Babcock, James Francis, son of Archibald D. and Fanny F. (Richards) Babcock, was born in Boston Feb. 23, 1844. His early education was accomplished in the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Quincy Grammar School in 1857, and from the English High School in 1860. Entering the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, he devoted himself exclusively to the study of chemistry under Prof. E. N. Horsford. Completing the course of study in 1862, he entered upon the practice of his profession as an analytical chemist and chemical expert in Boston, where he still continues, being at the present time the senior chemist (in years of service) in the city. In 1869 he was elected by the trustees of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy to the professorship of chemistry in that institution. In 1874 he resigned and became professor of chemistry in the Boston University. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Gaston to the office of State assayer and inspector of liquors, and he was reappointed by Governors Rice, Talbot, Long, Butler, and Robinson until 1885, when he declined further service and accepted the appointment of inspector of milk, tendered to him by Mayor O'Brien, and continuing as such until 1889. As assayer of liquors, he suggested and advocated legislation defining the term "intoxicating liquor," known as the three per cent. limit (since reduced to one per cent.), which was incorporated into the statute in 1880. As inspector of milk, he originated and introduced new methods in the carrying out of the details of the work of the office, thereby adding greatly to its efficiency. The use of annotta and other coloring matter in milk, which had been universal, was almost wholly suppressed. This was accomplished by the discovery and application of new methods for the detection of coloring matters, which were original with Prof. Babcock and which have now been adopted by milk analysts in other cities. During his term of office he suggested much new legislation in regard to the so-called milk laws, which was adopted and has proved to be of great service in preventing the general and extensive adulteration of milk, which before his administration had been practised. Prof. Babcock has given scientific testimony as a chemical expert in many important capital cases and patent suits in this and other States. He is well known as a popular lecturer upon scientific subjects, and is the inventor of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

Babson, Thomas M., was born in Wiscasset, Me., May 28, 1847. He received his early education in the schools of Maine and the Highland Military School in Worcester. He came to Boston in 1863, and finished his training in the Chauncy Hall School. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, receiving his degree in 1868, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, when he began at once the practice of law. He was in St. Louis for two years, and then, returning home, resumed his law practice here, continuing until 1879, when he received from Mayor Prince the appointment of fourth assistant city solicitor, under John P. Healy. He was appointed second assistant solicitor in 1881, and first assistant in 1885, which position he held until May, 1891, when he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Boston by Mayor Matthews. He was nominated by Mayor O'Brien city solicitor in 1888, in the last week of that mayor's administration, but was not confirmed. In 1876–77 Mr. Babson represented Ward 16 in the lower house of the Legislature, but with that exception has held no political office.

Bacon, Edwin Munroe, son of Henry and Eliza Ann (Munroe) Bacon, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 20, 1844. His father, born in Boston, son of Robert Bacon, formerly of Barnstable, was a Universalist clergyman and editor, who died in Philadelphia when the son was a lad of twelve years. His mother was a native of Lexington, and two of her ancestors fought in the fight on Lexington Green. His early education was mainly attained in private schools in Providence, Philadelphia, and Boston. He finished his studies in an academy at Foxborough, a private and boarding school, which flourished for many years under James L. Stone as principal, and which fitted many boys for college. Prepared for college, he determined not to enter, but at once to engage in the work of his chosen profession. At the age of nineteen he became connected with the "Boston Daily Advertiser" as a reporter, Charles Hale at the time being editor of the paper. Here he remained for several years, and then resigned to take the editorship of the "Illustrated Chicago News" in Chicago, Ill., an enterprise which enjoyed a very brief but reputable career. From Chicago he returned East, and in the spring of 1868 became connected with the "New York Times," first as assistant night-editor, subsequently becoming night editor, and later managing, or news editor, as the position was then called. He was most fortunate in securing employment on the "Times" during the life of Henry J. Raymond, its founder. Under him and the late Stillman S. Conant, general news-editor during Mr. Raymond's later years and subsequently managing editor of "Harper's Weekly," he thoroughly learned the journalist's trade. It was during the editorship of John Bigelow, who immediately succeeded Mr. Raymond, that Mr. Bacon became general news-editor. In 1872 Mr. Bacon resigned this position on account of ill health produced by overwork, and returned to Boston, where he established himself as the New England correspondent of the "Times." Subsequently he returned to the staff of the "Advertiser," first serving the paper for several months as its special correspondent in New York city and then becoming general news-editor. In 1873 he was chosen chief editor of the "Boston Globe," and for five years conducted that paper as an independent journal, resigning in 1878 upon a change of policy. He again returned to the "Daily Advertiser," and assumed the duties of managing editor. In the winter of 1883, upon the retirement of Edward Stanwood, then chief editor, Mr. Bacon came into full editorial charge of the paper, and in the summer of 1884 was made associate editor with Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard College, formerly its editor-in-chief. In January, 1886, when the "Advertiser" passed into control of new hands and its policy was changed, Mr. Bacon retired, and in May, that year, was made chief editor of the "Boston Post," when that paper was purchased by a number of gentlemen known in politics as Independents. Under his editorship the "Post" addressed itself to the best citizens in the community as a journal of the first class — independent in politics, and fair and candid in its discussion of public questions. In the autumn of 1891, when the control of the property was sold, Mr. Bacon retired. For many years he was the writer of the Boston letter to the "Springfield Republican," and earlier in his career a special correspondent for several Western journals and for the "New York Evening Post." He has compiled several books on Boston, and written more or less for the press upon local historical topics. He is the author of "Bacon's Dictionary of Boston" (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1886), and is also the editor of "Boston Illustrated" (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.). Mr. Bacon was married on Oct. 24, 1867, at Somerville, to Miss Gusta E., daughter of Ira and Hannah Hill. They have one child, Madeleine L. Bacon.

Bacon, Lewis H., was born in Wellsborough, Pa., Aug. 7, 1857. After graduating from the high school, he learned the carpenter's trade of his

father, who was one of the principal builders in northern Ohio at that time. In 1877 he entered the office of Samuel Lane, an architect, in Cleveland, O., to prepare for the practice of architecture, and in 1880 removed to Boston. Here he was engaged for six years in the office of Messrs. Sturgis & Brigham, architects, as draughtsman. Then he established himself in the carpentering business, in connection with Whidden, Hill, & Co., builders, remaining with them until 1888, when he entered into partnership with George W. Morrison, the firm of Morrison & Bacon succeeding to the business of J. W. Morrison, who had been established for some twenty-five years as a master builder. The firm do a heavy business in woodwork of every description, making a specialty of the interior finish of buildings and offices, and the better class of city residences, in hard woods. They contracted for the entire interior woodwork of the northerly portion of the new Court House. The Niles Building, a large number of houses in the Back Bay district, St. Andrew's Church, a number of stations on the old Boston & Providence Railroad, and other prominent buildings, were their contracts. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Master Builders' Association and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Bailey, Andrew Jackson, city solicitor of Boston, son of Barker Bailey, of the Hanover, Mass., family of that name, and Alice, daughter of David and Alice Ayers, of Portsmouth, N.H., was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 18, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown and at Harvard College, a member of the class of '63. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted, on April 16, 1861, in the Charlestown City Guards, Company K, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with that regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. At the end of his term of service he returned to Harvard. In 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the City Guards, and was commissioned second lieutenant, Company H, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Mr. Bailey studied law with John W. Pettingill and Hutchins & Wheeler of this city. In 1866 he was elected clerk of the police court in Charlestown, which office he held until his resignation thereof in 1871. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. During the years 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the common council of Charlestown, president of that body the latter year, and from 1869 to 1872 he was a member of the Charlestown school committee. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature during the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and of the Senate in 1874. While in the House, he served on the committee on probate and chancery, and was chairman of the committees on elections and on mercantile affairs, and in the Senate was a member of the committee on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, being prominently identified with the legislation

ANDREW J. BAILEY.

which finally resulted in the State's acquisition of the tunnel. He was also, in the Senate, chairman of the committee on labor matters, and reported and secured the passage through that body of the first bill passed by this Commonwealth regulating the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments. He was a member of the common council of Boston for the years 1880 and 1881, and served as president of that body in 1881 until November, when he resigned and was elected city solicitor of the city of Boston, which office he has ever since held by continuous elections or appointments. Mr. Bailey was one of the promoters of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has been one of its trustees since its incorporation. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and a member of Post 11, G.A.R., and has served for two years as judge advocate of the Department of Massachusetts, G.A.R. He is also a member of the Hugh de Payen Commandery of Free Masons, a member of the Fifth Lodge of Free Masons, of which he is one of the charter members, and a member of the Bunker Hill

Monument Association. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Abby V., daughter of John and Hannah Getchell, of Charlestown.

Bailey, Dudley Perkins, son of Dudley Perkins and Hannah Barrows (Cushman) Perkins, was born in Cornville, Me., Oct. 24, 1843. He was educated in the district school of his native town, at Monson Academy, Monson, Me., and at Waterville College, now Colby University, from which he graduated in 1867. Before entering college he taught school (in 1862) in St. Albans, Me. He studied law with the Hon. William L. Putnam, of Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar April 28, 1870. Soon after he removed to Massachusetts. He has long been a member of the school committee of Everett (1873–74; 1876–80; 1882–91); has been director or trustee of the Everett Public Library from 1878 to date, and secretary of the board 1878–92; represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature in 1886–87, when he was house chairman of the committee on taxation; has been treasurer of the First Baptist Church in Everett 1878–92; is a life member of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, and has been director thereof 1887–92, member of the finance committee 1889–92, chairman 1892, and

DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

attorney for the corporation 1889 to date. He has been a contributor to various periodicals since 1867, and to the "Bankers' Magazine," of New York, since 1875. He is author of several pamphlets on the "Clearing-house System," which give a greater amount of statistical information than can be found elsewhere. He is also author of the part relating to clearing-houses in a work entitled "Practical Banking," by A. S. Bolles, published by the Homans Publishing Company; and he prepared the historical sketches of the town of Everett, in Drake's "History of Middlesex" (1879), and in Lewis's "History of Middlesex County" (1890). He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M. of Everett, and of Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle of Malden. He is also a member of the American Statistical Society. Mr. Bailey is unmarried.

Bailey, Hollis Russell, son of Otis and Lucinda Alden (Loring) Bailey, natives respectively of Andover and Duxbury, Mass., was born in North Andover, Mass., Feb. 24, 1852, in the old Governor Bradstreet house, once the home of Anne Bradstreet, the first female poet of America. He fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1877, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1878, taking the degree of A.M. in 1879. He also studied law with Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in February, 1880. He began practice at No. 30 Court street, in the office of William R. Richards, but is now established in the new Exchange Building on State street. During a part of one year he was private secretary to Chief Justice Gray. His practice, though general in character, has been largely on the equity side of the court. He is an Independent in politics. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard, of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and of the New England Tariff Reform League. In his religious views he is a Unitarian. Mr. Bailey was married Feb. 12, 1885, to Mary Persis, daughter of ex-Governor Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N.H. He resided in Boston from 1880 to 1890, but is now living in Cambridge.

Baker, Almena Jane, M.D., was born in Winter Harbor, Gouldsborough, Me., April 5, 1842. Her early education was attained in the common and high school of Gouldsborough. In 1876 she graduated M.D. from the Boston University Medical School, and subsequently studied in European hospitals, spending a year in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. She was physician to the Boston Homœopathic

Dispensary for two years, and has been a member of the medical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital for about seven years. She is also president of the "Sunny Bank Home" at Watertown, for convalescent women and children. In 1881 she was sent from the American Institute of Homœopathy as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held that year in London. She is a member of various other societies, including the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, of which she has been president and also secretary; the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society; the Gregory Society; the Alumni Association of the Boston University Medical School, at one time its president; the Society for the University Education of Women; and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, serving upon its board of directors. Dr. Baker has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals.

BAKER, CHARLES H., son of John and Elizabeth Baker, was born in Roxbury March 12, 1853, where he received a liberal education in the public schools, and has since resided. Shortly after graduation he entered a well-known mercantile house in Boston,

CHARLES H. BAKER.

and remained with it until 1890, when he assumed official duties. An active Republican of the "stalwart" type, he has several times been the choice of his party for place. In 1889 he became interested in fraternal insurance, and was one of the founders of the Order of Ægis, the first endowment order chartered in Massachusetts. He served two years on the board of trustees of this order, and then resigned to become a member of the executive committee, which position he is still holding. Subsequently he aided in developing the Order of the World, another endowment and life insurance order, and was elected to his present office, that of supreme treasurer of the relief and general funds. Mr. Baker married Miss Clara S. Davis on June 4, 1879; they have two children: Marion Sinclair and Charles Sidney Baker.

BAKER, GEORGE TAYLOR, was born in Cambridgeport Sept. 2, 1850. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Chelsea. He then attended Brown University, for one year, and from there came to the Boston Dental College, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. At the dental college he was associated with Robert L. Robbins, D.D.S., at that time its treasurer. Immediately after graduating he began his professional career alone, succeeding to Dr. Thomas Cogswell's practice in 1885. Dr. Baker is a member of the Massachusetts and the New England Dental Societies, and of the American Academy of Dental Science.

BAKER, HENRY A., was born in Newport, N.H., Nov. 27, 1848. He was educated in the public schools. In 1870 he entered the office of Dr. W. F. Davis, and read dentistry with him for two years. Then, in 1871 and 1872, he attended the medical department of Dartmouth College, and in 1873 began the practice of his profession in Woodstock, Vt. In 1874 he began the study of his specialty, oral deformities, and about this time, realizing the lack of dental coöperation in Vermont, called the dentists of that State together at Montpelier, the movement resulting in the formation of a State dental society in March, 1877, Dr. Baker being chosen vice-president. In 1878 he sold out his practice in Woodstock and moved to Boston, where he entered the Boston Dental College, graduating with honors in 1879, and securing the first prize in the senior class. In April, 1879, Dr. Baker was chosen demonstrator of the college. He filled the position for several years, when he was appointed lecturer on oral deformities. This office he held for seven years, and then resigned. In 1881 he read a paper before the Massachusetts Dental Society, introducing a new appliance for correcting speech in

cases of cleft palates, and in 1887 he contributed a chapter for the "American System of Dentistry" on "Obdurators and Artificial Uvula." He is a member of the Massachusetts and New England Dental Societies, in both of which he has held important offices. He is also a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, and an honorary member of the Vermont and the New Hampshire State Dental Societies. Dr. Baker is the inventor of a pneumatic mallet, an operative stool, and various other articles for dental purposes.

Balch, George Hallet, son of Joseph W. and Maria (Hallet) Balch, was born in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, May 27, 1847. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he entered the counting-room of William Perkins & Co., so long well known in the shipping business, and at twenty-two he started on a journey round the world, in which two years were consumed. Returning to Boston in 1872, he went into the office of the Boylston Insurance Company, fire and marine, with which his father had been connected for many years, and its president since 1853. He had charge of the fire-insurance branch of the business until the death of his father in January, 1891, when he was elected to the position thus left vacant, that of president of the company. Mr. Balch is a member of the Boston Yacht Club. He is unmarried.

Ball, Henry B., architect, son of True M. and Alice (Sistare) Ball, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., July 27, 1866. He was educated in the schools of Portsmouth and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After four years spent in the office of Peabody & Stearns, he devoted a year to travelling and studying architecture abroad. Upon his return to Boston he started in business for himself, and in 1890 entered into partnership with W. H. Dabney, under the firm name of Ball & Dabney. Mr. Ball is a member of the Puritan, Country, Union Boat, and Architectural Clubs, and of the National Lancers.

Ball, Joshua D., son of Walter and Mary Ball, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1828. He received a classical education in Baltimore, and coming to Boston in May, 1847, began here the study of law, while employed in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court. He then read with Messrs. Chandler & Andrew, and later with Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1840. From 1852 to July 1, 1881, he was associated with the late Benjamin F. Brooks. Moorfield Story and Benjamin L. M. Tower were also his partners for a considerable time; and the firm, since April, 1887, has been

JOSHUA D. BALL.

known as Ball & Tower. It is now one of the most successful and best-known in the city. Mr. Ball has always been a Democrat, but has never devoted much time to political life; he has, however, been twice chosen to the common council and was its president one year.

Ball, Josiah Warren, was born in Holden, Mass., June 28, 1841. In 1860 he entered the army, and served in two cavalry regiments. For his bravery he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He remained in the service until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home, he studied dentistry under Dr. Tourtellot, after which he went to Alabama and was associated with his brother, Dr. S. Ball, for three years. He then came to Boston and graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1869, being a member of the first class to complete a course at that institution. His practice in Boston has become very extended and lucrative. He is a member of the Massachusetts and New England Dental Societies. Dr. Ball was first married to Miss Elizabeth B. Farrington, of Roxbury. She died some years ago. For his second wife he married, October, 1879, Miss Edna E. Smith, of St. John, N.B.

Barnes, Charles M., son of Dr. W. A. Barnes, of Decatur, Ill., was born in Macon County, Ill., Oct. 12, 1854. He fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1877, and from the Law School in 1880. He studied law in the office of Meyers & Warner, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was associated as partner with Nathan Matthews, jr., for about two years, and is now a member of the firm of Barnes, Bond, & Morison, engaged in general practice at No. 40 Water street. He was instructor in sales in the Harvard Law School in 1882–83. He edited the thirteenth edition of Kent's "Commentaries." He is a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club and of the Boston Bar Association. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Barnes was married Oct. 31, 1882, to Lillian J. Young, of Philadelphia.

Barnes, Henry J., M.D., was born in Northboro, Mass., Feb. 16, 1848. He was educated in that town, graduating from Allen's Classical School and studying under Rev. Joseph Allen and in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M.D.

HENRY J. BARNES.

in 1872. After acting a year as interne at the Boston City Hospital, he began the practice of his profession here. In 1873 and 1874 he was surgeon to the out-patients department of the City Hospital. In 1889 he was abroad, attending, as a member, the International Congress of Hygiene, which met in Paris, and studying European sewage-systems. During this time he visited the sewage farms of Europe, and through the courtesy of Mayor Hart of Boston and Secretary Blaine he was introduced to the principal sanitary authorities abroad, and given exceptional opportunity to study his favorite subject. He was instrumental in obtaining a special commission to examine the water-supply of Boston, which resulted in excavating the basins in harmony with the views he presented; and he has long been an earnest advocate of the utilization of sewage. He has written extensively on this subject for sanitary and medical journals, and for the State Board of Agriculture. He has lately reported upon the system of sewage from Nantucket. He introduced the order to take the street-sprinkling away from contractors and have this work done by the city of Boston. Dr. Barnes is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of its councillors. In 1880 he was married to Miss Augustine Lelierre, of Paris.

Barrett, William E., son of Augustus and Sarah (Emerson) Barrett, was born in Melrose, Mass., Dec. 29, 1858. His education began in the public schools of his native town, was continued in the high school of Claremont, N.H., where his father was engaged in manufacture, and finished at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1880. Choosing journalism as his profession, immediately upon graduation he obtained a position on the "St. Albans Messenger," at St. Albans, Vt. Here he remained for two years, doing general newspaper work and contributing occasionally news despatches to New York papers. In 1882 he was given a position on the "Boston Daily Advertiser" as a correspondent, and after a preliminary experience as the "Advertiser's" special in the campaign of the summer and autumn of that year in Maine, he was sent to Washington as the regular correspondent of the paper. Here he rapidly developed, and soon attained a position among the most active men of "Newspaper Row." As a news-gatherer he was prompt and alert, and his note and comment upon political and other movements were always bright and often brilliant. During the national campaign of 1884, when the "Advertiser" had been transformed from a party organ to an independent journal, Mr. Barrett was assigned to special service in the "doubtful" States, and his letters and despatches published during the most exciting periods of that memorable campaign were among the most important and interesting contributions to its literature. Although himself a stanch Repub-

lican, he was given a free hand, his instructions being to state the situation as he found it, regardless of the editorial attitude of the paper; and this he did with remarkable frankness and accuracy. In the early part of 1886 the ownership of the "Advertiser" changed, and it again became a Republican paper, the managers who had conducted it as an independent journal retiring; and in June of that year, the paper being without a head, Mr. Barrett was called from Washington and placed in charge. Subsequently he became the editor and publisher, and the leading owner of the property. At present he holds the positions of president of the Advertiser Newspaper Company and publisher of the "Advertiser" and "Evening Record," the latter the evening edition of the "Advertiser," established in September, 1884. In 1887 Mr. Barrett was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from his town of Melrose. This was the beginning of a political career which has been remarkable in many respects. Repeatedly reëlected, he soon took a leading hand in the legislation of the House, and was recognized as one of the foremost members. In 1889 he was elected to the speakership, and in 1890, 1891, and 1892 was reëlected; in every case receiving a practically unanimous vote after his nomination in caucus, until in 1892, without preliminary caucus of either party, he received the absolutely unanimous vote of the whole House. In the councils of his party he has also been prominent, and in the preliminary canvass of 1891 for the Republican nomination for governor, he was conspicuous among several mentioned for that position. Mr. Barrett is a member of a number of business corporations, of political, dining, and other clubs, and of the Masonic bodies of Melrose. While a Washington correspondent he was clerk of the congressional committee to investigate the so-called Copiah outrages. On the 28th of December, 1887, Mr. Barrett was married, in Claremont, N.H., to Miss Annie L. Bailey, of that town: they have two children: a son, William E., jr., and a daughter, Florence Barrett.

Bartlett, Charles W., was born in Boston on Aug. 12, 1845. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1869, and then studied law in the Law School of Albany, N.Y. He was there admitted to the bar in 1871, and the same year began the practice of his profession in Dover, N.H. Two years later he came to Boston, and here he has since continued in practice. He is now of the firm of Bartlett & Anderson, with offices in the Globe Building. Mr. Bartlett is a Democrat in politics. He is a Mason of high standing, a member of Mt. Tabor Lodge, St. John Chapter, De Molay Commandery. He was a soldier in the Massachusetts Volunteers, and is now commander of John A. Andrew Post No. 15, G.A.R.

Bateman, Charles J., architect, was born in Cambridge, March 4, 1851. He was educated in

CHARLES J. BATEMAN.

the public schools and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then studied architecture in the office of Faulkner & Clarke seven years, one of which was passed in their Chicago office. For three years he was with George Ropes, now of Kansas, and then began practice for himself in Boston, in 1876. In the year 1883 he was elected city architect, and appointed again in 1888. During his administration he built the O-street school-house and also the school buildings on Auburn street, Harbor View, George Putnam, Hammond street, and the Roxbury High School; also an engine-house in Charlestown, and other buildings. A peculiar feature of Mr. Bateman's work is that while in public office the actual cost of his plans never exceeded his first estimates. Mr. Bateman has also accomplished much notable work in private practice in the way of churches and parochial school buildings. In this class of work are the parochial school buildings in Charlestown, Malden, Waltham, and East Boston; the St. Cecilia Church, Back Bay district; the St. Catherine's Church, Charles-

town district. Most Precious Blood, Hyde Park; Sacred Heart School, East Boston, and others. Among larger buildings designed by Mr. Bateman are the Carney Hospital, South Boston, Boston College, Home for Aged Poor in Roxbury, and a similar structure in Somerville; apartment houses in Boston, and in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district; the tomb at Mt. Benedict, West Roxbury district; the Couch Block in Somerville; and the Hotel Miller. Although the greater portion of Mr. Bateman's work is seen in large buildings, he has designed many handsome residences in the Dorchester and the Roxbury districts, and in the cities of Keene and Nashua, N.H. He resides in the Roxbury district, with his wife and family.

Bates, Phinlas, son of Phineas and Hannah L. Bates, was born in Cohasset, Mass., Oct. 30, 1851. The family moved to Boston when he was a lad of seven, and here he was educated. He attended the Dwight School, from which he graduated, and spent one year in the Boston Latin School. In May, 1871, he was elected clerk to John D. Philbrick, then superintendent of schools, which position he held until 1876, when the school board was reorganized. Then he served as clerk and as acting clerk of the board of supervisors until 1879, when he was elected to his present position, that of secretary of the school committee, which he has filled ever since with great efficiency. He has been a close student of history and antiquities for many years. He possesses a valuable collection of documents pertaining to the schools of Boston, indexed from 1792 to the present time, which cannot be duplicated.

Beach, Henry Harris Aubrey, M.D., is a native of Middletown, Conn., and was born Dec. 18, 1843. He attended school in Middletown and in Cambridge, Mass., entering the Harvard Medical School, and graduating therefrom in 1868. Four years prior, during the Civil War, he entered the army, and was assigned to hospital duty, which he continued for two years, being honorably discharged in 1866. He was appointed surgical house-officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and after a year of service graduated from the Harvard Medical School, where he was soon after made assistant demonstrator of anatomy, continuing until 1880, when he was appointed demonstrator in the same department. In 1885 he resigned, and has since devoted his instruction to the department of clinical surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Beach has been associated with this institution since 1873, as surgeon to out-patients and as visiting surgeon. He was at one time in the surgical department of the Boston Dispensary. He was president of the Boylston Society of Harvard University for 1873–74, and for two years was associate editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Sciences, the Society for Medical Improvement, the Society for Medical Observation, and has contributed many valuable professional articles to the different medical publications. Dr. Beach was married in 1885 to Miss Amy M. Cheney, of this city, the brilliant pianist and composer, whose work is highly appreciated by Boston concert-goers. Of her Mass in E flat, announced by the Handel and Haydn Society, as one of the features of the season of 1892, it was said in the secretary's

HENRY H. A. BEACH.

circular: "All who have obtained acquaintance with it are unanimous in their admiration of its beauty, brilliancy, and strength. A work of such magnitude by a woman makes a positive addition to the history of music."

Beal, Caleb Gray, was born in Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 6, 1836. He was educated in the public schools. As a boy he began work in Boston, in Chandler & Co.'s dry-goods store. Gradually promoted, he was finally placed in charge of the whole-

sale department, where he remained many years. In 1873 he entered the house of Charles A. Smith &

CALEB G. BEAL.

Co., and in 1880 succeeded to the business as sole proprietor.

BEARD, ALANSON W., son of James and Chloe Bartlett (Wilder) Beard, was born in Ludlow, Vt., Aug. 20, 1825. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Stockbridge, where he was trained for a farmer's life. He was educated in the public schools and in his home. At seventeen he became a school-teacher, and followed this calling until he was twenty-one. At twenty-two he was proprietor of a country store in Pittsfield, Vt., which he conducted until 1853, when he sold out his interest and came to Boston. Here, in the autumn of that year, he entered the wholesale clothing-business, beginning as salesman for Whiting, Kehoe, & Galloupe. Three years after he left that house and went into the business on his own account. Since 1847 he has been more or less prominent in public life. In the Vermont town where he had his country store he held various local offices from 1847 to 1853, including that of postmaster part of the time. From 1864 to 1866, and again from 1883 to 1885, he was a member of the Massachusetts Republican State central committee, its chairman in 1875, 1876, and 1885. In 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Brookline, and in 1884 and 1885 from Boston, serving all these years as a member of the committee on finance, in 1870 as chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, in 1871 of that on prisons, in 1884 on taxation, and in 1885 on finance. He was identified with the law of 1881 exempting real-estate mortgage notes from taxation, having begun the agitation against double taxation in 1871, and continuing it through successive sessions of the Legislature. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago, and again to that of 1888. In 1878 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, which position he held for four years. In 1886, 1887, and 1888 he was State treasurer of the Commonwealth. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, but was defeated by John F. Andrew, the Democratic candidate. In 1890 he was again appointed collector of the port of Boston, which position he now (1892) holds. Mr. Beard was married on Nov. 27, 1848, in Wayland, to Miss Mary Calista, daughter of Harvey Morgan; they have had three children: James Wallace (deceased), Ambert Wilder (deceased), and Charles Freeland Beard.

BELCHER, ORLANDO F., son of William B. and Esther G. (Fuller) Belcher, was born in North Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 15, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and early entered business life. He was first a manufacturer of boot-heels, but his genius taking a mechanical turn he soon became the patentee and manufacturer of the Belcher automatic cartridge-loader. This, in 1886, was sold to the United States Cartridge Company, and Mr. Belcher gave his attention to the development of real estate on the northerly shore of Boston harbor, in which he had been for some time interested, having owned since 1871 the tract of land in Winthrop now known as Cottage Park, the improvement of which as a watering-place he had begun in 1881. Later he bought the Gen. William F. Bartlett estate and the Beacon Villa property near by, and brought them into the market. Mr. Belcher was married in Winthrop Oct. 16, 1883, to Miss Lizzie D., daughter of Nathaniel Lunt.

BELL, THOMAS FRANKLIN, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 31, 1831. Moving to Boston at an early age, he was educated in the old Hawes School. He followed the trade of a house painter for about fifteen years, and then entered the real-estate business. In October, 1889, he was appointed to the office of sealer of weights and measures, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph A. Campbell, and was re-

appointed the following year by Mayor Hart. Mr. Bell has always been active in politics, has been a member of many important committees, and for a number of years was chairman of the Ward 14 committee of his party. He is a member of the association of "Old Hawes School Boys."

Bellows, Howard P., M.D., son of the late Albert F. Bellows, N.A., the New York artist, and grandson of Albert J. Bellows, M.D., of Boston, was born in Fall River, Mass., April 30, 1852. His early education was acquired in Amherst and New York city. Then he entered Cornell University, from which he graduated B.S. in 1875 and M.S. in 1878. Finally he finished at the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1879 an M.D. Dr. Bellows served one year as resident physician in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and practised another year in Boston in association with Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft. Then he went abroad for a course of further study in Leipsic, preparatory for a lectureship on physiology. On his return he established himself in Auburndale, Mass., where he engaged in general practice, and instruction in the Boston University Medical School as lecturer and afterwards as professor of physiology. During 1884 he left general practice for a year, studying diseases of the ear exclusively, chiefly in New York, Vienna, and Berlin. Again returning to Boston, he engaged in the special practice of an aurist at No. 118 Boylston street. His office is at present in the Woodbury Building on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets, his residence being in West Newton, Mass. Resigning the chair of physiology, he was appointed in 1886 to a lectureship in otology in the Boston University Medical School, and to a professorship in the same chair in 1888, which position he holds at present. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Society and the Hughes Medical Club. Dr. Bellows was married June 20, 1880, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. John L. Clarke, of Fall River, Mass.

Bennett, Edmund H., was born in Manchester, Vt., April 6, 1824. He is the son of the late Milo L. Bennett, who was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont for over twenty years, and who died in 1868. He prepared for college at the Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and also at the academy in Burlington in the same State. He graduated from the Vermont University in Burlington in 1843, and after studying law with his father in that city he was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1847. A year later, in 1848, he came to Boston and began the practice of law in this city, and also in Taunton, where he has a large clientage. He made his place

EDMUND H. BENNETT.

of residence for some years in the latter city, and was its first mayor. He was also judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol county from 1858 to 1883, when he resigned. Judge Bennett has edited many well-known and valuable legal works, prominent among them being all of Judge Story's books, English Law and Equity Reports, Massachusetts Digest, Leading Criminal Cases, Benjamin on Sales, Goddard on Easements, and the last four volumes of Cushing's Reports of Massachusetts. He has been a Republican since the formation of that party, and prior to its organization was a Whig. Judge Bennett was married on June 29, 1853, to Sally, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel L. Crocker. They have two children living, Samuel C. Bennett, a lawyer and professor and assistant dean of the Boston Law School, and Mrs. Mary B. Conant, wife of Dr. William M. Conant.

Bennett, Frank P., proprietor of the "Wool and Cotton Reporter," and also principal owner of the "United States Investor," was born in North Cambridge, Mass., May 2, 1853. His parents removed to South Malden, now Everett, when he was eight months old. He was educated mainly in the schools

of Malden. He entered the Malden High School at the age of twelve years, and graduated from the Chelsea High School in 1870. After leaving school he engaged in journalism, which profession he has followed ever since, for a short time in the West, but mainly upon Boston newspapers. In the spring of 1866 he became the leading editorial writer on the "Boston Daily Advertiser." Of his work the late John L. Hayes wrote as follows in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers: "Our New England readers are aware of the change which has taken place within the last year in the position of the 'Boston Daily Advertiser,' and with the great ability with which tariff questions have of late been discussed in its columns. The 'Advertiser' has been able to assume and sustain its position through the services upon its editorial staff of Mr. Frank P. Bennett, for many years previously engaged with other Boston newspapers, who by his studies and writings upon the tariff and other industrial questions has become one of the most competent economical authorities in New England." As a financial writer for many years over the signature of "E. & O. E." Mr. Bennett became widely known. In April, 1887, he established the "American Wool Reporter," which has now become the

FRANK P. BENNETT.

"American Wool and Cotton Reporter." He has offices for his two papers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and a large force of travelling correspondents and agents covering every section of the United States. In the Massachusetts Legislature of 1891 Mr. Bennett was chairman of the committee on taxation, and took high rank as an independent legislator; in that of 1892, a member of the committee on rules, chairman of the important rapid-transit committee, and a member of a special committee to consider the adoption of a metropolitan park-system for the suburbs on the north side of Boston. In politics Mr. Bennett has always voted the Republican ticket, but is a believer in free raw materials. He is a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and of the Wool Consumers' Association and other organizations.

Bennett, Samuel C., son of Edmund H. Bennett, was born in Taunton April 19, 1858. He prepared for college at St. Mark's School in Southborough, and at the Adams Academy at Quincy. Entering Harvard, he graduated in the class of 1879. He then studied law with his father and at the Boston University Law School, graduating from the latter in June, 1882. In January, 1884, he was admitted to the bar, and has since practised his profession in this city. He is also assistant dean and professor at the Boston University Law School. Mr. Bennett is an Independent in politics, an Episcopalian in religion, and a member of the Puritan Club.

Benton, Josiah H., jr., was born in Addison, Vt., Aug. 4, 1843. He pursued his early studies at Bradford Academy, Vermont, and at the New London Institute, New London, N.H. Graduating from the Albany Law School, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1866. Mr. Benton began practice in Bradford, Vt., going from that place to Lancaster, N.H., where he remained till 1873. In 1869 and 1870 he was private secretary to the governor of the State of New Hampshire, and in 1870 and 1872 was clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1873 he removed to Boston, where he has since resided. He has an extensive and varied general practice, and has also been general counsel for the Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat Companies since 1878. Since 1879 he has been a director and counsel of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, and he has engaged in most of the important railroad litigation in that State. In the trial of cases he is thorough in their preparation and conduct, quick to grasp a situation, and far-sighted in the interests of his clients. For the past five years he has lectured on "Railroad Corporations" before the Law School of the Boston University. During the Civil War he served as a private

in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, and is now a member of Edward Kinsley Post, G.A.R., in Boston. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Conti-

JOSIAH H. BENTON, JR.

nental army, and Mr. Benton has in his possession an autograph order written by Gen. Washington to Capt. Benton, at Valley Forge.

Berry, John King, son of Nehemiah Chase and Hannah H. (King) Berry, was born in Randolph, Mass., Nov. 8, 1854. He acquired his education in the Roxbury Latin School, from which he graduated in 1872; and at Harvard College, graduating in 1876. Subsequently he attended the Boston University Law School, and in 1880 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1890 he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He is a member of the firm of Berry & Upton, No. 166 Devonshire street, attorneys for the Master Builders' Association, and is also in general practice.

Besarick, John H., architect, born in New York, acquired his architectural education in Boston, for eight years associated with S. J. F. Thayer. In 1869 he went into business on his own account, and for fifteen years his office was in Pemberton square; he is now at No. 33 Bedford street. Mr. Besarick has done much work on Catholic as well as Protestant structures, the St. John's Seminary, the St. John's, St. Patrick's, and other parochial schools, seminaries in Brighton, and churches in Gloucester, Rockland, and Whitman, all showing evidences of his skill. Other work of his is shown in the People's Church, Emmanuel Church, St. James Swedenborgian Church, Roxbury District, and several others; in a number of school-houses, the Hotels Gladstone, Rochdale, and Nightingale, and in many residences: that of J. W. Converse on Beacon street, and a number of others in the Back Bay district, possess many fine interiors designed by him. Mr. Besarick was married, in Boston, to Elizabeth Morrill. He resides in the Dorchester district.

Bigelow, George B., son of Samuel and Anna J. (Brooks) Bigelow, both natives of Massachusetts, was born in Boston April 25, 1836. He graduated from Harvard in 1856, and studied law in the Law School two years, and afterwards with Dana & Cobb, a famous firm of that day. Admitted to the bar in 1858, he began practice in 1860 in Boston, and has continued in the profession successfully ever since, having done mostly chamber practice, pertaining to mercantile, real estate, and probate matters, and corporations. He has been counsel for the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (one of the largest in the State) for seventeen years. He has affiliated with the Republican party in politics, but is Independent in his views. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Boston Art Club, and the Bostonian Society.

Bigelow, Jonathan, president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, was born in Conway, Mass., and traces his ancestry back in the seventeenth century. He was born on the 1st of January, 1825, and is the oldest of a family of ten children. When nine years old he left home to reside with his uncle in Charlestown, and when the latter subsequently removed to Brighton, he went with him and assisted him on a farm. During the winter months he attended school, and took advantage of every opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge. When nineteen years of age he went South and taught school in Screven county, Georgia, sixty miles from Savannah. This was in 1844. The next year he returned North, and established a boot and shoe business in Roxbury, which was successfully carried on for ten years. Meanwhile he had studied the produce trade, and in 1857 he established himself in this business at No. 3 North Market street, subsequently, in 1859, removing to No. 23 the same street, where he has since remained. The firm was first known as Perry & Bigelow, then by its present title of Jona-

than Bigelow & Co., then Bigelow & Magee, and again, in 1865, Jonathan Bigelow & Co. It is one of the oldest produce commission-houses in the city. Mr. Bigelow was elected to the Legislature in 1887, from the Sixteenth Middlesex District, his residence being in Watertown. In 1888 he was elected president of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, which position he still holds.

Bigelow, Lyman Fisher, D.M.D., son of the late Lyman W. Bigelow, of Norwood, Mass., was born in that town July 11, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Norwood, and was graduated from the Harvard Dental School in June, 1886. After graduating he was with Prof. Thomas Fillebrown, at Portland, Me. Here he remained two years. Then coming to Boston in February, 1888, he has since practised his profession in this city at No. 3 Park street. He is a member of the Harvard Odontological Society. Dr. Bigelow was married June 24, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Charles H. and Rebecca T. Hartshorn, of Walpole, Mass. They have one son, Dana Hartshorn Bigelow.

Binney, Arthur A., was born in Boston in 1865, and educated in the Roxbury Latin School and the Institute of Technology. He studied naval architecture, and entered the office of Edward Burgess in January, 1888. Upon the death of Mr. Burgess, in 1891, he became a partner in the new firm of Stewart & Binney, which succeeded to the business left by the eminent yacht designer and builder.

Bird, Francis William, son of George and Martha (Newell) Bird, was born in Dedham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1809. He attended the public schools of Dedham and Walpole until 1824, then Day's Academy, in Wrentham, Isaac Perkins, preceptor. Here he fitted for college, entered Brown University in 1827, and was graduated in the class of 1831. He began business as a paper-maker in 1833. This industry he has followed and done much to develop, continuing in it continuously to the present time. He has associated with himself various partners at different times, but always held control of the business, and in 1882 the firm became F. W. Bird & Son, having with him as partner Charles Sumner Bird. Their mills are at East Walpole, where Mr. Bird now resides. He was member of the House of Representatives in 1847, 1848, 1867 and 1869, 1877 and 1878; and of the State senate in 1871. He was also a member of the executive council with Governor Bontwell in 1852, and with Governor Andrew in 1863, 1864, and 1865. He was especially active in matters that pertained to the general public policy; fought Know-nothingism with a will in 1854; and was strenuously opposed to the Hoosac Tunnel scheme. He has been a typical Independent in his political associations. He was a Whig until 1846; a Conscience Whig until 1848; a Free Soiler until 1856; a Republican until 1872; a Liberal Republican until 1874; and an Independent Democrat to date. Mr. Bird was member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853. He has ever been a man of great nervous energy and strong individuality. He has the courage of his convictions, and always moves in accordance with their promptings. He is a man very widely known in commercial and political circles, and probably has enjoyed the friendship of as many of the leading men of the State as any living man. Not a stain rests upon his character, not a suspicion attaches to the sincerity of his purpose. Outliving most of his comrades who have made the State so illustrious by their wise counsel and patriotic labors, he still takes a keen and lively interest in all that tends to keep Massachusetts in the van of every philanthropic cause and movement towards true reform. Mr. Bird was first married in Providence, R.I., Jan. 1, 1834, to Rebecca Hill, daughter of Benoni and Amy (Brown) Cooke, who died Feb. 5, 1835. He again married, June 20, 1843, in Boston, Abby Frances, daughter of Joseph R. and Mary (Reynolds) Newell. Of this union were six children: Frances Newell, F. W., jr. (deceased 1874), Mary Reynolds, Charles Sumner, Caroline Augusta, and Rebecca Hill Bird.

Birtwell, Joseph, was born in England forty-four years ago, and has been engaged in the structural iron business all his life. In 1870 he established himself in business in London, and in 1882 came to Boston and began business at No. 60 Broad street, under the firm name of Joseph Birtwell & Co. Since this time he has been the largest importer of iron and steel beams and girders in the United States, and has furnished his materials for some of the largest buildings in the country, among them being the Texas State Capitol Building, the New England Mutual Life Insurance and the Massachusetts Life Insurance Companies' Buildings in Kansas City, the new Suffolk County Court House, the new Public Library Building, the Pierce Building, the Massachusetts Life Insurance Building, the Boston Tavern, the Albion Building, the Tudor, and a number of other public and private buildings in Boston and other cities. Mr. Birtwell is

also extensively engaged in bridge, tower, and viaduct work. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association. He resides in the Dorchester district.

BLACKALL, CLARENCE H., architect, was born in New York Feb. 3, 1857. He received the degree of B.S. and M.A. in the University of Illinois, and studied his profession in the School of Fine Arts in Paris. He was the first to enjoy the benefit of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, and the valuable experience he received abroad has shown itself in his later work. He entered the office of Messrs. Peabody & Stearns in this city, and remained there eight years, beginning practice as architect, for himself, in 1888 in Music Hall Building, Hamilton place. He is the architect of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, large warehouses on Purchase street, Boston, and fine residences in Brookline, Allston, Cambridge, and Wollaston. Among the houses he has designed in Brookline are those of E. Story Smith, F. E. James, W. I. Bowditch, David K. Horton, and his own residence. He is also the architect of the Church of Our Saviour at Roslindale, the Peabody Building, Salem, and the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston. Mr. Blackall was the organizer of the Architectural Club, and was chosen its first president, which position he still holds. He was also one of the organizers of the Architectural League of New York, and is generally interested in all matters of art. In a short space of a few years Mr. Blackall has acquired an acquaintance and reputation which has placed him in the front rank of his profession. He was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Murray, and resides in Cambridge.

BLACKMAR, W. W., General, was born in Pennsylvania in July, 1841. His father was a clergyman, and moved to Boston when the son was a small boy. He went through the Brimmer School and the Bridgewater Normal School. He was fitting for college at Exeter, N.H., when the war broke out. He discarded his books and took up a sabre. He enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was promoted through all the non-commissioned grades until he became orderly sergeant of his company. He was then promoted to a lieutenancy and transferred to the First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, one of Custer's famous regiments. He was next promoted to a captaincy on the field of Five Forks by General Custer, after he had taken the colors across a deep gully under a heavy fire of the enemy. The brigade rallied around the colors and continued the fight to a successful termination. He was detailed as adjutant-general of his brigade, and afterwards made provost-marshal of the division, in which capacity he served to the end of the war, being present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Among the battles in which he took part were Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, the battles around Richmond and Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House, and several others. After the war he resumed his studies and graduated from the Harvard Law School. He is now enjoying a large practice, and has charge of several large trust estates. He was the first commander of Post 113, G.A.R., and was judge-advocate of the Department of Massachusetts. He has always taken an active interest in politics — a stanch and sturdy Republican, but with the exception of service in the city council early in life he has steadily refused to hold political office. He was for twelve years judge-advocate-general of the Commonwealth. He is an able and eloquent speaker. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and is a Mason. He is director in several large corporations, including the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, the Hamilton Woollen Company, and the Boston National Bank.

BLAIR, ISAAC, was born in Truro, N.S., and was

ISAAC BLAIR.

educated at Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B. He learned his trade in Boston, and began business for

Francis Blake.

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himself here in 1885. One of his most important undertakings was the raising of the old United States Court House Building, on the corner of Tremont street and Temple place, now the dry-goods establishment of R. H. Stearns & Co. This was a stone structure 80 by 60 feet, and it was raised to a height of 32 feet from the sidewalk. Other successful undertakings were the raising of an iron tank, 35 feet in diameter by 40 feet high, to a position on brick walls 45 feet high; the raising of the great roof of the Columbia skating-rink 25 feet, when the building was reconstructed into the Grand Opera House; and the raising of the old Catholic Cathedral, on the corner of Washington and Motte streets, a brick structure 80 by 75 feet, to the full height of 37 feet and 1 inch. Mr. Blair is married and has two children: Ethel M. and George A. Blair.

BLAKE, FRANCIS, son of Francis and Caroline (Trumbull) Blake, was born in Needham, Mass., Dec. 25, 1850. He is of the eighth generation descended from William and Agnes Blake, who came to America from Somersetshire, England, in 1630, and settled in Dorchester. This ancestor was a distinguished leader in colonial affairs, and his descendants have kept his name in honorable prominence to the present time. Mr. Blake was educated at public schools until 1866, when his uncle, Commodore George Smith Blake, U.S.N., secured his appointment from the Brookline High School to the United States Coast Survey, in which service he acquired a scientific education which has led to his later successes in civil life. Mr. Blake's twelve years of service on the Coast Survey have connected his name with many of the most important scientific achievements of the corps, his active career in which closed with the following correspondence:

WESTON, MASS., April 5, 1878.

SIR: Private affairs not permitting me at present to discharge my official duties, I respectfully tender my resignation as an assistant in the United States Coast Survey. It is impossible for me to express in official language the regret with which I thus close my twelfth year of service.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS BLAKE,
Asst. U.S. Coast Survey.

To the Hon. C. P. PATTERSON,
Supt. U.S. Coast Survey, Washington, D.C.

U. S. COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

SIR: I regret very greatly to have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 5, tendering your resignation as an assistant of the United States Coast Survey. I accept it with the greatest reluctance, and beg to express thus officially my sense of your high abilities and character — abilities trained to aspire to the highest honors of scientific position, and character to inspire confidence and esteem. So loath am I to sever entirely your official connection with the survey that I must request you to allow me to retain your name upon the list of the survey as an "extra observer," under which title Prof. B. Peirce, Prof. Lovering, Dr. Gould, Prof. Winlock, and others had their names classed for many years. This will, of course, be merely honorary; but it gives me a "quasi" authority to communicate with you in a semi-official way as exceptional occasion may suggest. Your resignation is accepted, to date from April 15.

Yours respectfully,

C. P. PATTERSON, *Supt. Coast Survey.*
F. BLAKE, *Asst. Coast Survey.*

During a greater part of the last two years of his service in the Coast Survey, Mr. Blake was at his Weston home engaged in the reduction of his European field-work connected with the determination of the differences of longitude between the astronomical observatories at Greenwich, Paris, Cambridge, and Washington. In his leisure moments he had devoted himself to experimental physics, and in so doing had become an enthusiastic amateur mechanic; so that at the time of his resignation he found himself in possession of a well-equipped mechanical laboratory and a self-acquired ability to perform a variety of mechanical operations. Under these conditions, what had been a pastime naturally became a serious pursuit in life; and within barely a month of the date of his resignation Mr. Blake had begun a series of experiments which brought forth the Blake Transmitter, as presented to the world through the Bell Telephone Company in November, 1878. Mr. Blake's invention was of peculiar value at that time, as the Bell Telephone Company was just beginning litigation with a rival company which, beside being financially strong, had entered the business field with a transmitting telephone superior to the original form of the Bell instrument. The Blake Transmitter was far superior to the infringing instrument, and enabled the Bell Telephone Company to hold its own in the sharp business competition which continued until, by a judicial decision, the company was assured a monopoly of the telephone business during the life of the Bell patents. There are to-day more than 215,000 Blake Transmitters in use in the United States, and probably a larger number in all foreign countries. Since its first invention Mr. Blake has kept up his interest in electrical research, and the records in the patent office show that twenty patents have been granted to him during the last twelve years. Mr. Blake's life in Weston began June 24,

1873, on which day he was married to Elizabeth L., daughter of Charles T. Hubbard. In the year of his marriage there was the beginning of "Keewaydin," the beautiful estate in the south-eastern part of the town which has since been his home and the birthplace of his two children — Agnes, born Jan. 2, 1876, Benjamin Sewall, born Feb. 14, 1877. Mr. Blake has been a director of the American Bell Telephone Company since November, 1878. He was elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 1881, member of the National Conference of Electricians 1884, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1889, member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1889, member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers 1890. He is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, member of the Bostonian Society, member of the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute of America, and has for many years been appointed by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College a member of the committee to visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. He is a member of the most prominent social clubs of Boston, and his active interest in photography has led to his election for many years as vice-president of the Boston Camera Club.

Blake, George Fordyce, is descended from one of our oldest New England families, and one that has an honorable record. His ancestor, William Blake, came to this country from Little Baddow, Essex, Eng., in 1630, and settled in Dorchester. In 1636 he removed, with William Pynchon and others, to Springfield; but his descendants for three generations continued to reside in Dorchester and Boston; two of them held the office of deacon of the church and selectmen of the town, and one was a member of the General Court. At the period of the outbreak of the war for Independence we find Increase Blake living in Boston, on King (now State) street, near the scene of the Boston Massacre, and engaged in the manufacture of tin-plate goods. His public-spirited refusal to supply the British with canteens, which he had furnished for the provincial troops, aroused the retaliatory spirit of the Tories; his shop and other property were destroyed, and after the battle of Bunker Hill he found it expedient to remove to Worcester, Mass. His son, Thomas Dawes Blake, the father of the present representative of the family, was born in Boston in 1768, and was educated in the schools of Worcester. He was engaged for a few years in teaching, then studied medicine, and later settled at Farmington, Me., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1849. George Fordyce Blake was born in Farmington, Me., May 20, 1819. At the early age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of house-carpentry. In 1839 he left his native town, and first went to South Danvers (now Peabody), where he remained seven years, working at his trade. From that place he went to Cambridge to take the position of mechanical engineer at the brickyards of Peter Hubbell, with the general charge of the works. While thus employed he devised a water-meter, for which he received his first patent in 1862. After the removal of the brickyards to Medford, it was found that the clay obtained there could not be worked with the ordinary machinery, and Mr. Blake planned and constructed a new machine for pulverizing the clay, which was patented in 1861. In order more efficiently to free the clay-pits from water, he invented what is perhaps his greatest achievement, — the Blake Steam-pump, — and thus laid the foundation of his fortune. The practical testing of his pump at the yards proving its great capacity, he, in company with Job A. Turner and his former employer, Peter Hubbell, began in 1864 the manufacture of steam-pipes and water-meters in a building on Province street, Boston. The business grew so rapidly that several successive removals to better quarters were necessary, and in 1873 the firm purchased and occupied the large building on the corner of Causeway and Friend streets. Their foundry for large castings was at East Cambridge. In 1874 a joint-stock company was incorporated under the title — "The George F. Blake Manufacturing Company," with George F. Blake as president. In 1879 it purchased the large plant of the Knowles Steam-pipe Company, at Warren, Mass., thus greatly extending its facilities. It was, however, found necessary in 1890 to remove the Boston manufactory to East Cambridge, where extensive works were erected, covering four acres, with a main building of four hundred feet long by one hundred feet broad, with every convenience for the successful prosecution of the work. The business has been recently sold to an English syndicate, though Mr. Blake still retains an interest. In the course of his successful career Mr. Blake has given unremitting attention to his business, and has brought his intelligent judgment to bear upon all its various details. For a long time, until the growth of the business made that an impossibility, all the plans and drawings for the special adaptation of the machinery were made under his personal super-

Geo. T. Blake

vision. The result is seen in the vast business that has grown up. The Blake pumps have gone to all parts of the world and have been adapted to every conceivable use, some of them, constructed for supplying cities with water, having a capacity of twenty million gallons in twenty-four hours. In 1869 Mr. Blake removed to Belmont. His beautiful home stands on a breezy hill overlooking a wide stretch of country to the northward and westward of Boston, and is surrounded by fine trees and well-kept lawns.

Blake, S. Parkman, was born in Boston Nov. 10, 1835. He was engaged for a number of years in commercial business in Philadelphia, Pa., dealing in yarns and dry goods consigned from New England; then returning to Boston in 1872, he entered the real-estate business, which avocation he still pursues at No. 19 Exchange place. In that time he has developed a widespread connection and an extensive patronage, including among his customers many leading capitalists and property owners. He is a recognized authority in regard to values of residential and business properties in the city and its neighboring towns, and has placed many heavy loans and negotiated extensive trusts. Mr. Blake was one of the early members of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, and has been in the board of directory since the opening of that institution.

Blake, William P., son of Edward and Mary J. (Dehon) Blake, was born in Dorchester July 23, 1846. He was educated in the local schools and at Harvard, graduating in 1866. Subsequently he studied law in the Harvard Law School and with Hutchins & Wheeler, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1869. He practised with his father until the latter's death in 1873, then continued the office and business, with cases and care of trusts. Earlier he did much in conveyancing. He was a Republican until Blaine's candidacy for the presidency, and is now independent in politics. He is a member of the Tavern, St. Botolph, and Athletic Clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association.

Blanchard, Benjamin Seaver, son of William and Mary E. (Seaver) Blanchard, was born in Roxbury on Sept. 22, 1850. He comes of an old Massachusetts family. His grandfather, Benjamin Seaver, was mayor of Boston for three terms, from 1852 to 1854. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1882. He began the practice of his profession in the Roxbury district, and afterwards removed to Brookline, where he still resides. He was married in 1887, and has one son, Fessenden S. Blanchard.

Blood, Hiram Allen, son of Ezra and Lydia Ann (Jefts) Blood, was born in Townsend, Mass., Feb. 3, 1833. He received an academical education in the town of his birth. At the age of eighteen he went to Worcester in search of employment. Two years after he entered the commission-house of Bliss, Sutton, & Co., in that city, as a clerk, and the following year (in 1854) became a member of the firm, at which time he opened a branch house in Fitchburg and went there to live. In 1857 he dissolved his connection with Bliss, Sutton, & Co., and entered into a copartnership with William O. Brown, of Fitchburg, under the name of Blood & Brown. This firm existed until 1860, when Mr. Brown withdrew to enter the United States army, becoming a major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and a new firm was formed under the name of H. A. Blood & Co., which continued the business. In 1865 Mr. Blood withdrew from all mercantile pursuits, and became entirely interested in railroads, to the construction and operation of which he has ever since given his time and attention. In 1865 he was connected with the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad as a director, and as its superintendent and general manager. He afterwards built, or was largely instrumental in building, the Boston, Clinton, & Fitchburg, the Framingham & Lowell, the Mansfield & Framingham, and the Fall River Railroads, of which he successively became superintendent and general manager. Subsequently he united and consolidated them, together with the New Bedford & Taunton and the Taunton Branch Railroads, into one system, under the name of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg, & New Bedford Railroad Company, reaching from Fitchburg and Lowell in the north to Mansfield, Taunton, New Bedford, and Fall River in the southern part of the State. This system of railroads was for a time operated by him as general manager, and was afterwards consolidated with the Old Colony Railroad Company, of which it now forms an important part. In the construction of these railroads, and in their subsequent operation and consolidation, Mr. Blood was the moving and directing spirit. In 1875 he procured the charter for the Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, obtaining all the subscriptions to its capital stock, established the bank, and became its first vice-president. He was the third mayor of Fitchburg, first elected by the board of aldermen

and common council Nov. 2, 1875, to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Eugene T. Miles. At the subsequent annual election in December he was elected by the people, and was inaugurated January, 1876, thus filling the office of mayor for one year and two months. Mr. Blood is now chiefly interested in railroads in the State of Ohio. He is the president of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company in that State, which position he has held since May, 1884.

Blood, Robert Allen, M.D., son of Luke W. and Mary (Bickford) Blood, was born in New London, N.H., April 30, 1838. His training in the local schools was supplemented by a course in the New London Scientific Institute. At the opening of the Civil War he joined the Union army, and served with distinction in many engagements. After the war he studied medicine with Dr. Bickford, of Charlestown, and in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1870. He at once began practice, first establishing himself in his old home, New London, N.H. Then, in 1873, he returned to Charlestown, where he has since remained, meeting with gratifying success in his professional work. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the Society for Medical Observation, and he is prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In 1872 Dr. Blood was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Luther McCutchins, of New London, N.H.; they have one child: Robert McCutchins Blood.

Bluni, William E., was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 20, 1840, where he lived until he was appointed surveyor of the port of Boston, in 1890. For several years he held the position of city solicitor of Haverhill, and served as associate justice of the district court for a period of twelve years; and he was postmaster of Haverhill (first appointed in 1876) under Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Arthur. From 1870 to 1876 he was a member of the Legislature. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Philadelphia and at Chicago.

Boardman, Halsey J., was born in Norwich, Vt., May 19, 1834. His early education was received in the common schools of that town, and he later graduated from Thetford Academy, in the class of 1854. Entering Dartmouth the same year, he graduated with high honors in the class of 1858. Then he studied law in the office of Noreross & Snow in Fitchburg, and later with Philip H. Sears, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860, beginning the practice of law in Boston in July. He entered business as senior partner of the firm of Boardman & Blodgett in Boston, this connection continuing until the junior partner, Caleb Blodgett, was elevated to the bench. Subsequently Stephen H. Tyng was taken as a partner, and later Frank Paul. He is now in the practice of his profession alone at No. 17 State street. During the past few years, owing to defective sight, Mr. Boardman has found it necessary to throw off much of the labor incident to the legal profession, and has been engaged in various manufacturing and railroad interests. He is president of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad and director of several others. Mr. Boardman has been repeatedly called to offices of trust and responsibility. From 1862 to 1864 he was commissioner of the Board of Enrolment, under President Lincoln, for the Fourth Congressional District. He was chairman of the Republican ward and city committee in 1874, president of the common council in 1875, Republican candidate for

HALSEY J. BOARDMAN.

mayor in the same year, and representative to the Legislature in 1883, 1884, and 1885. In 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the Senate, serving as president both years. He is a prominent member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Bond, Charles H., son of Charles M. and Mary (Amerige) Bond, was born in Cliftondale, Saugus, Mass., July 13, 1840. He was educated in the

CHARLES H. BOND.

public schools and in Spear & Sawyer's Commercial College. He began business for himself when but seventeen years of age, and is now of the firm of Waitt & Bond, in this city, cigar manufacturers. He has been a member of the Saugus Water Board since its organization, is trustee of the Saugus Library, and president of the Cliftondale Library Association. He has been twice married; his first wife was Martha A. Morrison, and his present wife Bella Bacon. His children are: Sarah A., Edith L., and Mildred M.

Boothy, Alonzo, M.D., son of the late Nathaniel Boothy, of Athens, Me., was born in that town March 5, 1840. He was educated in the Athens public and high schools, at Kent's Hill, Me., and in Bowdoin College, where he attended two courses of lectures. Then he went to New York and studied his profession there under Dr. David Conant. He entered the army in 1862 as surgical dresser, and while in the service he graduated from the Georgetown, D.C., Medical College. Afterwards he became acting surgeon in the United States army, and later on was commissioned surgeon to the Second United States Colored Troops, where he remained a year and was detailed to take charge of that regiment. Returning from the army in 1864, he established himself in Wilton, where he practised two years. Then he came to Boston, and has since remained here. He has been connected with the Boston University since the organization of the medical department, with the exception of one year. Dr. Boothy is one of the surgeons to the Homœopathic Hospital, and he has also a private surgical hospital with a capacity for eighteen patients, and which is now being enlarged. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Boston Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He has contributed various articles to the medical journals. On April 1, 1863, he was married to Miss Maria A., daughter of Reuben Stodder, of Athens, Me.

Bosson, Albert D., son of George C. and Jennie H. Bosson, was born in Chelsea Nov. 8, 1853. He acquired his early education in the schools of Chelsea, preparing for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and entering Brown University. Graduating in 1875, he read law for a while in the office of Messrs. Brooks, Ball, & Story, and then took the course of the Law School of the Boston University. In March, 1878, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has been in active practice ever since, being associated for the past three years with H. L. Whittlesey, with offices in the new Ames Building. Mr. Bosson was one of the committee of one hundred in the campaign of 1884, and is now a Democrat of the Cleveland type. In 1890 he was elected mayor of the city of Chelsea, and he declined a renomination, the duties of the office interfering too much with his business interests. While mayor he recommended and secured the adoption of various measures by which the financial standing of the city was materially improved. Mr. Bosson has travelled quite extensively, having crossed the ocean five times. He is president of the Review Club of Chelsea, and a member of other clubs in that city and in Boston. He is president of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea, vice-president of the Winnisimmet National Bank, treasurer of the Gloucester Street Railway Company, a director in the Merrimac Valley Railroad Company, and is connected with other business enterprises. He is also trustee and manager of several large estates. He is associated with the Baptist denomination. His father was for many years a prominent business man and manufacturer, is still living, and is a member of the firm of Reed & Brother, Boston.

Bosworth, Nathaniel, of the firm of Bosworth & French, was born in Arlington, Mass., in 1835. He was educated in the public schools. At an early age he was apprenticed to the steam-fitting and plumber trade. After a few years he engaged in business for himself. In 1879 he formed a partnership with J. W. French. The firm is now established at No. 7 Appleton street, where they conduct a large and successful business in plumbing, steam and gas fitting.

Bouvé, Walter L., son of Thomas T. Bouvé, of Boston, was born in this city Oct. 28, 1849. He was fitted for college and studied civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and followed that profession some eight years. Later he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has been in general practice ever since. His office is now at No. 113 Devonshire street. Mr. Bouvé is a Republican in politics. He resides in Hingham, Mass. He is special justice of the Second District Court of Plymouth, and was assistant district attorney of the South-eastern District during 1890. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Boston Athletic Association. He is treasurer of the Rockland Hotel Company. Mr. Bouvé married Charlotte B. Harden, of Hingham.

Bowen, Henry J., elder son of Hosea B. and Mary D. Bowen, was born in Boston Sept. 11, 1853. His maternal ancestor came to this country on the "Mayflower," in 1620, and shortly afterwards became the mother of Peregrine White, the first white child born in the Plymouth Colony. His paternal ancestor came from Wales, landing at Rehoboth in 1640 and becoming one of the settlers of the town of Swansea, Mass., naming it from their place of nativity in Wales. He is the grandson of Henry Bowen, the publisher of the first Universalist magazine ever issued, and the grandnephew of Abel Bowen, the well-known engraver and publisher of Bowen's "Picture of Boston" in 1829. His family have resided in Boston since the beginning of the present century. Mr. Bowen graduated at the Lincoln Grammar School, and entered the English High School. While there, at the head of the graduating class, at the age of fifteen, he received the offer of a position in a wholesale lumber-house on State street, which he accepted. He remained in the lumber business for ten years, filling various responsible positions, and then took charge of the books of a wholesale flour and grain commission-house. He was admitted to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which he is still a member. Upon the death of his father in 1882 he succeeded to the latter's real-estate and

HENRY J. BOWEN.

insurance business in South Boston, and greatly increased it. He is a large owner of real estate in that section, and has charge of many properties for clients. He is trustee for a number of large estates, and is regarded as authority on all matters pertaining to South Boston real estate. He is a director in the Mattapan Deposit and Trust Company, and in the Boston Real Estate and Auction Board. Mr. Bowen was married in Boston, in May, 1880, to Miss Sarah E. Dean, daughter of Henry A. Dean, of the Taunton family of that name.

Brackett, Elliot Gray, M.D., was born April 6, 1860, in Newton, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Newton, and graduated from Harvard M.D. in 1886. After one and a half years at the City Hospital, he was interne in the Boston Lying-in Hospital one term. He is now (1892) connected with the Boston Dispensary as physician to the department of nervous diseases. He is also City Hospital assistant to the same department, and assistant surgeon to the out-patients department of the Children's Hospital. Dr. Brackett is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Psychological Society, and the Boston Society for Medical Science.

J. D. A. Brockett

Brackett, John Quincy Adams, son of Ambrose S. and Nancy B. Brackett, is a native of the Granite State, born in Bradford, N.H., June 8, 1842. He attended the Colby Academy, New London, N.H., graduating therefrom in 1861. Declining an appointment to West Point, he entered Harvard, finishing his course, with honors, in the class of 1865. He then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1868. Admitted to the Suffolk bar that year, he has since carried on a lucrative practice, first in connection with the late Levi C. Wade, and later with Walter H. Roberts. Mr. Brackett was early associated with public affairs, and has occupied several prominent positions, besides that of chief executive of the Commonwealth. In 1871 he was president of the Mercantile Library Association, and again in 1882. In 1874 he was chosen judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. I. S. Burrell, First Brigade, Massachusetts militia, and held the office for two years. He was one of the promoters of the Young Men's Republican movement, and presided at its first public meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1877. From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the Boston common council, president of that body the latter year; and in 1876 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. He was reëlected for the four succeeding years, serving on several important committees, among them those on labor and taxation, and the special committee on the revision of the statutes. In 1884 he was again elected to the House, and the year following was chosen speaker by a large majority. It was in this year that he presided over the stormy debate on the Metropolitan Police Bill, and by his firm yet judicious action won praise and commendation from both sides. In 1886 he was reëlected speaker, and at the State election the same year was elected lieutenant-governor. This position he held for three years, and in July and August of 1888, during the illness of Governor Ames, was acting governor. In this capacity he visited Columbus, O., with a special legislative committee, on the occasion of the centennial of the settlement of Ohio. A year later he represented the Commonwealth at the dedication of the Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth. In the fall of 1889 he was elected governor, and served one term. Governor Brackett was married, June 20, 1878, to Miss Angie M., daughter of Abel G. Peck, of Arlington, and he resides in that town.

Bradford, Henry Withington, M.D., was born in Randolph Jan. 22, 1852. He is a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. His early education was obtained in the public school and the Stetson High School. He entered the medical department of Harvard University, from which he graduated in the class of 1875, receiving his degree of M.D., since which time he has been in the practice of his profession. He is an instructor in the post-graduate course of the Harvard Medical School, surgeon in the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was formerly assistant ophthalmological surgeon in Carney Hospital. Dr. Bradford invented the electro-magnet for ophthalmological purposes, and introduced and used cocaine for the first time in the New England States. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American and the New England Ophthalmological Societies.

Bradley, William L., founder of the Bradley Fertilizer Company, was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1826. He spent his childhood on a farm, attending the district school in his native town until the age of eleven. He then went to Southington Academy for one year, the subsequent year he spent at Cheshire Academy, and next had the benefit of six months' training at the Lancasterian School in New Haven. Immediately after, at the age of thirteen, he began his mercantile career, as a clerk in a dry-goods store in New Haven. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Charles Parker, a large hardware-manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., as travelling salesman. While here, and with Mr. Parker's consent, he became, in his early twenties, partner with one of his friends in another business. Through the mismanagement of his partner, to whom this business was entirely intrusted, he found himself at the end of the first year over twenty thousand dollars worse off than nothing, while the business, according to the books, showed a profit of much more than this amount. This copartnership was immediately dissolved. He consulted his employer only, who advised him to compromise with his creditors. But this he declined to do, saying that he was determined to pay dollar for dollar. He had marked out two ways to accomplish this. One was to leave his employer and begin business for himself, knowing that he could buy goods on credit; the other was to ask his employer to raise his salary from three thousand dollars, which he was then receiving, to six thousand dollars per annum, and pay the same for four years in advance. Mr. Parker, realizing the value of his services, granted his request. The money was advanced, all of which went to pay his indebtedness. Now came a period of struggle,

when his energies must be devoted to his employer's business for four years without further compensation, and when he must maintain himself and his family by his outside endeavors (always, however, with Mr. Parker's consent). He felt that a clean record was cheap at any cost. Such an experience as this was not all loss. On the contrary, it afforded him a practical knowledge of human nature and the power of making quick and correct estimates of those with whom he dealt. Here, too, he learned never to overestimate but rather to underrate his ability, and to undertake only such enterprises as in his judgment he could carry through. His successes have justified his judgments. His early business ventures being not wholly congenial to his tastes, he came to Boston in 1861, about the beginning of the Civil War, with no capital save his untiring energy and keen business sagacity. Having a natural fondness for agriculture, he was inclined to seek an occupation in this direction. His knowledge of certain new departures in agriculture abroad, and his quick appreciation of their agricultural and commercial importance, made him desirous of becoming a pioneer in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers in this country. Knowing the late Hon. Oakes Ames and his reputation as a willing helper of young men, he made him acquainted with his views. The latter, recognizing the young man's character and energy, and grasping as well the feasibility of his project, consented to endorse Mr. Bradley's paper for a small amount, on the simple verbal promise that he should receive one-quarter of the profits of the venture. With money obtained on these notes, Mr. Bradley built a small factory on the margin of the Back Bay, and thus inaugurated an industry which has grown to gigantic proportions. The difficulties in the way were at first almost insurmountable; but constant and untiring supervision, intelligent experiments, and the devotion of eighteen hours out of every twenty-four much of the time, could not fail to bring good results, when united with good business judgment and with one aim in view from which he has never swerved, — to earn a reputation for his goods and ever to maintain it at any cost. In 1861 Mr. Bradley did a business of about fifteen thousand dollars. Now his company does the largest business of the kind in the world, requiring in all of its branches and connections a capital of over four million dollars, and employing over fifteen hundred men. In two or three years the small plant on the Back Bay was outgrown, and a new factory was built at North Weymouth, Mass., which formed the nucleus of the present immense works of the company. As the business grew Mr. Ames's accommodations were largely extended from year to year, and out of the profits of the business alone these accommodations were retired and a working capital accumulated. In 1871 came a grave crisis in Mr. Bradley's career. He was obliged to suspend payment and obtain an extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest added at seven per cent. These payments were all promptly made at maturity, and at the end of two years he had paid in full an indebtedness of five hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, with interest. He had saved his business and maintained his reputation. In sunshine and storm a strong friendship, based on mutual respect, continued between Mr. Bradley and Mr. Ames, each having implicit confidence in the word of the other, and asking for no better bond. How well that confidence was placed is shown by the fact that after the death of the latter, Mr. Bradley paid in to his estate the sum of about one hundred thousand dollars, for Mr. Ames's interest in the business, on the strength of the verbal understanding. From 1861 to 1872 the business was done in Mr. Bradley's name, individually. In the latter year it passed into the hands of the corporation previously mentioned, formed under the laws of the Commonwealth, and known as the Bradley Fertilizer Company. Associated with Mr. Bradley in this corporation are his two sons, Peter B. Bradley as vice-president, and Robert S. Bradley as treasurer. Like father, like son; but it is easier to keep a load rolling than to lift the first turn of the wheel.

Brady, Hugh E., was born in Boston Dec. 4, 1855. He was educated in the public schools, attending the Cooper-street Primary, the Mayhew Grammar, and the Evening High Schools. He learned the trade of a bookbinder and continued in it until 1887. He was a member of the Democratic city committee for several years, its secretary during 1884, 1885, and 1886. He also served in the common council in 1884, 1885, and 1886. In January, 1887, he was appointed by Mayor O'Brien to fill a vacancy in the board of street commissioners, and at the municipal election of that year he was elected to the board for a term of three years. In 1890, having received the nomination of the Democratic and Republican conventions, he was reëlected for a further period of three years. Having been appointed by Mayor Matthews a member of the board of survey upon the passage of the act creating that body, he resigned the position of street commissioner May 17, 1891, entering

154

Francis W. Bruce

upon his new duties the next day. He is a member of a number of social and fraternal organizations.

BRECHIN, WILLIAM PITT, M.D., son of Perez Martin and Harriet (Harrington) Brechin, was born in Cornwallis, N.S., March 11, 1851. He was educated in his native place and at Acadia Col-

WILLIAM P. BRECHIN.

lege, from which he graduated in 1869. Coming to the United States, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated in 1872. He was then for two years assistant surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is now medical examiner for the Vermont Life Insurance Company, and also for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, and surgeon to the First Regiment Patriarchs Militant (Odd Fellows). Dr. Brechin is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a contributor to the "Western Chronicle" of Kentville, Kings county, N.S., his articles being historical and genealogical sketches of Kings county, N.S., and its early New England inhabitants. He is past high priest of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter of Boston, a member of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Massachusetts Consistory, S.P.R.S. He is a justice of the peace for Suffolk county. Dr. Brechin was married Dec. 25, 1884, to Miss Alice Florence, daughter of James and Eleanor Augusta (Harrington) Edmonds, of Newton.

BREED, FRANCIS W., one of the most prominent shoe-manufacturers of Lynn, is a native of that city. His extensive factories, when in full running-order, have a capacity of six or seven thousand pairs of shoes per day, and give employment to large numbers of workmen. His progress in the business has been steady, and the rapid growth of his enterprises to their present proportions is due to his skilful management and thorough knowledge of the details of the trade and of the market, both for purchase and sale. He has travelled extensively in his own country as well as abroad. In politics he is Republican, and has been prominent in his party, at one time being mentioned for the nomination for lieutenant-governor. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Russell one of the Massachusetts commissioners to the World's Fair. He is president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, elected to that position April 6, 1892. His residence on Ocean street in Lynn, having a beautiful outlook over the bay, is one of the most attractive homes on the North Shore.

BREED, JOSEPH J., born in Lynn, Mass., is a direct

JOSEPH J. BREED.

descendant of Allen Breed, who settled in Lynn in 1630, and from whom Breed's Hill, now Bunker

Hill, was named. He received his education in the public schools of Lynn. For some years he was a frequent contributor to the press, and is now editor of the "Ægis Record," the official organ of the order of which he is vice-president. He has been honored with the highest offices in other bodies, and now holds the secretaryship of the Fraternal Beneficial Congress, a national league of the long-term assessment endowment fraternities of America. He has always been successful in his business undertakings, and is to-day the owner of an estate with several acres of land on the outskirts of Lynn, where he delights to retire from the cares of city life, and where, like Supreme President Dobson of the same order, he gratifies his taste in keeping a few choice specimens of blooded horses.

Brigham, Percy Albert, son of Albert and Martha Campbell (Maddocks) Bridgham, was born in East Eddington, Me., Nov. 5, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Charleston and Bangor, Me., graduating from the high school in the latter city. He was assistant register of deeds of Penobscot county, Me., from 1869 to 1872, and clerk of the common council of Bangor from 1870 to 1872. Then he came to Boston and studied law in the office

PERCY A. BRIDGHAM.

of the late Alphonso J. Robinson. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he formed a partnership with Mr. Robinson which lasted five years. He has since practised alone in general law and conveyancing. For some years he has edited a legal department in the "Boston Globe," under the *nom de plume* of "The People's Lawyer," and has published a book under the title of "One Thousand Legal Questions answered by the People's Lawyer." He has foreclosed about seven hundred mortgages, probably the largest number handled by any one man in Boston. Mr. Bridgham is a member of a number of orders. He is junior deacon of Mt. Olivet Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Cambridgeport; junior sagamore, Hobomok Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men, Boston; member of Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter; Boston Council Royal and Select Masters; and Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married Sept. 12, 1870, to Miss Lydia M. Wentworth; they have two children: Albert Alphonso and Gladys Ruth Bridgham.

Briggs, Frederic Melancthon, M.D., was born in Longwood, Mass., Nov. 23, 1857. He was educated in the Brookline schools, and graduated from Harvard College in 1879, and the Harvard Medical School in 1883. For some time he was surgical house-officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then went abroad. Returning to Boston in 1886, he has since remained here in private practice. Dr. Briggs is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and Surgeon to the Boston Dispensary.

Brigham, Charles, architect, was born in Watertown, Mass., June 21, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1858. The same year he entered, as student, the office of Calvin Ryder, architect, of Boston. In 1860–61 he was draughtsman in the office of Gridley J. F. Bryant. In 1862 he enlisted and served nine months in the field as second sergeant in Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. On his return he renewed the study and practice of architecture under Mr. Bryant and in the office of John H. Sturgis, with whom he entered into partnership in 1866 — a relation which continued until 1886, a short time previous to the death of Mr. Sturgis. In 1888 he became associated with John C. Spofford, which partnership terminated in February, 1892. Among the principal buildings designed during his association with Mr. Sturgis are the Bureau of Charities on Chardon street, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Church of the Advent, and the Massa-

Wm. E. Bright.

chusetts Hospital Life Insurance Building on State street. In 1890 and 1891, while associated with Mr. Spofford, the extension of the Maine State Capitol and other important works were built; and among the recent buildings designed by him and now in progress are the Massachusetts State House extension, begun in 1890, the Public Library and Town Hall at Fairhaven, Mass., and the Inebriates' Hospital at Foxborough. He has always resided in Watertown, where he has held various public offices, having served several years on the school committee, and four years, 1884–87, as chairman of the board of selectmen; has been a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library since 1888, of which he has been chairman for the last three years; has been president of the Coöperative Bank since its establishment; and is a director of the Union Market National Bank. He was master of the Pequossette Lodge of Free Masons two years.

Bright, William Ellery, was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 26, 1831; died at Waltham, Mass., March 12, 1882. His father was Henry Bright, born in Waltham Aug. 31, 1793, and his mother, Abigail (Fiske) Bright, born Nov. 3, 1794. His earliest American ancestor upon his father's side was Henry Bright, born in the county of Suffolk, England, in 1602, and coming to this country in 1630 with the company that settled in Watertown, Mass. William Ellery Bright was of the seventh generation from this founder, and the order of his ancestry was as follows, viz.: Henry, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, John, Henry, Henry. On the maternal side he was also of the seventh American generation. The succession was as follows: John, William, Thomas, Jonathan, Jacob, Abigail, and Henry. Mr. Bright received his early education at private schools in New England. He was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Torrey, Bright, & Capen, one of the leading carpet-houses of Boston. In 1861, February 28, he married Miss Elizabeth G. Bright, daughter of Jonathan Brown Bright, of Waltham. From this union are three children, — a son, bearing his father's name, and two daughters, who, with their mother, survive. A correspondent of the "Boston Transcript," who writes after a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Bright, says of him: "He was a man of excellent business faculty, with a calm, clear, and capacious head, a soul of the highest rectitude and honor, and a heart framed of generosity and kindness. In 1875 the good people of Waltham elected him to the General Court, and urged him to be a candidate again the next year; but the pressure of his business obliged him to decline. For the same reason he declined various other local offices which he was, from time to time, solicited to undertake. A continuous residence of over thirty years in that town had made him well known; his steadfast integrity and his approved intelligence and liberality had gained him unbounded confidence, while the warm heart and open hand which he carried to works of piety and charity, his uniform suavity of manner, and his good judgment and frank coöperation in matters of public interest in town and church endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him."

Brine, William Henry, son of Robert and Ellen Ann (Rowe) Brine, was born in Boston Sept.

WILLIAM H. BRINE.

23, 1841. He was the second of a family of ten children, all but two of whom are still living; the parents celebrated their golden wedding in 1888. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and at the age of fourteen began work as a boy in the dry-goods shop of Jonathan Wheeler in East Cambridge. Here he started on a salary of a dollar a week, but, alert and quick to learn, he soon became a salesman. Then he found employment with increased salary in the Boston dry-goods house of Hogg, Brown, & Taylor. After remaining there a while he accepted a responsible position in the store of John Harrington, then in Somerville, and in 1861, when but twenty years of age, he became

partner in the business. A few years later the firm, in connection with W. L. Lovell, purchased the stock and stand of the Boston house of John Holmes & Co., on Tremont row, and there established a large and prosperous business. In 1884 Mr. Harrington retired, and, the firm being dissolved, Mr. Brine formed a new partnership, which was continued for seven years, when he dissolved and started alone at the corner of Tremont street and Pemberton square. Having had at one time four stores in Boston, one in Springfield, and one in Manchester, N.H., this is now his only place of business. The business at the present store, under the personal supervision of Mr. Brine, was increased more than fifty per cent. in the year 1891. The same year he visited Europe and established business connections with the English and Continental manufacturers. Mr. Brine is a Republican in politics, and for many years served as treasurer of the Middlesex (political dining) Club. He was for twelve years a trustee of the Somerville Public Library. On Sept. 26, 1865, he was married, in East Cambridge, to Miss Hannah Southwick Cannon, daughter of John Cannon, of Cambridge. They have six children: Henry Clinton, now with his father, Ellen, Blanche, William Percival, Alfred, and Francis Brine.

Broderick, Thomas Joseph, M.D., son of Daniel and Ellen (Hartnett) Broderick, was born in Exeter, N.H., Nov. 19, 1859. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Cambridge, whither his parents had moved when he was about four years of age. Graduating from the Cambridge High School, he entered the Harvard Medical School in 1879 and graduated in 1882. He immediately began the practice of his profession, establishing himself in the Charlestown district. He is visiting physician to the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. During the nine years of his residence in the Charlestown district he has steadily advanced in his profession, and has secured a practice which is not confined to that quarter alone, but extends to Chelsea, Medford, Somerville, Everett, and other nearby cities and towns. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Brooks, Francis Augustus, was born in Petersham May 23, 1824. His father, Aaron Brooks, was a lawyer of some note in his native town, and represented his district in the Legislature. Mr. Brooks prepared for college at the Leicester Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1842. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School and with his father, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1845. He practised in Petersham until 1848, and then removed to Boston. His practice was chiefly in patent cases until 1875, since which time he has been engaged in railroad and corporation cases, gaining distinction in this especial line, among his notable cases being that of the Vermont Central Railroad, which lasted for upwards of ten years. In politics Mr. Brooks is a Democrat of the old school, but has never aspired to political prominence.

Brooks, George M., judge of the probate court of Middlesex county at East Cambridge, was born in Concord, Mass.; graduated from Harvard College in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, from Lowell, Mass., and continued to practise until 1872, when he was appointed judge of the court of probate and insolvency in Middlesex county. He was in the lower house of the Legislature one term, and in the senate one term, and was a representative in Congress from 1869 to 1872. His father also was a lawyer.

Brooks, Phillips, son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, was born in Boston Dec. 13, 1835. He is descended on both the paternal and maternal side from Puritan clergymen — on his father's side from Rev. John Cotton, and on his mother's side from the Phillips family which founded the two famous Phillips Academies. The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Samuel Phillips, who gave the greater part of the funds for the founding of the Andover academy, were all ministers. Phillips Brooks is one of a group of four brothers ordained to the Episcopal ministry. His father was for forty years a hardware merchant in Boston, and was a member of St. Paul's Church. Phillips Brooks's boyhood was passed partly in Boston, and partly in North Andover in the old Phillips manse. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, which he entered at the age of sixteen. After graduating, in 1855, he was for a time usher in the Boston Latin School, and then, deciding to enter the ministry, he went to Alexandria, Va., and pursued a course of study in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary there. In 1859 he was ordained and became rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia. Three years later he went to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the same city, and remained there until 1869, when he became rector of Trinity Church in Boston. From this pulpit his fame has spread far and wide. In 1880, and again in 1882–83, he was in England, where he received marked attentions. During the latter

Francis A. Brooks

vacation, which was of a year's duration, he was accompanied by his brother, Rev. John Cotton Brooks, and both of them preached in St. Botolph's Church, in old Boston, Lincolnshire, where their ancestor, John Cotton, preached generations before. Dr. Brooks also delivered, by invitation of Dean Stanley, a sermon before the Queen in the Chapel Royal at the Savoy, London. He preached in other London churches, among them St. Mark's Church, Upper Hamilton terrace; Westminster Abbey; St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; Christ Church, Lancaster Gate; St. Mark's Church, Kensington; St. Paul's Cathedral; Temple Church and Christ Church, Marylebone; also in Wells Cathedral, Lincoln Cathedral, and St. Peter-at-Arcber, Lincoln. After his return home these sermons were published in a volume entitled "Sermons preached in English Churches." Dr. Brooks's other publications — namely, collections of his sermons and lectures — are: "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln" (Philadelphia, 1865), "Our Mercies of Reoccupation" (Philadelphia, 1865), "Addresses by Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (Philadelphia, 1869), "The Living Church" (Philadelphia, 1869), "Sermon preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston" (Boston, 1872), "Address delivered May 30, 1873, at the Dedication of Andover Memorial Hall" (Andover, 1873), "Lectures on Preaching," Yale College (New York, 1877), "Sermons" (New York, 1878), "The Influence of Jesus," the Bohlen lecture delivered in Philadelphia in 1879 (New York, 1879), "Pulpit and Popular Scepticism" (New York, 1879), "The Candle of the Lord and other Sermons" (New York, 1883), "Twenty Sermons" (New York, 1886), and "Tolerance," two lectures to divinity students (New York, 1887). The "Sermons preached in English Churches" was published in 1883. In 1881 Dr. Brooks was offered the office of Plummer professor of Christian morals and preacher to Harvard University, but after patient and serious consideration declined it. He also subsequently declined the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. In 1891 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, to succeed Bishop Paddock, who died in 1890. Bishop Brooks is unmarried.

Brown, Buckminster, M.D., distinguished as an orthopædic surgeon, was born in Boston July 13, 1819; died in Auburndale, Dec. 24, 1891. He was descended from ancestors eminent in medical and surgical science. His paternal grandfather was a well-known physician in inland Massachusetts. His father, Dr. John Ball Brown, of Boston, was the first surgeon to introduce subcutaneous tenotomy into New England. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Warren, was one of the founders of the Harvard Medical School and the first professor of surgery in that institution. Buckminster Brown graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1844. In 1845 and 1846 he was in Europe studying orthopædic surgery: in England, under Dr. W. J. Little, of London; in France, under Drs. Jules Guérin and Bouvier; and in Germany, under Professor Strohmeyer; also visiting the large hospitals of England and the Continent. On his return to Boston, in 1846, he immediately established himself in this city as a general practitioner. Orthopædic surgery was at that early day in its infancy in New England. Dr. Brown's interest in this branch of his profession constantly increasing, and his practice in this specialty becoming extensive and absorbing, he gradually relinquished general practice, and for many years devoted himself almost wholly to this branch of surgery. Patient study and frequent experiment enabled him to aid his surgical skill by apparatus and instruments of his own invention, which have proved most useful in the treatment of the sequelæ of hip disease, and also for spinal and limb deformities. From time to time Dr. Brown published the results of his experience, in the medical and surgical journals of the country. Among these monographs are the following, the first published in 1842, the last in 1885: "Recent Improvements in Medicine and Surgery," January, 1842; "Treatment and Cure of Cretins and Idiots," 1847; "A Case of Extensive Disease of the Cervical Vertebræ, with Clinical Remarks, etc." (this paper has been largely quoted by Dr. Broadhurst, the eminent English authority in this branch of surgery), 1853; "Cases of Talipes or Club Foot, with Illustrations," 1858; "Cases in Orthopædic Surgery, with Photographic Illustrations," 1868; "Femoral Aneurism cured by Direct Compression while the Patient was taking Active Exercise. Death from Peritonitis Ten Years after, with a Plate of the Aneurism and Enlarged Arteries," 1875; "Influence of the Prevailing Methods of Education on the Production of Deformity in Young Persons of both Sexes, with Plates," 1879, a lecture before the American Social Science Association; "Description of an Apparatus for the Treatment of Contraction and False Anchylosis of the Hip Joint," 1881; "Extension in the Treatment of Diseased Vertebræ," 1884; "Double Congenital Displacement of the Hip, Description of a Case with Treatment resulting in Cure, with Plates," 1885. This pamphlet

has been extensively referred to by Dr. Adams, of London, and other orthopædic surgeons of the day. Dr. Brown was, for nineteen years, surgeon to the House of the Good Samaritan. For many years he was councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member and formerly librarian of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, a member of the Boston Medical Association, of which he was formerly secretary and treasurer, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society. He was married in May, 1864, to Sarah Alvord Newcomb, daughter of Joseph Warren Newcomb, and great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Warren.

Brown, Enoch S., supreme commander of the American Legion of Honor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1847. After studying law for about three

ENOCH S BROWN.

years, he engaged in the printing business. For two years he was employed in the editorial room of the "Brooklyn Daily Times," and afterwards managed the mechanical department of that paper. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Henry C. Wilson, and established the lithographing and printing house of Brown & Wilson. In 1875 Mr. Brown joined the Odd Fellows, and not long after became a member of the Royal Arcanum, the National Provident Union, the Knights of Honor, and the American Legion of Honor. He is also a member of the Masonic order. His connection as a worker in the Legion of Honor began with the institution of the Grand Council of New York. He is a member of the committee on statistics and good of the order of the National Fraternal Congress. He is pronounced a master of the subject of fraternal insurance.

Brown, J. Merrill, architect, was born in Conway March 11, 1853. After the usual time spent in the public schools, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, finishing his architectural studies in the offices of H. H. Richardson and Peabody & Stearns. In 1882 he began practice for himself. He is the architect of many handsome and picturesque residences in the Dorchester district, Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Melrose, Marblehead, Milton, Fall River, Newtonville, Winchester, Newton, Clifton, Brookline, New Bedford, Swansea, Woburn, and Somerville, Mass.; Albany and Watertown, N.Y.; and Kennebunkport, Me. The Massasoit National Bank, Fall River; Eddy Building, New Bedford; Town Hall, Swansea; Grammar schools at Newton and Woburn; Frost Brothers' apartment-house in the Dorchester district; ex-Governor Brackett's residence at Arlington, — are all built after designs made by him. He also designed the cottage, stable, and interiors for Governor Flower, Watertown, N.Y. His present offices are in the new State-street Exchange Building.

Bryant, John Duncan, son of John and Mary A. (Duncan) Bryant, both natives of New Hampshire, and their parents Massachusetts people, was born in Meriden, N.H., Oct. 21, 1829. He came to Boston at the age of fifteen, and fitted for college in the Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard, and graduated in 1853. Then he studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Dehore. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and was in practice with Mr. Dehore until the latter retired, some fifteen years later. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice alone, and his present office is in the State-street Exchange Building. For some years Mr. Bryant has been largely employed as counsel for insurance companies, fire and marine, and other corporations, and in the care of trusts and settlement of estates; has been director of railroad and other corporations. In politics he has always been independent. He is a member of Trinity Church. Mr. Bryant married Miss Ellen Reynolds, of Boston.

Bryant, Lewis L., M.D., son of Lewis H. and

W. C. Bryant.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT

Sophia (Mayberry) Bryant, was born in Casco, Me., May 14, 1850. His early education was begun in the local schools of his native town, and finished in the public schools of Cambridge, Mass., to which city his parents removed when he was eight years old. At the age of seventeen he went to work, and continued actively in business until 1871, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Hildreth, of Cambridge. Afterwards he entered the Harvard Medical School. Graduating in 1874, he immediately began the successful practice of his profession Since 1883 he has been assistant city physician of Cambridge. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society. He is also prominently identified with the Masonic order. On Oct. 12, 1874, Dr. Bryant married Miss Abbie M., daughter of Seth M. Wiley, of Boston; they have had three children: Viola, Seth, and Horace Bryant, all of whom died in infancy.

Bryant, Napoleon B., was born in East Andover, N.H., Feb. 25, 1825. His parents were among the honored citizens of the town, possessing but a limited amount of means, but rich in those attainments of character which characterized the sturdy New England people of their day. The mother was of Revolutionary stock, and from one of the oldest families in her native town, and the father was a man of high character and fine natural endowments, and for years filled a position in life parallel to that of a general lawyer of to-day, acting as magistrate, trial and otherwise, for many years, making deeds, wills, and contracts, settling up estates, and so on. Young Bryant's early education was obtained under difficulties, the first schools being only those afforded by the district and one term at a private school, to attend which he was compelled to walk about two and a half miles each way daily. At ten years of age he entered the high school at Franklin, but was able to attend only half a term. A similar privilege was accorded him at the age of eleven and twelve. At the age of fourteen he borrowed money enough from a relation to defray the expense of an entire term at Boscawen Academy, giving his note therefor, which note he repaid with interest at the end of three years. Here he studied trigonometry and surveying, and for several years afterwards earned considerable sums to aid him in further prosecuting his studies, by surveying in his own and adjoining towns. And it was at this age that he began life for himself, determining to be self-supporting and at the same time continue his education. At fifteen he began teaching, and taught every winter until he left college. Thus lacking means he drifted about, a term at a time, among the various academies in the State, at Concord, Claremont, Gilmanton, and New London, until he entered New Hampton, joining a class which was to fit for college in one year from that time. Here he took the studies of the freshman year, entered the sophomore class at Waterville at the same time his fellow-classmates entered as freshmen. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the office of Nesmith & Pike, of Franklin, and after almost two years of hard study entered Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1848. At the November term of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Grafton county, and immediately began practice at Bristol. At the age of twenty-five he was elected one of the commissioners of Grafton county — a position which he held three years, being chairman of the board two years. At twenty-nine he was appointed prosecuting attorney (solicitor) for Grafton county, and discharged the duties of that office with marked ability. In 1853 he removed to Plymouth, and from that time was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every important cause tried by the jury. In 1855 he removed to Concord and entered into partnership with Lyman T. Flint, who had assisted him at New Hampton in fitting for the sophomore year. His practice soon became extended to Belknap and Hillsborough, while he retained his hold in Merrimack and upon his old clients in Grafton; and thus we find him at the age of thirty, a lawyer with a large practice and a fine reputation established over a large part of his State. Up to 1856 Mr. Bryant affiliated with the Democratic party, but after the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the troubles which had arisen in Kansas, he left that party and supported by voice and vote the nomination of Fremont for president. In 1857 he was elected to represent the sixth ward of Concord in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1858 and 1859. The last two years he served as speaker of the House, and his record as such was forcible, consistent, and brilliant. He left the position with the respect of all, for the ability, fairness, and courtesy which he had displayed. He was conspicuous during the bitter fight waged over the judicial system of the State, and while speaker he devised and succeeded in having passed the bill providing for the present system of New Hampshire. In 1860 he was present at the Chicago national convention as a substitute delegate, and worked strenuously and effectively for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln; and he afterwards stumped New Hampshire in his behalf. He was also a delegate from Massachusetts to the Baltimore convention which

again placed Mr. Lincoln in nomination. In the latter part of 1860 Mr. Bryant removed to Boston, and has since continued here the practice of law, securing a place of prominence at the bar.

Buchanan, Joseph Rodes, son of Dr. Joseph and Nancy Buchanan, was born in Frankfort, Ky., December 11, 1814. At the age of fifteen he was left, by the death of his father, to maintain himself unaided; and as a printer, teacher, and medical student he took an original course. In 1835, when he reached his majority, he began the career of a public teacher. Devoting himself to his chosen lifework, the consummation of physiology, by ascertaining the unexplained functions of the brain and nervous system, and founding his labors on the theory of Gall and Spurzheim, he subjected this theory to years of analysis and criticism. In 1841 his study of comparative development was superseded by the discovery of the impressibility of the brain, and the power of so affecting the brains of intelligent persons as to determine the location of their various functions. The following year he published his explanation of the brain, showing the psychic and physiological functions of all parts, a condensed statement of which he afterwards gave in his "System of Anthropology," published in 1854. Having graduated from the medical department of the Louisville University, he presented his conclusions to the faculty and authorities of that institution for examination. He was sustained by Professor Caldwell, and afterwards by Robert Dale Owen. Subsequently, in the winter of 1842–3, he presented the subject in New York, where he received the indorsement of a committee of prominent men, William Cullen Bryant being the chairman. Subsequently he gave experimental illustrations of the science of psychometry, first presented by him in 1842, the principles of which are set forth in his "Manual of Psychometry," published in 1885. In 1846 he joined with a number of physicians in Cincinnati in establishing the Eclectic Medical Institute. He was made dean of the faculty of the institute, and his new physiology was its most striking novelty. In 1857 he left Cincinnati to attend to the interests of his family estate in Kentucky. During the Civil War and the year succeeding he was chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and his policy, producing harmony between the conflicting parties there, was so highly appreciated that he was nominated by leading citizens for governor; but he declined to stand. In 1887 he took a position as professor in the Eclectic Medical College of New York, which he held for four years. During this time the growth of the college was phenomenal. Dr. Buchanan was among the first to procure the admission of female students to a medical college. In 1882 he published "The New Education," which proposes a complete revolution in educational methods. Later he published "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," exhibiting the theory of the relations of the soul, brain, and body, and the new system of practice based upon it which he teaches in his Boston "College of Therapeutics." For years he has issued "Buchanan's Journal of Man," the aim of which is to publish the results of his labors, and to apply to social progress the theories of his philosophy. Dr. Buchanan was first married in 1841, to Anne, daughter of Judge Rowan of Louisville, who had represented Kentucky in the United States Senate; they had three sons and a daughter, all of whom are still living. In 1881 he married for his second wife Mrs. C. H. Decker, who has become prominent in the practice of psychometry.

Buckley, Melville Bryant, was born in Greenpoint, L.I., May 19, 1868. His parents removed

MELVILLE B. BUCKLEY

to Danvers, Mass., when he was a child, and he obtained his early training in the grammar and high schools of that place. He began the study of dentistry with Dr. C. H. White, of Danvers, and after nearly two years of tuition came to Boston

J. O. Burdett

and entered the Boston Dental College, from which institution he graduated June, 1889. In September of the same year he accepted the position of demonstrator of mechanical dentistry at this college, which office he still most creditably fills. He is an active and energetic member of the Boston Dental College Alumni Association, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of that school. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Dental and the New England Dental Societies.

Bullard, William Norton, M.D., was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 23, 1853. He was educated in Boston private schools, graduated from Harvard in 1875, receiving the degree of A.B., and, taking a medical course, graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1880. He was also medical interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then went abroad for two years, pursuing his professional studies in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. He returned to Boston in 1882, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. Dr. Bullard is visiting physician to Carney Hospital, physician for diseases of the nervous system to out-patients of the Boston City Hospital, physician for diseases of the nervous system to the Boston Dispensary, and neurologist to the Children's Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Neurological Society, the New England Psychological Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Medico-psychological Society, and the Boston Society for Medical Sciences. He has been a frequent contributor to the various medical journals; among the topics discussed by him being "Chronic Tea-poisoning," "A Case of Cerebral Localization with Double Trephining," and "Provision for the Care of Pauper Epileptics in Massachusetts."

Burdett, Joseph O., son of Joseph and Sally (Mansfield) Burdett, was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., Oct. 30, 1848. He was educated in the local schools and at Tufts College, graduating, in 1871, second in his class, notwithstanding the fact that he was absent nearly one-half of his senior year earning money to meet his college expenses. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of Judge Hammond, the city solicitor of Cambridge, and the same year entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in April, 1873, and began practice with Mr. Hammond. The following year he removed to Hingham, where he has since resided, and subsequently opened his law office in Boston. In Hingham he has been for many years a member of the school board, the past dozen years its chairman. In 1884 and 1885 he represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature, serving both years as House chairman of the committee on public service, which in 1884 reported the civil-service bill now in the statutes. In the session of 1885 he was also a member of the committee on the judiciary. In 1886 he was made a member of the Republican State central committee, and in 1889 was its chairman. Mr. Burdett, while enjoying a lucrative practice, is also prominent in local business interests. He is interested in the electric-lighting company of Hingham, and is president of the Rockland Hotel Company, which owns the hotels Nantasket and Rockland on Nantasket beach. In 1874 Mr. Burdett was married to Miss Ella, daughter of John K. Corthell, of Hingham; they have three children: Harold Corthell, Edith Mansfield, and Helen Ripley Burdett.

Burke, John H., was born in Chelsea Sept. 6, 1856. When an infant his parents removed to Ohio, but two years after they returned and made their home in South Boston. There he received his early education in the public schools. In 1872 he entered Boston College, employing his spare time in the law office of his half-brother, Gen. P. A. Collins. In 1875 he became a regular student in General Collins's office, and also entered the Boston University Law School. He graduated in 1877. The same year he was made chief clerk to the licensing board of Boston, which position he held until the autumn of 1878, when he resigned. In October, that year, he was admitted to the bar. In 1883 he became a partner in the law firm of Collins, Burke, & Griffin. In 1888 he was president of the Charitable Irish Society. Early in 1891 he was appointed to his present position as associate justice of the municipal court, by Governor Russell. In politics Judge Burke has always been a Democrat. In 1882 he was married and established his home in the Dorchester district. His family consists of his wife and three children.

Burnham, Lamont G., son of Washington and Mary (Giddings) Burnham, was born in Essex, Mass., on Aug. 5, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Putnam High School in Newburyport. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted at the early age of eighteen in Company E of the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, U.S.V. Col. Eben F. Stone, of Newburyport, was in command, and young Burnham served under him until the regiment was mustered out of

service. He enlisted a second time, in Company F, Third Massachusetts Infantry, of which Col. Charles R. Codman was the commander. He was afterwards appointed captain on the staff of Gen. Isaac S. Bur-

LAMONT G. BURNHAM.

rell, M.V.M., serving here until the resignation of his leader, after which he was given a similar position on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Hobart Moore. He was also made a provost-marshal. After this he was elected captain of Troop D, First Battalion of Cavalry — a position which he resigned two years later. Upon being mustered out of the service, Mr. Burnham began business as a clerk with Batchelder Brothers in the coal trade. He devoted himself to his work with energy, and in 1868 he entered into partnership with Charles F. Newell under the firm name of Newell & Burnham, succeeding to the business of William Wood & Co. on Charles street. Everything went well with the new firm. Three years later, in 1871, Mr. Newell retired, and the business has since been continued under the name of L. G. Burnham & Co., Mr. Burnham being, as ever, its moving and inspiring genius. Where William Wood & Co. sold four thousand five hundred tons yearly, L. G. Burnham & Co. now sell nearly two hundred thousand tons. They do nearly all their own transportation, and own two ocean-steamers and four ocean-barges. They handle both anthracite and bituminous coal. With a main office at No. 75 State street, they have branch offices and wharves at No. 144 Charles street and Swett street, Mount Washington avenue and Granite street, South Boston, and No. 221 Bridge street, East Cambridge. He is Republican in politics. He has held numerous positions of trust and honor. He is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, treasurer of the Boston Executive Business Association, and a director in the Mechanics National Bank of Boston. He is a member of Washington Lodge Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Burnham married Miss May A. Wood, daughter of Rufus Merrill, of Lowell, on the 30th of June, 1881. They have no children.

BURNS, MARK F., son of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Burns, was born in Milford, N.H., May 24, 1841. He comes of good old New England stock, and his parents were among the earliest of the anti-slavery agitators. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Appleton Academy in Mount Vernon, N.H. He taught school for four years, and in 1866 came to Boston. Here he engaged first in the retail milk-business, five years after entering the wholesale trade as a milk contractor, so called. He

MARK F. BURNS.

is now one of the largest retail milk-dealers in the city, and is treasurer of the Boston Dairy Company, one of the largest milk-companies in the country, handling all of the milk on the line of the Fitchburg

Railroad and its tributaries, taking the milk produced on over eight hundred different farms. Since 1866 Mr. Burns's business headquarters have been in the Charlestown district, and since 1873 he has resided in Somerville, now on his own estate at the corner of Pearl and Mt. Vernon streets. He was a member of the Somerville common council in 1880–1, the latter year its president; of the board of aldermen in 1882–3; trustee of the Public Library in 1884; and mayor of the city during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. He is secretary of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, which position he has held, with the exception of one year, since its organization in 1887. He is a director in the Monument National Bank of Charlestown, a trustee in the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, and a director as well as treasurer in the Boston Dairy Company; and he was for several years president of the Milk Contractors' Association. On Nov. 17, 1862, Mr. Burns married Miss Elvira Bowers; their children are Samuel A., Robert, Maud, and Paul S. Burns.

Burr, Chauncy Rea, M.D., was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 16, 1862. His early education was acquired in Portland, and then he entered Dartmouth College. Subsequently, in 1884, he graduated Ph.B. from Yale College, and next from Harvard Medical School in 1888. Afterwards he went abroad, studying his profession at Dublin and London. Returning to Boston in 1889 he has since practised his profession in this city. Dr. Burr has been district physician to the Boston Dispensary since October, 1890. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Suffolk District Medical Society. He was married July 25, 1889, to Miss Frances, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. James Brewerton Ricketts, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.

Burrage, Walter Lincoln, M.D., was born in Boston Oct. 21, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and in Mr. Noble's private school. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1883, and the degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1888 from the Harvard Medical School. On the completion of his service as house-officer at the Boston City Hospital, he went to New York, where he remained a year and a half, and graduated from the Woman's Hospital there Feb. 1, 1890. Then he returned to Boston, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. Dr. Burrage is now gynæcologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, electro-therapeutist to the Free Hospital for Women, and gynæcologist to out-patients at the Carney Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Warren Club and of the Alumni Association, Woman's Hospital.

Burrell, Heriert Leslie, M.D., was born in Boston April 27, 1856. He was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1879, and received his degree of M.D. He was then house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and afterwards admitting physician at the same institution. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon to the Carney Hospital, which position he still holds. He is also surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and since 1885 has been connected with the Boston City Hospital as surgeon to out-patients and assistant visiting-surgeon. He has been demonstrator of surgical appliances and instructor in surgery since 1886, and is now instructor in clinical surgery. Dr. Burrell is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the American Orthopædic Society. He is lieutenant-colonel and medical director of the First Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and also president of the board of medical officers at the State House. He is a regular contributor to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," as reporter of surgical progress. He confines his practice to surgery.

Burrell, Isaac Sanderson, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Baird) Burrell, was born in Dorchester Oct. 13, 1820. He was educated in the Roxbury public and Latin schools. He began active life in 1844 as a carriage-builder, and with this business he was connected for many years. He early became identified with local affairs in Roxbury, and has held important positions there. During Pierce's administration he was appointed postmaster, and served through Buchanan's administration. Subsequently he served with distinction in the Civil War, and immediately after his return he was appointed city marshal of Roxbury. In this position he remained two years, then resigning, again to take the place of postmaster, to which he was reappointed by President Johnson. He continued as postmaster until the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, and the office was made a station. He was three years a representative in the lower house of the Legislature (1856, 1857, and 1860), and served two years in the common council, and one in the board of aldermen (1861) of Roxbury. Since 1871 he has been a member of the board of street commissioners of Boston. General Burrell

joined the Roxbury Artillery in 1840, and he has held all the different military offices, retiring as brigadier-general of the First Brigade of the Militia. During the Civil War he commanded the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment as colonel. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Galveston, Tex., and was held in confinement eighteen months and twenty-two days. He is a member of the G.A.R. (Post 261), the Loyal Legion, and other military organizations. He is also a Free Mason. He was married Jan. 23, 1848, to Miss Maria A. Newell; they have six children: Maria L., Emma A., Benjamin H., Sarah S., Gertrude A., and Isaac H. Burrell.

BURT, GEORGE L., was born in Walpole, N.H., Nov. 3, 1829. He was educated in the local

GEORGE L. BURT

schools. He started business as carpenter and builder in Mattapan in 1850, in partnership with his brother, John H. Burt, and shortly after their older brother, Sumner A. Burt, was admitted, the business being conducted under the firm name of J. H. Burt & Co. Sumner A. Burt died in 1886, and the two younger brothers have since continued the business under the same style and name, and contract to any extent for all work, masonry as well as carpentering. They have done all sorts of building on churches, schools, business blocks, paper-mills, and fine residences, the latter being their great specialty. Many of the finest residences of Milton and Canton, the Roach Memorial Church and Riversidge Institute are theirs. Mr. Burt has resided in Mattapan since 1848, is a director of the Dorchester Coöperative Bank, and was a member of the council four years. He served in the House of Representatives in 1880, 1881, and 1882, and was elected to the State senate in 1884 and 1885. He served on the committee appointed by the governor to select a site for the insane asylum, and bought the four-hundred-acre farm at Medfield for $21,000, the allowance being $25,000. As the buildings secured were worth $9,000, the committee obtained the site for about one-half the limit. Mr. Burt is an active member of the Master Builders' Association and of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He was married in Walpole, N.H., to Miss Ellen A. Darby, of that town, on Aug. 8, 1852.

BURT, JOHN H., son of Holland and Nancy (Watkins) Burt, was born in Walpole, N.H., June 6, 1827. His early education was acquired in the public schools and academy of his native town. He learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, and coming early to Massachusetts, in 1850, established with his brother, George L. Burt, the contracting and building firm of J. H. Burt & Co., with headquarters in Mattapan. The next year Sumner A. Burt was admitted to partnership, and the three brothers continued

JOHN H. BURT.

together for thirty-five years, doing notable work. Sumner A. dying in 1886, the business has since been

conducted by the original partners. [For examples of their work see sketch of George L. Burt.] Mr. Burt has resided in Milton for forty years, and was selectman of the town for nine years. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association and the Charitable Mechanic Association. He was married in Boston, 1854, to Miss Mary Jane Cushing.

Bush, John Standish Foster, M.D., son of Solon W. and Theoda (Foster) Bush, was born in Burlington, Vt., June 4, 1850. He obtained his early education in the schools there and in the Roxbury Latin School, his parents having moved to Boston when he was fourteen years old. Then he took a special course in chemistry in the Institute of Technology, and after that a course in natural sciences at Cornell University, and entering the Harvard Medical School he graduated in 1874 with the degree of M.D. In 1883 he was appointed house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. For many years he was surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, and he is now physician to the Children's Mission. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is one of the councillors of the society. Dr. Bush is actively interested in fraternal organizations. He was one of the charter members of the Boston Council, American Legion of Honor, and was elected its first commander. He has been grand treasurer and supreme representative of the Grand Council of Massachusetts of the Legion of Honor, and he is now medical examiner-in-chief. He is also a past dictator of the Knights of Honor; past commander in the Order of the Golden Chain; a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Dr. Bush was married on June 4, 1875, to Miss Josephine M. Nason; they have had two children: Ella A. and Theoda F. Bush.

J. FOSTER BUSH.

Butler, John Haskell, son of John and Mary J. (Barker) Butler, was born in Middleton, Essex county, Aug. 31, 1841. His early training was in the district schools of Groton and Shirley, the high school in Shirley, and the Lawrence Academy, Groton, where he fitted for Yale. He was graduated from that college in the class of 1863. Then he studied law in the office of John Q. A. Griffin and William S. Stearns, Charlestown, and in October, 1868, was admitted to the bar at Cambridge. His first business connection was with Griffin & Stearns, and in the autumn of 1868 he formed a copartnership with William S. Stearns, under the firm name of Stearns & Butler. This copartnership has continued uninterrupted to the present time. Mr. Butler was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and 1881; was elected by the Legislature of 1884 as member of executive council for the Third Councillor District, to fill a vacancy caused by

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER.

the death of the Hon. Charles R. McLean; and was reëlected by the same district in 1885 and 1886. He has served twelve years on the Somerville school board; as president of the Eastern Associates three years; supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum, 1883 to 1885; supreme representative of the Knights of Honor, 1887, 1888; president of the National Fraternal Congress two years; is chairman of the committee on laws and advisory counsel of the Grand Lodge, United Workmen, of Massachusetts; chairman of the committee on laws of Supreme Council Royal Arcanum; and supreme treasurer of the Home Circle and the Royal Society of Good Fellows. He is a member of the New England Commercial Travellers' Association, Order of Free Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Legion of Honor, and Knights of Pythias. He is a director also of the Suffolk Trust Company. His residence is in Somerville. Mr. Butler was married in Pittston, Pa., Jan. 1, 1870, to Miss Laura L., daughter of Jabez B. and Mary (Ford) Bull; they have one child, John Lawton Butler.

Butler, John Henry, son of William and Hannah (Paine) Butler, both natives of Maine, was born in Thomaston, Me., Oct. 11, 1819; died November, 1891. He was fitted for college at Sandwich, N.H., and at Fryeburg, Me., and entering Dartmouth, graduated in 1846. He came to Boston the same year, and was elected usher in the Brimmer School. After teaching three years in this capacity, he was elected master for three years. While there he read law with Lyman Mason, and afterwards with Ranney & Morse, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. With the exception of a few years in the '60's, when he was associated with Aaron Kingsbury, he practised alone. For years his office was at No. 34 School street. He was an active Republican. He was married in 1849 to Charlotte P. Libbey, a native of Portland, Me., and she survives him, with one son, Elliot L., a successful merchant in New York city, and one daughter, Emma R. Butler. Mr. Butler was a vestryman in Trinity Church for sixteen years, and for six years the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Cahill, Charles S., M.D., son of John and Mary Cahill, was born in Cambridge, Mass., April 11, 1864. He was educated in public schools and at Harvard, where he took a special course. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1886, and then continued his studies with Dr. Durrell, of Somerville. He was for a time connected with Carney Hospital, after which he began the practice of his profession in Cambridge, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, and of the Somerville Medical Society.

Campbell, Charles A., son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Hawes) Campbell, was born in Boston Nov. 6, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, and there began business life. He has since been extensively engaged in the coal business in that city and in Boston. He has served in the Chelsea common council (four years), the board of aldermen (two years), as water commissioner, and as trustee of the Chelsea Public Library; and has represented the First Suffolk District in the State senate (1884). He is in politics a Republican. He served in the Civil War, enlisting on July 2, 1862, in Company G, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; was nine months regimental quartermaster sergeant, and was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Andrew, and captain March 21, 1865. He is now a prominent member of the G.A.R. Mr. Campbell was married in Boston Jan. 1, 1861, to Miss Lavinia Hutchinson; they have one daughter and one son: Alice L. and Jeremiah Campbell.

Campbell, Benjamin Franklin, M.D., son of Benjamin W. H. and Isabel (Sutherland) Campbell, was born near Halifax Sept. 12, 1834. He attended the local schools until 1853, when he moved to New York, where, in public and private schools, he fitted for college. In 1854 he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated in 1857. Subsequently he took a special course in surgery in London, under Christopher Heath, and also visited the various hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and Paris. Upon his return he established himself in East Boston, and soon acquired an extensive practice, which is now limited only by his endurance. In 1862 he served as surgeon in the general field-hospital on the Pamentry River, Va., and in 1864 as acting assistant-surgeon U.S.A., at the Webster General Hospital in Manchester, N.H. He is now surgeon of Joseph Hooker Post, No. 23, G.A.R. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1882–3, serving as chairman of the committee on water supply. During his first term he introduced the order which became a law, compelling merchants and manufacturers to provide seats for their female employees when not engaged in the performance of their duties. In 1889–90 he was a member of the senate, serving as chairman of

the committee on education. He was an alternate delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1880; and was president of the Garfield Club of East Boston, and also of the Harrison Club of 1888. He is now (1892) president of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association. He was overseer of the poor for six years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of its councillors. He has frequently given public lectures, four of which, on "The Effects of Alcohol upon the Human Organization," "The Dangers of the Republic," "The Abuse of the Tongue," and "Rational Medicine," received wide attention. Dr. Campbell was married on Dec. 20, 1866, to Miss

BENJAMIN F. CAMPBELL.

Albina M. C. Anderson: they have three children: Frank, Grace, and Blanche Sutherland Campbell.

Campbell, Samuel S., son of Benjamin G. and Charity J. (Lunt) Campbell, was born in Bangor, Me., July 23, 1832; died April 1, 1891. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city. He began business with M. Schwartz, saw manufacturer, hardware and mill supplies, etc., in Bangor. In 1856 he went to Montreal and engaged in the same business, where he remained until 1876, when he returned to the United States and settled in Boston. He was connected with several corporations. He assisted in organizing the Harvard, now Boston, Clock Company, and was elected its first president. He was married in Bangor, Me., July 3, 1854, to Lucy Jane,

SAMUEL S CAMPBELL.

daughter of Moses and Phimelia (Saunders) Stevens, who survives him, with one son, Charles M. Campbell. He was connected with the Park-street Church. In politics he was a Republican. He never aspired to office, although frequently urged to stand for political positions.

Candage, Rufus George Frederick, son of Samuel Roundy and Phebe Ware (Parker) Candage, was born in Blue Hill, Me., July 28, 1826. His great-grandfather, James Candage, went from Massachusetts to Blue Hill in 1766, and was one of the earliest settlers of the place, and his grandfather married Hannah Roundy there, in 1775. She died in 1851, at the ripe age of nearly ninety-eight years. Rufus Candage passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and worked at times in the sawmill near at hand. His education was attained in the country school and at the Blue Hill Academy, where he spent two terms. At the age of eighteen, after some experience in a coaster and fisherman, he became a sailor, beginning his seafaring life on vessels plying between ports in Maine and Boston. Then he extended his voyages to Southern ports, and then to the West Indies and European ports. Early becoming proficient as a seaman, he passed from the forecastle to the quarter-deck. In 1850

friends in Blue Hill built him a brig, which was named the "Equator," and in this he made his first voyage as master, from Boston to Valparaiso. Subsequently he commanded the ships "James-

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

town" of New York, the "Electric Spark" and the "National Eagle" of Boston, sailing to most of the principal ports of Europe, Asia, Australia, and America. His last voyage was made in the "National Eagle," of which he was part owner, from Liverpool to Boston, in May, 1867. Upon his retirement from the sea he made his home in Brookline, where he still resides, and established his business office in Boston. In January, 1868, he was appointed surveyor by the American Shipmasters' Association of New York, for the record of American and foreign shipping; and the same year he was made marine surveyor for the Boston board of underwriters, which position he held for about ten years. In 1882 he was made surveyor for the Bureau Veritas of Paris. He is now president of the Boston Fire-brick and Clay-retort Manufacturing Company, and of the Boston Terra Cotta Company. Mr. Candage has long been prominent in Brookline town-affairs. He has been one of the selectmen; an assessor since 1884; one of the board of trustees of the public library, and from 1880 to 1883 treasurer of the board; five years a member of the school committee, three years its chairman; and the town's representative in the lower house of the Legislature in 1882–83, serving on the committees on harbors and public lands, and rules. He belongs to many organizations, among them the Boston Marine Society, of which he was president in 1882–83; the New England Historic Genealogical Society; the Bostonian Society; the Brookline, the Brookline Thursday, the Norfolk, and the Pine Tree State Clubs; and the Baptist Social Union. He is treasurer of the Seamen's Bethel Relief Society, and of other funds. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Royal Arcanum, and the Independent Order of Improved Red Men. Mr. Candage has been twice married: first, May 1, 1853, to Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Elijah Carey, jr., of Brookline; and second, May 22, 1873, to Ella Maria, daughter of Benjamin White, of Revere. Of the latter union are five children: George Frederick, Ella Augusta, Phebe Theresa, Robert Brooks, and Sarah Caroline Candage.

Candler, John Wilson, son of Captain John and Susan (Wheelwright) Candler, was born in Boston Feb. 10, 1828. The family is of Saxon origin. Two branches of it are noted in English history, the one in county Suffolk and the other in Essex. In church militant, as well as in the army, the Candlers achieved reputation and influence. Captain John Candler, the grandfather, emigrated from Essex, England, to Marblehead, and married, at about the close of the Revolutionary war, Abigail Hulin Russell. She was the descendant of a Huguenot family and the widow of Lieut. Thomas Russell, first lieutenant under Captain Mudford, commanding a privateer during the Revolutionary war, who succeeded the gallant captain, upon the latter's death, in command of the vessel, and was successful in beating off the British blockading-vessels in the memorable battle in Boston harbor. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Candler was Lot Wheelwright, who was one of the great shipbuilders and merchants of Boston during the period between 1790 and 1840, being senior member of the firm of Lot Wheelwright & Sons, for many years on Central wharf. Mr. Candler's father, Captain John Candler, jr., was an officer in the United States Navy, appointed from Marblehead, in the War of 1812; an officer on board the frigate "Constitution;" and was with Commodore Stewart on the same vessel in his famous cruise through the British Channel. Mr. Candler was born while his father was in active business as shipbuilder and merchant in Boston. He was educated in the Marblehead Academy and the Dummer Academy, Byfield, finishing his scholastic course under the tuition

of Rev. A. Briggs, a Baptist minister of Schoharie Academy, New York. On leaving school he took a clerkship in Boston. Soon after the death of his father, in 1849, the family removed to Brookline, where Mr. Candler has since resided. For the past thirty-two years he has been a member of different firms of ship-owners engaged in foreign trade. The present firm-name is John W. Candler & Co. Their business is chiefly with the East and West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, and is of such character and magnitude as to class the senior member among the eminent and widely known merchants of this country. Mr. Candler's interest in politics and in all public questions, coupled with his skill and ability as a public speaker and presiding officer, have continuously brought him into notice. Foreign trade has given him exceptional opportunities of acquiring extensive and precise information; business experience has taught him how to use it. He was an intimate friend of the late Governor John A. Andrew, and through the Civil War was a stanch and efficient

JOHN W. CANDLER.

supporter of the great "War Governor" in his patriotic task. In 1866 Mr. Candler was a member of the Legislature, but declined a renomination. From 1869 to 1873 he was an earnest advocate of a board of prison commissioners. After the creation of the board by the State, he served for several years as its chairman. For four years he devoted much time to the prosecution of the work of building the separate prison for women, a philanthropic work, defraying his own expenses. He has been a prominent member of the national board of trade and has served for several terms as one of the vice-presidents from Massachusetts. He was president of the Boston board of trade in 1877 and 1878, and declined renomination. He has been president of the Commercial Club three terms. Mr. Candler is a Republican in politics, but of the liberal wing of the party, advocating change of navigation laws, revision of the tariff, and modification of sundry commercial treaties. In 1876 and 1878 he was a prominent candidate for congressional honors. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District, and in 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress in the Ninth District by a large majority, after an exciting and memorable contest, in which the Hon. Edward Burnett, the previous representative, was again the opposing candidate. During the Fifty-first Congress he was chairman of the world's fair committee, known as the select committee on quadro-centennial of the discovery of America, an important body which controlled largely the action of Congress on this measure. It was recognized by the members of the Fifty-first Congress that no individual member had more influence, by means of his tact and earnestness and judgment, in securing the passage of the act and inaugurating the celebration, than John W. Candler, of Massachusetts. Mr. Candler was married in September, 1851, to Lucy A., daughter of Henry Cobb, of Boston. She died in October, 1855. His second marriage occurred in November, 1867, with Ida M., daughter of John Garrison, of the Garrett Garrison family, for many generations living on the Hudson River, New York, who died in April, 1891. His family consists of three daughters: Cora, who married Charles G. Bush, of Weston, and who resides in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.; Anita, who married Hon. David S. Baker, jr., of North Kingston, R.I., residing in Wickford, R.I.; and Amelia G. Candler.

CAPEN, G. WALTER, architect, was born in Canton, Mass., in 1853. He graduated from the Institute of Technology in the class of 1877, and then entered the office of J. P. Rinn, remaining there until 1880, when he began practice for himself. He is the architect of a number of fine buildings in Canton, Mass., among them being the Canton Corner Engine-house, the residences of T. B., J. L., and W. H. Draper, Charles Sumner, J. W. Wattles, and J. D. Dunbar, the large mill of the Rising Sun Stove Polish Company, and the new Knitted Carpet-lining

Mills. In Hyde Park he has designed the residences of George H. Whiting, W. H. Turner, E. H. Williams, Fred Tirrill, W. H. Alles, and a large number of smaller but artistic homes. Of his latest work are an elegant stone country house and stable for George H. Morrill, jr., of Norwood, and other artistic residences in the same town.

CAPEN, SAMUEL BILLINGS, son of Samuel Childs and Ann (Billings) Capen, was born in Boston Dec. 12, 1842. He is the eighth generation from Bernard and Jane Capen, the progenitors of all the Capens in New England. They came to Dorchester

SAMUEL B. CAPEN.

in the ship "Mary and John" May 30, 1630. The oldest gravestone in New England bears the name of Bernard Capen, who died in 1638. He is also the eighth generation from John Alden, of the Plymouth Colony, and of Roger Billings, who came to Dorchester in 1640. Samuel B. was educated in the old Quincy Grammar School and the English High, graduating from the latter in 1858. He began his business career in the carpet store of Wentworth & Bright, and became a partner in the firm in 1864, when the name was changed to William E. Bright & Co.; afterwards it became William E. Bright & Capen. His firm is now the well-known Torrey, Bright, & Capen. Mr. Capen holds many positions of trust and responsibility. He is a director of the Howard National Bank, president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, director of the American Congregational Association, member of the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, and member of the Congregational Club, of which he was president in 1882. He is a prominent and influential member of the school committee, chairman of the committees on school-houses, on manual-training schools, legislative matters, and annual report, and one of the committee on accounts. Mr. Capen was married Dec. 8, 1869, to Miss Helen Maria Warren, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Warren; they have two children: Edward, and Mary Warren.

CARLETON, GUY H., born in Boston Sept. 29, 1851, now the secretary and treasurer of the Smith-Carleton Iron Company, has long been a leading man in his business. He was secretary, treasurer, and director in the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company, which preceded the Smith-Carleton Company. The latter was incorporated in 1889, and Bryant G. Smith, son of the late George W. Smith, of the former company, was made the superintendent. They have furnished the iron work for many large buildings, including those of the Master Builders' Association, the Quincy Market Storage Company, the John Hancock Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, Bell Telephone, and the Mutual Life: the "Shuman Corner;" the Walter Baker & Co.'s mill; the Farlow Building; several Beacon-street apartment-houses; the Arlington library; several breweries and factories; and a number of notable residences, including W. K. Vanderbilt's mansion in Newport, and several in the Back Bay district, Boston. Their works in Boston street are the most complete in the country. Mr. Carleton was one of the original nine who started the Master Builders' Association. He was married in 1875 to a daughter of the late George W. Smith, founder of the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company. He resides in Boston.

CARNEY, MICHAEL, was born in Culdaff, county Donegal, Ire., November, 1829. He received his education in the national schools of his native place, and came to this country when twenty years old, arriving in Boston in 1849. He found employment in the shipyard of Donald McKay, the famous shipbuilder of his time, in East Boston. Here he soon acquired a thorough practical knowledge of fastening or bolting ships, a special branch of the business, and then with two others formed a copartnership, and took the contracts of fastening

all the famous clipper-ships built by Mr. McKay during the period from 1851 to 1860. During the same time he took similar contracts on the ships built by the Briggs Brothers, of South Boston. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, the business of ship-building was almost wholly given up, owing to the increased tariff imposed by the government on all imported materials that were used in the construction of ships, and thus being obliged to seek other employment, Mr. Carney engaged in the fire-insurance business. He continued in this business up to the time of his appointment to his present position of register of voters. During this period he held many positions of trust and responsibility. He served as an assistant assessor of the city from 1859 to 1879. He was two years a member of the common council, and was elected six successive times to represent old Ward 2 in the Legislature. During his service as a member of that body he acted as chairman of the committee on inland fisheries, on the committee on street railroads, and on that of public charitable institutions, which in 1870 investigated the institutions of the State. While a member of the latter committee a bill was introduced the tenor of which was to grant religious liberty in all the prisons throughout the State. Mr. Carney earnestly advocated this measure on the floor of the house, and his speech materially aided its final passage. He was a charter member of the Catholic Union of Boston, and has been during the past twenty-four years president of St. Mary's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for which society he obtained a special charter while a member of the Legislature.

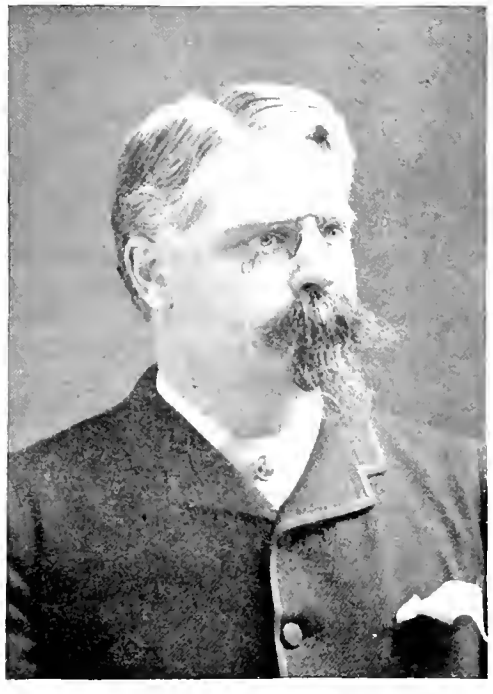
Carson, Howard Adams, son of Daniel B. Carson, formerly a railroad contractor, was born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 28, 1843. His early education was in the schools of North Oxford; and he graduated from the Institute of Technology in the class of 1869. He was in the office of Messrs. Shedd & Sawyer the same year. In 1870 he was assistant engineer for the Brady's Bend Iron Company in Pennsylvania. From 1871 to 1873 he was assistant engineer on the Providence Water Works, and for the next four years was assistant engineer in charge of the construction of sewers in that city. In 1877 he went abroad with Joseph P. Davis, then city engineer of Boston, to study some of the sewerage systems of Europe. For several years thereafter he was principal superintendent of construction of the Boston main drainage works. In 1887 he was selected by the State board of health of Massachusetts to make the investigations, plans, and estimates for what is now known as the Metropolitan System of Sewerage of Massachusetts. In the latter part of October, 1889, the Metropolitan sewerage commission appointed him their chief engineer. He is the inventor of the so-called "Carson Trench Machine" and various other appliances and methods which are used on sewerage and similar works. Mr. Carson is one of the trustees of the Institute of Technology, and was for four years president of the Alumni Association.

Carter, Henry H., superintendent of streets, is a native of Boston. He graduated from the Institute of Technology in the department of civil engineers, class of 1877. From that date until 1881 he was engaged, under the city engineer, on the construction of the Improved Sewerage System of the city, and from 1881 to 1883 on the construction of the Moon Island Reservoir and Dorchester Bay Tunnel. In 1883 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Boston Water Works, with headquarters at South Framingham, having in charge the building of Farm-pond Conduit and the surveys for the future development of the Sudbury-river water-supply. On the completion of this work he was appointed chief engineer of the Boston Sewer Department, which position he held until April 1, 1889, when he was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the extension of the Improved Sewerage System. He was holding this position when, on Jan. 17, 1891, he was appointed by Mayor Matthews acting superintendent of streets. Subsequently he was confirmed as superintendent of streets under the new ordinance consolidating the departments of sewers, sanitary police, and bridges, and the office of commissioner of Cambridge bridges, and placing them under the administrative control of this officer. Mr. Carter is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Carter, Solomon, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (White) Carter, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Jan. 19, 1816. His education was acquired in the schools of his native town and in Master Whitney's evening school in Boston (which used to be in Harvard place, opposite the Old South Meeting-house), where he studied two terms. He began work as a boy in a retail dry-goods store here, and not long afterwards became an apprentice in the drug-store of Gregg & Hollis. Then, in 1839, when twenty-three years old, he opened a retail store on his own account in the West End. Subsequently, removing to Hanover street, he enlarged his opera-

tions, and there he continued in the wholesale as well as the retail drug business for about thirty years, the firm name during that period changing several times: from Solomon Carter to Solomon Carter & Co., then to Carter, Wilson, & Co., then to Carter, Colcord, & Preston, and then to Carter, Rust, & Co. Finally, selling out the Hanover-street business, he formed a new concern under the style of Carter & Wiley, and established it on Washington street, opposite School: and some years after, buying out Mr. Wiley, organized the firm of Carter, Harris, & Hawley. The house is now Carter, Carter, & Kilham, and occupies the substantial building on Washington street nearly opposite Bromfield. The business is one of the largest in the city, and the head of the house is the oldest dealer in active trade in the State. Mr. Carter has been a member of the common council (in 1849 and 1850), of the board of aldermen (in 1857), of the board of assessors and of the lower house of the Legislature (in 1869 and 1870). From an ardent Whig he became an ardent Republican. He was married in Lancaster, April 10, 1845, to Miss Abby, daughter of Levi Lewis, of that town; they have had four sons: Frank Edward (deceased), Fred. L., now associated in business with his father, Herbert L., and Clarence H. Carter.

Chamberlain, Myron Levi, M.D., son of Dr. Levi Chamberlain, of New Salem, Mass., was born in Greenwich, Mass., Sept. 22, 1844. He fitted for college at the New Salem Academy, but abandoned a collegiate course to enter the army as a recruit to the Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. While in camp at Cambridge he was taken seriously ill, and was discharged. As soon as his health was restored he began the study of medicine in the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. In February, 1865, he was appointed a medical cadet in the regular army, and was stationed at the Dale General Hospital in Worcester, and the Hicks General Hospital in Baltimore. While in the latter hospital he took the winter course of lectures in the medical department of the Maryland Institute. He received an honorable discharge from the service in February, 1866. In March, 1867, he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and in the following April settled in Southbridge, Mass., where he continued in practice until September, 1874. The next two years were spent in rest, travel abroad (visiting Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece), and study. Several months were devoted to the hospitals in London, Paris, and Vienna. In April, 1877, Dr. Chamberlain established himself in Boston, and he has been in active practice of medicine and surgery here since that time. He was visiting physician to Carney Hospital in 1885. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has devised numerous original medical and surgical appliances. In 1874 Dr. Chamberlain was married to Miss Charlotte P. Wales, daughter of Royal S. Wales, of Wales, Mass.



MYRON L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Chandler, Henry B., M.D., son of the late Cumberbatch Chandler, of Barbadoes, W.I., was born in Barbadoes June 24, 1855. He was educated in the Montreal High School and the University of Bishops College, Montreal, from which he graduated C.M., M.D., gold medallist and valedictorian of the class of 1880. He took a special course of medicine in New York, and served eighteen months in a Brooklyn hospital, and then in 1882 entered the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston as house surgeon, remaining there for thirty months. In 1886 he was appointed assistant surgeon to this institution, and in 1889 surgeon, which position he now holds. He was oculist at St. Elizabeth Hospital from 1886 to 1889, when he resigned. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the New England Ophthalmological Society, and other medical or-

ganizations. He has contributed important papers to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" en-

HENRY B. CHANDLER.

titled "Transplantation of Rabbit's Eye to the Human Orbit," and "Report of Fifty Cataract Extractions by a New Method."

CHANDLER, PARKER C., son of Peleg W. and Martha (Cleaveland) Chandler, was born in Boston Dec. 7, 1848. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Williams College in 1872, and the Harvard Law School in 1874. He read law also with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has been engaged successfully in practice ever since, concerned almost exclusively with corporation practice, having been counsel for electrical companies, and now counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was managing attorney in the suit of Cyrus W. Field *vs.* New England Railroad, and also in the famous seven-year case of the American Bell Telephone Co. *vs.* Drawbaugh Telephone Co. In politics he is Republican. He was one of the originators of the Bristow Reform movement which first vigorously advocated the civil-service reform idea. He was secretary for Senator John Sherman in the latter's campaign for the nomination to the presidency in 1880, and was also in charge of the Citizens' Reform movement in Boston during the Butler campaigns. He also made the original draft of the present registration-laws. He has never aspired to any office. Mr. Chandler's family have been connected with Boston journalism for the last fifty years, during the Civil War being owners of the "Advertiser." He has devoted much time and attention to literary work.

CHANDLER, PELEG WHITMAN, son of Peleg and Esther (Parsons) Chandler, was born in New Gloucester, Me., April 12, 1816; died in Boston May 28, 1889. He was a direct descendant of Edmund Chandler, who came from England and settled in Duxbury, Mass., in 1633. There his grandfather was born. The home in New Gloucester was made just prior to the Declaration of Independence, and his grandfather represented that town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1774. His maternal grandfather was Col. Isaac Parsons, a native of Gloucester, who moved to Maine in 1761. He also was a member of the General Court, and he was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Chandler's father was a graduate of Brown University, and a successful counsellor-at-law. Mr. Chandler fitted for college in the classical department of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and at the age of

PELEG W. CHANDLER

eighteen graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1834. He began the study of law in his father's office in Bangor, then entered the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and finished in the Boston office of his kinsman, the late Prof. Theophilus Par-

sons. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and established himself in Boston. Before completing his legal studies he became associated with the "Daily Advertiser" as reporter of law cases in the higher courts, and for many years after he was identified with this paper, a frequent contributor to its editorial columns; for a long period, also, he was one of its proprietors. In 1838 he established the "Law Reporter," the first law magazine published in the country, and successfully conducted it for about ten years, when he sold it to Stephen H. Phillips, afterwards attorney-general of the State. At about this time he published the first volume of his valuable work on "American Criminal Trials," beginning with the case of Anne Hutchinson, and including what has been called the best statement extant of the trial of the British soldiers in the Boston massacre of 1770. The second volume followed a few years later. The work was also published in London. In 1843 Mr. Chandler was elected to the Boston common council, and, reëlected, was its president in 1844 and 1845. In 1844 he delivered the Fourth of July oration for the city authorities, taking for his subject "The Morals of Freedom." From 1844 to 1846, and again in 1862 and 1863, he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, taking a leading part in the legislation of those seasons. He was chairman of the legislative committee that reported the act which gave to Boston her water-supply, and carried the bill through the House. In June, 1846, he was chosen city solicitor, which office he held until 1853, when he resigned. In this important station, it has been truly said by one of his eulogists, "he sustained himself with a prompt energy and wise forecast." During this period he prepared and published a volume containing the ordinances of the city, and a digest of the laws relating thereto. After his retirement from the city solicitorship he was appointed to revise the city charter and subsequent laws affecting it. In 1849, while a United States commissioner of bankruptcy, he published a useful work on "The Bankrupt Law of the United States, and an Outline of the System, with Rules and Forms in Massachusetts." In 1850 he was a member of the executive council when Emory Washburn was governor. He was foremost among the citizens who planned and advanced the "Back Bay Improvement," and the act of 1859, providing for the work and for the establishment of the Public Garden, was drawn by him. In 1860 he was presidential elector at the first election of Lincoln as president. He was one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, standing, at the time of his death, third on the list of active members — Robert C. Winthrop and George E. Ellis preceding him. For several years he was treasurer of the society. He prepared the memoir of Governor Andrew which appears in the society's "Proceedings," and, subsequently enlarged, was published in a separate volume. Another work from his pen was a striking essay on the "Authenticity of the Gospels," which has passed through several editions. He was a constant friend and benefactor of Bowdoin college, and for nearly twenty years he was a member of its board of trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. As a counsellor Mr. Chandler was eminent for chamber advice, and before the calamity of deafness fell upon him, in middle life, he was one of the foremost of jury lawyers. Of his public service Judge E. Rockwood Hoar bore this testimony at the meeting of the Suffolk bar, in June, 1889, in his memory: "He was thoroughly a public-spirited man, and a public man from the time when he began life in this community; and his influence never ceased until the fifty-two years during which he was a member of the bar were terminated by his death. In every public position that he filled he learned all about those duties which appertained to that position, and understood them thoroughly thenceforth and forever. When he was chosen a member of the Legislature, and became a member of the governor's council, he learned the whole system and plan of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from that time until the day of his death nobody ever gave more counsel, nobody's counsel was more sought, and nobody gave safer or wiser counsel to those who administered the affairs of the State than he." In religious belief Mr. Chandler was a Swedenborgian. Mr. Chandler was married in 1837, in Brunswick, Me., to Martha Ann Bush, daughter of the late Prof. Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin. They had one daughter and two sons: Ellen Maria, Horace Parker, and Parker Cleveland Chandler. Mrs. Chandler died at their summer homestead in Brunswick, in November, 1881.

Chandler, Thomas Henderson, was born in Boston July 4, 1827. After passing through the grammar and Latin schools, he entered Harvard College, and graduated in the class of 1848. He then entered the law school, from which, in 1851, he received the degree of LL.D. The following three years he was a teacher in the Latin School, and for three years more he taught a private school. In 1857 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Isaac J. Wetherbee, and after two years' experience as a student he became associated with him in

Nahum Chapin

practice. In this relation he continued for three years, and then established an office for himself. Dr. Chandler is the dean of the dental department of Harvard University, and has occupied the chair of professor of mechanical dentistry since 1854. He has held various positions in many of the leading dental organizations, and has been president of the Massachusetts Dental Society, the New England Dental Society, and the American Academy of Dental Science. He has also been a member of the Boston school committee, and has held other responsible positions.

Chapin, Charles Taft, son of Charles Edwin and Fannie Wood Fisk (daughter of Benjamin and Mary Fisk, of Millbury, Mass.), was born in Dorchester Nov. 1, 1855. He attended Chauncy Hall School until seventeen years of age, afterwards taking a course in Comer's Business College. In September, 1874, he began as clerk with Chapin & Co., coal and wood dealers, successors to Prescott & Chapin, growing up in the business from that position to part owner. On May 1, 1889, he entered into partnership with Benjamin D. Wood, under the firm name of Chapin, Wood, & Co. Their place of business, Liverpool wharf, No. 512 Atlantic avenue, is noted as the site of the famous Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773. Since 1838 it has been the place of business of Mr. Chapin's grandfather, father, and himself, under firm names of Prescott & Chapin (1829–74), and Chapin & Co. (1874–89), Chapin, Wood, & Co. since May, 1889. Politically Mr. Chapin is a Republican. He is an attendant of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little's church, Congregational (old Second Parish Church). He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Royal Society of Good Fellows. He was married Feb. 15, 1882, to Annie M., daughter of Col. Isaac, jr., and Sarah Wood, of Newburgh, N.Y. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Arthur W., Gerard, Ada L., and Marjorie Chapin. Mr. Chapin resides in Ashmont.

Chapin, Nahum, son of Harvey and Mattie (Rossa) Chapin, was born in Jamaica, Vt., July 16, 1820. His parents removed to Waltham in 1824, and here his education was obtained in the local schools and Smith's Academy, where he spent four years. After graduating from the academy he became an apprenticed machinist in the works of the Boston Manufacturing Company, in Waltham, and four years later was made overseer there. After three years in this position he removed to Charlestown, where he established a provision and produce business, which was successfully pursued for twenty years. Then, in 1860, under the firm name of Richardson & Chapin, he engaged in the distilling business; and in 1877 the present firm of Chapin, Trull, & Co. was established: its works are now in the Charlestown district, and headquarters in the city proper. Mr. Chapin has long been prominent in local affairs. He served in the Charlestown common council from 1856 to 1860, and in the board of aldermen in 1861 and 1872; he was on the board of assessors in Charlestown and Boston from 1867 to 1879, and was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the act providing for the annexation of Charlestown to Boston; he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1877–8; and he has been for twenty-three consecutive years in active service upon the school boards of Charlestown and Boston, a leading and influential member. He was for many years a director in the Middlesex Horse Railway Company, and he is now a director in the Bunker Hill National Bank and a trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is an active member of the Old City Guard of Charlestown. Mr. Chapin was married in 1841, in Waltham, to Miss Lucy Farwell. Of their four children, two, George Francis and Lucy E. F. Chapin, are living, and both are now married; of the other two, John Henry and Nahum Harvey Chapin, the latter died at thirty-nine years of age.

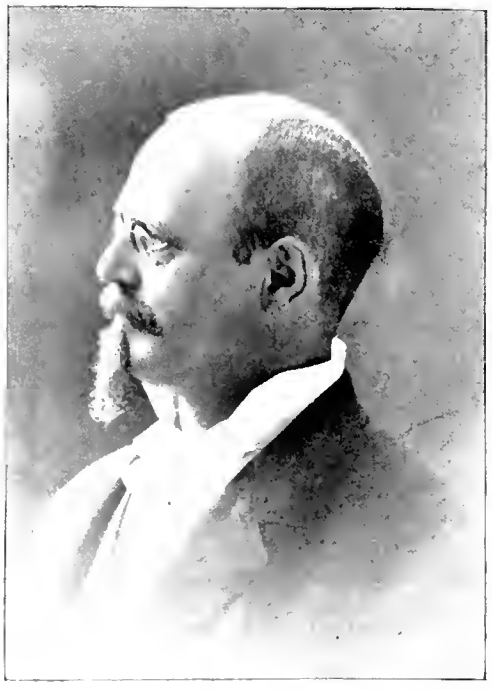
Chapman, John H., architect, is a native of New York. He graduated from Yale College, and studied his profession with Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, also in the Sheffield Scientific School, and in the Royal Academy at Stuttgart. Mr. Chapman early began to make a specialty of artistic country houses, and followed the principle that each side or view of the structure should be equally beautiful and picturesque. As a result his work is famous for artistic outline, which is accomplished without any sacrifice of interior comfort or convenience. He is the architect of Congressman Sherman Hoar's handsome residence at Waltham, of that of Rev. Mr. Hutchins at Concord, the new Episcopal church and high-school buildings in the same place, the armory in Nashua, N.H., besides numbers of private residences in this and other States. Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Barrett, of Concord, a daughter of Jonathan Fay Barrett.

Chase, Andrew J., was born in Sebec, Me. His education was obtained in the local schools, and he

began his business career in a wholesale grocery store in Portland, Me. He early became interested in the insurance business, and in 1868 was made agent of the Travellers' of Hartford, Conn., with his headquarters in Portland. With this company he remained for twenty years. Then he resigned and entered the real-estate business. Subsequently, in April, 1891, he became manager of the United States Life Insurance Company, in which position he has since continued. He is a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In 1865 he was married to Hattie W. Lowney, of Bangor, Me.; they have five children: H. Louise, Bertha M., Walter D., Clarence A., and Arthur W. Chase.

Chase, Caleb, son of Job and Phœbe (Winslow) Chase, was born in Harwich, Mass., Dec. 11, 1831. His father in early life was a ship-owner and seafaring man. Afterwards he kept a general store at Harwich until about twenty years previous to his death. He was largely interested in public affairs, was one of the original stockholders in the old Yarmouth Bank, and among the foremost in public enterprises of his day. He died at the age of eighty-nine. Caleb Chase worked in the store at Harwich until he was twenty-three years of age. He then came to Boston and entered the employ of Anderson, Sargent, & Co., a leading wholesale dry-goods house. He travelled in its interests on the Cape and in the West until September, 1859, when he joined with the wholesale grocery house of Cloflin, Saville, & Co. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1864, soon after which the firm of Carr, Chase, & Raymond was formed. In 1871 the firm of Chase, Raymond, & Ayer was organized, which existed until 1878, when the present house of Chase & Sanborn began business, importing teas and coffees exclusively. Mr. Chase is now the head of this firm, which ranks as the largest importing and distributing tea and coffee house in the United States. The firm have branch houses in Montreal and Chicago. Mr. Chase's business career has been an uninterrupted success. He has often been solicited to enter the field for public office, but has always declined, preferring to use his energies in his business life. He married Salome Boyles. They have no children.

Chase, Horace, M.D., son of the late Stephen Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Plaistow, N.H., Dec. 31, 1831. He was educated in the local schools, graduating from the High School in Haverhill, Mass. After studying medicine for two years in Richmond, Va., he went abroad and continued his studies in universities in Würtzburg, Prague, Vienna, and Berlin, where he received the degree of M.D. in February, 1865. During his studies abroad, which covered a period of seven



HORACE CHASE.

years, he made heart disease a specialty. Immediately after his return, in 1866, he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and afterwards held the following positions: United States pension surgeon, surgeon for United States witnesses and prisoners confined in Charles-street jail, and surgeon of First Battalion of Massachusetts Militia. He has also been employed as expert in analysis of blood in many noted murder-trials. Dr. Chase was first married upon his return from Europe to Miss Jeannette H., daughter of Joseph A. Lloyd, of Lynn, Mass., by whom he had one son, DeForest W., who is now associated with him in his practice. His first wife died in 1874, and in 1889 he married for his second wife Miss Jeannie P., daughter of the late Eben B. Phillips, of Swampscott, Mass.

Chenery, Elisha, M.D., was born in Livermore, Me., Aug. 23, 1829. His ancestors and those of his wife were Puritans, the four families coming to this country and settling in Watertown and Roxbury about ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Lambert Chenery brought two sons, John and Moses, and went from Watertown to Dedham as one of the first proprietors, where Moses, marrying a Dorchester woman, remained, becoming the father of Dr.

Caleb Chase

Moses Chenery. John married widow Boylston, the mother of Dr. Thomas Boylston, first chirurgeon of Brookline, through whom she became the grandmother of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, famous for introducing inoculation for small-pox in Boston the same year that Lady Wortley Montagu brought the art into England. This was seventy years prior to the discovery of vaccination by Jenner. After their marriage John went to live on his wife's "homestall," which Boylston had purchased of the first proprietor and which has been occupied by the Chenerys ever since; it is just on the edge of the present town of Belmont. After the birth of one son, John was killed in a fight with the Indians at Northfield in King Philip's war. Dr. Chenery's great-grandfather was at Lexington and Bunker Hill. His grandfather saw the smoke and heard the roar of the battle, and being too young to enlist, he served his country by providing water and fuel for the women, then gathered for protection into a stockade on the Charles River. About the year 1795 he moved to Maine. The mother of Dr. Chenery was a Philbrick, of the line of Judge Joseph Philbrick, late of Weare, N.H., and the late John D. Philbrick, twenty

ELISHA CHENERY.

years superintendent of the Boston public schools. Several of this family bore part in the Revolutionary struggle. One leaving Harvard College joined the Ticonderoga campaign. Others were in the War of 1812. Mrs. Chenery's father was a veteran of the War of 1812. Jonathan Parker, of Roxbury, her great-grandfather on her mother's side, was the man who got away with two of General Braddock's cannons stored in the gun-house in Boston, while a neighbor followed his example with two more. These cannons were carried off in loads of manure and successfully secreted in Muddy-pond woods, near Dedham. They were brought into service by the Americans, and two of them were recaptured at the Bunker Hill fight, and the other two may be seen to-day in the Bunker Hill monument. Dr. Chenery's early life was passed on the farm. His schooling was at the town and high schools and several years at the seminary at Kent's Hill. He abandoned the set college course to give more time to the study of medicine and its collaterals. He entered the office of the late Dr. A. P. Childs, of Maine, took his first course of lectures at Bowdoin, and was six months in the Marine Hospital, Chelsea. Then, entering with the late Dr. E. B. Moore, of Boston, he practised with him, attended the second course of lectures at Harvard, his third at Bowdoin, and his fourth at Harvard, where he graduated March 2, 1853, being the first Chenery in his family line to become a physician; now his nephew, Fred. L., and his son, William E., have followed his example. Buying out a doctor in Maine, he entered at once upon a large and responsible practice. In 1862 he passed for a surgeon in the army and started for the front, but being overtaken by an attack of diphtheria was compelled to resign and was left in feeble health until after the war was over. Having spent thirteen years in his native State, he returned to Massachusetts, residing three years in Cambridge and since 1870 in Boston. He has been a member of the Maine Medical Association, joining the second year of its organization, and of the Middlesex South District Medical Society. He is now a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, member of the Suffolk District Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. From 1876 to 1880 he was professor of pathology and therapeutics at the Boston Dental College, and dean of the faculty. From 1881 to 1885 he was professor of principle and practice of medicine, and instructor on the diseases of women and children, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston. Dr. Chenery wrote a prize essay on "Food and Cooking," and has contributed many articles to the religious, secular, and medical press. Among the latter may be mentioned "Double Conception" ("Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," 1871); "Chloral and Morphine" (the same, 1874); "Diphtheria Successfully Treated" (the same, 1876); "Some Points

in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever," and "Signs which should lead us to suspect Disease in Infants, and what that Disease is" ("Medical Register," 1887); a series of articles on "Studies on Alcohol" ("Times and Register," 1888–9). He is the author of "Alcohol Inside Out, Facts for the Millions," 1889, and "Does Science justify the Use of Alcohol in Therapeutics? If so, Where? When?" ("Journal of the American Medical Association," Nov. 28, 1891).

CHENEY, JOHN E., was born in Lowell Feb. 12, 1847. He received his early instruction in the public schools of that city, and then took a year's course in the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. Then he was employed in the engineering department of the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he remained for one and one-half years. At the end of this period he was for two years engaged in his profession in several places, and in 1870 went to Louisville, Ky., where he was employed by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company. After three and one-half years spent in Louisville he returned to Boston, and in February, 1874, entered the office of the city engineer, where he is still engaged.

CHILD, LINUS M., was born in Southbridge, Mass.,

LINUS M. CHILD.

March 14, 1835. He is a son of the Hon. Linus Child, a native of Connecticut, who graduated from Yale College in 1824, for eighteen years practised law in Worcester county, and was elected six times to the State senate on the Whig ticket. In 1845 he removed to Lowell, and in 1862 thence to Boston, where he continued in successful practice until his death, Aug. 26, 1870. Linus M. Child graduated from Yale College in 1855, and studied law under his father. Admitted to the bar in 1859, he at once began active practice, rising steadily, until to-day he occupies a position in the front rank of his profession. He is a Republican in politics, and has represented his ward in the common council for two years, and in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1868 and 1869. He was counsel for the Middlesex Horse Railroad Company until it was merged in the West End — a position he held for over twenty years. He was also counsel for the city of Boston in the numerous damage cases growing out of taking of Sudbury River by the water board. He is an active member of the Old South Church. Mr. Child has been twice married, first, to Miss Helen A. Barnes, deceased, and has three children, Helen L., Catherine B., and Myra L. Child. His present wife was Mrs. Ada M. Wilson, of Chelsea.

CHURCH, ADALINE BARNARD, M.D., was born in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 19, 1846. She attended Boston schools, and later received private instruction in literature, French, and German. She graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1879, and was subsequently connected with the college as assistant demonstrator of anatomy. She went abroad soon after for special work, diseases of women, and studied about a year and a half. On her return she was appointed assistant in gynæcology in the Boston University Medical School. She has made several subsequent visits to the Old World for special work, studying in London, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, and Vienna. She is now (1892) professor of gynæcology in the medical school, which position she has held five years. Dr. Church is connected with the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary; is physician to the School of Liberal Arts; is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medica Society, of which she has been vice-president; the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Society for the University Education of Women (a director); and the Alumni of the Boston University School of Medicine (for some time its vice-president). She is now practising in Boston and Winchester. She was married in 1866, to Dr. B. T. Church, of Winchester.

CHURCHILL, GARDNER ASAPH, son of Asaph and Mary Buckminster (Brewer) Churchill, was born in Dorchester, Mass., May 26, 1839. He was educated in the Dorchester public schools. In early youth he followed the sea, part of the time in the East India trade. He was in the United States

GARDNER A. CHURCHILL.

Navy during the Civil War, acting ensign from 1862 to 1865, navigating officer of United States ship "Release," United States steamer "Memphis," South Atlantic squadron, and United States gunboat "Shawmut," North Atlantic squadron. He was one of the founders of the Rockwell & Churchill press, established in 1866 by Messrs. Horace T. Rockwell, A. P. Rollins, and himself, under the firm name of Rockwell & Rollins. Upon the death of Mr. Rollins in 1869, the firm name became Rockwell & Churchill, and has so continued to the present time. The printing-house was first established at No. 122 Washington street, at the corner of Water. After the great fire of 1872 removal was made to the Amory Building, No. 39 Arch street, and now this building is occupied, and also the Sears Building, No. 41 Arch street, corner of Hawley place. Mr. Churchill has served two terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1875–6), the first year representing the Dorchester and Hyde Park district, and the second, Dorchester, Ward 16, of Boston. He was the author of the resolve passed by the Legislature of 1875 providing for the publication of the records of officers, sailors, and marines who served during the War of the Rebellion and were credited to Massachusetts; such record having been entirely omitted from "The Record of Massachusetts Volunteers" published by the State in 1868. During the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 he was a trustee of Danvers Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the G.A.R., commander of Post 68, Ebenezer Stone, of Dorchester, in 1872, and junior vice-commander, Department of Massachusetts, in 1873; of Union Lodge Free and Accepted Mason, of Dorchester; and of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar. He is prominent in printers' organizations, being a member of the Master Printers' Club and an honorary member of the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston; and is a member also of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Boston Athletic Association. Mr. Churchill was married April 16, 1862, in Wrentham, Mass., to Miss Ellen Brastow Barrett, of that town; they have three children: Mary Brewer, Asaph, and Ellen Barrett Churchill. Their home is in the Dorchester district.

CLAPP, CHARLES MARTIN, son of Martin G. and Mary Ann (Gillett) Clapp, was born in Watertown, N.Y., July 5, 1834. He is a descendant of Edward Clapp, who came from Devonshire, Eng., and landed at Dorchester in 1633. He was educated in the common schools and at Monson Academy. He began business life in a country store at South Deerfield in 1854. Not long after he came to Boston, and here, in 1860, became a rubber merchant. His firm since 1872 has been C. M. Clapp & Co., and it owns and operates the "Ætna Rubber Mills," of which Mr. Clapp is president and treasurer. Mr. Clapp is also interested in other rubber companies, and he is a director of the Atlas National Bank, the Boston Lead Manufacturing Company, and the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, and trustee of the Home Savings Bank. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and its treasurer; has for many years been a member of the standing committee of the Church of the Unity; and is a trustee of Forest Hills Cemetery. In 1865 he was appointed United States government inspector of rubber blankets in the quartermaster's department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, O., and served until contracts for blankets were completed. Mr. Clapp was married Aug. 25, 1857, to Miss Georgiania Derby; they have two children: G. L. and H. E. Clapp.

CLAPP, DWIGHT M., D.M.D., was born in Southampton, Mass., June 5, 1846. He was educated in the local schools and in Westfield Academy. When a young man he went to London, Eng., and associated himself with Dr. Charles R. Coffin, a prominent dentist there: and in 1869–70 he was with Dr. H. W. Mason in Geneva, Switzerland. He received his degree of D.M.D. from the Harvard Dental School in 1882, and the same year was appointed instructor of operative dentistry in that institution. That position he held until 1883, when he resigned; in 1890 he was appointed clinical lecturer. Dr. Clapp is a member of various dental societies, and is an ex-president of the Massachusetts Dental Society. He was married in May, 1872, to Miss Clara J., daughter of Henry Simonds, of Lynn.

CLAPP, HERBERT CODMAN, M.D., son of John Codman and Lucy A. Clapp, was born in Boston Jan. 31, 1846. He was fitted for college in the Roxbury Latin School, from which he graduated in 1863. Four years later he graduated from Harvard College, and in 1870 from the Harvard Medical School. Having had his attention called to the subject of homœopathy, he began to investigate it theoretically and practically under the instruction of the late Dr. Samuel Gregg, who has been honored as the pioneer and father of homœopathy in New England. Adopting it as his method, he became associated with Dr. Gregg in practice, which continued until the latter's death. Then he removed to the South End, where he now resides. Dr. Clapp is professor of diseases of the chest in the Boston University School of Medicine, physician to the heart and lung department of the college branch of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, of which he is one of the trustees, physician to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was formerly secretary and afterwards president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society. He has written a book on "Auscultation and Percussion," for students and physicians, which was published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., and of which already nine editions have been issued; another entitled "Is Consumption Contagious?" published by Otis Clapp & Son; treatises on "Pulmonary Phthisis," "Physical Diagnosis," and "Tuberculosis," in Arndt's "System of Medicine," published by F. E. Boericke, of Philadelphia; and numerous articles in magazine literature. He was for three years the editor of the "New England Medical Gazette." Dr. Clapp pays special attention to diseases of the lungs and heart.

CLAPP, JAMES WILKINSON, M.D., son of Otis Clapp, the founder of the house of Otis Clapp & Son, was born in Boston Sept. 22, 1847. He was educated in the Boston public schools, Chauncy Hall School, and the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1877. He has been lecturer on pharmacy in the Boston University Medical School for eight years, and still holds that position; one of the trustees and also treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary since Jan. 1, 1881; and is associate editor of the "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," now being issued by the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has contributed to medical journals papers pertaining to pharmacy. Dr. Clapp was married Oct. 20, 1868, to Eliza T., daughter of the late John Tuckerman, of Boston.

CLARK, AUGUSTUS N., son of Ninian and Sally (Warner) Clark, was born in Hancock, N.H., March 23, 1811. He was educated in the district school of his native town, and at seventeen was at work in the dry-goods and apothecary store of William Endicott, jr., in Beverly. In that town he has ever since lived. He remained in Mr. Endicott's store until he became of age, and then he branched out for himself in the same business. In 1858 he became interested in the manufacture of machine leather-belting in Boston, and subsequently in other enterprises; and after a prosperous career of twenty-five years he practically retired from business life. He is still, however, a trustee of the Beverly Savings Bank and a director in several corporations. He represented his town in the lower house of the Legislature in 1861, and in 1880 was a presidential elector. In politics originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and he has been ever since an active member of it. Mr. Clark was married in Beverly Aug. 23, 1838, to Miss Hitty Smith. She died in May, 1888, and of their four children only one is now living — Sarah Warner Clark.

CLARK, CHARLES E., was born at Auburn, Me., July 8, 1850. He received his early education in the Lewiston Falls Academy, and afterward removed to Portland, where he attended the high school, graduating in 1867. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1871, and the same year entered the Harvard Medical School, taking his degree of M.D. in 1877. He then practised his profession until 1883. In 1885 and 1886 served as ferry com-

missioner of Boston. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart a registrar of voters for a term of three years.

Clark, C. Everett, was born in Townsend, Mass. He has been a building contractor for over twenty-one years, beginning business in Athol in 1870. In 1872 he removed to Worcester, where he remained for one year, coming to Boston in 1873. His work, however, is not confined to Boston, but extends all over the country. He built the Newport houses of William K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, Mr. Ogden Goelet, and the Lorillards; of Charles Lanier at Lenox; the residence of F. F. Thompson at Canandaigua, N.Y.; the Opera House and the Union Club House, Chicago; large office-buildings and residences in Kansas City; the Cupples large warehouses and Church of the Messiah in St. Louis; and many elegant houses in the Boston Back Bay district. In 1891 he built the Security Building, an $800,000 office-building, and two additional warehouses for the Cupples Real Estate Company in St. Louis; a large building for the Michigan Trust Co. in Grand Rapids, Mich.; the largest private residence in the Northwest for Mr. J. J. Hill at St. Paul, Minn.; and a large stone seaside-mansion at Newport, R.I., for Joseph R. Busk, of New York. He is one of the trustees of the Master Builders' Association, and a director in the Smith-Carleton Iron Company. He has several superintendents who have been in his employ for nearly twenty years, and who personally superintend his buildings. His office is in the Master Builders' Association Building, No. 166 Devonshire street, and he controls his vast business by correspondence with his superintendents and by making regular trips West once a month.

Clark, Chester Ward, son of Amasa Ford and Belinda (Ward) Clark, was born in Glover, Vt., Aug. 9, 1851. He was educated in the academy of his native town, and at Phillips (Exeter) Academy. In 1874 he began the study of law in Boston, in the office of B. C. Moulton, and was admitted to the bar March 12, 1878. He immediately began practice, opening an office on Court street, from which he removed in 1882 to the Equitable Building. He has established a lucrative practice, principally in commercial and probate law. His residence is at Wilmington, where he is prominent in local affairs, and active in originating and promoting public improvements. To his efforts are largely due the greatly improved school facilities there. He has served as chairman of several local organizations. He is a member of the Congregational Club of Boston, and clerk of the local church. Mr. Clark is unmarried.

Clark, Edward W., was born in Augusta, Me., Aug. 16, 1850. He was for some years foreman for his father, William M. Clark, for a long period a heavy builder of Boston. Afterwards he became foreman for Otis Wentworth, which position he occupied until 1875, when, in partnership with Capt. Walter S. Sampson, the present building-firm of Sampson, Clark, & Co. was established. They have

EDWARD W CLARK.

taken and successfully completed some of the heaviest contracts known, contracting for every branch of the work of construction and finishing. The new Court House is their latest large success; but others of their buildings, among them the State Building at Rutland, Vt., the County Building in Keene, N.H., the O'Brien Grammar School and Hyde High School in the Roxbury district, the Continental Sugar Refinery, the People's Church, the largest and finest horse-railroad stables in the country, at South Boston, the Plymouth Woollen Mills, and many blocks of stores in Boston, are notable. The private residences, particularly large and substantial mansions in the Back Bay district, which they have constructed, can be counted by the hundred. Mr. Clark is a member of the Master Builders' Association and of the Mechanics' Exchange of Boston. He was married in Boston in 1876.

Clarke, Augustus P., M.D., son of Seth Darling and Fanny (Peck) Clarke, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., Sept. 24, 1833. He was fitted for college in

AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE.

the University Grammar School of Providence, R.I., and entering Brown graduated in the class of 1860. Then he studied in the Harvard Medical School and received the degree of M.D. On the first day of August, 1861, he entered the United States service as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment New York Cavalry, and was on duty in this capacity with the Army of the Potomac until May, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of that regiment. In November following he was assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade, First Division of Sheridan's Cavalry, and in February, 1865, was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the First Cavalry Division, Sheridan's Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, which position he held until the close of the war. Mustered out October, 1865, he was appointed "brevet lieutenant-colonel, New York State Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious conduct during his term of service." He was present and on duty in eighty-two battles and engagements. During the seven days' battle of the Peninsular Campaign in 1862 he was taken prisoner,— at the battle of Savage Station, June 29,— and afterwards sent to Richmond, was held there until August 1, when he was exchanged. Immediately after his military service Dr. Clarke established himself in Cambridge, where he has since practised his profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been one of its councillors; is vice-president of the Boston Gynæcological Society; member of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists; the American Medical Association; the Cambridge Medical Society, of which he was one of the originators, and for several years its secretary; and the Public Health Association. He is also a member of the Cambridge Club and Art Circle, the Boston Baptist Social Union, and one of the standing committee of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge. He belongs to a number of charitable and fraternal societies, and is a prominent member of the G.A.R. and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. After two terms in the Cambridge common council (1872 and 1873) and one in the board of aldermen (1874), he declined further to serve in public positions. Dr. Clarke was married in Bristol, R.I., Oct. 23, 1861, to Miss Mary H., daughter of Gideon Gray; they have two daughters: Inez Louise and Genevieve Clarke.

Clarke, Thomas W., son of Calvin W. and Ann K. (Townsend) Clarke, was born in Boston Dec. 1, 1834. His father was a native of Roxbury, and a well-known merchant of this city; he was a member of the common council a number of terms, an alderman one term, and was twice elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket; he was treasurer of the American Unitarian Association a number of years, and for a long period was a director of the Traders' Bank, the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and the New England Glass Company; he died in 1879, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Clarke's mother was a native of Boston, and daughter of the late Dr. David Townsend, who was a pupil of Dr. Warren, and one of the surgeons at Bunker Hill, General Gates' chief surgeon at Saratoga, and director-general of hospitals during the Revolution, and surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, inspector of pot and pearl ashes for the State of Massachusetts, and president of the Society of Cincinnati later. Thomas W. Clarke was educated in Chauncy Hall School and by private tutors, and graduated from Harvard in 1855. He studied law with H. M. & H. G. Parker, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1857, and conducted a general practice until 1861. He was commissioner of insolvency in 1859–60–61. In 1861 he went into the war as captain of the Wightman Rifles, which was

first attached to the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and afterwards organized at Fort Monroe, with other three-years companies which had gone into service independently, into the Massachusetts Battalion, which itself became, in December, 1861, the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. He was mustered out in 1865 as captain, with Massachusetts appointment of colonel, to which the size of the regiment did not permit muster. He was quartermaster at Alexandria, Va., 1862–3; commissary in East Tennessee, January, 1864; judge-advocate in Alexandria, Va., 1863, and near Petersburg, Va., 1865; and adjutant-general in the Second and Third Brigades, First Division Ninth Army Corps, in 1864–5. He was at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; in the Irish Brigade during the siege of Richmond, 1862; was in the Vicksburg and Jackson campaign in 1863; in East Tennessee, 1863–4; in the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns from the last of May, 1864, until after the fall of Petersburg; and led the third line at the Crater, July 30, 1864, taking in the Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania in the fight at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865. After the war Mr. Clarke resumed his practice. He confined it almost entirely to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks. He is now associated with F. F. Raymond at No. 32 Pemberton square. He was counsel for the Highland Street Railroad from its organization until its consolidation with the Middlesex. He is a member of the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Clarke married Miss Eliza A. Raymond, of Boston; they have three children living: Lois W., Thomas W., and Grace T. Clarke.

Clement, Edward Henry, son of Cyrus and Rebecca Fiske (Shortridge) Clement, was born in Chelsea, Mass., April 19, 1843. He is a descendant of Robert Clement, who came from Coventry, Eng., in 1643, who was chosen to buy and survey the territory of Haverhill; afterwards he represented the town in the General Court. His mill was the first in the town, and the marriage of his son was the first marriage in Haverhill. Edward H. was educated in the Chelsea public schools and at Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1864, leading his class. Subsequently he received from Tufts the honorary degree of A.M. He began his professional life as a reporter and assistant editor of an army post newspaper, started with the deserted plant of the "Savannah News" by two correspondents of the "New York Herald" stationed at Hilton Head, S.C. In 1867 he returned to Boston, and for a month was chief proof-reader of the "Daily Advertiser." Then he resigned to accept a similar position on the "New York Tribune." Instead of that, however, John Russell Young, then the managing editor of the "Tribune," gave him a place as reporter. Soon after he was promoted to the position of exchange editor, then advanced to the telegraph editor's desk, and then to that of night editor. Subsequently he was for a short time managing editor of the "Newark [N.J.] Daily Advertiser," and in 1871 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the "Elizabeth [N.J.] Journal." In 1875 he was called to Boston to take the position of assistant editor of the "Transcript," which at that time was under the editorship of William A. Hovey. Upon Mr. Hovey's retirement, in 1881, Mr. Clement was promoted to the position of chief, which he still holds. He has ably maintained the paper upon the lines laid down by the long line of eminent editors of this favorite Boston institution. He has been connected with a number of local organizations, among them the Boston Memorial Association and the Philharmonic Society; and he was one of the founders of the St. Botolph Club, of which he is still a member. In 1869 Mr. Clement was married, in New York city, to Miss Gertrude Pound; they have three children.

Clements, Thomas W., was born in Weymouth, N.S., April 1, 1840. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the army and served three years in the Twelfth Maine Regiment; a portion of the time as sergeant and the remainder as second lieutenant. He began the study of dentistry in 1864 in Portland, Me., where he remained for some time, subsequently practising in Waldoborough and Ellsworth. Then he came to Boston and took the course of the Boston Dental College, from which he graduated in 1872. He first associated himself with Dr. D. S. Dickerman, of this city, and later removed to Brookline, where he now enjoys an extensive practice. Dr. Clements is a prominent member of various societies. From 1873 to 1884 he was adjunct professor in the Boston Dental College, and he is now a member of the board of trustees of that institution.

Clifford, Henry M., was born in Lewiston, Me. After receiving his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city, he engaged for a time in different mercantile pursuits. Then he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. I. Goddard, Auburn, Me., but soon left him to enter the Harvard Dental School, where he graduated in the class of 1886. A year later he became demonstrator of operative dentistry in the same school,

which position he still occupies. Dr. Clifford is a member of the Harvard Dental Alumni, the Harvard Odontological Society, the Massachusetts Dental Society, and the American Academy of Dental

HENRY M. CLIFFORD.

Science. He has contributed interesting papers to a number of dental journals, and has several times read essays on professional topics before the societies of which he is a member.

Clough, George A., architect, son of Asa Clough, of Bluehill, Me., a man of reputation in that community as a ship-builder, having built eighty-three ships during his lifetime, was born in Bluehill, May 27, 1843. He was educated in the Bluehill Academy, and when still a youth worked under his father four years as a draughtsman in the ship-yard, drawing the sweeps upon the floor, and forming the moulds for the ship timber. He began the study of architecture with George Snell, of the firm of Snell & Gregerson, in Boston, in March, 1863, and remained with him until 1869, when he went into business for himself. In December, 1875, he entered the city's employ as city architect, the first to hold that office. Mr. Clough organized the department, and during his régime, which covered a period of nine years, many notable public buildings were erected by the city from his plans. Prominent among these is the English High and Latin School building on Montgomery street, in which structure he was the first to introduce the German system, which provides for constructing the building around open courts, thus affording ample light and ventilation to all parts of it; the Prince School, on the German system for smaller school-buildings, completed in 1881; the Pumping-station, the Westborough Insane Hospital, and the Suffolk County Court House. Mr. Clough's skill is especially manifested in his construction of school buildings, of which, since 1875, he has built twenty-five or more in Boston. He also designed the Marcella-street Home, the Lyman School for Boys, the Durfee Memorial Building at Fall River, one of the finest school-edifices in the world, the Bridge Academy at Dresden, Me., and similar buildings all over New England, as well as in Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. Clough's plans for the new Suffolk County Court House were accepted after an extended competition among the architects of the county. The building, however, as erected is the result of serious modification made by the commission, and to a considerable degree does not represent Mr. Clough's views expressed in the original design, or as to what the county needed. Mr. Clough was married in 1876, to Miss Amelia M. Hinckley, of Thetford, Vt.; they have three children living: Charles Henry, Annie Louisa, and Pamelia Morrill Clough.

Cobb, Frederic Codman, M.D., was born in Boston April 3, 1860. He was educated in the Latin School and at Harvard, where he graduated with the degree of A.B., in 1884, and that of M.D. from the Medical School in 1887; then went abroad, spending two years in Heidelberg, Vienna, Dublin, and London. Returning to Boston in 1889, he began the practice of his profession. He was appointed assistant in diseases of the throat and nose at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and physician to the Boston Dispensary, and also assisted Dr. Hooper at the City Hospital in throat diseases. Dr. Cobb is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Codman, Charles Russell, eldest son of Charles Russell and Anne (Macmaster) Codman, was born in Paris, France, on Oct. 28, 1829, while his parents were travelling abroad. The Codman family have been identified with Boston since 1640. His father was a well-known merchant, whose mother was Margaret, daughter of the Hon. James Russell, of Charlestown, and his grandfather, the Hon. John Codman, laid the foundation of the family fortune. His mother was of Scotch origin on her father's side, and on her mother's was of New York Dutch descent, from the Dey and Van

Buskirk families. He was educated in the private schools of Boston under the late Henry R. Cleveland, Edmund L. Cushing (afterward chief justice of New Hampshire), and the late Franklin Forbes. He was also for three years at school near Flushing, L.I., under the late Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, a distinguished divine of the Protestant Episcopal church. In due time he entered Harvard College, and graduated in the class of 1849. He then studied law in the office of the late Charles G. Loring, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised law for a short time, subsequently engaging in general business. He resided in Boston until 1855, and then moved to Barnstable. At Walton-on-Thames, England, on Feb. 28, 1856, Mr. Codman was married to Lucy Lyman Paine, daughter of the late Russell Sturgis, of Boston, and afterwards of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of London. They have three sons and two daughters living: Russell Sturgis, Anne Macmaster, Susan Welles, John Sturgis, and Julian Codman. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Codman was a member of the school committee of Boston. In 1864 and 1865 he represented a district of the city of Boston in the State Senate; for four years, from 1872 to 1875 inclusive, he was a member of the House of Representatives, serving each year on important committees, in the last two being chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He began life as a Whig. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, and was an active member of it until 1884, since which time he has acted with the Democrats. During the Civil War Mr. Codman served as colonel of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, having previously been lieutenant and captain in the Boston Cadets. He has been president of the Boston Provident Association, succeeding the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and a trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Westborough. He was elected a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College in 1878, and again in 1884. He was president of the board in 1880 and 1881, and again from 1887 to 1890. He was Republican candidate for mayor of Boston in 1878. Mr. Codman has always been independent in political connections. He supported the Republican party in its early days, when resistance to the slave power seemed to him a duty. He gave the Democratic party an equally cordial and enthusiastic support when to his mind that party stood for just and liberal tariff-legislation. He has always been identified with and heartily in favor of the cause of civil-service reform: and, in fact, to all the great moving reforms that tend to the purification of politics and the advancement of the best interests of the country his powerful influence is uniformly given, and in this advocacy his clarion voice utters no uncertain sound.

Codman, John Thomas, son of John Codman, who descended from one of Boston's oldest families, was born in Boston Oct. 30, 1826. He is now one of the oldest-established dentists in the city. He was first associated with his uncle, the late Dr. Willard W. Codman, and afterwards with Dr. N. C. Keep, of this city. He graduated from Harvard in 1870, receiving the degree of D.M.D., and has been forty-five years in the practice of his profession, nearly forty of which have been spent in Boston. He has filled all the prominent offices of the Massachusetts Dental Society, is a member of the New York Odontological Society, the New England Dental Society, the Connecticut Valley Society, and the Boston Society for Dental Improvement; and he has acceptably filled various offices in the American Academy of Dental Science. Dr. Codman has been active also in society work; has written many essays and read papers before the Massachusetts Dental Society, the American Academy, and other similar organizations. He is a charter member of Boston Council, Royal Arcanum, and one of the founders of the order of the Home Circle and of the United

JOHN T. CODMAN.

Fellowship, as well as the Boston Society for Dental Improvement. In his leisure hours he still uses his pen, and has some valuable unpublished manuscripts in his possession. Dr. Codman was married Dec. 13, 1859, to Miss Kezzie H., daughter of Mort Clark, of Brewster, Mass.

Coggan, Marcellus, son of Leonard and Betsey M. Coggan, was born in Bristol, Me., in 1847. He obtained his early education in the district school, and when yet a youth went to sea, engaging in the coasting trade between Maine and Southern ports, and the West Indies. Abandoning a seafaring life a few years later he went to Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me., where he prepared for college. Entering Bowdoin in 1868, he made his way through by hard work, teaching in schools and academies during the winter months. He graduated with honor in 1872. Immediately after graduation he became principal of Nichols Academy, in Dudley, Mass., where he remained seven years, diligently studying law in his leisure hours with the view of ultimately adopting the legal profession. While living in Dudley he was active in town affairs, and was for four years upon the school committee. When in 1879 he retired from school-teaching, he came to Boston and entered the law office of Child & Powers. Two years later he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and at once began practice. In 1886 he formed a partnership with William Schofield, then instructor in the law of torts at the Harvard Law School, under the firm name of Coggan & Schofield, and they have since continued together with offices in Boston and Malden. Mr. Coggan established his home in the latter city when he began his legal studies in Boston, and there, as in Dudley, he early became active in local affairs. During the second year of his residence there he was made a member of the school committee, which position he held for three years. Then in 1884 he ran as an independent candidate for the office of mayor, against the regular nominee, and was defeated; but the next year, running again as an independent, he was elected. His administration was so successful that he was reëlected for a second term by an almost unanimous vote. Declining a nomination for a third term, he retired from office with an admirable record. In 1872 Mr. Coggan was married to Miss Luella B. Robbins, daughter of C. C. Robbins, of Bristol, Me.; they have had three children.

Colby, John Henry, son of John F. and Ruthey (Cloutman) Colby, was born in Randolph, Mass., June 13, 1862. He was educated in the Boston public schools and Dartmouth College, graduating in 1885. He studied law in the Boston University Law School (from which he graduated in 1889), and in his father's office. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1889, and was associated in practice with his father until the latter's death. He is a trustee of the North End Savings Bank. Mr. Colby was married Oct. 8, 1891, to Miss Annie Evarts Cornelius.

Coleman, E. B., was born in Barnstable, Cape Cod, in 1842. He was educated in the schools of his native place. In early life he made several long sea-voyages, and during the Civil War he served four years in the United States Navy. In 1870 he entered the employ of James Edmond & Co., manufacturers and importers of fire-brick and sewer-pipe in this city. Here he remained until 1877, when he formed a copartnership with George M. Fiske, who had also been in the employ of Edmond & Co., under the firm name of Fiske & Coleman, for the sale of the same material. The business rapidly increased, and the operations of the firm soon embraced the manufacture of fire-brick and architectural terra-cotta. Subsequently, the production of

E. B. COLEMAN.

faience for exterior and interior decorations was added. In 1885 the firm became Fiske, Coleman, & Co., William Homes being then admitted. At their exhibition rooms, No. 164 Devonshire street, are shown a great variety of forms and colors of

Marcellus Boggs

brick and terra-cotta. They produce specialties of all kinds of building-material in clay, and have some twenty different colors now in use. In the management of the business of the house, Mr. Coleman gives his attention to finances and correspondence. [For examples of the work of Fiske, Coleman, & Co. in modern buildings in Boston and elsewhere, see sketch of George M. Fiske. Also, see sketch of William Homes.]

Collins, Patrick A., son of an Irish farmer, was born near Fermoy, county of Cork, Ire., March 12, 1844. His father dying in 1847, his mother emi-

PATRICK A. COLLINS.

grated, with her children, to this country and settled in Chelsea, Mass. There he attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to work first as a shop boy, and then as office boy in a Boston lawyer's office. At thirteen he was working at various occupations in Ohio; subsequently returning to Boston, he worked at the upholstery trade for several years, giving his leisure hours to study; and at nineteen was foreman of a shop. When, advancing steadily in his trade, he determined to become a lawyer, and in 1868 he entered the Harvard Law School. Graduating therefrom, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1871, and opening an office in Boston at once began practice. At this time he was already prominent in politics. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1870 and 1871 was a State senator. In 1875 he was judge-advocate-general of the Commonwealth. He was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the national Democratic conventions in 1876, 1880, and 1888, and was elected president of the national Democratic convention of 1888, held at St. Louis; and in the campaign of that year took a leading part. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, and was twice reëlected. He was one of the secretaries of the Fenian congress held in Philadelphia in 1865; and he has been an active and influential member of the land and national leagues since their establishment. He was chosen president of the Irish National Land League at the convention held in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1880, and served something more than a year, declining a reëlection. He was chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State committee from 1884 to 1891, and is recognized as one of the ablest leaders in his party, state and national. He is a brilliant speaker and a witty one. In his profession he holds a foremost place. He has travelled extensively in the West and across to the Pacific coast; and has made several trips to the Old Country. Mr. Collins was married July 1, 1873, at Boston, to Mary E. Carey; they have three children: Agnes, Marie, and Paul Collins.

Comer, Joseph, was born in England Aug. 22, 1832. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute in Liverpool. He came to Boston in 1850 and entered the house of James M. Beebe, Morgan, & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, remaining with them until 1854, when he became a partner in the wholesale clothing-house of B. L. Merrill & Co. He established the "Blue Store" clothing-house in Adams square and Washington street, and entered the real-estate business in 1860. He has been trustee of some of the largest estates in Boston, and now (1892) manages several important estates and is the agent of numerous out-of-town owners. His main forte has been the sale and care of city property; but he is personally interested in the development of several suburban localities. He has resided with his wife and family on Beacon Hill for the past twenty-five years, is the owner of considerable real estate in Boston, and a stockholder in several of the banks of the city.

Conant, William M., M.D., was born in Attleborough, Jan. 5, 1856. He was educated in the Bridgewater and Adams Academies, fitting for college at the latter institution. He entered Harvard in 1875, graduating A.B. in 1879, and, taking a course

in the Harvard Medical School, received his degree of M.D. in 1884. He was house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital for eighteen months, and was then assistant in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School. He is now assistant demonstrator in anatomy in the latter. Dr. Conant is a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Society of the Medical Sciences, and the Association of American Anatomists. He is a surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, surgeon to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital and at Carney Hospital, and surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Connery, Walter J., was born in Boston Feb. 6, 1852. He was a member of the firm of D. Connery & Co., builders, from March 15, 1881, until April 1, 1890, when he associated in partnership with Walter A. Wentworth, also of that firm, and under the firm name of Connery & Wentworth succeeded to its business. The concern of D. Connery & Co. had been in existence a number of years, succeeding the well-known Boston builders, Messrs. Standish & Woodbury; D. Connery, the father of Walter J., having been active in the business for

WALTER J. CONNERY.

over forty years. The present firm of Connery & Wentworth may therefore be said to have been established for over sixty years. Although making a specialty of mason work, they take large contracts for all other branches in the building line, and assume the responsibility of the work in every detail. They built the Pierce Building in Copley square, and the Telephone Building, corner of Milk and Oliver streets. Other important work of theirs is shown in the Christian Association building, the Homœopathic Hospital, the Cambridge Hospital, Westborough Insane Asylum, Quincy Storage Building, the fine residences of Messrs. E. V. R. and Nathaniel P. Thayer on Commonwealth avenue, and over three hundred other dwellings in the Back Bay district and at the South End. Mr. Connery was one of the originators of the Master Builders' Association. His home is in Allston.

Converse, Alfred Collins, son of Joshua and Polly (Piper) Converse, was born in Rindge, N.H., March 17, 1827. He is a lineal descendant of Deacon Edward Convers, or Converse, who came to New England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630; received in 1631 the grant of the first ferry between Charlestown and Boston; was first of the seven commissioners appointed by the church of Charlestown to effect the settlement of Woburn; was selectman of the new town from 1644 until his death; one of the board of commissioners for the trial of minor causes; and was one of the founders of the church in Woburn, and deacon for many years. His son James, commonly styled Ensign or Lieutenant Converse, was "repeatedly honored by the town with the principal offices which it had to confer;" James' son, Major James Converse, won distinction in the war with the French and Indians, was ten years a member of the General Court, and three times elected speaker of the House; the major's son John, one of nine children, apparently lived an uneventful life in Woburn; John's son Joshua in early life removed to Dunstable, and ten years later to Merrimac, N.H., then known as Naticook or Litchfield, where he was frequently elected to office; John's son Zebulon was the one who established the family in Rindge; and his son Joshua, the seventh of eleven children, was the father of Alfred Collins Converse. In addition to the management of a large farm, he was much employed in other pursuits. In 1845 he purchased the mills and removed to the locality now known as Converseville, where he became extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and wooden ware. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1840 and 1841, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850. For seventeen years he was a selectman. He lived to see his thirteen children,

three daughters and ten sons, all married and well settled in life. Alfred Collins was the tenth child and eighth son of Joshua and Polly Converse. He was educated in the public schools and at the New

ALFRED C. CONVERSE.

Ipswich Academy. He spent his boyhood on the farm and in his father's lumber-mills. When yet a youth he taught school winters in Rindge, Townsend, and Fitchburg. In 1850 he removed to New York, and was employed there in the wholesale flour-store of Cowing & Co., on South street. In one year the firm failed, and he found more congenial employment in the type foundry of Green Brothers, on Fulton street. In the course of another year they failed. He was next employed in the type foundry of William Hagar & Co., on Gold street. In less than two years they suspended. Hoping to get out of the area of failures, Mr. Converse then (in 1854) removed to Boston, and here found employment as electrotyper and fitter with Phelps & Dalton, then, as now, the leading type-founders in Boston. In 1863 he formed a copartnership with M. G. Crane, under the firm name of Converse & Crane, for the manufacture of fire-alarm machinery, at the corner of Washington and Water streets, still retaining his position with Phelps & Dalton. The following year Mr. Dalton sold his interest in the type foundry to Mr. Converse, and the firm took the name of Phelps, Dalton, & Co. In 1865 Mr. Converse sold his interest in the fire-alarm business, that he might devote his whole time to the type foundry. Since becoming a member of the firm he has had charge of the manufacturing to the present time. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his nephew, Morton E. Converse, of Winchendon, for the manufacture of toys and reed chairs. They have three mills, each one hundred feet long and four stories high, and employ about two hundred hands. Mr. Converse was a member of the Chelsea common council in 1877, an alderman in 1889 and 1890, the latter years receiving the popular vote; and in December, 1891, was elected mayor of Chelsea. He has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years, now of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge of Chelsea. Mr. Converse has been twice married: first, Nov. 13, 1855, to Julia A. Woods; and second, Nov. 18, 1869, to Hulda H. Mitchell. He has had four children: Julia Luella, born Feb. 4, 1859; Lillia Frances, born May 10, 1865, died Sept. 15, 1866; a son, born and died Oct. 23, 1870; and Alfred Otis Converse, born Dec. 21, 1871.

Converse, Elisha S., son of Elisha and Betsey (Wheaton) Converse, was born in Needham, Mass., July 28, 1820. He was educated in the public schools. At nineteen he began work in a clothing store in Thompson, Conn., but the next year he changed to the shoe and leather business, in which his advance was steady and sure. Then in 1853 he became manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and this position he still holds. He is also president of the First National Bank of Malden, and director of the Exchange National Bank of Boston; president of the Boston Belting Company and of the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company; director of the Revere Rubber Company, and trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. He is also a trustee of Wellesley College. Early making his residence in Malden and becoming one of its foremost citizens, he was elected the first mayor when the town accepted the city charter in 1881. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1878 and 1879, and of the senate in 1880 and 1881. He has done much to increase the attractions and promote the prosperity of his town, and has been a generous giver for good works. His latest and most important gift to the town is the handsome library building. Mr. Converse was married in Thompson, Conn., Sept. 4, 1843, to Miss Mary D. Edmands; they have had four children: Frank E., Mary Ida, Harry E., and Frances Eugenie Converse.

Cook, John Hawkins, son of Justin and Fannie A. (Moore) Cook, was born in Northampton, Mass., July 28, 1841. He was educated in the common schools, and began business as an apothecary and country storekeeper. He entered the Union army as private of Company C, Tenth Massachusetts Infantry, June 21, 1861; was promoted to second and first lieutenant, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; and brevet captain and major "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign before Petersburg, Va., in 1864." He was dangerously wounded, and was honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1864. Captain Cook has been for nearly twenty-five years in the Customs service, and is now (1892) auditor and disbursing clerk in the Boston Custom House. He served as department inspector, G.A.R., Department of Massachusetts, in 1887–8; and is present commander (1892) of Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, G.A.R. On Feb. 1, 1876, he married Miss Mollie Pond. They have no children.

Cooke, Frederick Allston, was born in the mountain town of Gorham, Me., Aug. 14, 1857. At an early age he was sent to Bridgton, Me., to attend the excellent schools in that place. He took a preparatory course for college under B. J. Legate. He studied dentistry with Dr. Isaac J. Wetherbee and in the Boston Dental College, graduating from the latter with honors in the class of 1879. He received a prize medal for class essays while in college, and was chosen president of the graduating class. After leaving college he was associated with Dr. Wetherbee, under the name of Wetherbee & Cooke. He was appointed demonstrator in charge at the Boston Dental College, and for a time successfully filled this position. Dr. Cooke is a member of the Boston Dental College Alumni Association, and of other societies.

Coolidge, Charles Allerton, architect, son of David and Isabella (Shurtleff) Coolidge, was born in Boston Nov. 30, 1858. He was educated in Hopkinson's school; at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1881; and in the Institute of Technology. He began his professional work in the office of the late H. H. Richardson, and in 1886 became a member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, which was formed after Mr. Richardson's death, that year, and succeeded to his business. [For a list of some of the noteworthy buildings designed by this firm, see the sketch of George F. Shepley.] He is one of the directors of the American Institute of Architects. On Nov. 30, 1889, he married Miss Julia Shepley, of St. Louis, a sister of his partner, Mr. Shepley.

Coolidge, William Henry, son of William L. and Sarah I. (Washburn) Coolidge, was born in Natick, Mass., Feb. 23, 1859. He was graduated from Harvard in 1881. After studying two years in the Harvard Law School, he entered the law office of Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885. In February following he was appointed assistant counsel of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, of which his present partner was general counsel. He remained with that railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad, its lessee, until Jan. 1, 1889, when he resigned to form a partnership with Almon A. Strout, under the firm name of Strout & Coolidge, and he is now in general practice at No. 40 Water street. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Puritan, Newton, University, and Republican Clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He was married Oct. 3, 1887, to Miss May Humphreys, daughter of George D. and Sarah F. (Young) Humphreys, of St. Louis, Mo. He resides in Newton.

Cooney, P. H., district attorney of Middlesex county, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1845. He moved to northern New York, and lived on a farm until he was seventeen years old. He came to Natick in 1864 and was educated in the high school and at Allen's school in West Newton, after which he studied law in the office of Bacon & Sawin, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk county in 1868. He was appointed assistant district attorney of Middlesex county in 1880, and was elected district attorney of the same county in 1890. He was a member of the school committee in Natick four years, from 1880 to 1884.

Corcoran, John W., son of James and Catherine Corcoran, was born June 14, 1853, at Batavia, Monroe county, N.Y. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Clinton, Mass. He afterwards pursued his studies in Holy Cross College, Worcester, St. John's University, New York city, and the Boston University Law School. He began the practice of law in Clinton, June, 1875, and later on formed a copartnership with Herbert Parker. He was also a member of the law firm of Corcoran & Walsh. He is now (1892) in practice in Boston, with office in Sears Building, and associated with Mr. Parker. He was a member of the school committee of Clinton for thirteen years, and is now its

chairman; town solicitor of Clinton since the creation of the office in 1883, with the exception of a single year; and president of the Clinton board of

JOHN W. CORCORAN.

trade, 1886–7. He has been a member of the board of water commissioners since its organization in 1881. He was delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1884 and 1888, and in the latter year acted as chairman of the delegation; and he has been a member of the Democratic State committee since 1883, and chairman of that body in 1891–2. Mr. Corcoran was candidate for senator in 1880, for district attorney of Worcester county 1883 and 1884, for attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1886–7, and for lieutenant-governor in 1888–9 — all on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed receiver of the Lancaster National Bank of Clinton Jan. 20, 1886, by the comptroller of the currency of the United States, and still holds that position. He is judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor Russell. Mr. Corcoran was married in Boston, April 28, 1881, to Margaret J., daughter of Patrick and Mary McDonald. Of this union are two daughters and one son: Mary Gertrude, Alice, and John Corcoran.

Corse, John M., popularly known as General Corse, is a native of the smoky city of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was born April 27, 1835, his ancestors coming from an old Huguenot family and setting in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. His early education was received in St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa, and he entered West Point in 1853. He resigned to study, and then began practice in Burlington, Iowa. Here he built up a successful patronage, at the same time taking much interest in public affairs, and in 1860 was a candidate for the position of secretary of State for Iowa on the Douglas ticket. At the breaking out of the war in April, 1861, he volunteered and entered the service as captain in the artillery. Then he was transferred as major of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, but later on was assigned to the staff of Gen. John Pope, with the rank of judge-advocate-general, and afterwards inspector-general. After a number of hot engagements, among them Island No. 10 and Shiloh, he was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Iowa Infantry and joined Sherman's army in the sieges of Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg, and the Mississippi campaigns. For gallantry at the assault on Jackson, he received the commission of brigadier-general. He was given command of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and was in many battles, among them Mission Ridge, where his leg was broken by a shell; and after recovering from the wound, he became a member of General Sherman's staff, and marched with him from "Atlanta to the sea." General Corse's bravery at Altoona Pass is well known to history, when with a handful of resolute soldiers he withstood one of the most deadly fires from the enemy, refusing to surrender, and holding the important position until reinforcements from General Sherman arrived. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was made major-general. He was wounded five times during the war. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the regular army after a two years' campaign in the Northwest against the Sioux. General Corse was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson, and two years later he went abroad, passing several years in Europe. He was at one time a constructor of harbors in Chicago. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Boston, and his efforts in improving the mail service of the city have become widely known. Changes have constantly been made and are still going on, so that newly appointed postmasters are frequently sent to Boston to learn the methods employed in the department here. General Corse's home is in Boston.

Cotter, James E., son of James and Margaret (Callahan) Cotter, was born in county Cork, Ire-

land, in 1848. Coming to this country when a boy and making his home in Marlborough, Mass., he obtained his education in the public schools of that town and in the State Normal School at Bridgewater. In the summer of 1871 he began the study of law in the office of William B. Gale, in Marlborough, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1874. Then he removed to Hyde Park, and he has since practised in Norfolk and Suffolk counties; his Boston office is now in the Sears Building. In Hyde Park Mr. Cotter has held a number of public positions. He has been chairman of the registrars of voters there (1884–5); for five years a member of the school committee (1886–91); one year (1888) chairman of the board, and town counsel from 1878 to 1889. Since 1886 he has been town counsel for Walpole. In 1874 and again in 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney for the southeastern district, comprising Norfolk and Plymouth counties,

JAMES E. COTTER.

and in 1888 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Norfolk and Suffolk Bar Associations, of the Charitable Irish Society (of which he was unanimously elected president in 1892), and of the Massachusetts Order of Foresters. He was married Oct. 29, 1874, to Mary A. Welch; they have five children: Esther M., Alice E., Mary Alma, Anna, and Sarah F. Cotter.

Coy, S. Willard, M.D., son of Edward L. and Clara (Cary) Coy, was born in West Hebron, N.Y., May 28, 1863. He was educated in the village schools at East Greenwich, R.I., and in the Wilbraham Academy. Then he came to Boston and attended the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1888. After graduation he began practice in East Boston, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society. Dr. Coy is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Creech, Samuel W., jr., was born in Boston Nov. 7, 1830. He passed through the Boston public schools, and after reading law was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was a partner of Hon. William J. Hubbard until the latter's death, and has since practised alone. He has a wide and lucrative practice, and the management of large estates. He is president of the proprietors of Mount Hope Cemetery. In politics Mr. Creech is a Republican. He is a member of the New England and Central clubs, and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

Crocker, George G., son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker, was born in Boston Dec. 15, 1843. He was fitted for college in the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1860 as a Franklin medal scholar; entered Harvard and graduated in the class of 1864, and took the course of the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. In 1867 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker — an association which has continued to the present time (1892). Mr. Crocker early entered public life, and has rendered the State good service in a number of important positions. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, serving both terms as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, and, during the second term, also as House chairman of the joint committee on the liquor law, and on the committee on rules and orders. In 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 he was in the senate, the fourth year its president. While in that body he served as chairman of the committees on railroads, the judiciary, and rules and orders. He was also a member of the committees on taxation, the State House, bills in the third reading, and on the revision of the statutes (this a joint special committee). He prepared the rules which the latter committee adopted to govern its sessions. He also prepared a "Digest of the Rulings of the Presiding

Officers of the Senate and House," covering a period of fifty years, and this has since formed a part of the annual "Manual for the General Court." The session of the Legislature for 1883, when he presided over the senate, was rendered famous by the Tewksbury and other extended investigations, and it was the longest on record, lasting two hundred and six days. Mr. Crocker declined a reëlection to the senate of 1884. In February, 1887, upon the death of Hon. Thomas Russell, then chairman of the board of railroad commissioners, Mr. Crocker was appointed a member of that board, and by its members was chosen chairman. In July, 1888, he was reappointed for the term of three years. At the expiration of that term in 1891 Hon. Chauncey Smith was appointed to the position by Governor Russell (Democrat), but the Republican executive council, by a party vote of seven to one (seven Republicans and one Democrat), refusing to confirm the nomination, and the governor making no other, Mr. Crocker continued in office. In January, 1892, however, when the annual report for the previous year was completed, he sent in his resignation. For two years (1877 and 1878) Mr. Crocker was secretary of the Republican State committee; and in the fall of 1877 he helped to promote the organization known as the "Young Republicans," of which he was elected chairman in April, 1879. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart chairman of a commission of three to examine into the operations of the existing system of taxation, and to report a more equitable system if any could be devised. In March, 1891, the committee made a report, concluding with certain recommendations of which the most important were these: that municipal bonds should be released from taxation, on the ground that to tax such bonds results in loss rather than gain to cities and towns issuing the bonds, and that the many forms of double taxation should be abolished because such taxation is manifestly unjust, and as a rule can be, and is, evaded. Mr. Crocker has prepared and published through G. P. Putnam's Sons (New York and London, 1889) a valuable parliamentary manual entitled "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Assemblies," which has had a wide circulation; and, in conjunction with his brother, prepared the "Notes on the General Statutes" published in 1869. A second edition followed in 1875, and another simultaneously with the publication of the revision of the statutes of 1882, the latter being an enlarged edition entitled "Notes on the Public Statutes." Mr. Crocker is an officer of various business corporations, and is connected with a number of institutions and organizations. He is treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Society; a trustee of the Boston Lying-in Hospital; president of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society; a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; a member of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association; of the Citizens' Association; of the Society for Political Education; of the Young Men's Benevolent Society; of the Bar Association of the city of Boston; and of the Harvard Law School Association. He is also a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Algonquin, Athletic, Papyrus, Country, and Union Boat Clubs, and the Beacon Society. On the 19th of June, 1875, he was married in Boston to Miss Annie Bliss, daughter of the late Dr. Nathan C. Keep, of Boston; they have five children: George Glover, jr., Margaret, Courtenay, Muriel, and Lyneham Crocker.

Crocker, John Myrick, son of Francis and Susan (Kenyon) Crocker, was born in Provincetown, Mass., May 22, 1845. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1862, and graduated in 1866. The same year he began practice in Provincetown, and remained there eighteen years. In 1884 he moved to Cambridge, Mass., in which city he has since resided, enjoying a steadily growing practice. He was medical examiner at Provincetown for over ten years, and also held other responsible positions there, among them: pension examiner, member of the school committee, member of the board of health, trustee of the Public Library, and acting assistant surgeon to the Marine Hospital. He is prominent in several orders; is connected with the Amicable Lodge, Cambridge, the Joseph Warren Chapter and the Marine Lodge I.O.O.F., Provincetown, the Boston Lodge of Perfection, the Scottish Rite, and the Cambridge Commandery Knights Templar. He is medical examiner of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Home Circle. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society. Dr. Crocker was married in Provincetown, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of William Adams: they have one child: Inez M. Crocker.

Cuddihy, John J., was born in Sangerties on the Hudson, N.Y., in 1847. Having at an early age, through association with his father (who had been in the blue-stone business for many years), acquired a thorough knowledge of the North River blue-stone, he established the business in Boston under

the firm name of Cuddihy & German. Mr. German died in 1883, and the business continued under the name of J. J. Cuddihy. The concern has filled many large contracts in Boston and vicinity. Its work includes the underpinnings and sidewalks of the buildings of S. S. Pierce & Co., at the corner of Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue, Back Bay district, and Court and Tremont streets, down town; the R. H. Stearns sidewalks on the corner of Tremont street and Temple place; the American Bell Telephone Building underpinning, safe, floors, and sidewalks, corner of Milk and Oliver streets; the Bradley and Davis estate, corner Tremont street and Temple place; and blue-stone in many houses on the Back Bay, such as those of Dr. W. S. Bryant, Dr. Fay, Mr. Amory, and George B. Davenport; and sidewalks on Bedford, Chauncy, Edinboro', Essex, Beacon, School, and other streets. Mr. Cuddihy is a member of the Master Builders' Association.

Culver, Jane Kendrick, M.D., was born in Warren, Mass., and is a descendant on the maternal side of the Feltons — a name associated with a family of educators. She graduated and received the degree of M.D. in the year 1879, at the Boston University. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynæcological Society of Boston, and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, to all of which she has contributed papers. The Physiological Institute, which made its beginning in the city of Boston when the matter of "higher education for women" was unpopular, is a society in which she has taken deep interest.

Cunniff, Michael Matthew, son of Michael and Ellen (Kennedy) Cunniff, was born in Roscommon, Ire., in 1850, his parents coming to Boston when he was three months old. He obtained his early educational training in the Boston public schools. This was supplemented by a course of commercial training in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Boston. His first business connection was in the wine and spirit trade, with his brother Bernard, in this city. He subsequently retired from that line to enter a general banking and brokerage business, principally in the handling of gas securities and real estate. He has also been identified with the West End Street Railway, the Charles River Embankment Company, and other land and railroad improvements in Boston and vicinity. Mr. Cunniff was chairman of the Democratic city committee for two years; chairman of the executive branch of the Democratic State committee two years; and has been a member of the State committee fifteen years. He was a member of the executive council of Governor Ames, 1888, and was renominated, but declined the honor, for 1889. He is a director in the Mechanics National Bank of Boston, having been prominent in its reorganization; also a trustee in the Union Institution for Savings, Boston; a director in the Bay State Gas Company; is one of the foremost capitalists in the organization of the Boston Gas Syndicate, and is largely interested in the gas business. He is also a member of several local yacht clubs, always having taken a lively interest in yachting matters; is a prominent member of the Suffolk Club, and of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston. He was chief ranger in the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a member of the Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Montgomery Light Guard Veteran Association, and an honorary member of the Kearsarge

M. M. CUNNIFF.

Veterans. Mr. Cunniff was married in Boston, June 30, 1890, to Miss Josephine McLaughlin, daughter of the late Francis McLaughlin.

Cunningham, Thomas Edward, M.D., son of John and Mary (Murphy) Cunningham, was born in Prince Edward Island Jan. 5, 1851. His general education was obtained in the schools of his native town and at St. Dunstan's College, Charlotte-

town, P.E.I. Then he began the study of medicine with Dr. Beer of Charlottetown, a leading practitioner of that place, and in 1870 came to Boston. Two years after he entered the Harvard Medical School. Graduating in 1876, he established himself in Cambridge, and in a few years built up a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Harvard Medical School Association, and of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society. Dr. Cunningham has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1879, to Miss Mary Dooley (deceased); and the second on Feb. 3, 1891, to Miss Mary Kane. He has two children: Edward and Thomas Cunningham.

CURRIER, FRANK D., United States naval officer of Customs, was born in Canaan, N.H., Oct. 30, 1853. He received his education in the public schools, the Meriden Academy, Meriden, N.H., and at Dr. Hixon's school in Lowell, Mass. He studied law, first in the office of Pike & Blodgett, and afterwards with George W. Murray, of Canaan, N.H., and was admitted to the bar from the latter office in 1874. He began the practice of his profession at Canaan, N.H., where he continued until appointed by President Harrison United States naval officer of Customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., May 19, 1890. He has, for several years, been prominent in New Hampshire politics. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of that State in 1879; clerk of the State senate from 1883 to 1886; was elected State senator in 1886, and upon the organization of that body was chosen its president; was secretary of the New Hampshire Republican State committee from 1882 to 1888 inclusive; and delegate to the national Republican convention in 1884. He is a member of Social Lodge No. 53, and St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, Free Masons, of Lebanon, N.H., and Sullivan Commandery Knights Templar of Claremont, N.H.

CURRY, GEORGE E., is a native of Cleveland, Tenn., where he was born Feb. 13, 1854. His early education was attained in the local schools. Coming to Boston at the age of nineteen, he entered the Boston Latin School, and graduated therefrom in 1878. Then he took the course of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, graduating in 1881; and afterwards entered the Boston University Law School, finishing his studies in 1884 and receiving his degree. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, that year. He has since been in the active and successful practice of his profession in this city, with an office in the Equitable Building. Mr. Curry is a member of the Hull and

GEORGE E. CURRY.

Dorchester Yacht Clubs, and of the Masonic order. In politics he is a Democrat.

CURTIS, BENJAMIN ROBBINS, son of the late Judge B. R. Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Boston June, 1855, and died in this city Jan. 25, 1891, when occupying a position on the bench of the municipal court. He was a worthy son of an eminent father. His early education was received at schools in Boston, and at the age of eleven he was entered at the famous St. Paul's School, in Concord, N.H. There he was fitted for college, and entering Harvard he graduated in the class of 1875, which included an unusually large number of men who have become prominent in business and professional life. His bent was towards literature and law, and while in college he was one of the editors of the "Harvard Advocate." After two years spent in the Harvard Law School, he read law in the office of the Hon. Albert Mason, now chief justice of the Superior Court, and in 1878 was admitted to practice in the courts of the Commonwealth. Before entering the Harvard Law School he made a tour of the world, and upon his return published the journal of his travels in the attractive volume now widely known

under the title of "Dottings Round the Circle." In 1879 he was the principal collator of facts for "The Life and Writings of B. R. Curtis," his father; in

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.

the following year he edited "The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States;" and in 1885 Vol. II. of Meyer's "Federal Decisions in Courts." In 1881 he was appointed lecturer in the Boston University Law School, on jurisdiction of United States courts. He was made a judge by Governor Robinson, who appointed him to the municipal bench in April, 1886, and at the time of his last short illness he was in line for appointment to the superior bench. As a judge, dealing with peculiar, trying, and often sad cases which come before the lower courts, he was just and merciful. Judge Curtis was a member of the Somerset, St. Botolph, and Papyrus clubs, and of several benevolent and philanthropic organizations. He was of a retiring disposition, but not unsocial. His friendships were many and strong, and to those who were fortunate enough to know him intimately he was one of the most companionable of men. He was married in 1877, to Miss Mary G., a daughter of Professor Horsford, of Cambridge. His widow and three children, a son and two daughters, survive him.

Cushing, Ernest Watson, M.D., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Cushing, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1847. The family is well known in the early history of Massachusetts, to which it came in 1636 from Higham, Eng. He was educated in Boston and at Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1867. He received his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1871. He was interne in Bellevue Hospital in 1871–2, and then studied two years in Europe. Returning to Boston, he has practised here since 1874. He was physician to the Boston City Hospital, in the department of diseases of the throat, from 1876 to 1884. In 1885 he again visited Europe for a year's study, where he devoted his attention to bacteriology and especially to diseases of women and antiseptic surgery. Upon his return he engaged in special practice, and in 1886 was appointed surgeon to the Free Surgical Hospital for Women. In 1887 he founded the medical journal "Annals of Gynæcology," now the "Annals of Gynæcology and Paediatry," of which he is editor. In December, 1890, he was appointed surgeon of the Woman's Charity Club Hospital, an institution devoted especially to abdominal section. A new hospital was built in 1892, from designs by Dr. Cushing. He was secretary of the section for gynæcology of the American Medical

ERNEST W. CUSHING.

Association in 1887, and also of the section for gynæcology in the Ninth International Medical Congress in 1887. He was a delegate to the Tenth

International Medical Congress at Berlin in 1890, and was the American secretary of the section for obstetrics and gynæcology. He was the Spanish-speaking secretary of the section for gynæcology of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, in September, 1891. He has translated and published "Pathology and Therapeutics of Diseases of Women," by A. Martin, Berlin, with notes and appendix by himself (1890); and he has contributed many papers to various medical and other periodicals, among them: "Religious Instruction in Public Schools," "Barnard's Journal of Education," April, 1884; "Sunspots and Epidemics," "International Review," "Specific and Infectious Nature of Tuberculosis," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," Dec. 10, 1885; "Relations of Certain Bacteria to Puerperal Inflammations," "Physicians' Magazine," March, 1886; "Case of Chronic Arsenical Poisoning of supposed Criminal Nature," Suffolk District Medical Society, Boston, February, 1887; "Tubal Pregnancy, Rupture, Recovery," "Annals of Gynæcology," February, 1888; "Drainage after Abdominal Section," read before Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, published in "Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry," November, 1890; "A Case of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, Operation at the Ninth Month, Recovery," "Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry," January, 1891; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer, Report of Twenty-one Cases with Nineteen Recoveries," "Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry," May, 1891; "Vaginal Hysterectomy," New York Medical Society, Albany, February, 1892. Dr. Cushing lays no claim to special inventions or particular brilliancy of operation, but he has endeavored to do clean surgery, and has worked hard to do his part in the transformation of surgical and gynæcological practice which has taken place since 1884, by taking pains to learn what was best and newest, by diligently practising it to the extent of his ability, and by diffusing sound teaching and correct pathology as widely as possible.

Cushing, Henry Greenwood, sheriff of Middlesex county, was born in Abington, Mass., in 1834. He was educated in the public school and the academy in Abington, and took a preparatory course for college at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Deciding, however, to enter mercantile life at once, he began in the employ of Chandler & Co., dry-goods merchants in this city. After several years in their employ, he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in his native town. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers upon its organization, November, 1861. He was commissioned as second and first lieutenant, and served on staff duty under Brig.-Gens. Phelps, Cahill, H. E. Paine, and Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, and after two years' service was honorably discharged for physical disability contracted by hardships which he had suffered. In 1867 he resumed the dry-goods business in Chicago, and before the great fire there was the head of one of the largest dry-goods firms in that city. After the fire he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1875 was appointed deputy sheriff for Middlesex county, residing at Lowell, Mass., under Hon. Charles Kimball, sheriff. Sheriff Kimball died in 1879, and was succeeded by Hon. Eben W. Fiske, who appointed him special sheriff; and when Sheriff Fiske died in 1884, Mr. Cushing was appointed by Gov. Butler sheriff for the unexpired term. In the election in November following he was nominated by both political parties for sheriff, and unanimously elected; and he still holds the position, having been nominated and unanimously elected by all political parties for three successive terms. He is a member of James A. Garfield Post 120, G.A.R., Lowell, Mass.; of the Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion; and the Massachusetts Consistory.

Cushing, Ira Barrows, M.D., son of Caleb and Malinda Peck (Barrows) Cushing, was born in Providence, Ill., Nov. 20, 1846. His father was a native of Massachusetts (born 1793; died 1876), and removed to Illinois in 1836, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits; and his mother (born 1803; died 1870), a native of Pawtucket, R.I., was a daughter of William Barrows and sister of Doctors Ira Barrows of Providence, R.I., and George Barrows of Taunton, Mass., both distinguished physicians and pioneers in the school of homœopathy. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, and spent a portion of the next two years in the English High School at Princeton, Ill. Then in 1869 he came East, and began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. Barrows, of Taunton. In the fall of the same year he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia. Having a liking for chemistry, he took a special course in that branch under Professor Barker, of Yale, and subsequently, in 1871, during the vacation of the medical school, a full course. His third course of lectures, in the fall of 1871 and early winter of 1872, was at the New York Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in the spring. The summer he spent

in practising with his uncle in Taunton, and then in the following winter and spring he took a post-graduate course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and College, graduating in 1873. This fin-

IRA B. CUSHING.

ished, he resumed practice with his uncle, making a specialty of the eye and ear. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Brookline, Mass., where he became the successor of Dr. Warren Sanford, who had succeeded Dr. Wilde, the pioneer of homœopathy in this section. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Washburn assistant surgeon to the Third Regiment of the Militia, the first of his school appointed here to a public professional position; he served three years. He was the inventor, in 1882, of the widely known "Cushing process" for purifying and refining distilled liquors, the discovery of which was the result of his investigation, begun some years before, into the effect of air upon liquors. It utilizes nature's own means, and consists of forcing heated atmospheric air — which is first purified according to Professor Tyndall's method of destroying germs of animalculæ — through the liquors, thoroughly oxidizing the fusel oil and eliminating the poisons. Dr. Cushing has been examining surgeon for several benevolent organizations. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, the Boston Medical Society, and the Gynæcological Society. He is a Master Mason. He was married Oct. 27, 1874, to Miss H. Elizabeth Alden, of Bridgewater, Conn.; they have three children: Ira M., born Aug. 26, 1875, Maude E., born Dec. 27, 1877, and Arthur A. Cushing, born Jan. 17, 1881.

Cushman, George Thomas, M.D., was born in Dorchester Aug. 31, 1858. He was educated in Dorchester schools and in the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1881. He at once began the practice of his profession, which he has since steadily continued. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Suffolk District Society. He was married Oct. 26, 1881, to Miss Sylvia, daughter of S. D. Bannsdell, of Quincy, also a "descendant of the Mayflower" Robert Cushman.

Cutter, Charles Kimball, son of Samuel Henry and Harriet S. (Blanchard) Cutter, was born in Somerville, Mass., March 15, 1851. He graduated from Tufts College in 1872, and the Harvard Medical School in 1876, and at once began the practice of his profession in Boston. Dr. Cutter paid his way through college by teaching, acting as a book agent and as insurance agent. During this period he was at different times principal of the Green Mountain Academy, principal of the Franklin Evening School here in Boston, and a teacher in Bedford, Mass., and Stafford, Vt. He was a delegate to the first single-tax conference, held in New York city September, 1890. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. He was married Oct. 11, 1876, to Annie B. Alexander, who died April 14, 1883. On Oct. 22, 1884, he was married again, to Carrie M. Sprague. He has had two children: Loring E. (died 1887) and Enid J. Cutter.

Cutter, Charles R., son of Charles R. and Antoinette P. (Parker) Cutter, was born in Boston June 24, 1850. He was educated in the public schools, and early entered business life. He began work with the Mt. Washington Glass Company, and soon went West, spending two years there working for contractors. In 1872 he became connected with the Boston street department. From 1873 to 1882 and from 1883 to 1885 he was foreman in charge of street construction in the Dorchester district; from 1885 to 1891, in the Roxbury district; from 1882 to 1883 he was assistant superintendent of streets; and is now (1892) deputy superintendent of the paving division of the department, having the expenditure of about two and a half millions in construction of

streets. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. He is a Mason, a member of the Good Fellows, and of the Order of United Workmen. On Jan. 18, 1887, he was married to Miss Cora L. Hunt.

CUTTER, DEXTER JOSIAH, son of Joseph and Lucy Stone (Richardson) Cutter, was born in Sudbury, Mass., Sept. 21, 1827. His father was a farmer, and the son worked on the farm and attended the public schools in Sudbury until he was fourteen years old. Afterwards he pursued a course of studies in the Wayland Seminary, and also at the Northfield Seminary, N.H. He began his business career as a clerk in the Boston market for three years. Removing to Waltham at the age of twenty, he engaged with the Boston Manufacturing Company there. After serving a year he was promoted to the position of overseer, which he held for nearly three years, when he was made book-keeper and paymaster of the company. He held this position for twenty-two years, being in the employ of the company twenty-five years. Impaired health compelled him to engage in more active duties outside of an office, and, resigning his position, he removed to Boston in January, 1882, when he purchased of Messrs. Castner, Stickney, & Wellington the coal wharf and business at Commercial point, Dorchester district, formerly owned and operated by William H. Floyd. Mr. Cutter has since continued in the coal and wood business, increasing the trade over four hundred per cent. in a few years. On June 12, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Bemis Stearns, daughter of Ephraim Stearns, of Waltham. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Frank Ware, the eldest, Lucy Richardson, Elizabeth Learoyd (deceased), Walter Hill, and Ann Eliza Cutter. Frank W. married Miss Mary Gilbert, of Waltham, Lucy R. married William B. Everett, Walter H. married Miss Carrie Carr, and Ann E. married Carlton Blanchard. All reside in the Dorchester district. Mr. Cutter is a Republican. He never held or aspired to public office. He is a member of the Unitarian church, Dorchester district.

CUTTER, LEONARD R., son of Daniel and Sally (Jones) Cutter, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., July 1, 1825. His education was acquired in the public schools, and the academy of his native town. Until twenty years of age his time not devoted to study — with the exception of three terms of winter school-teaching — was spent on the farm. Then, in 1845, he came to Boston and found employment in a general grocery store. After six years' service here as clerk he went into business for himself, in which he continued for ten years. Subsequently he engaged in the real-estate business. He was early associated with city business, first as an assessor in 1859. This continued for three years. Ten years later he was elected to the board of aldermen, his service beginning in 1871. Repeatedly reëlected, he was a member of the board from that time to 1874 inclusive, serving as chairman one year, and as acting mayor the last month of 1873, the mayor having resigned. Later he was a member of the water board six years (chairman four years) and water commissioner eight years, retiring in 1883. Mr. Cutter was married in Brighton in 1852, to Miss Mercy, daughter of Phineas Taylor; they have two daughters: Agnes E. and Emma A. Cutter.

DABNEY, LEWIS S., son of Frederick and Roxana (Stackpole) Dabney, both natives of the United States, was born at Fayal, Azores, Dec. 21, 1840. The father was vice-consul of the Azores for a number of years, and died there in 1857. Lewis S. entered Harvard in 1857 and graduated in 1861. He studied law with Horace Gray and Charles F. Blake, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1863. He was a

LEWIS S. DABNEY.

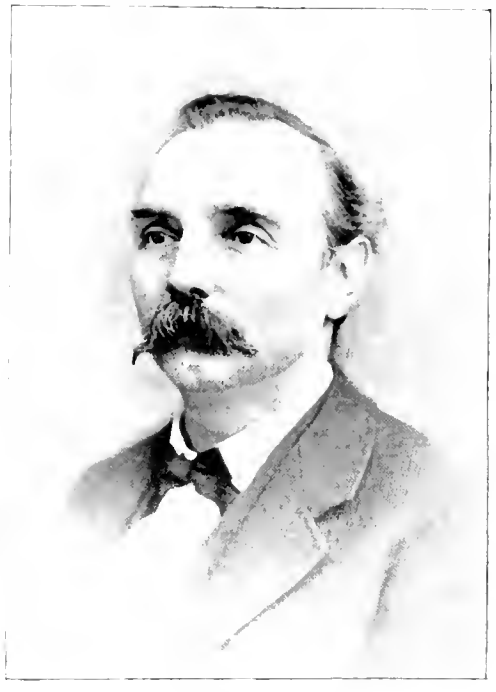
member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, serving in the Civil War from November, 1862, to January, 1865, being mustered out as captain of cavalry

in the Second Regiment, having passed through the grades of first and second lieutenant. In 1865 Mr. Dabney began the practice of law in Boston, and has continued to the present time. He was assistant United States attorney in 1866 under R. H. Dana, until the latter's resignation — about six months. In politics he is Republican, and in religion Unitarian. He is a member of the Somerset, Athletic, Country, and Beverly Yacht Clubs. Mr. Dabney was married April 22, 1867, to Clara, daughter of the late Chief Justice Bigelow, and has three children, two sons and one daughter.

Dabney, William H., son of William H. and Mary A. D. (Parker) Dabney, was born in Fayal, Azores, April 8, 1855. His education was attained at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and here in Boston, in the Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1875. He began the practice of his profession as a draughtsman in the office of the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in this city. Here he remained twelve years, meanwhile occasionally doing some work on his own account, drawing plans for several mills and other structures. In 1890 he formed a partnership with H. B. Ball, when the architectural firm of Ball & Dabney was established. Mr. Dabney is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

Dale, William J., jr., son of Dr. William J. Dale, a distinguished physician of Boston and afterwards surgeon-general of Massachusetts (appointed to that office by Governor Andrew, and continued in it for nearly a score of years after the close of the war), was born in Boston April 15, 1850. When the war ended Surgeon-General Dale moved to the ancestral homestead in North Andover, a farm of several hundred acres, which had been in the possession of the Dale family since 1630, and here William J., jr., has for most of the time since lived. He has been a member of the school committee of Andover, serving several terms as chairman; and a member of the board of selectmen, of which he was also several years chairman. In December, 1886, he was appointed assistant postmaster of Boston, under Postmaster Corse, assuming the duties of that office on the 1st of January, 1887. Here he remained until the change of administration, and the incoming of Postmaster Hart. At the opening of the present year (1892) he was appointed by Governor Russell to the board of railroad commissioners. For a number of years he was president of the Exeter Manufacturing Company of Exeter, N.H., manufacturers of cotton goods; and he has been one of the directors of the Music Hall Association of Boston. He is a member of the First Corps of Cadets, of which his maternal grandfather, Colonel Joseph H. Adams, was at one time commander. On Nov. 26, 1891, Mr. Dale was married, at Boxford, to Miss Elise M. Ballou, daughter of Murray Ballou, chairman of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Daly, James Monroe, was born in Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 23, 1829. His boyhood was passed in the towns of Middlebury and Bristol, and at sixteen he came to Boston, where he finished his education. Choosing dentistry as his profession, he began his studies in the office of Dr. John Sabine, at No. 5 Franklin street. At twenty-two he began practice on his own account, and since that time has enjoyed a successful and prosperous career. In 1870 he graduated with honors from the Boston Dental College. He has been conspicuous in many well-known organizations. He was one of the corporators of



JAMES M. DALY.

the Dental College, and is at present one of its trustees. His oldest son, James H. Daly, is now a professor in that institution.

Dallinger, William W., treasurer of city of Cambridge, was born in Cambridge in 1840. His father was a native of England, and his mother of Massachusetts. He was educated in the public

schools. After leaving school he went into the wholesale boot and shoe business as clerk, and remained in it until 1878, when he was elected city treasurer of Cambridge, which position he has held ever since. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor. He is married and has a family.

DAMON, GEORGE LEONARD, son of Leonard and Elizabeth P. (Linfield) Damon, was born in Stoughton, Mass., July 15, 1843. He comes of a sturdy New England ancestry. His father was long a prosperous trader in Stoughton and Boston. He attended the public schools in Stoughton until he was twelve years old, when the family moved to East Boston, and there his early education was completed in the Adams School, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. Then his school days were ended and work was begun. As he grew older the bent of his mind carried him away from mercantile pursuits and into the field of mechanics, which he chose for his lifework. He apprenticed himself to Harrison Loring, the South Boston shipbuilder, to learn that business, and while performing every duty faithfully during the day, he attended school and studied draughting in the evening. At this time his special aim was to qualify himself for a mechanical engineer, and with this end in view he made a careful study of the construction of marine engines, the building of vessels, and of all kinds of iron-steamship work. Just before he completed his apprenticeship he received a flattering offer from Charles Staples & Son, of Portland, Me., who had obtained a contract for several light-draught monitors. This he accepted, and he remained in Portland until the great fire of 1866 destroyed the works of Staples & Son and caused him to look elsewhere for congenial work. He soon settled upon the safe-business, forming a copartnership with James Wilson, of Boston. The firm bought the tools and plant of the Tremont Safe Company, and with these began the manufacture of safes. At the end of two and a half years he was urged again to enter the employ of Staples & Son, of Portland, and the financial considerations being made satisfactory, he sold out to the American Steam Safe Company, who had also just purchased the safe business of the old firm of Denio & Roberts. Another period of two years was passed in Portland, during which he did a large amount of special designing and added to his reputation as a mechanical engineer. In 1870 he was offered a yearly salary of six thousand dollars for three years by the American Safe Company, to take charge of their manufacturing department. This offer he accepted, and his management resulted in a large increase of production. This situation was held until the stoppage of the business, owing to the conduct of Abram Jackson, the president. While here Mr. Damon patented and brought out several locks and other devices for safe-construction, which proved quite remunerative; and when, in 1874, the entire plant of the American Steam Safe Company was offered for sale he was able to purchase it outright. His business has steadily increased. He has constructed vaults for nearly all the banks and safe deposit companies of Boston, and probably ninety per cent. of the work of this character in New England. Perhaps the most responsible piece of work which ever passed through his hands was in the '70's, when Secretary Bristow quietly ordered him to remodel the treasury vaults at New York. All of the labor had to be performed outside of business hours, and although none of the valuables were removed, and nearly one hundred million dollars were stored in the vaults, he safely accomplished the task without a cent of loss and to the great satisfaction of the secretary. The numerous safes and vaults in the great Exchange Building on State street were placed by Mr. Damon, the contract exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. In addition to his immense safe-business Mr. Damon has become interested in a branch of the photographic art, and is proprietor of the Harvard Dry Plate Company

GEORGE L. DAMON.

of Cambridgeport. During his residence in South Boston, some years ago, he served one year as a member of the common council. For several years he has been a trustee of the Home Savings Bank, and is now a member of the executive committee. Mr. Damon was married in Lynn Nov. 25, 1868, to Miss Arolyn P., daughter of Nehemiah Leavitt, a substantial farmer and civil engineer of Sherman, Me.

DAMRELL, CHARLES S., son of John S. and Susan E. Damrell, was born in Boston Sept. 1, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, after which he took an advanced course. In 1876 he entered the office of his father in the management of real estate, and in 1878 was appointed to a clerkship in the city department for the inspection of buildings. Beginning at the lowest grade of clerkship, he has succeeded in advancing himself to the position of clerk of the department, which he now holds (1892). Mr. Damrell is a Royal Arch Mason, past noble grand of Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of Red Men, and other social orders; and of the Athletic Club. He is married to a New Bedford lady (granddaughter of Thomas L. Clark), and has two daughters. He resides in Boston.

DAMRELL, JOHN STANHOPE, son of Samuel and Ann (Stanhope) Damrell, was born in Boston June 29, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Cambridge. His first connection in business was with Isaac Melvin, of Cambridge, to whom he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter. He then came to Boston as a master builder, and in 1856 formed a partnership with James Long, which continued until 1874. During an interregnum of three years he made no contracts, by reason of attachments on account of his connection with the explosion of buildings with powder at the great Boston fire in 1872, when he was chief engineer of the fire department. To that position he was elected in 1868, and he held it continuously until 1874, when the fire department was placed under a commission. From boyhood he had taken an interest in fire matters, his father and brother being members of the department. In 1848 he joined "Hero Engine Company, No. 6," and continued through all the grades of membership and official position until 1858, when he was elected assistant engineer. It was from this position that he was raised to that of chief engineer. In the department Captain Damrell performed conspicuous service. He has been conceded to be a master of the science of the extinguishment of fires, and an expert of advanced ideas connected with that important service. He was unanimously elected president of a convention of chief engineers called

JOHN S. DAMRELL.

at Baltimore in 1874 in consequence of the sweeping conflagrations that had taken place in the cities of Portland, Chicago, and Boston. He was first president of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association. He has also served as president of the Firemen's Charitable Association, the Boston Firemen's Mutual Relief Association, the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association, and is to-day actively connected with these and kindred organizations. He is president of the Boston Firemen's Cemetery Association and chairman of the executive committee to erect a monument to firemen. He has also been connected with the State militia, serving as lieutenant of the old Mechanic Rifles of Boston; is an honorary member of the National Lancers; and has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. During the war he performed patriotic service under Governor Andrew and Mayor Lincoln of Boston, in filling the quota of men allotted to the city. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He has been, since its organization, president of the supreme parliament of the Golden Rule Alliance. For the past fifteen years he has been a trustee of the State School for the Feeble-Minded.

In 1877 he was appointed inspector of buildings, which office he still holds. His church connections have long been with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has served for twenty-three consecutive years as superintendent of a Sunday-school. He has received during his career a large number of interesting and valuable presents from his comrades, the city authorities, and the general public. Captain Damrell was married April 11, 1850, at Cambridge, to Miss Susan Emily, daughter of John Hill; they have had five children: Eliza Ann, John E. S., Carrie M., Charles S., and Susan Emily Damrell, of whom only the two sons are now living.

Davis, Samuel Alonzo, M.D., son of Samuel and Olive (Holmes) Davis, was born in Bridgton, Me., in 1837. He was educated in the village schools and Bridgton Academy, Bowdoin College, and the Harvard Medical School. He met the expense of his college training by teaching. He began the practice of his profession in 1862, establishing himself in Charlestown. In August of the same year he entered the Union army, and served through the war; mustered out in 1866. He was engaged in many of the battles — at Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and was at Winchester when Sheridan made his famous ride from "twenty miles away." After the war he returned to Charlestown and resumed practice; and there he has since remained. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the Royal Arcanum, Masonic order, and Home Circle. He was married in Boston in 1870, to Miss Ella, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cushman.

SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

Davis, Thomas W., city surveyor of Boston for twenty-six years, son of Joseph and Mary (Wood) Davis, was born in Templeton, Mass. He was educated in the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, N.Y., and the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge. He was city surveyor of Boston from 1866 to April, 1892, when he declined longer to serve. From 1863 to 1866 he was assistant city engineer, and previous to 1863 was for several years an assistant in the office of the city engineer. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Day, Albert, was born in Wells, Me., Oct. 15, 1821. When a boy he was obliged to give almost his entire time to working on the farm, and could attend the district school only during a part of the winter months. When he was but thirteen years old his father died, and he went out in the world to make his own way. He first found employment with Dr. Jacob Fisher in Wells, and two years later he bound himself as apprentice to learn a trade, in the town of Sanford. Here he worked days and studied nights to obtain the education he craved. When yet a lad he became interested in the temperance cause, and worked and spoke in its behalf. In 1850 he settled in Lowell, Mass., and two years later came to Boston. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he introduced measures looking to the establishment of an asylum for the care and cure of inebriates, his pet idea from boyhood. In 1857 the Washingtonian Home was organized, and Albert Day was selected as superintendent. Realizing the importance of his position, and desiring to fortify himself for all emergencies, he entered the Harvard Medical School and obtained a medical education. Dr. Day remained as superintendent of the Washingtonian Home for eleven years, and then was called to the Asylum at Binghamton, N.Y., where he remained three years. Returning to Massachusetts he established a private retreat at Greenwood. This was burned out four years later. An imperative call for his return to the conduct of the Washingtonian Home being made, in 1875 he again assumed the duties of superintendent and physician of that institution, which position he still holds. It is now one of the most successful institutions of the kind

in the country. Dr. Day has been a frequent contributor to temperance journals, and he is the author of "Methomania."

DEAN, BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Alice Dean, was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, Eng., Aug. 14, 1824. He was one of a family of ten children, — five boys and five girls, — all of whom lived to pass the meridian of life. When five years of age he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Lowell, Mass. There he received his early education, graduating from the Lowell High School in 1840. He then entered Dartmouth College, remaining through the freshman year. He began the study of law with Judge Thomas Hopkinson, of Lowell, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Lowell with James Dinsmore, where he remained until 1852. He then removed to Boston, and became a partner of Henry H. Fuller. Mr. Fuller dying soon after the partnership, the business fell to Messrs. Dean and Dinsmore, who carried it on several years, after which Mr. Dean assumed it alone. In 1862 and 1863, and again in 1869, Mr. Dean was a member of the State senate. He served on the committee of probate and chancery, was chairman of the joint committee on prisons, and of the joint special committee on the serving of processes on volunteers, was a member of those on the eligibility of members of Congress, and on proceedings for the restraint of the insane. In 1869, when Francis A. Dewey was elevated to the judiciary of the Superior Court, Mr. Dean, although a Democrat, was made chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was also chairman of the joint standing committee on the library, and a member of the special committee on the license law. He was a member of the common council of Boston in 1865, 1866, 1872, and 1873, where he continuously held the chairmanship of committee on ordinances. He served his Congressional district (the third Massachusetts) in the forty-fifth Congress. His seat was contested, but he was declared elected. Since 1854 Mr. Dean has been a prominent member and officer in the order of Free Masonry. He is deputy for Massachusetts, of the supreme council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. Of the grand commandery for Massachusetts and Rhode Island he was grand commander from 1871 to 1873, and from 1880 to 1883 he was grand master of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States. He has been one of the directors for the public institutions of Boston, a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, a director of the South Boston Railroad Corporation, president of the South Boston Gas Company, and chairman of the board of park commissioners of Boston. Mr. Dean is an expert yachtsman, and for several years was commodore of the Boston Yacht Club. He married in Lowell, in 1848, Mary A., daughter of J. B. French. Mr. French had been a county commissioner of the city of Lowell, president of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, mayor of the city of Lowell, and at the time of his death was president of the Appleton National Bank of that city. The children of this union were six, five of whom are living: Benjamin Wheelock, Walter Loftus, Josiah Stevens, Clitheroe (now Mrs. C. L. James), and Mary (Mrs. Walter Tufts) Dean. Mr. Dean has two brothers living, one of them, Peter Dean, president of the Merchants Exchange Bank of San Francisco, Cal., who has been a president of the Society of Pioneers and a member of the State senate of California. He is a Forty-nine-er.

DEAN, JOSIAH S., son of Benjamin Dean, was born May 11, 1860. His early education was attained in the Boston public schools. He spent one year in the Institute of Technology, read law in his father's office, and attended both the Boston University Law School and the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1885, and was then associated for a year or more with L. S. Dabney, as attorney for the South Boston Railway Company. He is now (1892) associated with his father at No. 28 State street. In 1890 and 1891 he was elected a member of the common council from Ward 14, on the Democratic ticket. He takes an active interest in athletic sports, is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Boston Bicycle, the Puritan, the Canoe, and the Young Men's Democratic Clubs; and he is one of the editors of the "Bicycling World."

DEARBORN, CHARLES EBENEZER, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Dyson) Dearborn, was born in Nashua, N.H., Feb. 28, 1820. He was educated in the Nashua Academy, when David Crosby was principal, and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1842. Coming to Boston he studied dentistry with Dr. Willard W. Codman on Boylston street, and then began the practice of his profession here. He was associated with Dr. Daniel Harwood for ten years, and with Dr. David M. Parker for thirty-five years. Dr. Dearborn was married April 30, 1857, to Miss Caroline M. Law-

Benj. Drew

rence: they have two children: Edward E. and Henry M. Dearborn.

DENNISON, GEORGE, was born in Dorchester Feb. 23, 1853, and still resides in that district. He was educated in the public schools, and started out in life as a clerk in an insurance office, remaining there for four years. He was then in mercantile business for two years, the conveyancer's business fifteen years, and assistant manager in the Boston office of the Equitable Mortgage Co. of Kansas City, Mo., three years. He established business for himself in real estate, mortgages, insurance, and investment securities, Jan. 1, 1890, with office at No. 113 Devonshire street. He has the charge and management of much trust property in Boston, and is also interested in developments in Sioux City, Ia. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, is secretary and treasurer of the Sioux City Land Co., secretary of the American Security and Trust Co. of Sioux City, Ia., vice-president of the Nickel Plate Mining Co. of Aurora, Mo., a notary public and justice of the peace. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Yacht Club.

DEVENS, CHARLES, son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, was born in Charlestown April 4, 1820; died in Boston January, 1891. He was a State senator at twenty-eight, United States marshal at thirty, a major-general during the Civil War, a justice of the Superior Court, United States attorney-general and justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court at two different periods, an able jurist, and an eloquent and finished orator. His father was a leading citizen of Charlestown, and his mother was a daughter of Col. Arthur Lithgow, of Augusta, Me. His great-grandfather, Richard Devens, was of the "Committee of Safety," and a veteran of the Revolution of considerable local eminence. Carefully trained for college, he entered Harvard at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in the class of 1838. Then he pursued his law studies in the law department of the university, and in the Boston office of Hubbard & Watts, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He established himself in Franklin county, first residing in Northfield and subsequently in Greenfield, where he remained until 1849; the last two years of his residence in that district representing it in the State senate. At the close of his term he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, which office he held from 1849 to 1853. It was during his service as marshal, in 1851, that the fugitive slave Thomas F. Simms was returned to slavery — a deed which greatly excited many citizens and brought upon him their severest censure. "We do not believe," writes one of his eulogists, "that the United States marshal acted with 'alacrity.' No doubt 'his soul abhorred the deed, and consented not,' even while his official arm performed it." Three or four years afterwards he strove, through the colored preacher, the Rev. A. L. Grimes, to obtain freedom for Simms, offering personally to defray the entire expense; but the effort proved fruitless. And again, when he learned that Lydia Maria Child was endeavoring to raise a fund for the slave's redemption, he made another effort with a similar offer; but the war came before the negotiations were completed. Subsequently he aided Simms pecuniarily to establish himself in civil life, and when attorney-general appointed him to a place which he was able to fill in the department of justice. On retiring from the marshalship, Mr. Devens resumed the practice of his profession, making his home in Worcester. When the war broke out he accepted the position of major, commanding an independent battalion of rifles, and remained with it about three months. Then, in July, 1861, he was made colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, which was recruited in Worcester county, and on the 8th of August left with it for

CHARLES DEVENS.

the seat of war. He served with this command until 1862, and was wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff. Then he was made a brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade during the Pennsylvania campaign. He was disabled by a wound at Fair Oaks, and participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he commanded a division in the Eleventh Corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, and was again wounded, this time severely. Recovering, he returned to the field in 1864, was appointed to the command of a division in the eighteenth army corps, and his troops were the first to occupy Richmond upon its fall. For gallantry and good conduct at this capture he was breveted major-general. He remained another year in the service, in command of the district of Charleston, S.C., and in June, 1866, he was mustered out of service at his own request. Then he at once resumed the practice of law at Worcester. In April, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Bullock one of the justices of the Superior Court, and in 1873 he was promoted by Governor Washburn to the supreme bench. This seat he resigned in 1877 to accept the position of attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Hayes. At the close of his term in 1881 he returned to Massachusetts, and was soon again appointed to the supreme bench, this time by Governor Long, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Soule. This position he held at the time of his death. His most notable addresses on public occasions were the oration at the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the dedication of the soldiers' monuments in Boston and in Worcester, on the deaths of General Meade and General Grant, and at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, on which occasion he presided. General Devens was never married.

Devine, William Henry, M.D., son of William Devine, of South Boston, was born there July 22, 1860. He was educated in the public grammar, high, and Latin schools, and graduated from Harvard M.D. in 1883. He was then house officer at Carney Hospital one year. The same year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and the following year was appointed surgeon. He was appointed physician to the Suffolk County House of Correction in 1886. There he served until 1889, when he resigned. Then he became out-patient physician to Carney Hospital, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the South Boston Medical Club. He has occasionally contributed to the medical journals. Dr. Devine was married June 11, 1889, to Miss Catherine G., daughter of Barry Sullivan, of South Boston.

Dewey, Henry Sweetser, was born in Hanover, N.H., Nov. 9, 1856. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, for he is a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Dewey, from Sandwich, county of Kent, Eng., who settled in Dorchester as early as 1633, and, on the maternal side, of Seth Sweetser, from Tring, Hertfordshire, Eng., who was a resident of Charlestown in 1637. His father was Maj. Israel Otis Dewey, in early life a merchant in Hanover, where he held many positions of honor, both State and Federal, and afterwards a paymaster in the United States army. His mother was Susan Augusta, daughter of Gen. Henry Sweetser, of Concord, N.H. Mr. Dewey's boyhood and youth were passed principally in the Southern and Western States, at various places where his father was stationed. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1878, and received the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1881. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. Soon after his graduation he was appointed paymaster's clerk in the United States army, and while serving in this capacity came to Boston, in August, 1878, where he has since resided. In 1880 he resigned his position as paymaster's clerk, and studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of A. A. Ranney. He received the degree of LL.B. from the law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets from June 11, 1880, until Feb. 26, 1889, when he was commissioned judge-advocate on the staff of the First Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with rank of captain, which position he now holds. He has been justice of the peace and notary public since 1882; was a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston from 1884 to 1888; was a member of the common council of Boston in 1885, 1886, and 1887; and was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from the Twenty-first Suffolk District in 1889, 1890, and 1891, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary during the last two years. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Algonquin, Athletic, Roxbury, and Curtis Clubs of Boston.

W. E. Dillaway

DEXTER, WALLACE D., was born in Boston Sept. 15, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of Newton. He was a member of the firm of Dexter Bros., dealers in paints, oils, etc., from 1875 to 1889, and owing to the extensive business of the concern he formed a large business acquaintance among the real-estate owners and buyers. In 1890 he withdrew from this connection and entered the real-estate business at No. 14 Kilby street. Residing in Brookline, he has made Brookline property somewhat a specialty, although doing a general business in other suburbs and in Boston. In a short time he has built up a good clientage and taken a leading position among the real-estate men of the city. He is an active member of the Real Estate Exchange.

DICKINSON, MARQUIS FAYETTE, JR., eldest son of Marquis F. and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 16, 1840. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, at Amherst and Monson Academies, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, from which he graduated in the class of 1858. He entered Amherst College in the same year, graduating therefrom in 1862, having one of the three highest of the commencement appointments. After teaching classics in Williston Seminary for three years, 1862–5, he studied law with Wells & Soule, Springfield, at the Harvard Law School, 1866–7, and with Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston. He was assistant United States attorney from 1869 to 1871. He then became a member of the law firm of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, the style subsequently changing to the well-known firm of Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Boston common council in 1871 and 1872, holding the office of president of that body during the latter year. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library in 1871; has been a trustee of the Williston Seminary since 1872; and one of the overseers of the charity fund of Amherst College since 1877. He was a lecturer on law as applied to rural affairs in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1871–7; author of "Legislation on the Hours of Labor," 1871; and of the "Amherst Centennial Address," 1876. Mr. Dickinson is at present (1892) one of the counsel for the West End Street Railway Company, his especial work being the defence of their accident cases in court. Mr. Dickinson was married at Easthampton Nov. 23, 1864, to Cecilia R., adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston. Of his three children only one is living, — Charles, — Williston and Florence having deceased. He has an adopted daughter, Jennie Couden Dickinson, daughter of his deceased sister.

MARQUIS F. DICKINSON, JR.

DILLAWAY, WILLIAM EDWARD LOVELL, son of William S. and Ann Maria (Brown) Dillaway, was born in Boston Feb. 17, 1852. He was educated in the Boston grammar schools and the English High School, under Master Thomas Sherwin. He attended the Harvard Law School, and took a private course under a tutor at Harvard College. He also studied law with A. A. Ranney and Nathan Morse, and was admitted to the bar on Feb. 17, 1873, his twenty-first birthday. For a few years he was associated with Messrs. Ranney and Morse, engaging actively in the trial of many large and important causes. Then he formed a copartnership with C. T. Gallagher, under the firm name of Dillaway & Gallagher, which continued until 1877. Since then he has been alone, largely in corporation practice. He is now counsel for several large corporations in Boston and New York, and is a director in many corporations in this State and in the West, where he has large interests. He was the principal counsel for the Bay State Gas Company and the West End Street Railway Company in all their legislative matters, and in bringing about the reorganization and consolidation of the various gas-companies and street-railway companies of this city. At present he is withdrawn from general practice, and is

engaged only in personal and corporation matters. While at the bar his practice was among the largest of the younger men, and was very lucrative. He was selected by Mayor O'Brien to deliver the oration at the celebration of the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of American independence in this city, and his effort on this occasion called forth general commendation. He is an extensive collector of books, bronzes, etchings, and prints. Mr. Dillaway was married June 16, 1874, to Miss Gertrude St. Clair Eaton; they have no children.

Disbrow, Robert, M.D., son of the late Rev. Noah Disbrow, of South Boston, was born in St. John, N.B., Feb. 8, 1842. He was educated in the local schools of the provinces and in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M.D. in 1865. Then he went into the army as acting assistant surgeon in charge of the One Hundred and Ninth United States colored infantry, where he served seven months. He settled in Boston in November, 1865. He was in that year appointed district physician to the Boston Dispensary, and served four years in the Fort Hill district. Since that time he has been one of the house physicians to the Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a life member of the Scots Charitable Society, and a member of the British Charitable Society. He is past chief of the order of Scottish Clans. Dr. Disbrow was married in 1884. Two of his brothers also graduated from Harvard M.D.; one is settled in New Brunswick, and the other is now deceased.

Ditson, Oliver, son of Joseph and Lucy (Pierce) Ditson, was born in Boston Oct. 20, 1811, nearly opposite the residence of Paul Revere. He died Dec. 21, 1888, in the city of his birth, and was buried from Trinity Church, the Rev. Phillips Brooks officiating. His parents were of Scotch descent, and their ancestors, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, were driven from Scotland by religious persecution. His father was one of a firm of shipowners, and the son knew no hardship until its failure. Graduating with a good record from the North End public school, he first found employment in Parker's book and music store. Then he learned the printer's trade, first with Isaac Butts and afterwards with Alfred Mudge. At this time he was the main support of his parents. After a while he returned to Colonel Parker's employ, and later on he took a single counter in the famous "Old Corner Bookstore." Here was formed the firm of Parker & Ditson, when Mr. Ditson was only twenty-one years old. He put his whole force into the business, and changed it into a music store. In 1840 he purchased Colonel Parker's interest, and under the name of Oliver Ditson, without the aid of capital or influential friends, began his remarkable career as a publisher. In the meantime he had become an organist, a singer, and an accomplished writer of brilliant notes and letters. In 1840 he was married to Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Delano, a prominent ship-owner. She was a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth Colony. They had five children: Mrs. Burr Porter, Charles H., James Edward (deceased), Frank Oliver (deceased), and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Ditson's business steadily increased in volume until it reached two million dollars annually. He was a long time the president of the board of music trade, of which he was the founder. He expended large sums in supporting such artists as gave promise of special distinction. He was one of those who gave the Peace Jubilee of 1872 support, subscribing twenty-five thousand dollars, and made its success possible. He was a life-long patron of the Handel and Haydn Society, and was never absent from its concerts. He was for twenty-one years president of the Continental National Bank of Boston; was many years trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, which he originated and managed; a trustee of the Boston Safe Deposit Company; one of the founders of the Old Men's Home, Boston; an active supporter of the New England Conservatory of Music; trustee of the Mechanic Association; member of the Boston Memorial Association; and a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In politics he was a Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, after which he acted with that organization. His religious training was with the Baptist denomination, but in later years he allied himself with the Unitarians. In his long career he had established a number of branch houses, and placed many a young man of ability where he could win success. Of the several houses these are notably conspicuous: The Boston branch house of J. C. Haynes & Co.; the Cincinnati house (John Church); the New York house (Charles H. Ditson); the Philadelphia house (J. E. Ditson); and the Chicago house of Lyon & Healy.

Dixon, Lewis Seaver, M.D., was born in New York Sept. 26, 1845. He was educated and fitted for college in the Dedham High School, and graduated from Harvard A.B. in 1866, and Harvard A.M. in 1871. After graduation he went to Worcester, where he practised until 1882. Dr. Dixon then

Oliver Ditson

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT

came to Boston, where he has since remained practising his profession. He has been abroad studying in London, Paris, and elsewhere. He was ophthalmic surgeon at the Worcester City Hospital and the Washburn Free Dispensary, and is now assistant ophthalmic surgeon to the Boston City Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the New England, the American, and the International Ophthalmological Societies. Dr. Dixon was married, May, 1873, to Miss Ellen R., daughter of William Burrage, of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district.

Doane, Thomas, son of John and Polly (Eldridge) Doane, the former a native of Orleans, Cape Cod, and the latter of Yarmouthport, was born at Orleans, Mass., Sept. 20, 1821. His father was a well-known lawyer, served in the State senate, and filled other public positions. He was the originator of "forest culture" in this country, taking the initiative step by purchasing tracts of land on the cape and planting them in pines. He was also a promoter of the culture of fruit-trees of all kinds on the cape. Thomas Doane, the son, was the eldest of eight children, all of whom lived to adult age; and four, two sons and two daughters, are still living. His early education was received at an academy established by his father and a few other gentlemen having children to educate. He attended this old school until he was nineteen years of age, and then spent five terms at the English Academy at Andover, Mass. After leaving this school he entered the office of Samuel Fenton, one of the most noted civil engineers of his time in this locality, and a leading citizen of Charlestown. (Mr. Fenton's office was on the same site as that of Mr. Doane's at the present time, in the same room, but in an older building.) After serving a term or apprenticeship of three years here, Mr. Doane became head engineer of a division of the Vermont Central Railroad. That was in 1847. From 1847 until 1849 he was consulting resident engineer of the Cheshire Railroad at Walpole, N.H. In December, 1849, he returned to Charlestown and opened an office, where he has since remained, carrying on his profession of civil engineering and surveying. During his residence here Mr. Doane has been connected at one time and another with all the railroads running out of Boston, but particularly with the Boston & Maine Railroad. In 1863 he was appointed chief engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and located the line of the tunnel, built the dam in the Deerfield River to furnish water-power, and in this work introduced nitro-glycerine and electrical blasting in this country. After having charge of that work for four years, in 1869 he went to Nebraska, where he built two hundred and forty miles of railroad on the extension of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy. He was thus employed for four years, having full charge of the construction, and even running of trains, until the line was completed. He made the question of grades a special study, and so perfect were those on the extension that one engine on that portion of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy would haul as many cars to the Missouri River as five engines could haul across Iowa. He also located and named all the towns on the extension. While in Nebraska the question of establishing a college in that State was agitated, and he took an active and leading part in the work of founding the institution. He secured for its site a square mile of ground at Crete, twenty miles west from Lincoln, and as a recognition of his valuable assistance and aid in the work the institution was named Doane College. In 1873 Mr. Doane completed his work in Nebraska and returned to Charlestown, reopening his office. But soon afterwards he was reappointed on the Hoosac Tunnel, and had charge as consulting engineer of the reconstruction of the whole of the Troy & Greenfield Railway and of the tunnel. In 1873, upon the opening of the tunnel, he ran the first locomotive through it. He finished his duties in this direction in 1877, and two years later, 1879, was appointed consulting and acting chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad for one year. During that time he located the Pend d'Oreille Division across the Columbia plains in Washington Territory and parts of the Missouri division in Dakota. Since then he has done a great deal of important work. Mr. Doane is president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. He has been a justice of the peace for over thirty years, and for forty years has been a deacon in Winthrop Church. He is a director in the Associate Charities of Boston, and president of the Charlestown branch of the organization; vice-president of the Hunt Asylum for Destitute Children; is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; of the Congregational Club; and of the American College and Educational Society.

Dobson, John M., supreme president of the Order of Ægis, was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1845. He was fitted with a practical education in the public schools and business colleges, early engaged in trade, and followed successfully a varied line of business. He moved to Boston in 1863, and thence to Lynn in 1867. President Dobson

was an early student of the principles of the fraternal endowment plan, and was one of the originators of the Order of Ægis, the first of Massachusetts fraternities of this class, and was its first supreme president. As a believer in the principles of fraternity, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Order of the World, and several other long-term orders, in addition to that of which he is the head. For several years he has devoted his leisure hours to the gratification of his love for blooded horses. He has been a successful breeder

JOHN M. DOBSON.

in a moderate way, and he possesses several fine specimens of his own raising. He keeps about him horses of good pedigree.

Dodge, Charles A., was born in Lowell Nov. 6, 1848, but has been a citizen of Boston for the past twenty-five years. In 1875 he engaged in business as a mason and builder with W. D. Vinal, under the firm name of Vinal & Dodge. In 1884 Mr. Vinal withdrew, and Mr. Dodge succeeded to the business and has since conducted it alone. He was one of the original incorporators of the Master Builders' Association, and is a member of the National Association, also of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He is a director of the Allston Coöperative Bank at Allston, his place of residence, a dealer in masons' materials, one of the leading master-builders and contractors of Boston, and treasurer and director of the Builders' Adjustable Staging Company, the invention by which the staging is elevated as the wall

CHARLES A. DODGE.

is built, men and material being raised without quitting work, and their work being done without stooping. Mr. Dodge has made a specialty of fine dwellings, and over two hundred of the houses on Commonwealth avenue and Newbury street have been built by him. He has also built many of the heavy storage-houses, such as the Williams Building and Atlas stores. The fine club-house of the Postillion Club in Cambridge was built by him.

Dodge, Charles H., was born in West Groton, Mass., in 1846. He attended school there until he was eighteen years old, when he was engaged with Standish & Woodbury, masons and builders. Subsequently he formed a partnership with J. P. Lovering. This firm existed for ten years, and after its dissolution Mr. Dodge continued in business for himself. He has built several large buildings in Boston, among them the Continental Bank Building, the Foster's wharf stores, and the remodelled John Hancock Building. He also built the Watertown Public Library and the Art Museum of Wellesley College. He is a member of the Master Builders' Exchange.

Dodge, J. H., city auditor, was born in South Boston Sept. 22, 1845. He graduated from the

Latin School and began business life with Messrs. Hodges & Silsbee, manufacturers of chemicals, remaining with them for three years. In 1867 he was appointed junior clerk to the city auditor, rising to be chief clerk in 1873. In June, 1881, he was appointed to the chief position, for which he is peculiarly fitted. Mr. Dodge has been secretary of the sinking-fund commission since July, 1881. During the Civil War he served in the army for three months.

DOGGETT, FREDERICK FORBES, M.D., son of Theophilus Pipon and Elizabeth (Bates) Doggett, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 22, 1855. His education was attained in Phillips (Exeter) Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1873, and Harvard College, class of 1877. He studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1880, and as a special student in the University of Vienna, 1880–1; École du Médecine in Paris, 1881; and Guy's Hospital, London, 1881. He began the practice of his profession in the spring of 1882 in Boston, at No. 805 Broadway, and has continued there to the present date. From 1883 he has been medical examiner for the John Hancock and Equitable Mutual Life Insurance Companies, the Golden Cross, and the Order of Ægis; from 1882 to 1886 he was district physician to the Boston Dispensary; from 1885 to 1886 he was a member of the State committee of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Society, and gave a course of lectures for the society before the Boston police and others; and in 1888 he was fleet surgeon of the South Boston Yacht Club. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; was treasurer of the Harvard Natural History Society, 1874–5; a member of the Bolyston Medical Society, Harvard University, 1878–1880; and a member of the International Medical Congress in London in 1881. Dr. Doggett has published and read before societies a number of important articles on professional subjects, among them papers entitled "Anæsthetics in Vienna," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," 1880–1; "Metallic Poisoning from Canned Tomatoes," "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1884–5; and "Abuse of Medical Charity," read June 8, 1886, before the Massachusetts Medical Society, and published in pamphlet form. Dr. Doggett was married July 7, 1880, in Halifax, N.S., to Miss Mary Chipman DeWolf; they have four children: Elizabeth DeWolf, Arthur Latham, Ellen, and Leonard Allison Doggett.

FREDERICK F. DOGGETT.

DOHERTY, PHILIP J., son of Philip and Ellen (Munnegle) Doherty, was born in Charlestown Jan. 27, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of the Charlestown district, graduating from the High School, and studied three years in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876 with the degree of LL.B. In June, 1877, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in Boston as a member of the law firm of Doherty & Sibley. In 1883 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and twice returned, serving on the committees on drainage, rules, and the judiciary, and on the joint special committee on the revision of the judicial system. At the opening of his third term, in 1886, he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House. In 1887 he was elected on a non-partisan platform by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans to the Boston board of aldermen. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Boston water board, which position he held until 1891. Mr. Doherty was married in the Charlestown district, Aug. 16, 1878, to Miss Catharine A., daughter of John Butler; they have four children: Philip, Mary, Eleanor, and Alice Doherty.

DONNELLY, CHARLES F., son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly, was born in Athlone,

county Roscommon, Ire., Oct 14, 1836. His ancestors on the paternal side were of the old Irish sept of the north, and on the maternal side Welsh-Irish of the west of Ireland. His parents came to British America when he was a year old, and thence to Rhode Island in 1848. His early training was for the Catholic priesthood, but when still a youth he determined to enter the legal profession. To this end he began his studies in the office of Hon. A. A. Ranney in 1856, and entered the Harvard Law School. He graduated with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1858. Early becoming a leading member, he has had many important cases, notably several civil cases instituted against the archbishop and other Catholic ecclesiastics in Massachusetts, and he has been conspicuous in the arguments showing the harmonious relation of Catholic ecclesiastical or canon law with the spirit of American law and American institutions. His services in these and other directions have been recognized by St. Mary's College of Maryland, the oldest Catholic seat of learning in the country, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1875 Mr. Donnelly was appointed a member of the State board of charities, and in its work he has taken a leading and important part. For several years he has been chairman of the board. When, in 1884, the Legislature referred the question of the treatment of inebriates to the board for consideration, Mr. Donnelly, as chairman, drafted and proposed a bill subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint and treatment as lunatics. This was adopted by the next Legislature, and Massachusetts was the first State having such legal remedy for the offence of habitual drunkenness. In 1889 the Legislature gave further effect to the new law by authorizing the erection of a hospital for those coming under its provisions, and the establishment of a board of trustees for the management of the institution. Mr. Donnelly is a member of the Charitable Irish Society, and was for a long time its president. He is the senior in membership of the Catholic members of the bar in New England.

Doogue, William, was born in Brocklaw Park, Stradbally, Queen's county, Ireland, May 24, 1828. He came to this country with his father's family in 1840, who settled in Middletown, Conn. After graduating from the high school there in 1843, he was apprenticed to George Affleck & Co., Hartford, Conn., and while engaged in their extensive nurseries he studied horticulture, floriculture, and landscape gardening. His term of apprenticeship lasted five years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the firm, remaining a partner for five years. The three years following he studied botany with Prof. Comstock, of Trinity College, Hartford, and in 1856 he came to Boston, where he assumed the management of the floricultural business of the late Charles Copeland, at Boston and Melrose. About thirty years ago he established himself in Floral place, off Washington street, where he conducted a flourishing business for many years. Since 1878 Mr. Doogue has been superintendent of the public grounds, and through his efforts the parks of the city have been yearly increasing in beauty. The floral displays annually made in the spring and autumn in the Public Garden are samples of Mr. Doogue's skill and taste, and are famous throughout the country. In art gardening his advice is much sought and is always given, not only gratuitously, but with pleasure. Twice he has been prominently brought before the public, the first time being in 1876, when he made a tropical and sub-tropical display in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, during the Centennial Exhibition, for which he was awarded two gold medals, two silver medals, and diplomas. The second occasion was during the year 1887, when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society endeavored to have the city government erect a building on the Public Garden "to be devoted to the study and advancement of floriculture." This project was ably furthered by influential men, but Mr. Doogue was so vigorous and determined against the innovation that he aroused public sentiment, and the scheme was abandoned. His floral display of army and navy, Grand Army, and other badges in the Public Garden on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston in August, 1890, brought him many compliments from visiting posts and others. The medals and votes of thanks which several organizations sent him after their return to their homes are preserved among his treasures.

Dorf, John P., was born in county Cork, Ire., Oct. 30, 1832. He was educated there in the national schools, under the tuition of the Christian Brothers. He came to this country when a lad of seventeen, in 1849. In 1856 he started in business as a retail boot and shoe merchant in Boston, and continued in the trade for twenty-six years, when, in 1882, he was elected to the board of street commissioners. In 1887 he was made chairman of the board — a position which he still holds (1892). In 1879 he was elected to the board of overseers of the poor. He is a member of the Massachusetts Cath-

olic Order of Foresters, the Knights of St. Rose, the Good Fellows, and numerous other societies. His home is in the Roxbury district.

Dorr, Jonathan, son of Ralph S. Dorr, was born in Louisville, Ky., 1842. His father was a Massachusetts man, but for many years in business in San Francisco. He graduated from Harvard in 1864, and studied law in the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. His practice is mostly corporation and trusts. He is a Republican in politics. He resides in the Dorchester district.

Dow, James A., M.D., son of Jonathan and Abbie (Towne) Dow, was born in Bath, N.H., Dec. 18, 1844. He was educated in the Lisbon Academy, Lisbon, N.H., and the Vermont Conference Seminary, Newbury, Vt. He began the study of medicine in the offices of Dr. Watson, of Newbury, and Dr. Leonard, of Haverhill, N.H., and then took a course in the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating therefrom in 1867. He immediately began practice, establishing himself in Windsor, Vt., where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Cambridge, Mass., which city has since been his home. He is now visiting physician to the Cambridge Hospital, and examining physician for the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Cambridge Medical Improvement Association, and the American Medical Association. He is also connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Dr. Dow was married March 26, 1868, to Miss Alice L. Lincoln, of Windsor, Vt.; they have had four children: Esther A., Clifford W., George L., and Arthur Dow (deceased).

Dowsley, John F., was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 14, 1854. He attended St. Bonaventure's College until 1868, when the sudden and tragic death of his father necessitated his withdrawal from school and the removal of the family to Boston. Here he worked for several years as an operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company, pursuing his studies at an evening school. He began the study of dentistry in 1880, entering Boston Dental College in 1882, which he attended one year. In 1884 he graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery with the degree of D.D.S. Returning to Boston, he was appointed by Governor Ames a member of the Massachusetts board of registration in dentistry for one year (1887), and in 1888 was reappointed by him for the full term of three years. In 1891 he was again reappointed by Governor Russell for three years. Dr. Dowsley is a member of the Massachusetts, New England, and Connecticut Valley Dental Societies.

Draper, Harry S., was born in Cambridge July 15, 1863. He moved with his parents to Boston in 1870, and obtained his education in the public schools. He graduated from the English High School in 1879, winning the Franklin medal. His professional studies were begun in 1880 with Dr. R. L. Robbins, and continued in the Boston Dental College. He completed his course at that institution in 1882, taking the first prize each year, but, not being of age to graduate, he did not receive his degree of D.D.S. until 1884. During the two years succeeding his graduation Dr. Draper was a clinical instructor in the college. He is an active member of the New England Dental Society, the Massachusetts Dental Society, and the American Academy of Dental Science. He is at present in successful practice at the Evans House building in this city and resides in Greenwood, a suburb of Boston.

Drisko, Alonzo S., was born in Addison, Me., Oct. 2, 1829. He came to Boston in 1850, and began business as a builder in 1864, — having worked for the four previous years with prominent builders in the city, — forming the firm of Laming & Drisko. This was continued until 1881, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Drisko has done a large amount of domestic work, and has had an extended experience in the building of family hotels and residences, furnishing his own plans for many of them. He built the Globe Theatre after the great fire of 1872. His firm had built fifty-one of the buildings which were burned down in that fire, and afterwards rebuilt thirty-six of them. They had charge of the interior work of the Rialto Building, Hotel Lafayette, Clifford House, and many other prominent buildings. Mr. Drisko's latest work is seen in the large Emerson Piano Building; and in a number of fine residences in suburban districts, that built for S. S. Rowe at Roxville Park, from plans drawn by Mr. Drisko, being especially unique, attractive, and roomy, although erected on a triangular lot. Mr. Drisko is also secretary and manager of the Rogers Water Meter Company.

Duane, John H., street commissioner, was born in Calais, Me., July 1, 1842, and, coming to Boston when a boy, was educated in the Lyman School, winning the Franklin medal in 1856. He has lived

most of his life in East Boston, and has been in the grocery and provision business there since 1866. For fifteen years he was in the assessors' department, nearly all that time first assistant assessor for Ward 2, East Boston. In 1872 he was secretary of the Democratic city committee.

Dudley, Sanford Harrison, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley, natives of Maine, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, the second governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was born in China, Me., Jan. 14, 1842. He came to Massachusetts with his parents in 1857, residing first in Fairhaven, and afterwards in New Bedford, until 1870; then he moved to Cambridge, his present home. He graduated from Harvard College in 1867, and from the Harvard Law School in 1871, having received from his Alma Mater the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.B. After graduation he taught for three years in the New Bedford High School, having charge of the classics and mathematics, meantime reading law with Eliot & Stetson, an eminent law-firm of that city. Immediately upon receiving his degree from the law school he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has continued in the practice of his profession ever since. His office is in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, No. 95 Milk street. He has been Republican in politics, and for many years was connected with the organizations of his party in his city; but he has latterly acted independently, though preferably with the Republican party. He was for a time a member of the city government of Cambridge. He is one of the original members of the Cambridge Club. He is a member of the Universalist Church at North Cambridge, and takes an active interest in religious matters, both in church and Sunday-school. He is also president of the Universalist Club, the representative lay organization of the Universalist denomination in the Commonwealth. Mr. Dudley was married in 1869, to Laura Nye Howland, daughter of John M. Howland, of Fairhaven, and has three children, a son and two daughters.

Dunn, William A., M.D., was born in Boston Sept. 6, 1852. His early education was acquired in the Boston public schools. At the age of thirteen he graduated a Franklin-medal scholar from the Eliot School; then he went through the English High School, and subsequently entered Boston College, from which he duly graduated, after receiving in his last year the three silver medals and the gold prize for dramatic reading. Next he took the regular course in the Harvard Medical School, and was assistant to the professor of medical chemistry. After graduation he was surgical house doctor at the Massachusetts General Hospital for sixteen months, and was the assistant of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, with whom he was associated in the compilation of the latter's work on consumption. Afterwards, for a year, he was assistant to Dr. John G. Blake. Then he established himself in his own office on Chambers street, and his practice soon became extensive. In 1876 he was professor of chemistry at Boston College, and later taught physiology there. In 1878 he went abroad with his friend George Crompton, the famous inventor, of Worcester, Mass., and there further pursued his medical studies. In 1882 he was appointed assistant surgeon to Carney Hospital, and in 1884 he was made one of the visiting surgeons. He is at present consulting surgeon. For several years he was surgeon of the First Battalion of Cavalry, Second Brigade of the Militia. He was a member of the school committee from 1886 to 1889, and was re-elected in 1890 to serve for three years. He is one of the trustees of the Institution for the Feeble-minded, and trustee of the Union Institution for Savings. He is a life member of the Young Men's Catholic Association; ex-president of the Alumni Association of Boston College; a member of the Eliot School Association; of the Algonquin, Athletic, University, Puritan, and Clover clubs; of the

WILLIAM A. DUNN.

Bostonian Society, and of various medical societies, including the American Medical Association and the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He has contributed much to the medical journals, and he has published pamphlets on the "Therapeutics of Venesection," and on the "Use and Abuse of Ergot."

DURGIN, SAMUEL HOLMES, M.D., was born in Parsonsfield, Me., July 26, 1839. His education was acquired in the Parsonsfield, Effingham, and Pittsfield Academies. Then he taught school for three years in the towns of Alton and Northwood, N. H. Early in life developing a marked taste for the study of medicine, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated therefrom in 1864. During the latter year he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, went to the front and served until the close of the Civil War. Returning to Boston he began the practice of his profession, and has since remained in this city. In 1867 Dr. Durgin was appointed resident physican at the institutions on Deer Island, and port physician of the city of Boston, which offices he held until January, 1873. He was then appointed a member of the Boston board of health, and since 1877 has been chairman of that board. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the American Public Health Association. Since 1885 he has been lecturer on hygiene at Harvard Medical School.

DUTTON, SAMUEL LANE, M.D., son of Solomon Lane and Olive Charlotte (Hutchinson) Dutton, was born in Acton, Mass., July 15, 1835. He was educated in Acton, in Appleton Academy of New Ipswich, N.H., Appleton Academy, Mount Vernon, N.H., the academy at Francestown, N.H., and the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in the class of 1860. He first settled in Derry, N.H., and practised his profession there two and a half years following his graduation. Then he entered the United States service, Aug. 11, 1862, as assistant surgeon, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. William B. Green commanding. He was first ordered to join the command in the defences of Washington. The following winter he was in charge of the hospital at Fort Tillinghast, Va., and in July, 1863, was ordered by the secretary of war to the charge of troops on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. In December he was ordered back to the defences of Washington. On the 1st of March, 1863, he was promoted to the position of surgeon to the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry (Colonel Henry), and ordered to report at Boston; and from this city he was ordered to join his new command, then serving in Florida. Thence he was ordered with his regiment to Fortress Monroe, the command now becoming a part of the Army of the James, and with it took part in the engagements of Drury's Bluff, Chester Station, Bermuda Hundreds, Mine Explosion, Darbytown Road, etc. He was surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, First Division of old fighting Eighteenth Army Corps. Dr. Dutton returned to civil life after the fall of Richmond, having served a little less than three years. The hardships of army life had so impaired his health that it was not until the following September that he was able to resume practice, at which time he established himself in Boston. Subsequently, with gradually increasing duties, his health failed because of the old army trouble contracted at the front. After repeated and long sicknesses, confining him to his bed for months at a time, and finally necessitating the amputation of part of the right hand as a consequence of war experience, he was obliged to give up general practice. A long time was spent in California and

SAMUEL L. DUTTON.

other distant sections of the country, but the exacting duties of his profession were found to be too great to resume, and with much disappointment

they were finally abandoned, and Dr. Dutton's entire attention is now devoted to the performance of the duties of medical director-in-chief of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Company. Dr. Dutton has been examining surgeon for State aid, and United States examining surgeon for pensions, Boston district. He is a member of the E. W. Kinsley Post 113, G.A.R., and has been its surgeon. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Norfolk District Medical Society. He was one of the founders of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and a former member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He has been visiting and consulting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and was for many years medical examiner for the Penn Mutual and the Provident Life Insurance Companies of Philadelphia. Dr. Dutton was married Sept. 25, 1860, at North Chelmsford, Mass., to Miss Surviah Parkhurst Stevens, of that town; they have had four children: Edgar Fulton, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1888, as electrical engineer, Grace Stevens (died in 1880, at the age of twelve), Bertha Hutchinson, and Mary Elizabeth Dutton.

EAMES, George Frank, M.D., D.D.S., was born in Swanville, Me., May 26, 1854. He was educated in the Belfast, Me., city schools. In his eighteenth year he began teaching in public schools, and this, with attendance at the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, occupied his time until May, 1875, when he was graduated from that institution. After a private pupilage with G. W. Stoddard, D.D.S., of Belfast, Me., and Prof. D. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, he graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1877 and the Jefferson Medical College in 1882. While in the latter college he was a member of Professor Bartholow's private class in experimental therapeutics, and had charge of the out-patients department of the Philadelphia Medical Mission. He began the practice of dentistry in Bucksport, Me., and while there was elected to the chair of natural science in the East Maine Conference Seminary, which position he held until he came to Boston in 1883. In 1888 he was appointed professor of pathology and the practice of dental medicine in the Boston Dental College, and at the same time he was engaged to give the "Emergency Course" of lectures at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, both of which positions he holds at the present time. He is also physician to the Suffolk Dispensary, in the nose and throat department. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the Massachusetts

GEORGE F. EAMES.

Dental Society, and a member of the American Academy of Dental Science. He is a graduate of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Eddy, Otis, son of Darius and Lydia Otis (Hersey) Eddy, was born in Boston Oct. 15, 1843. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and when a young man entered the establishment of Messrs. Ballard & Stearns, house furnishers. Later he established himself in the lumber business, with which he is still connected. He was a member of the common council in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and of the board of aldermen 1888–9. He is worshipful master of Union Lodge, Free Masons, and an officer in the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Eddy was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Mary C. Willard. They have no children.

Edgerly, Martin V. B., son of Samuel J. and Eliza (Bickford) Edgerly, was born in Barnstead, N.H., Sept. 26, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, N.H., and in that city began work as an employé in the shop and mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. At this occupation, however, he did not continue long. In 1859 he went to Pittsfield and engaged

in the insurance business, giving his chief attention to fire insurance. Among other companies which he at that time represented was the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. With this company, in the course of a few years, he became intimately associated. In 1868 he was made general superintendent of its agencies; in 1882 he was

MARTIN V. B. EDGERLY.

chosen a director in the company; in 1884, second vice-president; in 1885, vice-president; and in 1886, president, which position he at present holds. He remained in Pittsfield until 1863, when he returned to Manchester for a wider field. There he made his headquarters until 1883. In that year he moved to Massachusetts; and since his election to the presidency of the Massachusetts Mutual Life he has resided in Springfield. While a resident of New Hampshire he served in Manchester as director of the City National Bank, the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, the Suncook Valley and the Worcester & Nashua Railroad Companies, and as trustee of the Merrimac River Savings Bank. He has also served as delegate from that State to national Democratic conventions (of 1872, 1876, and 1880); as a member of the national Democratic committee; as centennial commissioner; and as chief of staff to Governor Weston. In 1882 he was the candidate of his party for governor of New Hampshire, and was defeated by a very small majority.

ELDER, CHARLES R., son of Charles Leonard and Roxana (Cummings) Elder, was born in Sabattus, Me., Oct. 21, 1850. He was educated in Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., and studied law with the Hon. Alvah Black, of Paris, Me., afterwards entering the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1876. While studying law he taught school in Maine for five years, part of the time as principal of the Paris Hill Academy, at Paris. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Boston in 1876. He is a member of the Kenwood Club of Malden. His first wife was Mary G. Flint, to whom he was married June 15, 1881, and his second, Maria F. Wood, married Feb. 28, 1888. His children are Flint C. and Gordon W.; and Mildred T. and Margarith E. Elder.

ELDER, SAMUEL J., son of James and Deborah Dunbar (Keen) Elder, was born in Hope, R.I., Jan. 4, 1850. He was educated in the Lawrence,

SAMUEL J. ELDER.

Mass., public schools and at Yale College. He studied law with George W. Morse and John H. Hardy, and after his admittance to the bar he began practice in Boston. He is now associated with William C. Wait, under the firm name of Elder & Wait. He is counsel for the International Copyright League, and treasurer of the Shipman Engine Company. Mr. Elder belongs to a number of clubs;

is secretary of the Curtis Club, and a member of the elections committee of the new University Club; and is president of the Yale Alumni Association. He is a State commissioner on portraits of governors. He was married May 10, 1876, to Miss Lilla Thomas; they have two children: Margaret Munroe and Fanny Adele Elder.

Elliot, George B., was born in Keene, N.H., Feb. 15, 1855, of a family of six children. After attending the public schools there he was under discipline as cadet in Eagleswood Military Academy, New Jersey. Thence he was sent to Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., to prepare for Harvard College, but was diverted from that end, and passed the last three years of his student life in the Institute of Technology of the class of 1874, taking also at that time a year's course in the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Then until 1879, excepting a trip to the Azores, he passed most of the time at his home in Keene. In the latter year he entered the real-estate business in Boston, in the office of Alexander S. Porter. After about three years' clerkship he opened an office for himself in the Rogers Building, Washington street. His specialty is brokerage in real estate and mortgages in Boston and vicinity, and he has charge of some trusts and seashore property. Mr. Elliot is a member of the Real Estate Exchange and of the Boston Athletic Association. He is married, and resides on Pond street, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district.

Ely, Frederick David, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 24, 1838. He prepared for college in Day's Academy, that town, and entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1859. He afterwards read law in the office of the Hon. Waldo Colburn, of Dedham. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, opening an office in Dedham, and later in Boston, where he practised up to 1888, when he was appointed associate justice of the municipal court of this city. Judge Ely has been prominent in politics, and has taken an active place in the affairs of the Republican party. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1873, and to the Senate in 1878 and 1879, serving on important committees. In 1884 he was elected to Congress, in which he served as a member of the committees on elections and on private land claims. He is a prominent Mason, has been master of the Constellation Lodge of Dedham, and grand marshal and deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings, a director in the Dedham Fire Insurance Company, and in the Dedham Electric Light Company; a member

FREDERICK D. ELY.

of the vestry of the St. Paul Episcopal Church, Dedham, and a member of the Dedham school board. For seventeen years he was a trial justice.

Emerson, William Ralph, architect, was born in Alton, Ill., in 1833, but came to Boston at an early age to reside with his uncle, George B. Emerson. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and studied architecture under Jonathan Preston, the designer of the Boston Theatre, and at one time a candidate for the mayoralty in this city. He began practice in 1855, entering into partnership with Mr. Preston. His work has comprised many schoolhouses, theatres, and club-buildings in different sections of the country, numbers of country houses, and several elegant private dwellings on Commonwealth avenue and other fashionable streets of Boston. He was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Boston Architectural Club, and has long been closely identified with art matters. When he began his career, architecture was not looked upon as a distinct profession. It was his idea to arrange shingles on roofs and sides of country houses in fanciful designs, producing unique exterior effects; and the introduction of stained glass in private houses was also an original suggestion of his.

One of the best comments on his ability was an article recently published in "Scribner's Magazine," in which he is credited with having advanced the cause of beautiful architecture more than any other American architect.

EMERY, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Isaac and Faith Savage (Bigelow) Emery, was born in Biddeford, Me., March 22, 1822. On his father's side he is descended from Anthony Emery, who came to the country in 1635 in the bark "James," of London, and on his mother's side from Ann Hutchinson. He attended Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., and at eighteen years of age engaged with his father in the coal business at the foot of Poplar street, Boston. He remained here about five years, when he was appointed foreign entry clerk in the United States custom house, under Marcus Morton, collector of the port. Sixteen years were spent in the custom house. Eight years of this time he was also interested with his father in the coal business, then at the corner of Federal street and Mt. Washington avenue, from which they removed in 1860 to No. 288 Federal street. In 1857 the firm name became W. H. & S. L. Emery, and has so continued since. The senior Emery was aid to Governor Paris, of Maine, and member of the committee to receive General Lafayette in 1824, upon the latter's memorable visit to America. He was Democratic in politics, and a member of Governor Boutwell's council. He was one of the founders of the Boylston Bank, director in John Hancock Life Insurance Company, and director of the Boston & Worcester Railroad for twenty years. W. H. Emery is trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, and holds other positions of trust. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was first married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas Haviland. She died in 1855. There were two children by this marriage: Helen Bigelow and Mary Haviland. In 1856 he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Nathaniel Holmes Bishop, of Medford, a descendant of Dr. John Bishop of that town, an eminent physician of his day. Of this second marriage there are a daughter, Eliza Kate, and two sons, W. Bishop and Heber Bishop Emery. Mr. Emery now resides in Newton, upon property once owned by Francis Skinner on Waverly avenue.

EMMONS, FREEMAN, son of Dimon and Mary Ann (Currier) Emmons, was born in Lyman, Me., March 1, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the high school of Alfred, Me. He taught school for a couple of years in Lyman (1864 and 1865), worked as clerk in mercantile concerns in Danvers, Salem, and Wakefield, Mass., and then studied law with the Hon. D. W. Gouch in the latter's Boston office. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880, he at once began the practice of his profession in this city. He is now proprietor and manager of the largest government claim agency in New England, at No. 4 State street, and is also associated with William B. Orcutt in general law practice at No. 53 State street. Since his admission to the bar he has transacted business for nearly ten thousand different people. In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Emmons was clerk and treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company. He is a director of the Colchis Mining Company, owning mining and reduction works in New Mexico. He has been connected with and held office in the order of Good Templars, Knights of Honor, and New England Order of Protection. Mr. Emmons

FREEMAN EMMONS.

was married on Sept. 6, 1870, to Miss Maria Richardson: they have no children.

ENDICOTT, WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD, son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott, of Salem, Mass., was born in that city NOV. 19, 1826. His father was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1822, and a descendant from John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was a merchant of Salem, and a member of Congress from 1802 to

1809. He was appointed and confirmed secretary of the navy in Jefferson's cabinet in 1806, but declined, preferring to remain in Congress. He died suddenly in Washington in 1808. William C. Endicott received his early education in the Latin School in Salem. He entered Harvard University in 1843, and was graduated with the class of 1847. Soon after graduating, he studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, then the leading member of the Essex bar, and in the Harvard Law School. He was called to the bar in 1850, and began practice in Salem in 1851. He was elected a member of the Salem common council in 1852 and afterwards its president. In 1853 he entered into copartnership with J. W. Perry, under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. In 1857 he became city solicitor, which office he held until 1864. In the State elections of 1871, 2, and 3 he was candidate for attorney-general and in 1870 for Congress, on the Democratic ticket. In 1873 he was appointed, by Governor William B. Washburn, to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He remained on the bench for ten years, when he resigned. He was president of the Essex bar from 1878 to 1883, and of the Salem Bank from 1857 to 1873. In 1863 he was elected president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, and still holds that office. In 1884 he was Democratic candidate for governor of the State. In 1885 he became secretary of war in the cabinet of President Cleveland. He was married December 13, 1859, to Ellen, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem. His family consists of two children: William C., jr., and Mary C. Endicott, who was married on the 15th of November, 1888, to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, Eng.

English, James S., son of James L. and Mary Elizabeth (Steele) English, the former a native of Boston, and the latter of Goffstown, N.H., was born in Boston March 6, 1844. His father was a Harvard graduate, and a well-known Boston lawyer in his day. James S. was also educated at Harvard, graduating in 1867. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in September, 1870. Father and son practised in partnership until the death of the former in 1883. Since that time Mr. English has been alone at No. 68 Cornhill, where his father began in 1850. His practice is confined to trusts and probate business. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father.

Ernst, George A. O., son of Andrew H. and Sarah (Otis) Ernst, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8, 1850. His father was born in Germany, and his mother was a native of Boston, daughter of George Alexander Otis. He was educated in Cincinnati public schools, the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., the Eliot High School in Jamaica Plain, Boston private schools, and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in the

GEORGE A. O. ERNST.

class of 1871. He studied law in the office of Ropes & Gray for two years, then in the Harvard Law School, and later in the office of J. B. Richardson. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1875, and has since practised in Boston. In June, 1880, he was sent to the Republican National Convention at Chicago as one of a committee representing the Massachusetts Young Republicans, to secure a civil-service reform plank in the party platform. In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, serving on important committees, and taking an influential part in legislation. Mr. Ernst has also devoted some time to literature. He has translated two novels, "The Widow Lerouge" (published by James R. Osgood & Co.) and "The Clique of Gold;" and has adapted three plays from the French, — "A Christmas Supper," "The Double Wedding," and "Our Friends," — all produced at the Boston Museum. On Dec. 11, 1879, he was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., to Miss Jeanie C. Bynner, of Brooklyn; they have two children: Roger and Sarah Otis Ernst.

Henry H. Fayon.

Evans, Alonzo H., was born in Allenstown, N.H., in February, 1820. He attended the public schools, and worked on the farm until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Lowell, and there was employed for a year and a half as a bobbin-boy in one of the factories. Then he came to Boston, and obtained a place in a grocery and provision store. After continuing at this work about five years, attending a private school during his leisure hours, he began business for himself. In 1854 he, with others, started the movement for the establishment of the Five Cents Savings Bank, to encourage in children and others thrift and economy, and from the Legislature a charter was early obtained. The bank was organized in April that year, with Paul Adams as president, Mr. Evans as treasurer, and Curtis C. Nichols as secretary of the corporation. In 1874, upon the retirement of Mr. Adams, Mr. Evans was elected president, which position he has held ever since. Mr. Evans was a moving spirit in the incorporation of Everett as a town, and twice represented it in the lower house of the Legislature. He was also a member of the Senate of 1890, serving on the committees on banking (chairman) and on taxation. Early in 1892 he was elected by the Legislature to the executive council, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Councilman Loring. He was for seventeen years a member of the Republican town committee of Everett, and has served on the Republican State committee.

Faxon, Henry H., son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon, was born in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 28, 1823. He is a descendant in the eight generation of Thomas Faxon, who came to America from England with his wife, daughter, and two sons previous to 1647, and settled in that part of Braintree now Quincy. Job Faxon was an extensive farmer, and he owned and managed, for many years in connection with his farm, a stall in the Quincy Market in Boston. Henry H. passed his youth on the farm and in the common schools of the village. When about sixteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and five years after began, in company with his brother John, the manufacture of boots and shoes. About the year 1846 he opened a retail grocery and provision store in Quincy, which he conducted for seven years, during the last three years of that time carrying on also a bakery and the business of a real-estate and merchandise auctioneer. Next he became a retail grocer in Boston, at the corner of South and Beach streets, under the firm name of Faxon, Wood, & Co. Two years later, with his brothers, he moved into Commercial street, changing the firm name to Faxon Bros. & Co., and the business from retail to wholesale. Retiring from the partnership in 1861 he went to New Orleans, where he made large purchases of molasses, shipping the stuff to his former partners in Boston. Returning the following year he engaged in speculating in merchandise, establishing himself first in Chatham street and then on India wharf. Here he operated largely in chiccory, kerosene oil, raisins, spices, and other staples. At one time anticipating the rise in the price of liquors, on account of the laying of a government tax, he purchased several hundred barrels of whiskey and rum, and held them for the expected advance. The result proved the accuracy of his judgment. Subsequently he dealt in real estate on a large scale, and it was in these operations that he made the bulk of his fortune. He has become the largest real-estate owner in Quincy, where he has over one hundred tenants. In Boston and Chelsea also he has nearly the same number. In 1864, and again in 1871, Mr. Faxon represented Quincy in the Legislature; and in 1884 he ran for lieutenant-governor on the Prohibitory State ticket. For many years he had devoted himself to the temperance cause, and used his wealth in its aid. He has taken a leading hand in politics, seeking the advancement of temperance issues. He was a police officer in Quincy from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, and was again appointed in 1889, for the purpose of enabling him the more successfully to check the liquor traffic. Faxon Hall, a permanent memorial to his name, was erected in 1876 for the Reform Club of Quincy, and of its cost, eleven thousand dollars, he paid more than four-fifths. Mr. Faxon was married Nov. 18, 1852, to Mary B., daughter of Israel W. and Priscilla L. (Burbank) Munroe; she died Sept. 6, 1885, leaving one son, Henry Munroe Faxon, born May 22, 1864.

Field, Charles G., was born in Malden, June 22, 1845. He fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1868. Then, taking a course in the Harvard Law School, he graduated therefrom in 1871. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and has been in active practice since 1871, with offices now at No. 209 Washington street. In politics he is a Republican. He has written several poetical works of note, and is also the author of a legal work entitled "Employer's Liability for Personal Injuries." He is the father of the board of arbitration and also of the Employers' Liability Bill. He is a member of the Algonquin and the Athletic clubs.

Fee, Thomas, deputy sheriff of Suffolk county, son of Thomas and Mary (Baxter) Fee, was born in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 13, 1850. His father was a mason and contractor, and lived in Hingham for forty years — from 1848 until his death in 1888. The son was educated in the Hingham public schools, and came to Boston in 1866, where he learned the machinist's trade. He followed this trade a few years, and then, in 1875, entered the sheriff's office as clerk. Two years later he was appointed a constable by Mayor Prince, and served in this capacity until he was commissioned deputy sheriff in January, 1884. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Democratic ward and city committees for ten years, serving on the finance committee, and as secretary for two years. In religion he is Roman Catholic, and he is a member of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston. He now resides in Ward 21. Mr. Fee was married to Elizabeth N. Harris, of Boston; they have one daughter living: Alice B. Fee.

Fenderson, Lory Bacon, was born in Biddeford, Me., March 31, 1855, but early came to this city, which has since been his home. He graduated from the English High School, and began the study of dentistry, in 1872, under Dr. Isaac J. Wetherbee. He then entered the Boston Dental College, from which institution he received his degree in 1876. He immediately began practice and has had a most successful career. He was a demonstrator at the Dental College for a term of three years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, and of the Boston Dental Alumni Association. During his college life he made a special study of elocution, displaying marked ability in this department, and is now frequently engaged to deliver public recitations.

Fisher, Theodore Willis, M.D., was born in Westborough, Mass., May 29, 1837. His ancestors on both sides were of English origin, and came to New England soon after its settlement. His father was Hon. M. M. Fisher, of Medway, Mass. His mother, Eleanor Metcalf, was the daughter of Hon. Luther Metcalf. His early years were spent in Medway, and he fitted for college at Williston Seminary, and Phillips (Andover) Academy. He graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1861; served as resident physician at Deer Island a year, and then was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-fourth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1863 he was appointed assistant physician to the Boston Lunatic Hospital, resigning in 1869. In 1867 he made the tour of foreign insane hospitals, spending five months abroad. For ten years he was examining physician to the board of directors for public institutions. In practice he made a specialty of insanity, writing much on the subject. He was for several years on the staff of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." He often appeared in court as an expert, and was called to Washington in the Guiteau case. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, a position he now holds. He has been a persistent advocate of the plan of having the city care for all her insane in hospitals near home, and has lived to see the policy of the city reversed in this matter. He has long given clinical instruction in mental diseases to Harvard students, and is at present lecturer on mental diseases in the Medical School. In 1890 he attended the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and visited many of the newer insane hospitals in England and Germany. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Superintendents, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Harvard Medical School Association, the New England Psychical Society, and the Boston Medical Psychical Society. His first wife was Maria C., daughter of Dr. Artemas Brown, of Medway, to whom he was married in 1858. In 1873 he was married to Ella G., daughter of J. W. Richardson, of Boston, and has five children: Willis R., Edward M., Gertrude, Florence, and Margery Fisher.

Fiske, George M., was born in Medfield, Mass., in 1842. He received his education in the public schools of that town. He served in the Forty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Civil War, and for several years after was engaged in farming in Medfield. In 1871 he entered the employ of James Edmond & Co., manufacturers and importers of fire-brick, sewer-pipes, etc., whose factory and wharf, leased from the Boston Fire Brick Company, was at No. 394 Federal street. He remained with Edmond & Co. until 1877, when he formed a copartnership with E. B. Coleman, under the firm name of Fiske & Coleman, and opened an office at No. 72 Water street, for the sale of fire-brick, sewer pipe, etc. The firm were the first to introduce into New England, on a large scale, the Akron salt glazed sewer-pipe, manufactured at Akron, Ohio. They also imported largely fire-brick and sewer-pipe. In 1880 James Edmond, the sole surviving member of James Edmond & Co., concluded to discontinue business, and a proposition was made by the Boston Fire Brick Company to Fiske & Cole-

man that they merge their business under a corporation, Fiske & Coleman to have the management. This was done, under the title of the Boston Fire Brick Works, Fiske & Coleman, managers. The business was thus continued until 1885, when William Homes was admitted to partnership, and the firm became Fiske, Coleman, & Co. In 1881 the Boston Terra Cotta Company was formed for the manufacture of architectural terra-cotta, and while a separate corporation, it was placed under the management of Fiske, Coleman, & Co., the manufacture being carried on at their Federal-street works. This business soon outgrew its quarters, and in 1886 the fire-brick plant of Newton, Morton, & Co., on K street, South Boston, was purchased, and the manufacture of fire-brick and gas-retorts was moved there, the Federal-street works being reserved solely for the manufacture of terra-cotta. Among the many prominent buildings furnished with bricks and terra-cotta from these works are the Youth's Companion building, the Shoe and Leather Exchange, the Columbia Theatre, the Exeter Chambers, in this city; the Brockton Court House; the

GEORGE M. FISKE.

Potter Building, Park Row, and the Catholic Club, 59th street, New York City; the "Brooklyn Eagle" building, Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Young Men's Library, Buffalo, N.Y.; the Park Theatre, Philadelphia; and the new Pension Building, Washington. Another important branch of the clay-working industry in late years entered upon by Mr. Fiske and his associates, is the production of faience for interior and exterior decoration. Notable work successfully executed is seen in the corridors of the Charlesgate apartment-house, on Beacon street, and those of the Adams House extension, the arches of the Stony Brook bridge, Boston park department, and in the house of M. J. Jessop in Lenox. Mr. Fiske is the inventor of the Boston brick ashlar, a new and unique form of building material, upon which he has secured several patents. Mr. Fiske resides in Newton, where he has served in the city government and in other capacities.

Fiske, John Minot, deputy collector of the port of Boston, son of John Minot and Eliza Maria (Winn) Fiske, of Salem, was born in Boston Aug. 17, 1834. He fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, graduating therefrom in the class of 1852. Then he entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was also a student in the office of Col. Seth J. Thomas. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the year 1859, and practised his profession for some years, having an office at No. 46 Court street. He was a member of the Boston common council from old Ward 4 (now Ward 10) for the years 1862 and 1863. In May, 1863, he was appointed deputy naval officer of the port of Boston under Hon. Amos Tuck, then naval officer; and in November of the same year, deputy collector of the port under Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, collector. At one time he was special deputy collector and auditor of the port. Thus it will be observed he has been in continuous service in the customs at the port of Boston since May, 1863; at present (1892) as special deputy collector under Hon. A. W. Beard, collector. Mr. Fiske was chairman of the civil-service board of examiners in the customs service at this port when it was first organized in 1883, and held that position until the year 1886, when he resigned it. On June 1, 1864, Mr. Fiske was married at Stockbridge to Isabella Landon, daughter of the Hon. John Z. Goodrich; their children are Sallie Goodrich and John Landon Fiske.

Fitch, Robert Gershom, was born in Sheffield, Mass., May 19, 1846. Until he was twenty years of age he worked on a farm, and then studying at the South Berkshire Institute, New Marlborough, he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1870. While at college he was the editor of the "Williams Quarterly," received an honorary oration at Com-

mencement, and was chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Fitch's tastes were in the line of journalism, and from 1870 to 1872 he was associated with the "Springfield Republican." In the latter year he joined the staff of the "Boston Post," rising through the different editorial depart-

ROBERT G. FITCH.

ments until he became editor-in-chief. He is a brilliant, able journalist, thorough in details and judicious yet fearless in his opinions. In May, 1886, he was appointed fire commissioner, by Mayor O'Brien, and reappointed in 1889 by Mayor Hart. He is now chairman of the board, and his administration has been characterized by efficiency and fidelity to his duties. Mr. Fitch is a member of the Boston Press Club and of the Papyrus Club.

Fitz, Frank E., oldest son of Eustace and Sarah J. (Blanchard) Fitz, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 14, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and in Brown University, from which he graduated in 1880. He studied law at the Harvard Law School two years, and then at the Boston University Law School, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1883. The same year, in July, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He formed a copartnership with J. Converse Gray in January, 1884, which continued until 1890. Then it was dissolved, and Mr. Fitz continued alone at No. 23 Court street, practising as general corporation counsel. In February, 1889, he was elected city solicitor of Chelsea, which office he now holds. In politics he is a Republican. He is a director of the Boston & Lockport Block Company and of several other manufacturing companies, and is a trustee of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea. He is a member of the Review Club of Chelsea, and of D.K.E. Fraternity. On Nov. 20, 1884, he was married to Miss Adeline F. Slade, of Chelsea; they have two sons: Eustace C. and David S. Fitz. In religion he is a Baptist.

Fitzgerald, Desmond, civil engineer, was born in Nassau, N.P., May 20, 1846. He was brought to Providence, R.I., when three years old. He attended the Providence High School, and then Phillips (Exeter) Academy; and studied a year in Paris. He held the position of deputy secretary of State of Rhode Island for a year, and also acted as private secretary to General Burnside. He subsequently adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and has been engaged on important public works since 1867. In 1871 he removed to Boston. He was appointed superintendent of the Western Division Boston Water Works in 1873, and in addition to this position, which he now holds, he has since been appointed resident engineer for the additional supply of water for Boston. During his experience he has been engaged for four years in building railroads in the West, and for two years was engineer of the Boston & Albany Railroad. He is past president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, treasurer of the Council of the New England Meteorological Society, fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society of England, and a member of the corporation of the Institute of Technology, besides holding other positions of public trust.

Flood, Thomas W., is a native of Ireland, and was born Nov. 7, 1857. He came to the United States in 1869, and becoming a resident of Boston a year later, was here employed by Thomas Johnson and D. A. Noonan, the former's successor, in the grocery and provision business. Here he remained until 1884, when he was appointed clerk in the street department of the city of Boston. In December, 1889, he was elected to the board of aldermen, as a Democrat from the Seventh Aldermanic District, and reëlected in 1890 and 1891. In March, 1890, he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, at No. 474A West Broadway, South Boston. He is a member of the

Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, the South Boston Citizens' Association, the Washington Village Improvement Association, the Irish Charitable Society, and many other organizations.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN O., was born in Albion, Ill., Oct. 19, 1858. His education began under private

BENJAMIN O. FLOWER.

tutors at his home. His family removing to Evansville, Ind., he there entered the public schools, which he attended for three years, going from the Evansville High School to the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., where he finished his education. It was his intention to enter the ministry, but owing to a change of religious views, he resolved to adopt journalism as a profession: and with this idea in view he became the editor and publisher of "The American Sentinel," a weekly social and literary paper published at his home, Albion, Ill. In 1881 he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and became associated with his brother, Dr. Richard C. Flower, taking charge of his correspondence. A few years later he came to Boston, and began the publication here of "The American Spectator," which was subsequently merged into "The Arena." His idea in founding this magazine was not pecuniary gain, but to afford a field of combat where the intellectual giants could defend those principles which appeared to them to be founded on truth, justice, and wisdom, and to give a fair hearing to radical and progressive thinkers who so largely mould the thought of the world, but who in their day are often denied a hearing in the great arena of thought. The success of this publication has more than fulfilled his fondest anticipations: its articles have commanded attention and been widely quoted. Mr. Flower is a thoughtful man, a fluent conversationalist, with a mind stored with information. On the great social, political, and ethical questions of the day he entertains most decided opinions, and fearlessly advocates them. He has been a frequent contributor to leading newspapers and magazines, and is the author of "Lessons learned from Other Lives," a book which has been widely read. He is a prolific writer, and clearness of diction, combined with eloquence and elegance, characterize his literary efforts. His religious views are pronounced, but liberal. He has a pew in the Rev. M. J. Savage's church, and is an earnest supporter of the views held by the so-called evolutionary school of Unitarians. He was married Sept. 10, 1886, to Miss Hattie Cloud, of Evansville, Ind.

FLOWER, RICHARD CHARLES, son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Orange) Flower, was born in Albion, Ill., Dec. 11, 1849. His early education was acquired in private schools in his native town. At eleven years of age he was sent to the Northwestern University, Indianapolis, Ind., and there pursuing a thorough course, was graduated in the class of 1868. He then studied law and was admitted to practice, but upon the solicitation of family and friends he relinquished it and entered the ministry. In this field he met with remarkable success, preaching in various places in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. His last call was to the city of Alliance, O., in December, 1875. About this time he resolved to enter the field towards which his thoughts had been for many years turned. From boyhood he had been interested in the natural sciences, and acquiring by study a love for organic structure, he had a desire, soon after his graduation from college, for the professional career of a physician. Accordingly he entered the Cincinnati Health College, having previously gone through a thorough preparation with Andrew Strong, M.D., of Troy, N.Y., who was so long connected with Bellevue Hospital. After graduation from the medical college he immediately began practice. He built up a phenomenal business in Philadelphia and New York, and in 1882 coming to Boston, continued his regular practice here, distinguishing himself by his peculiar manner of diagnosis and large volume of business. In the

early part of 1889 Dr. Flower opened the "Hotel Flower" on Columbus avenue, palatial in construction and appointments. Here were combined the features of the home, hotel, and hospital without the

RICHARD C. FLOWER.

disagreeable accompaniments of the latter. Subsequently he leased the property and it became the Grand Hotel. Dr. Flower was first married in December, 1871, in Jeffersonville, Ind., to Miss Ella Nicholson; of this union there were two children, Altus D. and Jewell Flower. His second marriage was in July, 1877, to Miss Maude M. Manfull; they have one child, Evangeline Flower.

Floyd, David, Second, son of Edward and Lucretia (Tewksbury) Floyd, was born in Winthrop, Mass., Oct. 26, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at French's Commercial College. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Winthrop, where he remained for several years. Then he gave his attention to the real-estate interests of the locality. At the age of twenty-eight he was elected one of the assessors of Winthrop, and realizing the importance of a more comprehensive system of keeping real-estate records than was then in use, he established the so-called block system, of writing up and recording the changes of every parcel of land in the town. Winthrop was the first town in this Commonwealth to adopt this system. Having been concerned in real estate formerly in charge of his father, whose death occurred in 1879, Mr. Floyd resolved to adopt real estate as a permanent business, and 1889 he formed a partnership with Frank W. Tucker, under the firm name of Floyd & Tucker, establishing offices in Winthrop and Boston. Under careful and enterprising management, the business has grown to large proportions. Mr. Floyd has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He has been town treasurer since 1883, chairman of the Republican town committee, is trustee and was one of the founders of the Winthrop Public Library, is president of the Law and Order League and of the Winthrop Horticultural Society, was clerk of the Boston & Winthrop and Point Shirley Railroads, and is trustee and steward of the Winthrop Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1888–1889, and served on the committees on mercantile affairs, engrossed bills, and taxation (chairman). In 1880 he began a four years' course of study in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, graduating therefrom in 1884. On June 9, 1886, Mr. Floyd was married to Miss Belle A., daughter of Charles T. Seavey.

Flynn, Edward J., son of Maurice and Mary (McSweeny) Flynn, was born in Boston June 16, 1859. He acquired his education in the Boston public schools and in Boston College, from which he graduated in 1881 valedictorian of his class, with the customary degree, receiving in 1884 that of A.M. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1884, and the same year took a special course in the Harvard Law School. Also admitted to the Suffolk bar that year, he at once began practice, opening an office in this city. Elected to the lower house of the Legislature from the Sixth Suffolk District and twice reëlected, he served during 1885, 1886, and 1888, taking an active part in the debates and as a member of the important committees on probate and insolvency, election laws, the judiciary, and constitutional amendments. He was identified with several important measures, among them the credibility of witnesses, and the biennial elections bills, and the resolve to abolish the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting. In 1886, 1887, and 1888 he was also a director of the East Boston ferries. In 1889 he was first elected to the governor's council, upon which he served, the only Democratic member, in 1890, 1891, and 1892. He was the youngest man who ever sat in the executive council. He is a member of the Democratic city committee; of the Harvard Law School and the Boston University Associations; the Boston College

Alumni Association, of which he was the first secretary; and of the Boston Catholic Union. He was the first president of the Paul Revere Division Massachusetts United Benevolent Association. Mr. Flynn is unmarried.

Fogg, John Samuel Hill, M.D., was born in Eliot, Me., May 21, 1826. He was educated in the schools of Eliot and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated A.B. in 1846 and A.M. in 1849. Then he studied in the Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1850. He established himself in South Boston, where he has since remained in private practice, occupying a foremost position among the physicians of that section of the city. He has given much attention also to local matters. He was a valued member of the school board in 1854, and again from 1868 to 1874; and as a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1854 and 1855, ably represented his constituents. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of various other medical organizations, and has contributed for seventeen years to the Gynæcological Society. He has long been a close student of American history, and is a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society. Dr. Fogg was married first to Miss Sarah Frances Gordon of South Berwick, Me., July 11, 1850, and second to Miss Sarah Griselda Clinch, April 2, 1872.

Fogg, William John Gordon, M.D., son of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, was born in South Boston Aug. 7, 1851. He was educated in grammar schools there; the Boston Latin School, graduating in 1869; and at Harvard, graduating A.M. in 1873 and M.D. in 1876. He was then connected with the Boston City Dispensary for three years, at the same time conducting a private practice in South Boston. He has been examining physician for the Travellers Insurance Company, Hartford, for ten years; was for three years examining physician for the South Boston Horse Railroad Company; and since the consolidation of the street railways has been one of the examining physicians for the West End Street Railroad Company. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of other professional organizations. On Nov. 4, 1880, Dr. Fogg was married to Miss Ella F., daughter of Henry E. Bradlee, of Sharon, Mass.

Follett, John Atwood, M.D., was born in Centre Harbor, N.H., Feb. 17, 1834. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Kingston, N.H., he prepared for college, entering Dartmouth and graduating in the class of 1857. Among his classmates were ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, Rev. William Burnett Wright, James B. Richardson (formerly corporation counsel of the city of Boston,

JOHN A. FOLLETT.

and now a rapid-transit commissioner), and the late Gen. Henry Fuller. He was for a time engaged in teaching in schools in Kingston, and then, choosing the medical profession for his lifework, he entered the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1858. In 1862 he joined the Union army, remaining until the close of the war. He was at first surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and afterwards medical inspector of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. Dr. Follett is dean of the Boston Dental College, — the only case on record where a physician has acted as dean for a dental college. He was the first dean of this college, and has served in this capacity for eighteen years, the last twelve successive. He is a member of the New England Mutual Accident Association, and its medical director. He is a director in the Kiesel Fire Brick Company. Dr. Follett has been in active and successful practice here in Boston since 1866.

Folsom, William A., son of James A. and Elizabeth A. (Waterhouse) Folsom, was born in Roxbury Oct. 14, 1858. He was educated in public and private schools. He began business with the late William G. Thacher as clerk, and is now a

trustee and manager of various important estates. He was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Dimmock; they have two children: William Thacher and Marguerite E. Folsom.

WILLIAM A. FOLSOM.

Forsaith, William J., son of Josiah Forsaith, a graduate of Dartmouth College and a practitioner of law both in New Hampshire and in this State, was born in Newport, N.H., April 19, 1836. He was educated in his native town, and prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., after which he spent two years in Amherst College, and then entering Dartmouth, graduated in 1857. He read law with Messrs. Burke & Wait, of Newport, N.H., and later with B. F. Hallett and Messrs. Ranney & Morse in this city, a term in the Harvard Law School completing his legal studies. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1860, and practised until 1872, when he was appointed special justice of the municipal court. In March, 1882, he received his present appointment of associate justice of the municipal court.

Foss, James H., son of Joshua and Eliza (Foss) Foss, was born in Charleston, Me., July 25, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Rowley, Mass., at Dummer Academy, Byfield, and at Brown University, from which he graduated in the class of 1863. While fitting for college he taught school in Barrington, N.H., at the early age of fifteen, and at that time, impressed with a belief that it was his mission, preached from the Baptist pulpits of the surrounding towns. After graduation he continued teaching, successfully following the profession for a number of years. He taught in the high school, Bristol, Conn., in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N.Y., Williams Academy, Stockbridge, and in schools in Beverly, Winchester, and Newton. He was also for some time superintendent of schools in Rowley. Leaving his profession on account of ill health, he was appointed by the late Hon. George B. Loring, when United States commissioner of agriculture, deputy commissioner. Upon his retirement from this position he became interested in Florida lands; and he has since founded and built the flourishing towns of Altamont, Orange county, and Belleview, Marion county. In the former he built the famous Altamont hotel. Mr. Foss is an ardent Republican, and is at present president of the Needham Republican Club. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary H. Burnham, of Gloucester; she left three children, Mary P., Ada, and Ida Foss. His second marriage was on June 20, 1878, in Allston, to Lilian A. Washburn; they have one child, Elizabeth Foss.

Fox, John A., architect, was born in Newburyport Dec. 23, 1835. He was educated in the Boston schools. After a course of study of civil engineering in the office of Messrs. Whitwell & Henck, and a few years' practice in field and office work, he entered the office of B. F. Dwight, architect, where he remained, except during the years of the Civil War, until he entered on independent practice. He began the practice of his profession in Boston in 1870. He is the architect of the remodelled interior of the Master Builders' Association Building and Exchange, No. 164 Devonshire street; of the Keeler Building, Washington street, the Homans Building, Harrison avenue, the Thomas Building, corner of Winter and Tremont streets, the City Block, City Theatre, and Field Building in Brockton, and other fine business-houses and dwellings in Boston and vicinity. Among his most notable theatre-designs are the Providence Opera House, the Lewiston Music Hall, and the Chelsea Academy of Music. He is not a specialist, but he has engaged in every branch of design and construction, and he has never been associated with any other architect.

French, J. Warren, was born in Phillips, Me., in 1849. He attended the public schools of his

Rufus T. Frost

native town until he reached eighteen, when he was apprenticed to the plumbing trade. After he had learned his trade, he engaged in business for himself. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Bosworth, under the firm name of Bosworth & French, and an extensive plumbing, steam and gas fitting business was established at No. 7 Appleton street, Boston. The business has steadily increased, and the firm now employ about fifty hands. Their work appears in a large number of the best residences in Boston and the suburbs.

Frink, Alden, railroad architect, was born in Woodstock, Vt., April 18, 1833. He has earned his own living since he was nine years old. Working on a farm until the age of fifteen, he then learned the carpenter's trade. This occupation he followed for six years in Windsor, Vt., and Worcester, Mass., during which time he learned the draughting of plans, and when twenty-one years of age he began the study of architecture in the office of Elbridge Boyden, in Worcester. After remaining there three years, in the spring of 1857 he came to Boston, and was employed by the United States government as a draughtsman in the new Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. In 1859 he visited Europe, travelling through England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as on the Continent. In 1860 he returned to this country and opened an architect's office in Boston, at No. 28 State street, where he has been located ever since. Mr. Frink has built over fifty stores and over one hundred dwellings, ranging in cost from $5,000 to $150,000, and a number of school-houses, engine-houses, and police stations for the city of Boston. He also built the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute Building in this city, which was destroyed by fire in 1886. For the past six or seven years he has built quite a number of railroad stations for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, at Woburn, Somerville Highlands, Winter Hill, Prospect Hill, Wakefield, Marblehead, Lynn Common, and other places, and is at present (1892) engaged on the new station at Lowell. He has also made extensive additions to the Lowell station in Boston. Mr. Frink was married in Boston Feb. 28, 1859, to Miss Roxana Folsom, daughter of Benjamin Folsom, of Vienna, Me., and resides in the Roxbury district.

Frost, George Edmund, son of George Henry and Susan M. (Pond) Frost, was born in Franklin, Mass., March, 1850. He received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he left school and went to Jacksonville, Fla., as clerk in his father's store for one year. Then he returned to the North. In 1869 he began the coal trade with his father, — who had also returned North, — at Neponset, with office at No. 488 Neponset avenue; and he has continued ever since as a dealer in coal, wood, and masons' materials. In politics Mr. Frost is an independent Democrat. He has never held office. He is a member of the Appleton Methodist Episcopal Church, Neponset, and also a member of Neponset Lodge, No. 84, Odd Fellows. In June, 1874, he married Miss Clara Hawes, daughter of Sylvester Hawes, of Norwood; they had one child, a son, Clarence Edmund Frost. His wife died on Dec. 29, 1883. He was again married, on Thanksgiving Day, 1887, to Miss Mary F. Savage, daughter of William Savage, of Atlantic; they have one child, a son, William Preston Frost.

Frost, Rufus S., son of Joseph, jr., and Lucy (Wheeler) Frost, was born in Marlborough, Cheshire county, N.H., July 18, 1826. His father, a thrifty farmer, was a native of this town, as were three successive generations of the same family. The English ancestor, Elder Edmund Frost, came to this country in the ship "Great Hope" during the autumn of 1635, from Ipswich, England, accompanied by his wife and son. He settled in Cambridge, where he became the ruling elder of the First Church, which was organized soon after his arrival. From this most excellent patriarch nine generations have lineally descended, Mr. Frost being in the seventh. On his maternal side he derives his origin from Thomas Wheeler, who was settled in Townsend as early as 1640. His grandfather was David Wheeler, who married Rebecca Hoar, of Concord, Mass., and was the first town clerk of Marlborough, N.H., in 1776. Mr. Frost, the eighth child of his parents, left his native town at the age of seven, together with his widowed mother and family, and removed to Boston. Here he attended the public schools and supplemented this education by a course of academic training in Newton. Then he entered a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston. By energy, aptitude, and ability displayed in this service he rapidly rose to the highest position, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to partnership in the firm, which adopted the title of Osgood & Frost, and continued in business for several years. In 1866 the present firm of Rufus S. Frost & Co. was organized for the transaction of a general commission business in American goods. Mr. Frost soon became extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollens. The National Association of Woollen Manufacturers was founded Nov. 20, 1864. Of

that association Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds was the first president, and Mr. Frost was his successor for seven years. He is now chairman of the executive committee. To the rapid development of American manufacture during the last twenty-five years, Mr. Frost has conspicuously and effectively contributed. His administrative ability has been recognized by his fellow-citizens, and he has been called repeatedly to positions of public honor and responsibility. He was mayor of Chelsea, where he has resided since his boyhood. In 1867 and in 1868 he received a practically unanimous reëlection. In 1871–2 he was a member of the State senate, serving on the committees on harbors and mercantile affairs, and was chairman of the same committees during the latter session. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of Governor Washburn's council. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, and served with marked ability on the committee on railroads and the committee on freedmen's affairs. In 1879–80 he was president of the Boston board of trade. Mr. Frost has long been actively connected with numerous benevolent and religious societies, and the educational institutions of the State have found in him a liberal patron and a wise counsellor. He remembered his native town by a generous gift in the shape of an elegant granite library building furnished with two thousand volumes, the deed of the whole being presented to the citizens of Marlborough, N.H., Aug. 26, 1867. To this was added also a fund of $5,000, the interest annually accruing from which to be used for the purchase of additional books, now numbering over five thousand volumes. In honor of the donor, it was named by the town the "Frost Free Library." In 1873 he was president of the Congregational Club of Boston, and for several years has been president of the American Congregational Association, a national organization which owns the Congregational House on Beacon street. For several years he was president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and has recently established a general hospital in the city of Chelsea, containing rooms for fifty patients, a fine operating-room for the surgeons, all heated by steam, with all modern improvements and comforts, and thorough ventilation: this he has presented to his fellow-citizens upon condition that no human being shall ever be denied treatment because of poverty or race or color, and that every patient may choose by which school of medicine he or she shall be treated. To the credit of the physicians of Chelsea let it be stated that they are working together harmoniously and most successfully upon this plan. For twenty-eight years Mr. Frost has been a director in the North National Bank of Boston, and was in 1891 unanimously elected its president. Mr. Frost has been twice married. His first wife was Ellen M., daughter of Hon. Charles and Amelia (Ripley) Hubbard. His second marriage occurred in Corning, N.Y., on June 18, 1879, with Catherine Emily, daughter of Benjamin C. and Catherine (Matthews) Wickham. He has had six children: Charles Hubbard, Ellen Amelia, John Osgood (deceased), Emma Wheeler, Rufus Haskell, and Albert Plumb Frost.

Fuller, Frank, son of Seth W. and Annie Dewitt (Cross) Fuller, was born in Boston Aug. 5, 1850. He was educated in the public schools. He began his business career when sixteen years old in the establishment of his father, and upon the latter's death some years ago he succeeded to the control and management of the business. The firm was founded in 1809 by his grandfather, Seth Fuller, who was the first person in Boston to make an entirely distinct business of hanging mechanical bells and speaking-tubes. His father, Seth W. Fuller, who succeeded to the business in 1835,

FRANK FULLER.

while continuing it along the same lines, was the pioneer of the electrical business in Boston, if not in the United States, having begun to install electric bells about twenty-five years ago. At that time he

was obliged to import annunciators, wire, batteries, and even the ordinary wood push-button, from Paris; but the business has since grown to such magnitude that not an article now used by the house is imported. During the management of Frank Fuller, the installation of incandescent electric lights has become one of its most important branches. Mr. Fuller is a past master of Mt. Lebanon Lodge Free Masons; a member of the Commandery and St. Paul's Royal Chapter, Boston Lodge of Perfection, and Aleppo Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and is a member of the Charitable Mechanic Association. Mr. Fuller was married May 25, 1891, to Miss Annie C. Littlefield.

FULLER, LORIN L., son of David C. and Maria (Lovejoy) Fuller, was born in Readfield, Me., Jan.

LORIN L. FULLER.

25, 1820. He obtained his early education in public schools in his native State. In the spring of 1839 he came to Boston, and in 1845 began business on his own account as carpenter. For forty-five years he has been a real-estate dealer and builder in the city. For a number of years he resided in Melrose, which he represented in the Legislature of 1859, and in 1860 moved to Malden, where he now resides. He served as alderman during the first year of the organization of the Malden city government, was mayor of the city in 1884 and 1885, and again alderman in 1887. For ten years he was a member of the water board; he has been a member of the Industrial Aid Society from its organization to the present time, and he is an active member of the Malden Improvement Association. At the time of the separation of Everett from Malden, he was chairman of the committee for the adjustment and dividing of the township property, and his able and satisfactory negotiation gained for him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a conservative Democrat. Mr. Fuller was married in Sebec, Me., Nov. 8, 1852, to Lucy P., daughter of John and Lydia (Brown) Lovejoy; they have four children: Henry L., M. Louise, Everett L., and L. Alma Fuller. Mrs. Fuller died April 11, 1886. At Malden, June 20, 1889, Mr. Fuller was again married, to Mrs. Annie Hornsby, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Stewart, of Hartland, Me.

GAHM, JOSEPH, is a native of Germany, born in Mergentheim, Wurtemberg, in 1835. After attending the schools of his native town from his sixth to his fourteenth year, he was apprenticed for three years to learn the tailoring trade, during which period he also received instruction in music, having developed quite a talent in that direction. In 1854, when but eighteen years of age, he decided to come to America, and accordingly sailed for New York, coming from that city direct to Boston, where his brother was then residing. For five years he worked at his trade here in Boston, gave music lessons, and played different instruments in several musical organizations. In 1856 he became a member of the Navy Yard Band, and remained with that organization until 1862, engaging at the same time in business. First he established a tailoring establishment in Charlestown, and then, abandoning that enterprise, opened a restaurant. The latter prospered, and in 1865, removing to larger quarters, he added a billiard hall. Desiring a larger field, in 1878 he decided to move to Boston proper, and selling out his interests in Charlestown he established himself at Nos. 83 and 85 State street. Here he opened one of the best-equipped restaurants in the city, and his patrons from the start were leading down-town merchants, bankers, and brokers. It was not long before he was compelled to occupy the entire building in order to accommodate his increasing trade. In 1872 Mr. Gahm took the agency for all New England for the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, and three years after his removal to State street this business

had so increased that he was obliged to transfer his bottling works back to Charlestown, where he erected a large building for them. In 1878 he decided to give all his time and attention to this agency, and to

JOSEPH GAHM

bring all the departments of the business under one roof in Boston: accordingly he began the erection of a large five-story brick business block on the corner of Hartford and Purchase streets, and upon its completion the following year he retired from the restaurant business and removed his beer business to the new building. Mr. Gahm has confined his operations to his one line of business, his only other investments having been made in real estate, in which he has also met with success. Since 1864 Mr. Gahm has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and to-day is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of various other organizations of a social and benevolent nature. Mr. Gahm was married in Boston, in 1856, to Barbara Hoartel, who was also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany; they have had six children, four of whom are living. All have enjoyed the best of educational advantages offered by the Boston schools; have also been given good musical instruction, and have taken a course in Bryant & Stratton's business college. Mr. Gahm's winter residence is at No. 31 Monument square, Charlestown district, and his summer residence at Winthrop Island.

GALE, WILLIAM B., son of John Gale, an early resident of Lawrence, Mass., was born in Southampton, N.H., Aug. 8, 1829. He fitted for college at the Amesbury private school, and took a two years' course in Harvard. Then he began the study of law at Concord, N.H., with Franklin Pierce, completing his studies with Judge Asa Fowler of that city. Admitted to the bar in 1853, he began practice in Marlborough, Mass., in July that year. Soon after the war he opened an office in Boston, giving up his office in Marlborough a few years later. Here he has since remained. He has a thoroughly general commercial practice. He has resided in Boston for the last thirteen years. He is a Republican in politics, and was chairman of the Middlesex county Republican committee for twelve years. He has never aspired to office. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic order, and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. He is chairman of the council of administration of Knights of Pythias. His son, John P. Gale, who was a prominent young lawyer of Seattle, Wash., died May 11, 1892.

GALLAGHER, CHARLES THEODORE, son of William and Emily C. Gallagher, was born in Boston May 21, 1851. After passing through the public schools of the city he studied law, following the Harvard Law School course, and completing his legal education in the office of Hon. A. A. Ranney. He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year. He has been an active member of the school committee for ten years or more, and for two years has been its president. He served one term in the State senate (in 1882), declining a renomination. He also twice refused a congressional nomination. In 1864 he enlisted as a drummer-boy in the First Unattached Massachusetts Infantry. He is now a member of Dahlgren Post 2, G.A.R. He is also a member of the Athletic, the Art, and the Curtis Clubs. He is a trustee of the Bird estate and the John Hawes fund, two educational funds left for the benefit of South Boston people, and a member of the board of investment of the South Boston Savings Bank.

GALVIN, GEORGE W., M.D., son of John and Eliza (Gevan) Galvin, was born in Somerville, Mass., May 4, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and Boston College, and studied three years in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1879. Then he began the practice of medicine in Boston, and was soon after appointed surgeon for the New York & New Eng-

land and the Old Colony Railroads. In 1891 he established the Emergency Hospital in the business section of the city, — on Kingston street near by the United States Hotel, — equipped for the prompt treatment of accident cases; and to its work and development he has zealously devoted himself. Dr. Galvin is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Gynæcological Society. In 1881 he was married to Miss Alice S. Logan.

Galvin, John Mitchell, son of John Galvin, for many years superintendent of public grounds, and now the superintendent of public institutions on Rainsford Island, was born in Charlestown in 1849. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Dwight School, one of the Franklin-medal scholars. Upon leaving school he entered the floral business with his father, in which he has ever since been engaged. He now conducts large and extensive greenhouses for the raising of plants and flowers. Mr. Galvin was a member of the school board from the Jamaica Plain district in 1872. In 1891 he was elected city clerk, and reëlected to this position

JOHN M. GALVIN

in 1892. He is a member of the Clover, Old Dorchester, Boston, and Butler Clubs, and of the Charitable Irish Society. Mr. Galvin was married Sept. 15, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Hanlon.

Galvin, Owen A., son of Patrick and Mary (Hughes) Galvin, was born in Boston June 21, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, studied law in the Boston University Law School and in the office of Charles F. Donnelly, was admitted to the bar in February, 1876, and began practice in Boston in 1881. The same year he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, serving upon the committees on education and constitutional amendments; and in 1882, 1883, and 1884, of the senate, serving upon the committees on the liquor law, labor, education, the judiciary, and election laws. He also served upon a special committee to visit penal and charitable institutions, and on its report the Reformatory Prison at Concord and the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane were established. In the senate he received the entire vote of the Democratic minority for president. In July, 1886, Mr. Galvin was appointed by United States district attorney George M. Stearns, assistant United States district attorney, and upon Mr. Stearns' resignation in September, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the chief position. This he held until November, 1889, when he resigned. He was a member of the Democratic city committee in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, serving the two latter years as vice-president. Mr. Galvin was married in Boston July 3, 1879, to Miss Jennie T. Sullivan; they have three children: Stephen P., Augustus H., and Frederick S. Galvin.

OWEN A. GALVIN

GANNETT, GEORGE, son of Luther and Olive (Washburn) Gannett, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 29, 1819. His parents removed to Belfast, Me., the year after he was born, and there he received his early education and was prepared for college. He entered Bowdoin and graduated in the class of 1842. Later he received the degree of A.M. from his college, and was also elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For the first two years after graduation he was principal of Strafford Academy, Strafford, N.H. Then he studied in the Bangor Theological Seminary, and soon after graduating therefrom, in 1847, he was settled over the Congregational church in Boothbay Harbor, Me. Here he remained three years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, much to the regret of his church people. Soon after he opened a private school for girls in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., and subsequently, in 1857, removing to Boston, he established here a similar school for the thorough training of young women, which, as the Gannett Institute, became widely known. It was among the earliest of the institutions for the higher education of girls, and began collegiate work before any of the colleges for women were established. The school flourished, enjoying a prosperous course until 1891, when Dr. Gannett retired to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1864 Dr. Gannett was chosen one of the examining committee of Harvard College. In 1871 he made an extended tour abroad, visiting the great art centres of Europe. In 1887 he received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. He has been a frequent contributor to educational journals and magazines, and has lectured on literature, art, and kindred subjects. He was first married in 1847, to Miss Mary Jane Shaw, of Wolfborough, N.H., who died in 1876. In 1877 he married Miss Georgiana, daughter of Shubael P. Butterworth, of Warren, Mass.

GARGAN, THOMAS J., son of Patrick and Rose Gargan, was born in Boston Oct. 27, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and, through private instruction, in literature and the classics, by Rev. Peter Krose, S.J, who fitted him for college. He took the course of the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1873 with the degree of LL.B., and further studied in the law office of Henry W. Paine. Meantime he had served the United States in the Civil War, enlisting in 1863, and commissioned as second lieutenant; and had had experience in business, having been in the dry-goods store of Wilkinson, Stetson, & Co., agents for A. & W. Sprague and the house of Hoyt, Sprague, & Co. He began the practice of law in Boston, and has since continued here, meeting with gratifying success. Mr. Gargan has long been prominent in local and State politics, acting with the progressive wing of the Democratic party. In 1868, 1870, and 1876 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature; in 1875 a member of the Boston board of overseers of the poor; in 1877–8 chairman of the board of license commissioners; and in 1880–1 a member of the board of police. He is a forcible and brilliant speaker, and among his most notable addresses have been the Fourth of July oration delivered in 1885 by invitation of the city of Boston, and the oration at the centennial celebration of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax, N.S., the following year. He is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Irish Society, and was its president in 1873 and 1874. Mr. Gargan was married in Boston, in September, 1868, to Miss Catherine L. McGrath.

THOMAS J. GARGAN.

GARLAND, GEORGE MINOT, M.D., was born in Laconia, N.H., Oct. 14, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, and fitting for college, entered Harvard College, receiving his degree in 1871. He then studied in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1874. The same

Wm. Gaston.

year he went abroad to complete his professional education, studying for two years in Vienna, Strasburg, and Paris. Returning to Boston in 1876 he began the practice of his profession. He was appointed in 1877 assistant in physiology at the Harvard Medical School; in 1881 to the position of assistant in clinical medicine; and in 1887 instructor in clinical medicine, which position he still holds. In 1878 he was appointed professor of thoracic diseases in the University of Vermont, retaining the position for five years. In 1881 he was made physician to the Boston Dispensary, in 1880 visiting physician to Carney Hospital, and in 1888 physician to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Garland is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, American Medical Association, American Association of Physicians, and the American Climatological Association. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and has written a book on "Pneumono-Dynamics."

Gaston, William, son of Alexander and Kesia (Arnold) Gaston, was born in Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820. He comes of a distinguished ancestry on both sides. On the paternal side he is a descendant from Jean Gaston, born in France, probably about the year 1600, a Huguenot, who was banished on account of his religion, and settled in Scotland; and on the maternal side from Thomas Arnold, who, with his brother William, came to New England in 1636, and in 1654 joined William in Rhode Island, whither he had gone with Roger Williams. William Gaston's father was a well-known merchant of Connecticut, and was for many years in the Legislature, as was his father before him. With his parents, William Gaston moved to Roxbury in the summer of 1838. He was educated at the academy in Brooklyn, Conn., the Plainfield Academy, and Brown University, which he entered at the age of fifteen. Graduating in 1840, he began his law studies in the office of Judge Francis Hilliard, of Roxbury, and completed them with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and opened his first law-office in Roxbury in 1846. Subsequently, in 1865, the law firm of Jewell, Gaston, & Field was formed, consisting of the late Harvey Jewell, Mr. Gaston, and Walbridge A. Field, now Chief Justice Field of the Supreme Judicial Court, with offices in Boston. Mr. Gaston was city solicitor of Roxbury for five years, and in 1861 and 1862 mayor of the city; and after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, he was mayor of Boston in 1871 and 1872. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, and reëlected in 1850 by a fusion of Whigs and Democrats, in opposition to the Know-Nothing candidate. In 1868 he was elected as a Democrat to the senate; and in 1874 to the governorship. Among his appointments while governor in 1875 were those of Otis P. Lord to the supreme bench, and of Waldo Colburn and William S. Gardner to the superior bench. In 1870 he was a candidate for Congress, but failed of an election. In 1875 Harvard College and Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Upon his election to the governorship, Mr. Gaston retired from the firm with which he had been associated and relinquished his practice. When he returned to private life, he opened a new office. In 1879 he took into partnership C. L. B. Whitney, and in 1883 his son, William A. Gaston, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Gaston was married May 27, 1852, to Miss Louisa A. Beecher, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher; they have had one daughter and two sons: Sarah Howard, William Alexander, and Theodore Beecher Gaston. Theodore, born in February, 1861, died in July, 1869. Mr. Gaston now resides in Boston in the Back Bay district.

Gaston, William Alexander, son of William

WILLIAM A. GASTON.

Gaston and Louisa Augusta (Beecher) Gaston, was

born in Roxbury May 1, 1859. His early education was attained in private schools and in the Roxbury Latin School. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880, and subsequently from the Harvard Law School. After admittance to the bar he began practice with his father and Charles L. B. Whitney, entering into partnership with them Oct. 1, 1883. His present partners are his father and Frederic E. Snow, under the firm name of Gaston & Whitney. Mr. Gaston is a director of the Manufacturers National Bank, and a trustee of the proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery. He is a member of a number of clubs — the Somerset, the Puritan, the Athletic, and the Curtis, of Boston; the Country Club, Brookline; the Commodore Club, Maine; and other associations. He is also a member of the staff of Gov. William E. Russell.

Gavin, Michael Freebern, M.D., was born in Ireland May 12, 1846. His education was begun in schools in Ireland, and completed in the Boston grammar schools. His medical training was obtained in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M.D. in 1864, after acting as house surgeon in the City Hospital one year. He served in the army, and at the close of the war went abroad, where he studied in Dublin, and in Paris two years, and received the fellowship at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin. Then returning to Boston in 1868, he engaged in general practice and surgery. He is one of the visiting surgeons to the City Hospital and to Carney Hospital, was a trustee of the City Hospital for several years, and was for some time pension examiner. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He has been a frequent contributor to the Dublin medical press, and also to medical and other journals in this country. Dr. Gavin was married Nov. 23, 1876, to Miss Ellen T., daughter of Patrick Doherty, of New York.

Gay, George Washington, M.D., was born in Swanzey, N.H., Jan. 14, 1842. His early education was acquired in the local schools. He took the course of the Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1868, passed a year in the hospital at Rainsford's Island, and another as house surgeon at the City Hospital, and then entered into active practice in this city, where he has since remained. He is a member of the British Medical Association, of the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Roxbury Society for Medical Improvement, and Boston Society for Medical Observation; and he is president of the Suffolk District Medical Society. Dr. Gay is also clinical instructor in surgery at the Harvard Medical School, and surgeon to the Boston City Hospital. He has prepared and published in the medical journals of the day various important papers on croup, hernia, ingrown toe-nail, tracheotomy, appendicitis, shock, the aspirator, and kindred topics.

George, Elijah, son of William E. George, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1850. He was reared in his native State, receiving a high-school and academic education in New York city, and there began the study of law. He came to Boston and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1873, was admitted to the Suffolk bar the following year, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1889. He studied with the well-known law firm of Uriel H. & George G. Crocker. In 1875 he was appointed assistant register of probate and insol-

ELIJAH GEORGE.

vency, followed two years later by his election to the office of register of probate and insolvency, which position he has ably filled ever since, being indorsed by all political parties at each election, save that of 1890, when he had a Democratic opponent. Mr. George for many years has been

George W. Gay

prominent in military affairs, and at one time was a member of the First Corps of Cadets. In 1881 he was made judge-advocate, with the rank of captain, of the First Brigade, State Militia, resigning in 1882; and in August of the same year he was appointed judge-advocate of the Second Brigade. He still holds this office. Mr. George is a member of the Union, Algonquin, Athletic, Century, Roxbury, and Massachusetts Yacht Clubs, the Beacon Society, the Curtis Law Club, and the Abstract Club; he is also a member of the Boston Bar Association, and other local organizations.

GERRISH, JAMES R., superintendent of institutions on Deer Island, was born in Chelsea in 1840. His early education was obtained in the Chelsea public schools. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, and continued at that business until the breaking out of the war. He entered the service with the First Massachusetts Regiment and remained in it for twenty months, when he was discharged for disability. After he had obtained sufficient rest he entered the dry-goods business as clerk with George M. Winslow. Here he was employed about seven years. Then he engaged in the real-estate and building business for himself until 1878, when he relinquished it to accept the position of receiver at the institutions on Deer Island. This position he held for three years, when he was appointed superintendent of the State prison in Charlestown. After eight years' service here he was returned to Deer Island, having been appointed superintendent of the city institutions there — the houses of industry and of reformation — which position he has since held. He is a member of the G.A.R., of the Masonic order, and of other fraternal orders.

GILMAN, RAYMOND R., son of Ambrose and Eunice (Wilcox) Gilman, was born in Shelburne Falls, Mass., July 28, 1859. He was educated in the schools of his native town, the Shelburne Falls Academy, and Boston University. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of Judge Ely, and was admitted to the Norfolk county bar — the youngest man ever admitted — on Sept. 28, 1880. He at once began practice in Shelburne Falls, but soon removed his office to Boston, where he has since remained, steadily advancing in his profession. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows order, now district deputy grand master, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a resident of Melrose, and is a leading member of the Melrose Athletic and the Melrose Clubs. Mr. Gilman was married June 16,

RAYMOND R. GILMAN.

1882, to Miss Kate A. Tuttle; they have one child: Alice K. Gilman.

GILSON, ALFRED HENRY, was born in Boston April 17, 1855. He obtained his education in the Boston schools, graduating from the high school in 1873. After practising civil-engineering for six years in the Back Bay district he entered the Boston Dental College, graduating in 1882, and receiving the degree of D.D.S. He then began his professional career as a dentist. He is a member of the Massachusetts and New England Dental Societies, in both of which organizations he has held important offices; and he is an honorary member of the Georgia State Dental Society. In January, 1887, he wrote a valuable paper on "Homœopathic Therapeutics in Dentistry," which was read by him before the State Central Dental Society of Newark, N.J. This was one of the first papers of the kind ever published. While practising all branches of his profession, Dr. Gilson makes a specialty of orthodontia.

GLINES, EDWARD, son of Jacob T. and Sarah A. (Washburn) Glines, was born in Somerville, Mass., Aug. 31, 1849. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1869. He early entered trade as clerk in a general

spice and coffee store, and was with his father in the same business until the latter's retirement, which brought the son to the head of the oldest firm in its

EDWARD GLINES.

line in Boston. He is still carrying on the importation, manufacture, and sale of spices, tea, and coffee. Mr. Glines was an officer and member of the Somerville fire department for ten years. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature two years (1882 and 1883); and member of the State senate in 1887 and 1888, serving on the committees on street railways, expediting business, labor, and public health, and as chairman of the railroad committee and of those on federal relations and roads and bridges. He was largely influential in the adoption by the Legislature of the important public improvement known as the widening and extension of Beacon street, giving to the city of Boston one of its most elegant boulevards. As chairman of the railroad committee, he reported and successfully advocated the passage of two important measures affecting the railroad and mercantile interests of the State, the consolidation of the Old Colony and the Boston & Providence Railroads, and the uniting of the larger and more important rival lines, the Boston & Maine and the Eastern Railroads. Mr. Glines enjoys the remarkable and unprecedented legislative record of never losing a bill which was reported by either of the three committees of which he was chairman. He has been connected with various literary and religious associations, his church relations being with the Unitarians. He is a member of the Central, Webcowitt, and Winter Hill Clubs of Somerville, and the Central, Middlesex, New England, Taylor, and Cereal Clubs of Boston. He is a member also of the Boston chamber of commerce. He has held office in the order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor; and is a Mason, Knight Templar degree. He has served in the militia as a private; has been president of the Republican city committee; member of the Republican State central committee; president of the Somerville common council, and overseer of the poor. Mr. Glines was married in Boston March 5, 1872, to Miss Frances C., daughter of Ziba P. and Nancy L. (Henderson) Hanks, of Augusta, Me. They have no children.

Gooch, Joseph L., was born in Lyman, Me., Aug. 26, 1849. He came to Boston in 1870, and served three years as an apprentice to the mason's trade with F. J. Whidden. After another three years as a journeyman, he formed a partnership with William Pray, under the firm name of Gooch & Pray, which concern is now one of the foremost in New England in the building line. Among the buildings erected under his supervision are the Winchester Town Hall, the Abington Savings Bank, the Brighton Grammar School; business blocks in Boston for the heirs of D. H. Watson on Causeway street, for the Newton Associates on Columbia street, for J. Tirrell on Federal street, and for Oliver Ditson & Co. on North street, and one at Plymouth. Mr. Gooch is an active member of the Master Builders' Association. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah A. Dennis. He resides in West Medford, with a summer home in Hingham.

Goodrich, Frederick E., son of Elizur Tryon and Mary Catherine (Beach) Goodrich, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1843. He was educated at the Hartford public high school and Yale College, from which he graduated in 1864. The same year he entered journalism with Dorsey Gardner, one of his classmates, who started "The Monitor," an anti-monopoly paper, in Trenton, N.J. After a short experience here and upon the abandonment of the enterprise, he returned to Hartford, where he was engaged as editor of "The Courant." Two years were devoted to this work, and then, the ownership of the paper changing, he retired and came to Boston. That was in May, 1867. His reputation had preceded him, and he at once found a position on the "Post" as assistant to Nathaniel Greene.

Subsequently he became managing editor, and then in 1875 succeeded Col. Charles G. Greene as editor-in-chief. This position he held, conducting the paper with ability and skill, until 1878, when, finding himself out of touch with the controlling interest in the ownership, he withdrew from the management. Then he was for two years editorial writer for the "Boston Globe;" also mayor's clerk for Mayor Prince 1879–81. During this period, besides his journalistic work, Mr. Goodrich engaged in general literary work, contributing short stories to the earlier "Scribner's" (which afterwards became the "Century"), "Harper's," and other magazines. In 1883 he was elected city clerk of Boston, and re-elected the following year. Then, returning to journalism, he became a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the "Daily Advertiser" and other journals; and in the spring of 1886, when the "Post" passed into new hands, he returned to that paper as a leader writer, which position he has since held. During the years 1887–9 he was also private secretary and chief clerk under the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, collector of customs at this port. In August, 1890, with Dr. Edward E. Hale and a few others, representing science, history, literature, and kindred interests, he purchased the "Boston Commonwealth," and made it the representative journal of this line of thought in Boston. Mr. Hale and Mr. Goodrich are the editors, and under their conduct the "Commonwealth" has become a sort of organ of thinking Boston, an intermediary between the learned societies and cultivated people. Of Mr. Goodrich's publications between covers are the lives of General Hancock and Grover Cleveland; the former, originally written as a campaign biography, revised and expanded after the death of Hancock into a substantial volume. He has an intimate knowledge of municipal law and history, and has prepared several useful and important publications for the city of Boston. Mr. Goodrich was married Nov. 20, 1866, to Elizabeth Williams Parsons, daughter of Edward W. Parsons, of Hartford, Conn.; they have had three children: David Parsons (now an architect practising in Boston), Harold Beach (graduate of Harvard College, 1892), and Theodora Caroline Goodrich.

Goodspeed, Joseph Horace, was born in East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 14, 1845. He was educated in Trinity College, Hartford. In 1865 he went to Denver, Col., where he was successfully engaged in the banking business until 1870. From this he went into the railroad business, becoming connected with the St. Joseph (Missouri) Railroad, remaining there until 1876. He was then general auditor of what was known as the "Joy" Railroad in the West. At that time (1876) Massachusetts passed a law creating the office of supervisor of railroad accounts of this Commonwealth, and through Charles F. Adams, then the chairman of the railroad commissioners, the position was offered to Mr. Goodspeed, which he accepted and held until 1881. Then he was made general auditor of the Mexican Central Railroad. This position he held until 1887. When the consolidation of street railroads was consummated with the establishment of the West End Street Railroad Company, Mr. Goodspeed was offered the position of treasurer, which he accepted and still holds.

Gove, Wesley Austin, was born in Boston Sept. 9, 1835. He attended the public schools here, finishing his education at the Wilbraham Academy. At the beginning of the Civil War he went to the front as a lieutenant in the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and afterwards served as a captain in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. He began public life in 1866, as a member of the lower house of the Legislature; reëlected in 1867, serving during the latter session on the committee on military affairs. He was elected to the senate of 1886, from the First Suffolk District, serving on the committee on harbors and public lands (as chairman), and also on water supply. He was re-elected to the senate the following year, and was chairman of the committee on harbors and lands, and a member of the committee on towns. In December, 1889, he was chosen to represent the First District in the Boston board of aldermen, and during his term of office he devoted much time and attention to the matter of public improvements and the general welfare of the district he represented. Mr. Gove is a director of the First National Bank of East Boston, and of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company; he is also director of the East Boston Company, and trustee of the East Boston Savings Bank. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the New England and Jeffries Clubs.

Graham, Douglas, M.D., son of a Scotch farmer, was born in Kirkoswald, Scotland, May 2, 1848. It was in this village that his great-grandfather on his mother's side of the family, Hugh Rodger, was schoolmaster and taught Robert Burns mathematics. The old-fashioned clock that belonged to Mr. Rodger and timed Burns' lessons now stands in the hall of Dr. Graham's residence. On his father's side, Dr. Graham's great-grand-

uncle was the veritable Tam o' Shanter, whose name he bears. Dr. Graham's descent has been traced to Sir William Wallace, the defender of Scotland; thus proving, as Bret Harte says, that it is dangerous to climb the ancestral tree too far lest we find that one of our ancestors has been hung; for Wallace was not only hung, but drawn and quartered, though in a good cause, however. At the age of sixteen Graham emigrated to the United States and continued his studies at the academy in Lee, Mass. In 1873, after a three years' course of study, he graduated with honor from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was then admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the following year took a post-graduate course in the Harvard Medical School. He has since been engaged in private practice in Boston, devoting special attention to massage, and occasionally visiting Europe to investigate this subject. He has written numerous articles as well as a large treatise on massage, all of which have been freely quoted and stolen from on both sides of the Atlantic. He is regarded by the profession as the authority in the United States on this subject. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, of the American Medical Association, of the British Medical Association, and other organizations.

Graham, John R., son of James Graham and Ann Jane (Henderson) Graham, was born in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ire., Dec. 19, 1847. He came to this country with his parents when a lad, and received his early education in the Boston public schools. He began his business career in the boot and shoe manufactory of J. T. Penniman in Quincy, and he is now one of the largest gentlemen's custom boot and shoe makers in the United States. His stores are at No. 280 Washington street, Boston, and his manufactory in Quincy, where he resides. He is much interested in public matters, and in 1892 represented the Fifth Norfolk District in the lower house of the Legislature. He served in the Civil War, enlisting in Company E, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Company A, Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and he is now a leading member of Post 88, G.A.R. He is concerned in important local enterprises; is president of the Quincy & Boston Electric Street Railway, and director in the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company; and he is also director in the Broadway National Bank of Boston. On Feb. 28, 1871, Mr. Graham married Mary E. B. Graham; they have eleven children, — six boys, Robert B., John W., Harold and Malcom (twins), James Lester, and Edward Montrose, — and five girls, Clara Louise, Edith Rowe, Mary Augusta, Annie Henderson, and Beatrice Graham.

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

Grainger, William Henry, M.D., son of William and Charlotte (Cotter) Grainger, was born in Mallow, county Cork, Ire., Nov. 7, 1845. His early education was acquired in a private school at Mallow; subsequently he went to a private tutor in Dublin, and the Bandon Institute. He came to the United States in November, 1864, and made his home first in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he studied medicine, and subsequently he graduated from the Medical School of the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he moved to Boston and here began the practice of his profession; he is now one of the most successful physicians of East Boston, and is regarded as an authority especially on diseases of the lungs. He has been a frequent contributor in late years to the leading medical journals. Dr. Grainger belongs to a number of professional organizations; is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Boston Gynæcological Society, and the Boston Medical Library Association. He also belongs to the Charitable Irish Society, the Catholic Union, the Wendell Phillips branch of the Land League, and the Clover Club. He has served as a member of the school committee, first elected to the board in the autumn of 1886; and has been a trustee of

the East Boston Savings Bank since 1881. In 1873 Dr. Grainger was married to Miss Mary A. LeBlanc,

WILLIAM H. GRAINGER.

of Boston; they have six children, all boys: William H., Henry A., Edward J., George L., Charles J., and John G. Grainger.

Grant, Melville C., son of Adam and Harriet Newell (Hutchins) Grant, was born in Boston April 20, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Chelsea. He began active life as a mason and builder, and after working some years at his trade, on Jan. 1, 1873, became a member of the building firm of B. F. Dewing & Co. Subsequently he conducted business alone, and executed many important contracts. During his long career he has built a large number of notable public and private buildings throughout the New England States. Mr. Grant has an admirable war record, and has since continued his interest in military affairs. He was a member of the Charlestown artillery at the breaking out of the war, and left Boston with it April 19, 1861, serving three months. He had a hand in the fight at Bull Run. Then he enlisted October 24, that year, in Company C, United States Engineers, as private, and was acting sergeant-major when he was honorably discharged Oct. 24, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. He is now president of the Association of Veterans of United States Engineers, an officer in Gettysburg Post 191, G.A.R., and is an active member of the Boston Lancers and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He is also prominent in fraternal organizations: is a past presiding officer in lodge, encampment, and canton, Odd Fellows; and a member of Columbian Lodge, Free Masons; Columbian Council Legion of Honor, and of Sumner Lodge Knights of Honor. He was one of the early members and some time a trustee of the Master Builders' Association, and has long been connected with the Charitable Mechanic Association. Mr. Grant was married Dec. 5, 1865, to Miss Harriet C. Organ; they have six

MELVILLE C. GRANT.

children: Fred A., Gurney S., Alice G., Melville E., Benjamin D., and Amy E. Grant.

Graves, Chester Hatch, was born in Sunderland, Mass., Jan. 5, 1818. He was educated in the schools of that locality. He came to Boston in 1844, and the year following entered the house of Seth W. Fowle, manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines. Here he remained until 1849, when he associated himself with the house of John T. Hearn, with which he was connected for a period of twelve years. In 1861 he engaged in business for himself. Subsequently he associated with him in business his sons Edward C. and George A. Graves, and these two now carry on the business under the firm name of C. H. Graves & Sons. Their "Hub Punch" is one of their specialties.

Gray, Orin T., was born in Norridgewock, Somerset county, Me., June 2, 1839. His father, Robert D. Gray, was a thrifty farmer and lumberman, who during the summer months managed the farm, and in winter conducted an extensive lumbering-business on the Kennebec and Dead Rivers; and Capt. Joshua Gray, his grandfather, was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his town and county. His mother, Lurana (Tinkham) Gray, was the daughter of Deacon Orin Tinkham, of Norridgewock, after whom he was named. She was a woman of rare ability, strength of character, and culture. Before her marriage she taught school, and won more than a local reputation as a writer both of prose and poetry. On either side of the house, Mr. Gray is the descendant of robust Revolutionary ancestors. Both his grandfathers were officers in the last war with Great Britain. His maternal grandfather was of the best old Puritan stock. During his forty years' residence in Norridgewock he exercised an influence in town and church affairs second to that of no man in the township. Nor was his maternal grandfather a man of less mark and power. The Hon. John Tinkham, father of Deacon Orin, was born and lived in Middleborough, Mass., in the house which had been consecutively occupied by four generations of his family. He was a member of the town, county, or State government almost constantly from the time that he attained his majority until his death. He served, on several different occasions, in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. Orin T. Gray's education was begun in private schools and under the tuition of private instructors. At the age of twelve he was reported as the best scholar in the schools of the town. He subsequently prepared for college in the Anson and Bloomfield Academies, and also under private tutors. At seventeen he successfully passed his examination for admission to the sophomore class. After pursuing his collegiate studies for two years, during much of which time he was engaged in teaching, he was prostrated by a serious illness attributed to overwork. Upon recovery he decided to begin at once the study of the law for his chosen profession. Entering the office of Josiah H. Drummond, of Waterville, then the attorney-general of Maine, he studied for more than two years, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar at the session of the Supreme Court in Augusta. He had then just completed his twenty-first year. He began practice in Waterville, but in the autumn of 1862 removed to Boston, where he has since remained. He now enjoys a large clientage. He was prevented from entering the Union army, at the very commencement of the struggle, by physical infirmity, the examining surgeon refusing to pass him. In politics he has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and in all the recent important political campaigns he has advocated its principles and its candidate on the stump. He has been a member of several national conventions, and was the chairman of the committee on resolutions in the National League convention of 1889. Before the duties of his profession became so exacting, he was for several years a successful and popular lyceum lecturer. Of the temperance cause he has always been an earnest supporter, and he has delivered many addresses on this topic. For years he was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the office of attorney-general. Of local official positions he has held a comparatively large number, among them that of chairman of the school committee of Hyde Park, where he resides — a post which he filled for several years. He is connected with the management of several important corporations. Since the incorporation of the Hyde Park Savings Bank he has been annually elected one of its trustees, and also its attorney. Mr. Gray was married in 1860 to Louise Bradford Holmes, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford.

Green, Charles Montraville, M.D., son of George Bent and Melinda (Wetherbee) Green, was born in Medford Dec. 18, 1850. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently attended the Boston Latin School, winning a Franklin medal at graduation in 1870. He received the degree of A.B., *cum laude*, from Harvard College in 1874, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1877. After a year in a hospital he continued his studies in Europe, returning to Boston in the autumn of 1879, since which time he has practised medicine in this city. He holds appointments at the Boston Dispensary, at the Boston City Hospital, and the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and is instructor in obstetrics in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Green is a fellow and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Obstetrical Society of Boston, the Boston Medical Library Association, and a fellow of the American Gynæcological Society. He is also a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and, through his maternal great-grandfather, who served and was wounded in the Revolutionary War, of the

Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Of the latter society he is vice-president. Although too young to serve in the Civil War, he has served for twenty years in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, holding a subaltern's commission in the Fifth Regiment in 1875–7, since which time he has been one of the medical officers of the First Corps of Cadets. In December, 1888, Dr. Green was elected a member of the Boston school committee for two years, and in 1890 was reëlected for the full term of three years. Dr. Green was married June 29, 1876, to Helen Lincoln, daughter of the late Dr. John Ware, of Boston. The first child of this union, Charles M., jr., died in infancy; the second, Robert Montraville Green, was born July 11, 1880.

CHARLES M. GREEN.

Greenough, Francis Boott, M.D., son of Henry and Frances (Boott) Greenough, was born in Boston Dec. 24, 1837. His early education was begun abroad, in Germany and Italy, continued in the Cambridge High School, and finished in Mr. Bradford's private school in Boston. Then he entered Harvard and graduated A.B. in 1859; A.M., M.D., in 1867. After graduating from the Medical School he continued his medical studies in Vienna a year, and in Paris for a shorter period. Returning to Boston in 1868 he was house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and also acting surgeon in the United States Army for six months at Portsmouth Grove, R.I. He was one of the original surgical staff at Carney Hospital, and was physician to the Children's Hospital when it was first opened. He is now clinical instructor in syphilis at the Harvard Medical School, and physician-in-charge in the department for skin diseases in the Boston Dispensary. He was president of the American Dermatological Association in 1891, is a member of the American Genito-Urinary Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He is unmarried.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH.

Grinnell, C. A., was born in Providence, R.I., Dec. 4, 1816. His education was obtained in the public schools. Upon completing it in his sixteenth year he sailed for Baltimore. There, in September, 1832, he entered the employ of his uncle, Comfort Tiffany, who was the head of the firm of Tiffany, Shaw, & Co., jobbing domestic and shoe house. He was employed in the shoe and hat department. In those days boys received no compensation, but were allowed to sell such articles as the firm did not deal in; and young Grinnell and another boy joined together and sold blacking (of their own make), and morocco hats for children, by which means they made considerable money. A few years later Mr. Grinnell was transferred to the counting-room, where he took charge of the books

of the whole business, and subsequently to the dry-goods sales department. In 1840 the firm of Tiffany, Shaw, & Co. was dissolved, and Mr. Tiffany, taking the shoe and hat department of the old firm, began afresh, and associating with him as partners Mr. Grinnell and a Mr. Fite, established the firm of Tiffany, Fite, & Grinnell. On the death of his uncle Mr. Grinnell formed a copartnership with J. W. Jenkins under the firm name of Grinnell & Jenkins, which lasted until 1864. In that year Mr. Grinnell came to Boston and entered into copartnership with Frank Dane and his brother James F. Dane. On the death of Frank Dane he continued with J. F. Dane, under the firm name of J. F. Dane, Grinnell, & Co. This is now one of the oldest houses in the trade. The factories of the firm are in West Medway and Salem. They are equipped with the latest improvements, and are run to their full capacity, turning out medium grades of men's and boys' boots and children's shoes. Their business is exclusively wholesale, the firm selling direct to the jobbers and dealers only. Mr. Grinnell has been so long and so honorably associated with the shoe and leather trade of Massachusetts that he is looked upon as one of its main props. It is to him and a few other merchants of the same character that the trade is indebted for the establishment of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; and those who remember the meeting convened by ex-Governor Claflin in 1869 for its formation will recall the speech made by Mr. Grinnell on that occasion. He was chosen one of the directors of the new organization. In 1870 he was elected its president, and was reëlected for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. He has endeavored to benefit the young men of the day, and has on special occasions lectured at the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Union on practical topics. Although beyond the allotted period of threescore and ten, Mr. Grinnell is still to be found at his office, active not only in his business there, but attending carefully to his duties as a director of the Bank of Redemption. He is still, also, a director of the Shoe and Leather Association. In 1840 he was married to the daughter of Daniel Cobb, a member of the Friends' Meeting, and one of the wholesale domestic-goods merchants of Baltimore, Md. Her loss in 1890, occurring one week after the celebration of their golden wedding, was a great affliction to him. He is of a most philanthropic and generous disposition, and his gifts are numerous and well bestowed.

Gunter, Adolphus Byron, son of George F. and Agnes (Lawrence) Gunter, was born in York county, N.B., Feb. 11, 1850. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and in the University of New Brunswick. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Atherton, of Fredericton, N.B. Then he came to Boston and studied in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1877. He established himself in the Charlestown district, where he now has a large and successful practice. In 1876 Dr. Gunter was married to Miss Imogene Mosher; they have two children: Beatrice Mildred and Edith Gladdis Gunter.

Haberstroh, Albert, son of Lucas and Friedericke (Muller) Haberstroh, was born in Boston July 25, 1855. He was educated in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain public schools. He began business life as entry clerk and assistant book-keeper with Phillips, Shuman, & Co., on Summer street. But here he did not long remain. He had inherited a taste for art, and in this direction he early turned his attention. He first attended the evening drawing-schools, and then studied in the Museum of Fine Arts under the late Otto Grundmann. Later, under Dr. Rimmer, he took a course in anatomy, sculpture, and painting. He also won approval in his drawing and color at the Lowell Institute. In the meantime he had become connected with his

ALBERT HABERSTROH.

Harvey D. Hadley

father's mural decorative business, which had flourished here in Boston since 1840; and in 1877 he was admitted to partnership, when the firm name was changed to L. Haberstroh & Son. Under this title he has conducted the business as the sole successor of his father since the latter's death, which occurred several years ago. He is the inventor of several patented mural processes of decoration, and his work is shown in theatres, churches, hotels, public buildings, and private residences in Boston, Lowell, Newton, Haverhill, Springfield, and other Massachusetts cities, in Savannah, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Huntington, Pa., Binghamton, N.Y., Plainfield, N.J., and many other places in different parts of the country. As a mural figure-painter Mr. Haberstroh ranks with the foremost in his profession. He is a member of the Art and Architectural Clubs; of the Art Students' Association, of which he was one of the first secretaries; and of the National Society of Decorators and Painters, for some time vice-president. Mr. Haberstroh was married in 1880 to Miss Emma Baumgarten; they have two sons: Emil M. and Arthur F. Haberstroh.

Hadlock, Harvey Deming, born Oct. 7, 1843, is descended, in the seventh generation, from Nathaniel Hadlock, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Charlestown, was subsequently one of the founders of the town of Lancaster, Mass., and whose son Nathaniel is mentioned in Felt's "History of Salem" as having been fined and 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." From his paternal grandmother he is descended from Thomas Manchester, one of the earliest settlers (1642) of Portsmouth, R.I. His father, Edwin Hadlock, a master mariner in early life, succeeded to the shipping and merchandise business established by his father, Captain Samuel Hadlock, after acquiring by purchase "Little Cranberry Island," and by which he had amassed a fortune. His mother, Mary Ann Stanwood, was descended from Phillip Stanwood, one of the earliest settlers (1653) of Gloucester, Mass., and the fourth generation from Job Stanwood, the soldier mentioned in history, and Martha Bradstreet, his second wife. His preliminary studies were under the supervision of his mother and in the schools of his native place until the age of thirteen, when he removed with his parents to Bucksport, Me., where he became a student at the East Maine Conference Seminary. Here, and under private instructors, he pursued classical studies fully equal to the course prescribed by New England colleges of that day, and subsequently he spent a year in the scientific department of Dartmouth College. In September, 1863, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel F. Humphrey at Bangor, Me., and under the friendly supervision of ex-Governor Edward Kent, then one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; and on Jan. 6, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of that court and entered upon his legal career at Bucksport, Me. In 1865–6, business having led him to New Orleans, he pursued there the study of civil and maritime law under the direction of the late Christain Roselius, returning to Bucksport after an absence of several months. The spring and summer of 1868 he passed at Omaha, Neb., where he was admitted to practice in the courts of Nebraska, both State and Federal. Returning East he was, on Oct. 7, 1868, admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and began practice at Boston. The following spring he was admitted to practise in the State and Federal courts of the State of New York. In the autumn of 1869 he returned to Boston, engaged largely in criminal cases, in the defence of which he was very successful, and in 1871 proceeded to Maine and attended railroad meetings relating to the construction of a line of railway leading from Bangor to some eastern point, via Bucksport. In the spring of 1873, the construction of the road being assured, he resumed practice at Bucksport, and subsequently was retained as counsel for the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, of which corporation he was one of the directors. From 1881 to 1887 he resided in Portland, Me., maintaining as a member of the Cumberland bar his leading position, and adding new laurels to his fame as a successful practitioner in causes involving the most important interests of railway corporations, patents, and maritime affairs, as well as criminal cases; and it was said that he tried more causes and was capable of doing more work than any other lawyer in that city. Many of his clients at this time were residents of adjoining States, and he was employed in various professional affairs. In 1887 he removed to Boston, where he has resided up to the present time, the range of his practice extending beyond the limits of the State and Federal courts of New England and New York, and embracing cases of great moment pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. On Jan. 26, 1865, he was married to Miss Alexene L. Goodell, of Searsport, Me., and has two children living, Inez and Webster; his eld-

est son, Harvey Deming Hadlock, jr., born Dec. 4, 1870, died Jan. 22, 1886, from accidental shooting while handling a revolver.

HAILE, WILLIAM HENRY, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1890, 1891, and 1892, son of William and Sebrana Haile, was born in Chesterfield, N.H., Sept. 23, 1833. His father, who was a successful merchant and manufacturer, was also the first Republican governor of New Hampshire, and when Mr. Haile was quite young removed to Hinsdale, N.H., where the lad's boyhood was passed. He received his education in the public schools of the place, preparing for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. He attended Amherst College for a year and a half, leaving there to enter Dartmouth, from which institution he graduated with high honors in 1856. Mr. Haile then studied law in Springfield, Mass., and after being admitted to the bar practised in Boston for a while. His tastes, however, ran in another direction, and he soon removed to Hinsdale, N.H., where he engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, becoming the partner of his father and Hon.

WILLIAM H. HAILE.

Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, the concern being known as Haile, Frost, & Co. This partnership was very successful, and subsequently was transformed into a corporation entitled The Haile & Frost Manufacturing Company, Mr. Haile becoming the treasurer. He early interested himself in politics, on the Republican side. In the years 1865, 1866, and 1871 he was a representative from the town of Hinsdale in the New Hampshire Legislature, and soon after he returned to Springfield this State. In 1881 he was elected mayor of that city. In 1882 and 1883 he was elected State senator from the First Hampden Senatorial District, serving on the committees on military affairs, mercantile affairs, banks and banking, and manufactures. In the autumn of 1889 he was nominated as lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket, with John Q. A. Brackett at the head, and was elected at the subsequent election in November. He ran again in 1890 and 1891, and although the head of the ticket was in each case defeated, he received the election to the office for which he was nominated. He is recognized as a leader in his party. Mr. Haile was married Jan. 1, 1861, to Miss Amelia L. Chapin, daughter of Ethan S. and Louisa B. Chapin, of Springfield; they have had three children: William C., who died on Aug. 14, 1864, Alice, and Henry Chapin Haile.

HALE, EDWIN B., son of Aaron and Mary (Kent) Hale, was born in Oxford, Grafton county, N.H., June 16, 1839. He was educated in the district school, in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., and in Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of 1865. Then he took the regular course in the Harvard Law School, and, admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in Boston in partnership with James B. Richardson — an association which still continues. When he moved to this State Mr. Hale made his home in Cambridge, and before beginning the practice of law he was superintendent of the public schools there. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, holding positions on important committees and taking a leading part in the work of the sessions. Mr. Hale is unmarried.

HALL, BOARDMAN, son of Col. Joseph F. and Mary M. (Fanow) Hall, was born in Bangor, Me., April 18, 1856. He was educated in the Westbrook Seminary, Dr. Hanson's Preparatory School of Waterville, Me., and Colby University. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and his first professional connection was with the office of Hon. William H. McLellan, attorney-general of Maine, in 1879. He has since practised in Boston, and was for some time assistant United States attorney. He has met with marked success, especially in criminal cases. He defended Jacob and Chaskell Bostwick in the Cross-street homi-

cide case, Frank Nelson for the homicide of Lena Johnson, and Daniel H. Wilson for the homicide of his wife. He was counsel for Capt. Edward J. Reed and the owner of the bark "Petrel" in the

BOARDMAN HALL.

scurvy cases tried October, 1890, in the United States courts; defended David Wilbur Wood, opium smuggler; was counsel for Leda Lamontague, extradition case; and was in the Foss will case and the whiskey-trust cases. He has been a member of the Boston school committee, and has done newspaper work and law editing.

HALL, E. H., son of Horace Hall, of North Reading, was born in North Berwick, Me., Sept. 17, 1864. In 1875 his family moved to this State, where he received a high-school education, together with a thorough course in a commercial college and in music. In 1882 he entered the employ of his brother, C. P. Hall, a dry-goods merchant on Washington street, remaining one and one-half years. Having an ambition for decoration in drapery, he secured a position in the drapery and upholstery department of C. F. Hovey & Co., Summer street. The experience gained while there, together with the study of works on modern drapery, upholstery, and mural decoration, well equipped him as a practical decorator, and he went directly from Hovey & Co. into the service of H. J. Allen & Co., interior decorators on West street. Upon the dissolution of this firm he formed a co-partnership, Oct. 1, 1888, with Walter B. Allen, under the firm name of Allen, Hall, & Co., at No. 88 Boylston street, beginning business with limited capital. During the three years of their united efforts they have become well established, and are now recognized among the leading interior decorators of Boston; they employ from forty to sixty expert workmen and artists. They are enabled to make estimates for the entire interior furnishings of fine residences, which is their specialty. Much of their work is to be seen in the Back Bay district. The entire interiors of the houses of Myron W. Whitney in Watertown, and George E. Keith in Brockton, are among the fine interiors which they have completed. Mr. Hall was married Dec. 17, 1888, in Wolfborough, N.H., to Miss Abbie A. Whitton, daughter of Charles A. Whitton, of that town.

HALL, WILLIAM DUDLEY, M.D., was born in Bridgeport, Conn., July 13, 1856. He obtained his early education in the public schools and boarding-schools of his native town and vicinity, graduating from Phillips (Exeter) Academy in 1876. Entering Harvard College, he graduated in 1880; then he went through the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1883. Dr. Hall was house officer at the Carney Hospital one year, and then interne of the Eye and Ear Infirmary for two years. He has practised in Boston since 1886. He is assistant ophthalmic surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary and surgeon to the Boston Dispensary and the St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the New England Ophthalmological Society.

HALSEY, FREDERICK WADSWORTH, M.D., son of the late Cornelius E. Halsey, of Plattsburg, N.Y., was born in that city July 3, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and the academy there, and graduated M.D. from Columbia College, D.C., in 1871. He was first appointed resident physician to the Asylum Hospital at Washington, D.C.; afterwards served nine months at the Homœopathic Dispensary in Albany, N.Y.; then established himself at Port Henry, N.Y., where he remained four years; then went to Middleboro, Vt., where he practised ten years; and then (in 1885) came to Boston, where he has since remained successfully practising his profession. He was rectal surgeon to the Murdock Hospital for four years, and is now lecturer on rectal surgery in the Boston University School of Medicine. He is a member of the

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and the Hahnemann Club. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Dr. Halsey was married Feb. 14, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George C. Chapman, of Middleboro, Vt.

Hamlin, Edward Sumner, eldest son of Nathan Sumner and Harriet (Fletcher) Hamlin, was born in Westford, Mass., June 28, 1830; died Feb. 2, 1888. The Hamlin family were among the prominent Cape Cod early settlers; James Hamlin came to Cape Cod in 1650, settling in Barnstable; his brother, Giles Hamlin, settled in Middletown, Conn. Eleazer Hamlin, the great-grandfather of Edward S., was born in Harwich, Mass.; moved to Pembroke, from which town he commanded a company in the Revolutionary War; afterwards promoted to the rank of major; then moved to Harvard, and from there to Westford. Here the father of Edward S. was born. He was for many years town clerk, and chairman of the

EDWARD S. HAMLIN.

board of selectmen and overseers of the poor. He also served in the Legislature. In politics he was a Democrat. Edward S. was educated at Westford Academy. At the age of twenty he came to Boston and went to work at a salary of one hundred dollars a year. He soon entered the office of Benson & Pray, coal merchants, as clerk. Next he entered into a copartnership with the late Royal Bosworth, and as wholesale and retail coal-merchants they continued together until about the year 1881, when Mr. Bosworth retired. Mr. Hamlin then carried on the business alone until his death. Since his death the business, which had become one of the largest in New England, has been successfully continued by his sons Edward and George P. Hamlin. In politics Mr. Hamlin, like his father, was a stanch Democrat, but while he took an active interest in public matters he never would consent to run for office. He was a prominent Mason. Of his four sons, Edward and George P., as has been stated, continued the coal business, and Charles S., the eldest, is a prominent lawyer, with offices in the Equitable Building. The youngest son is Frederick D. H. Mr. Hamlin left also two daughters, Harriet G. and Jane G. C. Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin was a cousin to the late Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, of Bangor, Me.

Hammer, Charles D., son of Charles and Susan (Dunkel) Hammer, both Pennsylvanians, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 9, 1844. His education was attained in the public schools of Cleveland, O. He early entered the coal business in Pennsylvania. He began his present business in 1875, as a solicitor for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, in that city, and in 1886 he was sent to Chicago as one of the general agents for Illinois. On the 1st of April, 1891, he came to Boston, as manager of the company's oldest and largest agency. Mr. Hammer served three years during the Civil War, first as private, then adjutant, and then as captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry of the Army of the Cumberland. He is now a member of the Military Oder of the Loyal Legion. On Jan. 7, 1875, he was married in Philadelphia. He has one child, Helen F. Hammer.

Hammond, John Wilkes, son of John and Maria Louise Hammond, was born in the little town now called Mattapoisett, then a part of Rochester, Mass., Dec. 16, 1837. His father died when he was quite young, and his youth was passed in the small village, where he was educated at the district school. Later he fitted for college at the academy in the town, and entered Tufts, graduating in the class of 1861. In 1861 and a part of 1862 he taught school in Stoughton and Tisbury, and in September of the latter year he enlisted in Com-

pany I of the Third Massachusetts Volunteers. Returning in June, 1863, he taught the high schools of Wakefield and Melrose; but the legal profession claimed his attention, and he pursued his studies in the Harvard Law School, and also read in the office of Sweetser & Gardner in Boston. Admitted to the bar, he practised in Middlesex county courts until March 10, 1886, when he was appointed to the bench of the superior court, which position he still holds. Judge Hammond represented Cambridge in the lower house of the Legislature during 1872 and 1873; and from April, 1873, to the time he received his judgeship he was city solicitor. He has filled his judicial office with honor, and has in many instances proved himself to be a discriminating and careful expounder of the law. Judge Hammond was married in Taunton on Aug. 15, 1866, to Miss Clara

JOHN W. HAMMOND.

Ellen Tweed, daughter of Benjamin F. Tweed; they have had three children: Frank, Clara Maria, and John Wilkes Hammond, jr.

Hammond, William Penn, M.D., son of Josiah S. and Betsey (Parker) Hammond, was born in Plympton, Mass., Sept. 15, 1843. His early education was attained in local schools; he was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and entering Amherst, graduated in 1869. He studied medicine with Drs. Gordon and Brewster, of Plymouth, and then took a course in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1873. He began practice in the Charlestown district, where he is

WILLIAM P. HAMMOND.

now established, recognized as a leading surgeon. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the City Hospital Club, and the Harvard Medical School Association; and he is connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and numerous fraternal societies. On Sept. 17, 1873, Dr. Hammond was married to Miss Sarah A. Harrup; they have one child, Elizabeth P. Hammond.

Harding, Edward Mitchell, M.D., was born in Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 16, 1852. He obtained his early education at the North Yarmouth Academy, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in March, 1874. He then went abroad, returning in 1876 and settling in Woburn, where he practised one year, at the end of which time he removed to South Boston. While here he was connected with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. In July, 1879, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers, where he remained until near the close of 1880. Since that time he has been in practice in Boston. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York city, and for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and surgeon of the Theatrical

Mechanics' Association. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

HARDY, JOHN HENRY, was born in Hollis, N.H., Feb. 2, 1847. He fitted for college at the academies in Mt. Vernon and New Ipswich, N.H., and entered Dartmouth in 1866, graduating in 1870. Next he attended the Harvard Law School, and read law with Robert M. Morse, jr., also acting in the capacity of teacher in Chauncy Hall School. In January, 1872, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He then formed a law connection with George W. Morse, under the firm name of Morse & Hardy. Two years later he associated himself with Samuel J. Elder and Thomas W. Proctor, under the name of Hardy, Elder, & Proctor, the firm continuing until Mr. Hardy was given a position on the bench of the municipal court, which he still holds. He was in the army, in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Arlington 1881–4, and was Arlington town counsel from 1873 to 1885.

HARRINGTON, CHARLES, M.D., was born in Salem, Mass., July 29, 1856. After instruction in the schools of that city, and spending a year at Bowdoin College, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1878. Then he took the Harvard Medical School course, graduating in 1881. During the last year of his connection with the Medical School he served as house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The next two years were spent in special study at the University of Leipzig, Strasburg, and Munich. In 1883 he returned to the Harvard Medical School as assistant in chemistry, and in the same year he was appointed chemist to the State board of health. In 1885 he was appointed instructor in hygiene in the Harvard Medical School, which position he still holds. In 1889 he was appointed inspector of milk and vinegar for the city of Boston.

HARRINGTON, EDWARD T., eldest son of Tyler and Caroline (Atherton) Harrington, was born in Bolton, Mass., Dec. 14, 1842. He was educated in the public schools in Worcester and vicinity. Coming to Boston in 1873, he entered the real-estate business, and in 1876 formed a partnership with Benjamin C. Putnam. In 1882 he sold out to Mr. Putnam and retired, but in 1885 bought and continued the business. He admitted his bookkeeper, Charles A. Gleason, into partnership, and on Jan. 1, 1890, established the present firm of Edward T. Harrington & Co., at No. 35 Congress street. They handle suburban and farm property, and employ fifteen salesmen to attend to their extensive business in this line. Mr. Harrington has done much building, having erected and sold twenty-five houses in 1890, eleven of them in Somerville. He has done much to develop the suburbs,

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON.

particularly the cities and towns of Somerville, Belmont, Malden, and Everett. Mr. Harrington is a prominent citizen of Lexington, where he resides, and is concerned in promoting its social and political interests. He was married in Worcester May 3, 1881, to Miss Miriam A. Temple, eldest daughter of Luther and Rozan Temple.

HARRIS, FRANCIS AUGUSTINE, M.D., the medical examiner for the northern district of Suffolk county, was born in Ashland March 5, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of Rindge, N.H., and later in West Cambridge (now Arlington). He graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1862, and the same year entered Harvard College, graduating in 1866, and receiving the degree of A.B. He received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1872. During the interim between the time of graduation from the academic department and from the medical school he was engaged as master of the Boston Latin School for three years. In 1871 also he was appointed surgical interne in the Massachusetts General

Thomas N. Hart

Hospital. The year following his graduation in medicine from Harvard he passed in the medical school of the University of Vienna. In June, 1877, he was appointed to his present position, medical examiner for the northern district of Suffolk county, it being the first appointment made under the new law. He has been demonstrator of medico-legal examinations in the Harvard Medical School for ten or twelve years, and for several years he was professor of surgery at the Boston Dental College. Among Dr. Harris' classmates in Harvard College were William Blaikie, the athlete; Dr. Charles Brigham, of San Francisco, who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian War; Henry Rolfe, who is at the head of the Masonic order in the State of Nevada; Moorfield Story; and others of note. Dr. Harris is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Papyrus Club, being president of that organization in 1882; and of the St. Botolph Club. He is a lover of the drama, and has written several plays, among them "Chums" and "My Son," the latter having a most successful run at the Boston Museum, and affording the late William Warren one of his most famous parts, that of "Herr Weigel."

Hart, Thomas Norton, son of Daniel and Margaret (Norton) Hart, was born in North Reading, Mass., Jan. 20, 1829. His father's ancestors settled in Lynnfield, and his mother's father was Major John Norton, of Royalston, who fought in the Revolution. Thomas N. Hart was educated in the schools of his native town, and when a lad of thirteen he came to Boston to earn his living. He first found employment in the dry-goods store of Wheelock, Pratt, & Co. Two years later, in 1844, he entered a hat store. In this business he made steady progress, and in course of time became a partner in the firm of Philip A. Locke & Co. Subsequently he founded the prosperous house of Hart, Taylor, & Co. About the year 1879 he retired from the business with a competency. Soon after he assumed the presidency of the Mount Vernon National Bank, of which he is still the head. Mr. Hart is an earnest Republican. He has been a member of the Boston common council (1879, 1880, and 1881), of the board of aldermen (1882, 1885, and 1886), and mayor of the city (1889 and 1890). In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Boston, which position he still holds. He is identified with a number of societies and organizations, is treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, an officer of the Church of the Unity, and a member of the Algonquin and the Hull Yacht Clubs. In 1850 Mr. Hart was married, in Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Snow, of Bowdoin, Me.: they have one child, a daughter (now Mrs. C. W. Ernst). Mr. Hart's city home is on Commonwealth avenue, and his summer home at Galloupe's point, Swampscott.

Harvey, John Franklin, M.D., son of Moses C. and Amanda (Knox) Harvey, was born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 26, 1847. His parents moved to Lawrence when he was but a year old, and there he obtained his early education in the public schools. He entered the College of the City of New York in 1882, taking special courses, and graduated in 1889. After leaving school and before entering college he was at work, and while pursuing his medical studies he continued in business, to obtain the means to meet the expense of his education. At one time during this period he was a leather salesman on the road. He began the practice of his profession in New York city, and moved to Boston in July, 1890. His specialty is gynæcology and obstetrics. He is now demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of other medical organizations, and is prominent in the Masonic order, thirty-second degree, Knights Templar, the Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Golden Cross. On Jan. 7, 1887, he was married to Miss Minnie J., daughter of Obed Tingley, of New Brunswick.

Harwood, Joseph Alfred, son of Colonel Nahum and Sophia (Kimball) Harwood, was born in Littleton, Mass., March 26, 1827. He is of old English stock, a descendant of Nathaniel Harwood of colonial days. He obtained his school training in the public schools of his native place, and in the academies of Westford, Exeter, N.H., and Groton. He began farming and stock-raising on the old homestead at the age of sixteen, and taught district schools winters from the age of seventeen to twenty-four. In 1868 he went into partnership with his brother Nahum, under the firm name of J. A. & N. Harwood, for the manufacture of leather board, with factory at Leominster and store in Boston. He follows the same business at the present time, having added the manufacture of chair-seats and chairs for public halls, etc., under the company title "Harwood Manufacturing Co." He is still extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising on the old homestead, which has been in his family more than one hundred and fifty years, and under his management has grown to be one of the

finest estates in the Commonwealth. Mr. Harwood has been a member of the school board; postmaster of Littleton twenty-one years; first president of the Farmers' Club of Littleton; trustee of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society; was on the staff of Governor Washburn, also of acting Governor Talbot; a senator in the Legislature of 1875 and 1876; and an executive councillor 1877, 1878, 1879, with Governors Rice and Talbot. In 1882 he was a prominent candidate for lieutenant-governor before the Republican convention of that year. He is at present trustee of the Westford Academy and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; president of the Live Stock Insurance Company, Boston; and director in the New York Mutual Reserve Fund Insurance Company. He is a member of the Unitarian Club, the Middlesex Club, and the Home Market Club. He was influential in getting the United States cattle quarantine established in Littleton. When in the senate, it was through his influence and efforts that the State prison was built at Concord. During his second term as senator occurred the celebrations of the Lexington and Concord centennials, and he was made chairman of the joint special committee of the Legislature which had the matter in hand, including the entertainment of General Grant and his cabinet. General Grant afterwards wrote him an autograph letter expressing his appreciation of the manner in which he and his suite had been received. Mr. Harwood was married in Littleton Feb. 11, 1852, to Lucy Maria, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan and Elizabeth Briard (Walker) Hartwell. Of this union were two children: Herbert Joseph, who graduated at Harvard College 1877, and Edward Alfred Harwood, who died in infancy.

Hassam, John Tyler, son of John and Abby (Hilton) Hassam, was born in Boston Sept. 20, 1841. He is a lineal descendant of William Hassam who settled in Manchester, Mass., about 1684. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1863. From December 8, that year, to Aug. 1, 1864, he served in the army as first lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry, taking part in the Red River campaign. In February, 1865, he began his law studies in the office of A. A. Ranney, and Dec. 13, 1867, was admitted to the bar. In his practice he has devoted himself principally to conveyancing. From April, 1873, to April, 1874, he travelled extensively abroad. In February, 1867, he was elected a member of the Historic Genealogical Society, and his interest in genealogical and historical matters has been unflagging. He was one of the directors and is now one of the council of that society, and for six years he was chairman of its committee on library. He first set on foot the exhaustive researches in England, undertaken

JOHN T. HASSAM.

by the society through Henry F. Waters, and is chairman of the committee under whose direction the work has been carried on. He is a frequent contributor to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and a number of his antiquarian and genealogical papers have been reprinted in separate form. He was one of the original members of the Boston Antiquarian Club, organized in 1879, and subsequently, in 1881, merged in the Bostonian Society; he was one of the corporate members of the latter society, and was for nine years a member of its board of directors; he is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, elected in 1881; a member of the American Historical Association; a corresponding member of the Weymouth Historical Society; and a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In 1884 he was appointed by the Superior Court of Suffolk county one of the commissioners under whose authority the indices in the Registry of Deeds are made, and the reindexing of the entire mass of records there, upon the present plan, is the result of his efforts. The printing of the early volumes

of the Suffolk deeds is due solely to him. He succeeded in rescuing from threatened destruction a large part of the original court-files of Suffolk county, and in obtaining the appropriation necessary for their preservation and proper arrangement; through his exertions the records, files, papers, and documents in the State department have been arranged and made accessible for reference. He is an earnest advocate of land-transfer reform, and was the first member of the Suffolk bar to call public attention to the Australian or Torrens system of registration of title. This reform he has advocated in communications in the public press and before committees of the Legislature. An article by him on "Land Transfer Reform," published in the "Harvard Law Review" for January, 1891, has been reprinted by the special committee of the State Legislature. He has prepared a bill providing for the introduction of the system of registration of titles in this Commonwealth. Mr. Hassam was married in Salem Feb. 14, 1878, to Miss Nelly Alden Batchelder, daughter of Dr. John Henry Batchelder, of Salem; they have one child: Eleanor Hassam.

Hastings, Caroline Eliza, M.D., was born in Barre, Mass., April 21, 1841. She was educated in the local schools of her native town, and in the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley. After graduating from the seminary she taught for a time in district schools, and then, in 1863, began the study of medicine. In 1868 she graduated M.D. from the New England Female Medical College of Boston (united in 1874 with the Boston University School of Medicine). She also took a course in the Polyclinic School of New York, under Carl Huntzmann, and spent some time studying in the hospitals of Vienna. In 1870 she began the practice of her profession, establishing herself in Boston. She was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Boston University Medical School upon the opening of that institution; three years later was appointed demonstrator and lecturer; and in 1880 was made professor of anatomy, which position she held for seven years, finally resigning it on account of the pressure of her private practice. She is a member of the Boston and Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the International Hahnemannian Society. For several years she has been a leading and influential member of the Boston school committee (now serving a third term), and has been prominent in reform work.

Hastings, Lewis M., Cambridge city engineer, was born in Weston, Mass., in 1853. He was educated in the public schools, and took a scientific course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston. In 1870 he entered the office of W. S. Barbour, civil engineer, Boston. In 1871 he was engaged by J. G. Chase in the office of the city engineer of Cambridge. Upon the election of Mr. Barbour to that office he was appointed first assistant engineer, and this position he held until the death of Mr. Barbour, when, in April, 1889, he was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Hastings is a member of Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and of the New England Water Works Association. He belongs to the Franklin Council of the Royal Arcanum and the Colonial Club of Cambridge.

Hasty, John A., architect, was born in Waterborough, Me., Aug. 31, 1857. He early had the advantage of a thorough training as a carpenter and builder, which experience has been of great assistance to him in his profession. He entered the ranks of architects in Boston in 1886, and early received some important commissions. The handsome brown-stone building of the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Cambridgeport, and the residences of W. H. Wood in Cambridgeport and of William Austin in Brookline, the club-house for the Colonial Club, Cambridge, and the boat-house for Riverside Boat Club are his work. He has also designed a number of country places and buildings which are especially artistic. Mr. Hasty was married in 1882 to Annie F. Hasty, of Limerick, Me.

Haynes, John Cummings, son of John Dearborn and Eliza Walker (Stevens) Haynes, was born in Brighton, Mass., Sept. 9, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, finishing in the English High School, under Masters Bacon and Robinson. He left school at the age of fifteen, as his parents needed his active help. In July, 1845, he went as a boy into the employ of the late Oliver Ditson, the celebrated music-publisher. Here he remained until his majority, when he became interested in the business, receiving a percentage of the sales. On Jan. 1, 1857, he became a partner, and the style of the firm was then changed to Oliver Ditson & Co. The death of Oliver Ditson, in December, 1888, dissolved the firm, in which Mr. Haynes had been a partner for thirty-two years. The surviving partners (Mr. Haynes and Mr. Charles H. Ditson, son of Oliver Ditson) and the executors of the estate of Oliver Ditson at once organized a corporation, under the laws of Mas-

sachusetts, under the title of the "Oliver Ditson Company," admitting as stockholders several of the best of the young men who had grown up with the business. Mr. Haynes became the president and Charles H. Ditson treasurer of the new corporation, with headquarters in the buildings Nos. 449 and 451 Washington street. The branch houses are: John C. Haynes & Co., Boston, Charles H. Ditson & Co., New York, and J. E. Ditson & Co., Philadelphia. The growth of the publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co. has been identical with the growth of musical taste and culture in the United States. Its

JOHN C. HAYNES.

influence as a civilizing and refining agent, as the country has developed, has been marked. Mr. Haynes has also been interested in large and successful real-estate ventures that have materially added to the assessed valuation of the city of Boston, where he has resided for over fifty years. When a young man he was instrumental in organizing the Franklin Library Association, and his connection with it for many years was of great advantage to him in his early training and culture. He is a life member of the Mercantile Library Association, of the Young Men's Christian Union, of the Women's Industrial Union, and of the Aged Couples' Home Society; he is one of the trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank; a director in the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company and Prudential Fire Insurance Company; treasurer of the Free Religious Association; member of the Massachusetts Club, Home Market Club, and the Boston Merchants' Association. He joined the Free Soil party when a young man, and went with it into the Republican party, with which he is still identified. He was a member of the Boston common council four years, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive. In early life, after having been for many years a scholar in one of the Baptist Sunday-schools of the city, he became interested in the preaching of Theodore Parker. That was in 1848, and ever since he has been connected with the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, which was organized to allow Mr. Parker to be heard in Boston, serving for many years as chairman of its standing committee. He was active in the construction of the Parker Memorial Building, and in its recent transfer to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, the object of this transfer being to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Parker in practical, charitable, educational, and religious work. He was also one of the organizers of the Parker Fraternity of Boston, for many years a powerful social and religious society. The "Parker Fraternity Course of Lectures," sustained for nearly twenty years, were remarkable for their influence in moulding and directing public opinion, especially during the Civil War and the years of reconstruction immediately following. In the first course Mr. Parker delivered his celebrated lectures on Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson. Mr. Haynes was married in Boston, by Theodore Parker, May 1, 1855, to Fanny, daughter of Rev. Charles and Frances (Seabury) Spear. Of this union were seven children: Alice Fanny (Mrs. M. Morton Holmes), Theodore Parker (deceased), Lizzie Gray (Mrs. O. Gordon Rankine), Jennie Eliza (Mrs. Fred. O. Hurd), Cora Marie (Mrs. E. Harte Day), Mabel Stevens, and Edith Margaret Haynes.

HAYNES, TILLY, son of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Haynes, was born in Sudbury, Middlesex county, Feb. 13, 1828. On his father's side he is a direct descendant of Walter Haynes, who was born in England 1583, and came to America in 1635 from the parish of Sutton-Mandeville, Salisbury, county of Wilts. From the General Court of the colony he obtained a grant of land in Sudbury, where he settled, being one of the original founders of that town. On the maternal side Mr. Haynes is directly descended from William Hunt, who came over in 1635 and settled in Concord, where he received a grant of land and was one of the original founders. When Tilly Haynes was but two years old his father

Tilly Haynes

removed to Billerica, and there the lad received his education in the schools of that place. In 1842 he went to North Reading and obtained work in a country store; three years later he entered the employ of Josiah Crosby, in the first and for some time the only store in Lawrence. In April, 1849, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Springfield, and opened a store for the sale of men's goods. He was one of the original stockholders in the Indian Orchard Mills. In connection with others, he built a small button-factory in Springfield, manufactured flax machines at Mill River, and sewing machines at Chicopee. In 1857 he built the music hall and theatre corner of Pynchon street, Springfield, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1864. This was replaced by the new music hall, and the Haynes Hotel was built and successfully opened within the next twelve months. Mr. Haynes was married in 1853 to Martha C., daughter of Archelaus and Elizabeth (Hacket) Eaton, of Salisbury. Mrs. Haynes died in 1876, and Mr. Haynes disposed of the hotel and music hall which he had run so successfully and relinquished all business. Not desiring to lead an idle life, however, in 1880 he accepted the invitation of the directors of the old United States Hotel, Boston, to take charge of that property, which was considered a hopeless undertaking. He has made a most phenomenal success in its management, doubling the value of the property and quadrupling its business. Mr. Haynes served in the first city government of Springfield; was a member of the lower house of the Legislature 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870; was a member of the State senate 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878; and in 1878 and 1879 served as a member of the executive council of Governors Rice and Talbot. He was chairman of the committee on State House during its rebuilding in 1869, chairman of the railroad committee 1876, and served on various other committees of the House and Senate; and in every position he secured the respect and confidence of his associates. He is one of the metropolitan sewerage commissioners appointed by Governor Ames. The name of Haynes was originally spelled Hayne, as evidenced on the Haynes coat of arms, "confirmed to Thomas Hayne of Fryer Waddon, County Dorset, by Sir William Segar, Garter, 1607."

Hemenway, Alfred, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Aug. 17, 1839. He entered Yale College, graduating in 1861, after which he studied law at the Harvard Law School. In July of 1863 he was admitted to the bar, and after some years of active practice he became a member of the firm of Allen, Long, & Hemenway, in 1879, which still continues. Mr. Hemenway is a warm Republican, but has never sought political office; and when, a few years ago, he was offered a seat upon the bench by Governor Ames, he declined the honor.

Hemenway, Frederick Mortimer, was born in Framingham, Mass., Nov. 28, 1848. After a time spent in the public schools of Clinton he removed to New Britain, Conn., and was in the dental office of Dr. C. B. Errichson of that place. There he remained for six years, and then came to Boston to open an office for himself. He afterwards entered the Boston Dental College, from which he graduated in 1888. In the fall of the same year he was appointed demonstrator of operative dentistry at the dental college, which position he still holds. Dr. Hemenway is a member of the Boston Dental College Alumni Association and of the Massachusetts Dental Society.

Herbert, John, was born in Wentworth, N.H., Nov. 2, 1849. His father, Samuel Herbert, is a prominent New Hampshire lawyer, for many years one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that State, and for several terms a member of the Legislature. His mother's maiden name was L. Maria Darling, daughter of Benjamin Darling, who studied law with Ezekiel Webster, brother of Daniel Webster. Mr. Herbert's boyhood was spent in Rumney, N.H. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to Boston for the purpose of educating him. He graduated from the Mayhew Grammar School in 1864, and from the English High in 1867. In both of these schools he was at the head of his class, receiving from each a silver medal. In the latter he also won the first prize in the scientific department. In January, 1868, he entered the sophomore class of the Chandler scientific department of Dartmouth College, where he remained until the end of the college year 1869, being at the head of his class. He then studied Latin and Greek for one year under a private tutor. In 1870 he entered the senior class of the academical department of the college. He was one of the editors of "The Dartmouth," the college magazine, and was also prominent in athletics, being captain of the college base-ball nine. Soon after his graduation he was appointed first assistant, and after one term became the principal of Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., which position he held until 1874, when he resigned. After his retirement from this position, Mr. Herbert studied law with his father in Rumney, N.H., and was admitted to

the New Hampshire bar in 1875. After practising for a time, he entered Andover Theological Seminary and prepared for the ministry. In 1876 he became the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Stoughton, Mass. This pastorate he reluctantly relinquished in 1878, on account of a throat trouble, and spent the following year travelling in Europe, Egypt, and the East. On his return, being compelled by physical disability to abandon the ministry, he resumed the practice of law in Boston, in 1880. He is a member of the Suffolk

JOHN HERBERT.

bar, and of the Boston Bar Association, and has a lucrative practice. Notwithstanding the exacting duties of his profession, he has given much of his time to public service, occupying various positions of note and trust. To his untiring efforts are due in a large degree the unprecedented success of the Mystic Valley Club, organized in 1888, of which he is now secretary and first vice-president. This club is composed of about three hundred and fifty representative citizens of Somerville, Cambridge, Arlington, Medford, and Winchester, who are associated together for the purpose of reform in politics and promotion of the cause of temperance. Not less in importance has been his interest in the temperance cause, of which he is a leading advocate. His voice has been heard on many platforms. Mr. Herbert is president of the Appleton Academy Association, which has in its membership persons from nearly every State in the Union, including many of note; and a prominent member of the Congregational Club. He is also a Free Mason. In politics he is a Republican. In Somerville, where he resides, he has always been active in church and social circles. He was one of the founders of the "Somerville Citizen," and has been instrumental with others in making this one of the best local newspapers in New England. Mr. Herbert was married Aug. 1, 1872, to Miss Alice C. Grey, who was teacher of music and drawing in the Appleton Academy when he was its principal; they have one son.

Hersey, Ira G., was born in Hingham March 12, 1860. He began business for himself in 1883, as carpenter and builder, and among the notable buildings of which he has had charge may be mentioned the Pierce Building, on Copley square, stores on the corner of Tremont street and Temple place, the remodelling of the old Masonic Temple on Tremont street, stable for W. F. Weld in Brookline, and the South Armory Building on Irvington street. He was in 1892 engaged on the construction of the new Court House on Pemberton square, the power houses for the West End Street Railway Company, and the buildings for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, at Waltham.

Hillard, James Lincoln, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1847, but came to Boston when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of Roxbury and Newton, finishing at the Institute of Technology. In 1869 he was appointed assistant clerk of committees in the City Hall, under James M. Bugbee, and remained in this position until 1873, when he accepted the appointment as mayor's clerk for Mayor Pierce. He served as clerk to the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, and again to Mayor Pierce; also in the collector's department. In 1879 he was appointed assistant clerk of committees at City Hall, under William H. Lee, and continued in that position until July, 1885, when Mr. Lee was appointed to the board of police commissioners; since that date Mr. Hillard has been clerk of committees. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the order of Good Fellows.

Hills, Thomas, was born in Boston Aug. 13, 1828. He passed through the public schools, graduating with honors, and entered the employ of Messrs. Lawson & Huntington, upholsterers, as an apprentice to learn that business, and served a term

Edw W. Hincks

of five years. He had the "gold fever" in 1849, and started for San Francisco in March of that year, and going around Cape Horn, reached the Golden Gate on the 9th of September. After a brief experience as a miner, Mr. Hills formed a business partnership with Charles M. Plum in San Francisco, under the firm name of Plum & Hills. This house still survives in that city, the C. M. Plum Upholstery Company, as a corporation, carrying on a large business. Mr. Hills' connection with it ceased when he left California in November, 1850, visiting China and England, returning to Boston in September, 1851. In 1860 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and also the following year, and was again reëlected in 1865. The same year (1865) he was chosen one of the assessors of the city of Boston, and was annually reëlected until the term of office was extended to three years, since which time he has been reappointed at the expiration of each term of service. Upon the death of George Jackson, the chairman of the board, he was chosen his successor, and still retains that office. Mr. Hills is president of the South Boston Savings Bank, and has twice been president of the Mechanic Apprentices Library Association. He is a director of the Old School Boys Association, of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, and of other corporations. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a member of the committee of management of the Barnard Memorial (formerly the Warren-street chapel), and is now chairman of that committee.

Hincks, Edward Winslow, son of Captain Elisha and Elizabeth Hopkins (Wentworth) Hincks, was born in Bucksport, Me., May 30, 1830. His father was a native of Provincetown, Mass., and was lost at sea in 1831, and his mother was of Orrington, Me. He is a lineal descendant of Chief Justice John Hinckes, of New Hampshire, who was also a councillor both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire (president of the council of the latter province for several years) almost continuously from 1683 to 1708. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen went to work, beginning as an apprentice in the printing-office of the "Bangor Whig and Courier." Here he remained four years. Then, in 1849, he came to Boston and engaged in the printing and publishing business, in which he continued until 1856. In 1855 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and the same year a member of the Boston common council. At the opening of 1856 he was appointed a clerk in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and prepared the State census of 1855 for publication. He retained this position until the outbreak of the Civil War, occupying his leisure time in the study of law, intending to follow that profession. In 1856 he removed to Lynn, where he became librarian of the Lynn Library Association, of which the present public library is an outgrowth. In August, 1859, he was appointed adjutant of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and this was the modest beginning of his brilliant military career. In December, 1860, when matters in South Carolina were becoming critical, he wrote to Major Anderson, then stationed at Fort Moultrie, asking if in case of attack upon his command he would be at liberty to accept volunteers to aid in the defence of the fort, and adding: "I am confident that a large body of volunteers from this vicinity can be put afloat at short notice, . . . if necessity shall demand and the authorities permit it." This was the first proffer of aid made to Major Anderson. He acknowledged it with hearty thanks, writing, "Come what may, I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance your gallant, your humane offer," but explained that the fortification was so indifferent and exposed that "if attacked by a force headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarce a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough to enable our friends to come to our succor." On April 15, 1861, when the news of the firing on Sumter and the call for troops was received, Adjutant Hincks hastened to the State House, and at nine o'clock offered his services and those of his comrades of the Eighth Regiment to Governor Andrew, which were accepted. Under orders promptly issued he rode that evening to Lynn, Salem, Beverly, and Marblehead, despatching messengers to Newburyport and Gloucester, notifying the various companies of his regiment to rendezvous in Boston at once; and early the next morning he marched into Faneuil Hall with three companies from Marblehead, the first troops in the country en route for the seat of war. The next day he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and on the next, the 18th, started with it for Washington. On the 21st, at Annapolis, a detachment under his command boarded the frigate "Constitution," then aground, and after lightening her of the guns successfully floated her and worked her to sea; and the following day another detachment under his command took possession of the Baltimore & Washington Railroad, repaired the engines and track, and soon reopened communication. Arriving in Washington on the 20th he was immediately appointed a second lieutenant of cavalry in the

regular army. On May 16 following he was made colonel of his old regiment, which he commanded during its three months' term of service. On August 3 he was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and was with it in the army of the Potomac from August, 1861, to June 30, 1862, when he was wounded in the action at White Oak Swamp, Va. Returning to duty in August, he commanded the Third Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, Army of the Potomac, to September 17, when he was twice severely wounded in the battle of Antietam. In November he was made brigadier-general United States Volunteers. His wounds held him from duty until March, 1863. Then, from April 2 to June 9, he was on court-martial duty at Washington; from July to March the next year, in New Hampshire commanding the draft rendezvous at Concord, and acting assistant provost marshal-general and superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service for that State; in April, 1864, commanding the district of St. Mary's and camp of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md.; then in the field again, commanding the Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, to July, 1864, when he was for the fourth time wounded; next on court-martial duty to September 22; then commanding the draft-depot and camp of prisoners of war at Hart's Island, New York harbor, to February, 1865; for a month on duty in New York city as acting assistant provost-marshal-general, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for the southern division of New York; and the three months following on the same duty at Harrisburg, Pa., for the western division of Pennsylvania. On March 13, 1865, he was made brevet major-general United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In June, that year, he resigned the volunteer commission, and on July 28 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel Fortieth United States Infantry (regular army); March 15, 1869, he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry. He was breveted colonel United States army March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, and brigadier-general United States army, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault of Petersburg, Va. After the war he was governor of the Military Asylum from July, 1866, to March, 1867; provost-marshal-general of North and South Carolina to January, 1868; commanding the eastern district of North Carolina part of that year; in command of the post of New Orleans in 1869; and at Fort Clark, Texas, in 1870. In December, that year, he was retired from active service for disability resulting from his wounds, with the full rank of colonel, United States Army. In March, 1872, he was made deputy-governor of the southern branch of National Soldiers' Homes at Hampton, Va., and in January, 1873, he was transferred to the north-western branch, near Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until October, 1880, when he resigned. Since 1883 General Hincks has made his home in Cambridge, where he is respected as one of its foremost citizens. He has served three terms in the Cambridge board of aldermen (1886, 1887, and 1888), the last year as president of the board and occasionally acting mayor. He is a companion in the National Commandery of the Loyal Legion, commander of the Massachusetts Commandery in 1889–90, and of the Wisconsin Commandery 1876–80; is connected with the Masonic order; and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He has been twice married: first, Jan. 25, 1855, to Miss Annie Rebecca Dow, of Lynn, who died Aug. 21, 1862. Her only child was Anson Burlingame Hincks, who died in Rockville, Md., Jan. 27, 1862. His second marriage was on Sept. 3, 1863, to Elizabeth Pierce Nichols, of Cambridge. Her only child, Bessie Hincks, a promising girl of twenty, who had graduated from the Milwaukee College and had just entered the Harvard Annex, died in Cambridge July 5, 1885, a distressing death. While walking along the street her dress took fire from a burning cracker and she was fatally burned.

Hobbs, George M., son of William and Maria (Miller) Hobbs, was born in Waltham, Mass., April 11, 1827. He attended the public schools of his native town until he had reached the age of twelve, when he was put to work in a store in Cambridge, where he remained three years. Coming in daily contact during this period with many law students, he was inspired by their superior attainments with an ambition to become like them, and as a beginning he took up the study of Latin without a teacher, pursuing it after the shop was closed at nine o'clock at night. Subsequently, with the slight learning thus obtained, he placed himself under the care of that most excellent scholar and woman, Mrs. Ripley, at Waltham and at Concord, for one year, when he presented himself for examination at Harvard. Successfully passing, he entered the college, and graduated in the class of 1850. After graduation he was engaged for a while as a private tutor in Upper Marlborough, Md., and then in teaching in Alexandria, Va. Returning to Cambridge, he took the Law School course, graduating in 1857. While there he acted as proctor, and for a year was libra-

rian of the Law School. In 1858 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in Boston associated with Hon. Edward Avery — a connection which has ever since continued. Mr. Hobbs was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1868; for twenty-three years a member of the Roxbury and the Boston school boards, serving two years as president of the Boston board; and for two years was one of the Boston water commissioners. In connection with his partner, Mr. Avery, he has prepared and published a work on bankruptcy. On Oct. 26, 1859, he was married in Boston to Miss Annie M. Morrill; they have two children: Alice Avery and Edith Morrill Hobbs.

Hodgkins, William E., son of Joseph W. and Sarah (Barnes) Hodgkins, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 26, 1829. On the maternal side he is descended from John Barnes, one of the earliest

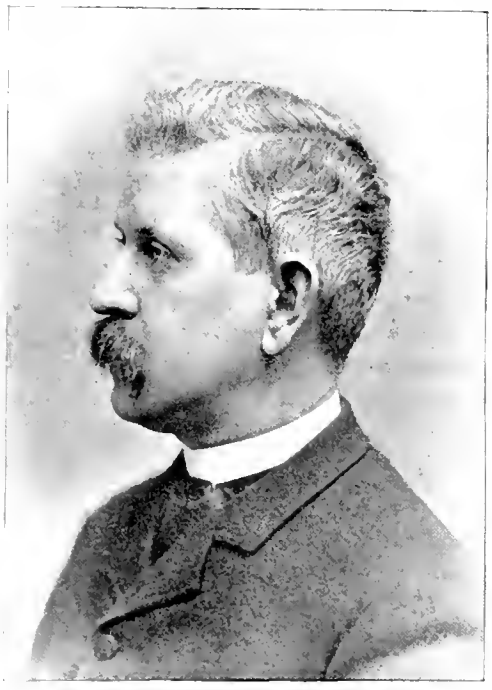
WILLIAM E. HODGKINS.

settlers in Plymouth. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town. After leaving school he entered the tailoring establishment of his father, at that time the leading tailor of that town; but, ambitious to work in a larger field, he soon came to Boston, where he entered the employ of Charles A. Smith, who had about that time leased the Old State House. In 1866 the firm removed to School street. His connection with Mr. Smith as cutter and as partner remained unbroken until the death of the latter in 1880. Mr. Hodgkins has had a very large personal acquaintance, having for more than thirty years catered to the wants of three generations of distinguished men in every profession, here and in various sections of the country. He was the first president of the Boston Merchant Tailors Exchange, having been largely instrumental in its organization, and was also elected a vice-president of the Merchant Tailors National Exchange at its formation in Philadelphia in 1885. He has always been prominent in promoting the interest of his trade. In 1891 Mr. Hodgkins withdrew his interest from the old firm and formed a partnership with his son Edward W. Hodgkins, who had had nearly fifteen years' experience with the former house and is a worthy assistant to his father, thus completing the third generation engaged in the same pursuit. The Messrs. Hodgkins are well known on both sides of the Atlantic as experienced buyers, both having made many trips abroad in the interest of their business. The firm of Hodgkins & Hodgkins occupy chambers in the famous Niles Building on School street. Mr. Hodgkins was married in Cambridge Sept. 7, 1853, to Ann M., daughter of Captain John (U.S.N.) and Eliza (Candler) Bubier, of Marblehead. Of this union were five sons and one daughter: William C., Joseph W., Susan C., Edward W., Arthur B. (deceased), and Howard G. Hodgkins.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, son of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. His father, a native of Woodstock, Conn., and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1783, was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Cambridge from 1792 to 1832. His mother was the daughter of Judge Oliver Wendell, of Boston. The old gambrel-roof house in which he was born was the original headquarters of the American Army of the Revolution, and here the battle of Bunker Hill was planned. He was educated by private instructors, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in the famous class of 1829. After graduation he devoted a year to the study of law, and then turned his attention to medicine, which was more congenial to his tastes. For two and a half years he studied with Dr. James Jackson and his associates, and then, in 1833, went to Europe, where he attended L'École de Médecine in Paris, and spent some time in the hospitals of other foreign cities. In 1835 he returned to Boston and continued his studies in the Harvard Medical School, taking his degree in 1836, the same year and season delivering

"Poetry, a Metrical Essay," before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa. In 1838 he was made professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College, and in 1840 he established himself in Boston, and became the fashionable physician of his day. In 1847 he was appointed Parkman professor of anatomy and physiology in the Harvard Medical School, succeeding Dr. John C. Warren, who had resigned; and in 1849 he retired from general practice, devoting himself to his college work and the pursuit of letters. For more than thirty years he delivered his weekly lectures for about eight months each year in the Medical School, and is now professor emeritus. His literary work was begun when he was a youthful student of law, and his earliest contributions of light verse were published in the "Collegian," a periodical issued by a group of Harvard undergraduates in 1830; and he was among the writers of the "Harbinger," "A May gift, dedicated to the ladies who have so kindly aided the New England Institution for the education of the blind," published in Boston in 1833. His first volume of poems was published in 1836. This included his famous "Old Ironsides," which he wrote in the old house in Cambridge when he was but twenty years old, and first published in the "Boston Daily Advertiser." Then followed other notable publications, among them: "Songs in Many Keys," "Songs of Many Seasons," "Astraea: the Balance of Illusions," "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," "The Guardian Angel," "Currents and Counter Currents in Medical Science," "Border-Lines in some Provinces of Medical Science," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," "Favorite Poems," "The Story of Iris," "The School Boy," "John Lothrop Motley," a memoir, "The Iron Gate, and Other Poems." Dr. Holmes' latest work, "Over the Tea Cups," written in his old age, after his return from an extended visit to England, has the old charm of his earlier "Breakfast Table" series. The winter residence of Dr. Holmes is a delightful home on the water side of Beacon street, and his summer place is now in Beverly Farms. Years ago he made his summer home on the Housatonic, near Pittsfield, upon a broad estate inherited from his maternal ancestors, the Wendells. He was married June 15, 1840, to Amelia Lee, daughter of Hon. Charles Jackson, of Boston. Of this union were born three children: Oliver Wendell, jr. (now associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court), Amelia Jackson (widow of the late Turner Sargent), and Edward Jackson Holmes.

Holton, Eugene Alexander, son of Jesse and Jane Bennett (Allen) Holton, was born in Nashua, N.H., Jan. 13, 1847. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He began business in 1867 as a photographer, and has successfully pursued



EUGENE A. HOLTON.

that profession ever since. He served in the Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers during the war, and is now a member of Post 113, G.A.R. He has for years been prominent in Masonic circles. He has presided over all the bodies in the York Rite and the Scottish Rite. He is a member of Boston Commandery Knights Templar, and Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree. He was married July 11, 1869, to Miss Jennie H. Allen.

Homans, John, M.D., was born in Boston Nov. 26, 1836. He is a son of Dr. John Homans, who graduated from Harvard in the class of 1812, and practised medicine in Boston until 1867. His grandfather (Harvard University 1772) was a surgeon throughout the Revolutionary War, and in that capacity was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was also one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. John Homans was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1858. He received his degree of M.D. from Harvard College in 1862. Dr. Homans was house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then

E. N. Horsford

served until 1865 as assistant surgeon in the (regular) United States army. He was in charge of the St. James Hospital at New Orleans, and on the staff of General Banks in the Red River expedition. He was then ordered to Virginia, and served in the Shenandoah Valley, first as surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and afterwards as medical inspector on the staff of Major-General Sheridan. At the close of the war he went to Europe for two years, returning to Boston at the end of that time and beginning the practice of his profession. He was surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, to the Children's Hospital, to the Carney Hospital, and is now one of the visiting surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is lecturer in Harvard University on the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian tumors. During the last eighteen years his name has been especially associated with abdominal surgery. He is a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He has contributed various papers to the different medical journals of the country. Dr. Homans was married in Boston, Dec. 4, 1872, to Miss Helen Amory Perkins; they have had six children.

Homes, William, was born in Dorchester in

WILLIAM HOMES.

1849. He attained his education in the local schools. He began his business career in 1865, with the firm of Scudder, Rogers, & Co., prominent hardware-dealers at that time. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Willard, Homes, & Co., lumber dealers, and carried on an extensive business in that line. In 1877 he associated himself with James Edmonds & Co., manufacturers and importers of fire-brick, sewer-pipes, etc., and soon took the entire charge of the business of the concern. In 1885 he was admitted to the firm of Fiske & Coleman, which had practically succeeded to the business of James Edmonds & Co., when the firm name was changed to Fiske, Coleman, & Co. In the general management of the large business of the house, which now includes, besides the manufacture and importation of fire-brick and sewer-pipes, the manufacture of architectural terra-cotta and the production of faience for interior and exterior decoration, Mr. Homes gives his special attention to sales. He is now a resident of Malden, and has served in the city government of that city. [For noteworthy examples of the work of Fiske, Coleman, & Co. in modern buildings in Boston and elsewhere, see sketch of George M. Fiske].

Hooper, Franklin Henry, M.D., was born Sept. 19, 1850. After receiving his education in private schools of Boston, he went abroad, studying in Berlin and Frankfort, Germany, and Neufchatel, Switzerland. Returning to Boston in 1870, he entered the Harvard Medical School in 1872, graduating in 1876. Dr. Hooper is instructor in laryngology in the Harvard Medical School, and professor of laryngology in Dartmouth College. He also occupies the position of physician to the throat department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He has contributed in various ways to the different medical journals of the country, his articles being chiefly in reference to the physiology of the recurrent laryngeal nerves and obstructive diseases to the respiration of children.

Horsford, Eben Norton, was born in Moscow, Livingston county, N.Y., July 27, 1818. His father, of English descent, was Jerediah Horsford, from Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt.; and his mother, Charity Maria Norton, from Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn. She was in direct descent from Thomas Norton of the colony of 1639, and on her mother's side from Major John Mason of the Pequot War. Mr. Horsford's father was in his early manhood a missionary among the Seneca Indians in western New York, and a soldier of the War of 1812. The son enjoyed the rare advantages of a

home in which good books were common and the parental training was refined and vigorous. He attended the district and select schools until he was thirteen, when for three years he was a student in the Livingston county high school. While yet a boy he was employed in the extemporaneous surveys of the New York & Erie and the Rochester & Auburn Railroads. Then followed a course of study at the Rensselaer Institute, where he graduated as civil engineer in 1837. He was for two years engaged in the geological survey of the State of New York, as an assistant to Professor Hall, and in geological and engineering surveys for the Adirondack Iron Works of Essex county, N.Y. For four years he was connected with the Albany Female Academy, as professor of mathematics and the natural sciences, and during this time he lectured on chemistry in Newark College, Delaware. For two years after this he was a student under Liebig, at Giessen, Germany. On his return to this country he was appointed Rumford professor of applied sciences in Harvard University, and he filled this professorship for sixteen years. Since his resignation of that office he has been engaged in chemical manufactures based on his own inventions. He has taken out some thirty patents, most of them connected with chemistry. His home is still in Cambridge. Besides the professional career of Professor Horsford, he has engaged in many works of general utility and interest. His first work on his return from Germany was on the proper material for the service-pipes of the Boston water-works, in view of which the city of Boston presented him with a service of plate. He was appointed by Governor Andrew, soon after the opening of the Civil War, on the commission for the defence of Boston harbor, and prepared the report of the plans to be pursued in the event of the approach of Confederate cruisers. He devised a marching ration for the army in the late war, reducing transportation to the simplest terms. Of this ration General Grant ordered and there were prepared half a million. In 1873 he was a commissioner of the United States to the World's Fair at Vienna, and he published an elaborate report in connection with his official duties. In 1876 he was a commissioner at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. As the intimate friend of Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College, Professor Horsford has been the constant and munificent friend of that institution. He has been from its organization the president of the board of visitors, and has devoted much time to the interests of the college. He has endowed the college library and founded the system of the "Sabbatical Year," as it is called, by which the professors are enabled to pass every seventh year, for rest and study, in Europe; and also a system of pensions for the professors. Of late years he has given much time to geographical studies. His attention was turned to New England cartography, and especially to the finding of the lost city of Norumbega. His investigations led him to believe that the ancient city was not in Maine, but in Massachusetts. His first research led him to the Old Fort of Norumbeg, at the mouth of Stony Brook, in the town of Weston. When he had decided, from the ancient literature of the subject and from the modern geography, where its site must have been, he drove to the spot, but a few miles from his own house, and there found the remains of extensive ditches and walls. Five years later he announced the discovery of the site and walls of the ancient city of Norumbega at Watertown. It was a startling discovery. His conclusion was inevitable; the maps, the books, the ancient walls, the results of his studies in the field, combined to convince him that this was the place which had been named in history and song, but had long ago been lost to sight. He had already found the landfall of Leif Erikson and the site of his houses in Vineland. In the summer of 1889 he erected a tower of stone at the junction of Stony Brook with Charles River, to mark the site of the ancient fort, and to commemorate the discoveries of Vineland and Norumbega. In connection with his historical enterprise he found other extensive remains of Norse settlements along the upper waters of Charles River, and elsewhere in New England. Following the old sagas, he had found that Leif Erikson, after his landfall on Cape Cod, sailed across the bay to Boston harbor and passed up the Charles in the year 1000. The coincidences between the sagas and the river and its banks were striking, and as one point after another became clear to his mind, he saw where Leif and his companions had come ashore and where they had built their houses. He has issued monographs in which his investigations have been described at length, with collections of rare maps, original charts and surveys and photographs. When the statue of Leif Erikson was erected in Boston in 1887, the historical address on the day of its unveiling was given in Faneuil Hall by Professor Horsford. In 1889 he gave a public address in Watertown before a large gathering, upon his discovery of Norumbega. The American Geographical Society was represented on the occasion. By the invitation of the authorities of Boston, he delivered in Faneuil Hall the memorial address upon the life and work of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse,

the inventor of the electric telegraph. In 1886 he gave an address in connection with the library festival at Wellesley College. His publications on the various problems of the Northmen number ten in all. He has for many years conducted, as an expert, investigations in chemistry and physics. He has published numerous chemical researches in the scientific publications of Europe and America. Professor Horsford is still busily engaged in professional and philanthropic work whose influence is extended and helpful. In 1847 Professor Horsford was married to Mary L'Hommedieu Gardiner, daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, N.Y. She died in 1855, leaving four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Andrew Fiske, of Boston, and one the wife of the late Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of Boston. In 1857 he married a sister of his former wife, Phœbe Dayton Gardiner, who has one daughter.

Horton, William H., son of Stephen and Margaret (McCoy) Horton, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was born in Milton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1817. He was reared on a farm and obtained a common-school education. Coming to Boston at eighteen, he found employment as clerk in a dry-goods store at a salary of seventy-five dollars a year. He continued nine years in this capacity, the last year receiving eight hundred dollars. In 1844 he became a member of the firm of W. H. Mann & Co., dry-goods dealers on Tremont row. The next year they opened a branch store for wholesale trade on Milk street, and the year after that devoted themselves entirely to the wholesale trade, concentrating their business in the Bowdoin Building. In 1853 the firm of W. H. Mann & Co. dissolved. Mr. Mann retired, E. C. Cowdin went to New York, and Mr. Horton to Europe. Returning in the fall of 1853 Mr. Horton, early in 1854, established the firm of William H. Horton & Co., which continued, with Mr. Horton as senior member, with great success. Mr. Horton retired from business in 1882. During his active business life he crossed the Atlantic fourteen times. Mr. Horton is in politics a Republican. He is one of the incorporators and a member of the finance committees of the Homœopathic Hospital, a member of the Bostonian Society and of the Art Club, and was one of the incorporators of the Boston Merchants Association. He first married, in 1846, Mary M. Bowen, who died in 1849, leaving two sons: William H., jr., born in Cambridge, died in Boston in 1880; and James B., born in Boston, and died in Constantinople in 1873. By his marriage with Augusta, daughter of David Kimball, he has two children living: David K. and Walter G. Horton, both in the Harvard Law School. Mr. Horton is a Unitarian in religion.

Houghton, Henry Arvin, M.D., son of Paul Houghton, was born on Christmas day, 1826, at Lyndon, Vt. He received his education at the Lyndon Academy, working a part of each year in the scale manufactory of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, to meet his scholastic expenses. He began his medical studies under Dr. C. B. Darling, of Lyndon, the second convert in Vermont to the doctrines of homœopathy. Afterwards he attended the medical school in Woodstock, Vt., and finally completed his course of study at Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated in March, 1852. He began practice with his old preceptor in his native town, and after four years here removed to Keeseville, a picturesque village on the Au Sable River, where he resided for seventeen years occupied with an extensive practice, finding leisure, however, to interest himself in the schools and in various manufacturing industries of the neighborhood. In December, 1876, Dr. Houghton moved to the Charlestown district, where he has also enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society; of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and at one time its president; and of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Medical Society, and its president in 1890. The year after his removal to Keeseville, in 1857, he was elected a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, becoming its president in 1872, and three years later a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In the autumn of 1852 Dr. Houghton was married to Miss Sarah D. Page, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Howe, Elias, born in Framingham in 1820, is one of the oldest living music-publishers in the United States, having issued his first music-book over fifty-one years ago. His parents were in humble circumstances and he early went to work. His first outside work was riding a neighbor's horse during ploughing, for the munificent remuneration of two cents a day. As a boy he was naturally musical, and, having obtained an apology for a violin, used to spend his spare hours fiddling the old tunes then popular. At that time there were few or no collections of music that could be bought, as it was only published singly or in sheet-music form, and sold at a high price per sheet; and as it was beyond his means to have a

collection of printed music, he was in the habit of copying in a blank book every tune he heard played or could get hold of. In this way, in the course of time, he had gathered a large collection of music in

ELIAS HOWE.

his book, and it was in great demand by all the musicians the country round, who used frequently to borrow it to use at dances. Early in 1840, when nineteen years old and working on a farm, it occurred to him that he might make some money if he could but get his book published. Accordingly, obtaining from his employer a few days' leave of absence, he came up to Boston to try his fortune here. Submitting his manuscript to Albert J. Wright, of the firm of music printers Wright & Kidder, then doing business in Cornhill, he was told that it would cost five hundred dollars to issue the first edition of a few hundred copies. Asked if he had any friends in Boston or at home who could help him with funds, he replied that he had none with money, but that he would "work his legs off to make the book a success, if they would only print it for him." Finally Wright & Kidder agreed to make the plates and print the books at their own expense, allowing him to take the copies as fast as he was able to pay for them. The book thus published was "The Musician's Companion," and afterwards, when issued in three volumes, it ran through many editions, and an immense number were sold. Mr. Howe bought his first small stock from his publishers in borrowed money, and soon accumulated a little capital by peddling his books from door to door. From this beginning sprang the immense number of music books at a popular price which are published in the United States. In 1842 Mr. Howe opened his first store in Providence, R.I., at No. 98 Westminster street. Here he carried on a small music-business, besides repairing accordeons and umbrellas, until 1843, when he sold out. Afterwards, moving back to Boston, he published "Howe's Accordeon Preceptor," with an entirely original system of instruction, which soon reached the sale of one hundred thousand. This was followed by "Howe's Violin School," the first of the cheap, self-mastering books, containing a large collection of graded popular music, of which over five hundred thousand copies have been sold. Mr. Howe's first store in Boston was in the old Scollay Building, where he was associated with Henry Tolman, the only partner in business he ever had. Afterwards he successively occupied Nos. 5, 9, and 11 Cornhill. About 1850 he sold out his entire business to Oliver Ditson and retired, buying the large estate in South Framingham of Seth B. Howes of circus fame. There he lived quietly, meanwhile acting as manager of the South Reading Ice Company several years, until about 1861, when he again entered his old business. Establishing himself at No. 33 Court street, moving from there to No. 61 Cornhill, and then to No. 103 Court street, he began making drums, and during the early years of the war he sold drums and fifes to nearly all the Massachusetts regiments and to many of the Western States. He also published music, especially military band and drum and fife, for use in the armies. Much of this music was sent to Louisville, Ky., and after the war he was informed that it all went into the Confederate army and was played there. Since the war days Mr. Howe has continued publishing music, steadily enlarging his catalogue and issuing many notable books. His series of instruction books for all instruments, still popular, have reached a sale of over a million copies. About twelve years ago he moved to his present warerooms, Nos. 88 and 90 Court street. In 1871, foreseeing the present great popularity of violins, he determined to have his choice in old violins before they had been picked over; and with this in view he made his first trip to Europe. Since that time he has made many trips abroad, scouring the Continent for bargains in old and new violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, rare and curious instruments, and now he has the largest and finest collection of old violins in the world.

HOWE, ELMER PARKER, son of Archelaus and M. H. Janette (Brigham) Howe, was born in Westborough, Mass., Nov. 1, 1851. He graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic School in 1871 and from Yale in 1876, and afterward entered the law office of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, attending the Boston University Law School one year. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1878, and the following January he became a member of the law firm with which he studied, it soon after becoming Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe. So it continued until 1889. These gentlemen are still associated together, but not as partners. Mr. Howe has devoted himself chiefly to patent law. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Union and Country Clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association.

HOWE, JAMES SULLIVAN, M.D., was born in Longwood, Mass., July 7, 1858. He was educated in private schools, and fitted for college at St. Mark's School. Then he went to Harvard one year, and subsequently to the Medical School, graduating therefrom M.D. in 1881. After graduation he served one year in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York. Then he went abroad, studying his profession two years in Vienna, London, and Paris, taking dermatology as a specialty, which line he now practises. Dr. Howe is at present physician to the Boston Dispensary and assistant in dermatology in the Boston City Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American Dermatological Association.

HUNNEWELL, JAMES FROTHINGHAM, son of James and Susan (Lamson) Hunnewell, was born in Charlestown July 3, 1832, in the house which he still occupies. The Hunnewell family have lived in Charlestown since 1698, and the Frothinghams since 1630. He received his education mostly in private schools, and then was engaged with his father in the shipping business, chiefly with foreign ports, especially with Honolulu, and in the export of American products to them. The mercantile house founded by his father at Honolulu, in 1826, is still in a flourishing condition. For some years he has not been engaged in mercantile pursuits, but is occupied with private and trust affairs, and with antiquarian and historical subjects. He served through several years upon the Charlestown school board; was a trustee of the Charlestown Public Library for eight years from its formation; is chairman of the standing committee of the First Parish; president of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company; a vice-president of the Winchester Home for Aged Women; a trustee of the Free Dispensary; trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank; a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; a vice-president of the New England

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.

Mortgage Security Company; an officer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel; and in connection with the Hawaiian Islands, president of the Hawaiian Club, and treasurer of the United States Endowment of Oahu College. He was also for several years director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and since 1868 has been a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He is also a member of the St. Botolph, Union, and other clubs, and holds a membership in the Bostonian Society and other organizations. He has published several historical works of interest, which represent a large amount of careful study, and also some results of his travels, extensive in our own country and including many towns abroad. His house, fronting its ample, old-fashioned garden shaded by large trees, is one of the very few family homes of its sort now left in the crowded parts of the city. To the curiosities gathered from various quarters of the world by his father and by him are added his library, in which he has collected an unusual variety of illustrated books and many rare and curious volumes. His library is, indeed, said to be one of the choicest in the country in its special departments. Mr. Hunnewell has displayed

the tastes and talents that lend dignity to the leisure of a man whose mind has been broadened by the commercial activities which have given a zest to his literary pursuits. Among the more important of his published works may be mentioned: "The Land of Scott," "Bibliography of Charlestown, Mass., and Bunker Hill," "The Historical Monuments of France," "The Imperial Island," "England's Chronicle in Stone," "A Century of Town Life," "Historical Sketch of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America," "Civilization at the Hawaiian Islands," "An American Shrine," "Records of the First Church, Charlestown," "Journal of the Voyage of the Missionary Packet, Boston to Honolulu," and "Illustrated Americana." Mr. Hunnewell was married in Boston April 3, 1872, to Sarah Melville, daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Parker) Farnsworth, of Boston; they have one child: James Melville Hunnewell.

Hunt, Freeman, son of Freeman Hunt (editor of Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine," published in New York city) and Elizabeth T. (Parmenter)

FREEMAN HUNT.

Hunt, daughter of William Parmenter, of Cambridge, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1855. He was educated in the Cambridge schools, graduating from the high school in 1873; in Harvard, entering in 1873 and graduating in 1877; and in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1881. Then he entered the office of George S. Hale. Admitted to the bar in 1882, he joined a partnership first with H. Eugene Bowles, and then with William C. Tarbell, which continued until 1886. In January, 1887, he became associated with Charles J. McIntire. Mr. Hunt was a member of the school committee of Cambridge from 1883 to 1887, of the common council in 1888, and of the State senate in 1890. In the senate he was upon the committees on the judiciary, on elections, and on contested election cases, and was chairman of that on bills in the third reading. He was principally instrumental in getting the Harvard-bridge project through the senate. Mr. Hunt, his father, and his grandfather occupied the same seat in the senate. On June 8, 1887, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Abbie Brooks, daughter of Sumner J. Brooks, of Cambridge; they have one child: Edith Brooks Hunt.

Hunt, William Prescott, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Pool) Hunt, was born in Bath, N.H., Jan. 14, 1827. His father was a woollen-manufacturer at Bath, N.H., and imported the first carding-machine used in that State, and his mother, a native of Hollis, N.H., was a cousin of W. H. Prescott, the historian. He was fitted for Dartmouth College, but receiving an offer from the South Boston Iron Company, he entered the service of that corporation in August, 1847, and has continued identified with it and its successors to the present time. He was elected treasurer of the South Boston Iron Company in 1863, and president and treasurer in 1876, and has held the same offices in the corporations succeeding that company. He has been president of the Forbes Lithographic Manufacturing Company from 1875 to 1892; was president of the Boston Machine Company from 1864 to 1884; has been a director in the Boston Lead Manufacturing Company since 1880; and was a director in the Cavan Cotton-Gin Company from 1860 to 1888. He was elected a director of the Atlas National Bank in 1872, and president in 1878, serving until 1882; and he was a director in the Manufacturers' Insurance Company from 1872 to 1882. Mr. Hunt was first married in 1856, to Miss Catherine Mullen, of New York city; she died in 1869. In 1871 he married Miss Helen S. Cummings, of New Bedford. He has five children: Mary E., William Prescott, Henry M., Arthur P., and John Cummings Hunt.

Huntress, George L., was born in Lowell, Mass., April 4, 1848. He was prepared for college at

Phillips (Andover) Academy, and entering Yale, graduated in the class of 1870. He was a member of the Harvard Law School in 1871, then studied law in the office of Ives & Lincoln, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1872. He was a member of the firm of Ives, Lincoln, & Huntress until 1882, since which time he has practised alone, his office now being in the Sears Building. Mr. Huntress is a Republican in politics, and in 1881–2 he represented Ward 11 in the common council of the city of Boston.

HUTCHINSON, EBEN, son of Ebenezer and Lois W. (Williams) Hutchinson, was born in Athens, Me.,

EBEN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 2, 1841. After a time spent in the public schools he studied at the Somerset, Bloomfield, and Waterville Academies, receiving a thorough college training. Then he entered the office of his father, at that time one of the ablest lawyers of the Somerset bar, and in 1862 was admitted to practise in all the courts of Maine. He did not long busy himself, however, with briefs of clients, but entered the army as a private in the Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers. His record as a soldier was most excellent. He rapidly rose in position from the grade of a private soldier to that of lieutenant-colonel. Upon the mustering out of his regiment, he entered the Second Regiment Maine Cavalry Veteran Volunteers as major. In this regiment he served in the Department of the Gulf until the close of the war. While leading his battalion in a desperate charge at Marianna, Fla., he received two gunshot wounds, — one in the ankle, the other in the fleshy part of the hip. The surgeons were unable to extract the ball from his hip, and he will carry it through life. At the close of the war he received unsought the position of chief commissioner of Alabama, with headquarters at the State House in the city of Montgomery, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation. He was not mustered out of service until nearly a year after the surrender of Lee. In 1866 Colonel Hutchinson came to Boston, settled in Chelsea, and was admitted to practise in all the courts of this Commonwealth. In 1874 he was appointed special justice of the Chelsea police court. In 1875 he was elected city solicitor, to which position he was regularly reëlected for five successive years. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1878, serving as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, and clerk of the committee on towns. In 1879 he was elected to the senate, and again served as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading; also chairman of the joint committee on towns, and as a member of the joint committee on taxation. In 1880 he was reëlected to the senate, and was chairman of the committee on towns and federal relations, and of the senate committee on probate and chancery. August 2, 1880, he was reappointed a special justice of the Chelsea police court, and on November 6 of the same year he was qualified as standing justice of the same court, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Hon. Hamlett Bates. Judge Hutchinson does an extensive law-practice, having offices both in Boston and in Chelsea. He is a large real-estate owner in the suburbs of Boston, and has a fine residence in Chelsea, where there is collected one of the best private libraries in the State. He was first married in Skowhegan, Me., Nov. 11, 1863, to Rachel W., daughter of Edmund C. and Mary R. (Humphrey) Lane. Mrs. Hutchinson died February, 1880. On August 20, 1882, Judge Hutchinson was married to Abbie A. Lane. His children are Maud Hutchinson and Eben Hutchinson, jr.

INGALLS, WILLIAM, M.D., who bears the name of his father, who practised medicine in Boston for the first half of this century, was born in Portland street, Boston, Jan. 12, 1813. He was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and entered Harvard in 1831, in the class of 1835.

Among his classmates were E. R. Hoar, Amos A. Lawrence, Henry Lyon, and other good fellows who afterwards became renowned. He left college in 1832 and began the study of medicine under Dr. Charles Harrison Stedman, who was the surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in Chelsea; and in 1836 he received the degree of M.D. from Harvard Medical School. Having practised his profession in Boston until 1839, he was invited by friends to go to the Southwest. He settled in the parish of West Feliciana, La., among plantations, whither the following year he brought his

WILLIAM INGALLS.

wife. Here, for about eight years, he pursued his professional duties, at times of a most exacting and laborious character, and acquired many friends; and he finally left there, returning to Boston, chiefly on account of the loss of his wife's health. Two years after his return (in 1849) he was appointed surgeon of the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, by President Taylor, and this position he held, performing its duties faithfully and creditably, until 1853, when he was superseded by President Pierce. Then he practised in Winchester until 1862, when he was appointed surgeon to the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and left October 22 for Newberne, N.C. In December he was detailed for duty in South Carolina, associated with Surgeon George A. Otis, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment. In October the following year he was appointed surgeon to the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Veteran Volunteers, and was in charge of the hospital at Readville, Mass., until June 18, 1864. Then he again went to the front with his regiment, and Surgeon Hogan, chief of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, placed him as surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade. On the 23d of June he was detailed as surgeon-in-chief of the Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, Colonel Tidball, and this service continued until he was mustered out June 12, 1865. Dr. Ingalls then at once resumed practice in Boston. In 1870, at the age of fifty-seven, he was appointed visiting surgeon to the City Hospital, a service for which he was peculiarly fitted by his experience in military surgery during the war. It required a regular attendance of some hours in the hospital wards during the forenoon of every day for four months in each year, and this was diligently continued by Dr. Ingalls for fourteen years, when he resigned the position. It was during this period that the great fire of 1872 occurred, which was followed by the extensive building operations in the burnt district. The medical work of the hospital, already large, was made increasingly laborious by the unusual number of accidental injuries, requiring capital operations and other surgical treatment. Extra calls by day and night were frequent at this time, and the night service was especially exacting, the surgeons on many occasions being summoned to the hospital on successive nights. Dr. Ingalls was also during these years the secretary of the association of physicians and surgeons of the hospital, and performed the duties of that office with characteristic precision and interest. In addition to the skill that he had attained by special experience and training, Dr. Ingalls was distinguished by his patient devotion to his work, and especially for his gentle consideration of the thousands of patients in the hospital who came under his hand. The hospital had been open but six years when he was appointed upon its staff, and the term of his service was a most important one: it was a period of development, enlargement, and of the establishment of right methods. He was always loyal to the tried principles and best interests of the institution. Dr. Ingalls is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the Boston Obstetrical Society; and he has been connected with the Boston Children's Hospital as surgeon and physician, and a member of the board of managers from its beginning twenty years ago.

INNIS, GEORGE H., commander of the Massachusetts department G.A.R., was born at Marblehead

on Jan. 5, 1845. His early education was received in Marblehead schools, and at the breaking out of the war, although very young, he was a member of Company B, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, of Marblehead. Then on Aug. 16, 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Massachusetts Light Battery for three years. This battery went into camp at Lynnfield on August 23, and on October 14 left for the front. It was stationed at Washington, D.C., until December 26, when it took up the line of march to Poolsville, Md. Here it remained until June 24, 1863, when it proceeded to Maryland Heights, where it joined the Army of the Potomac, Third Army Corps, with which it was connected until Grant took command of the armies. In March, 1864, Commander Innis was appointed guidon of the battery, and held this position until he was mustered out, at Gallop's Island, Boston harbor, on Sept. 9, 1865. During his term of service he was engaged in the following battles: Auburn, Kelley's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, River Po, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Hatch's Run, first and second, Lee's retreat and surrender. He was one of the original members of Dahlgren Post 2, of South Boston, and has passed through the different chairs, including that of commander. He has also occupied the positions of junior and senior vice department-commander of the department of Massachusetts, and was elected senior vice commander-in-chief G.A.R. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard F. Tobin. He has brought to the honorable office which he now holds the resources of a well-matured mind and uncommon executive ability. He was for some time an officer under the sheriff at the Court House in Boston, and Dec. 15, 1890, was appointed on the board of fire commissioners in the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Tobin.

JACK, EDWIN EVERETT, M.D., was born in Boston Jan. 25, 1863. He was educated in the grammar and the Boston Latin schools, graduating from the latter in 1880; and at Harvard, graduating A.B. in 1884 and M.D. in 1887. Then he spent two years in the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has since been in private practice. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the New England Ophthalmological Society. He is physician to the eye department of the Boston Dispensary, and to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In 1891 he spent six months in Europe. Dr. Jack is unmarried.

JACK, FREDERICK LAFAYETTE, M.D., was born in Boston Jan. 3, 1861. He was educated in the Boston grammar and Latin schools, and studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1883 and receiving his degree of M.D. He was then appointed assistant in the aural department of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the autumn of 1887 he went to Europe and studied under Politzer and Gruber in Vienna. Upon his return to Boston he resumed the practice of his profession. He is now assistant aural surgeon to the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, consulting aural surgeon to the Children's Friend Society, Instructor Boston Polyclinic, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the American Otological Society, and the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society. Among his literary contributions may be noted "A Case of Necrosis of the Temporal Bone; Removal of the Labyrinth; Recovery." "Adenoid Growths in the Naso-Pharynx; Results of their Removal in Seventy Cases of Middle-Ear Diseases." "Injury of the Ear from a Piece of Wood." All of these have been read before the societies and published in medical journals.

JACKSON, PHILIP ANDREW, son of Michael and Margaret (Shelly) Jackson, was born in Boston June 12, 1863. He was educated in the Andrew Grammar and the English High Schools, graduating from the latter in 1881. After leaving school he spent about three months in a cotton-buyer's office, and then entered the city surveyor's office. Here he remained about six years. Then he was in the sewer department as draughtsman for about two years, and in the water department the same period. This he left to take charge of the street-cleaning division under the reorganized street department during Mayor Matthews' administration in 1891, when he was appointed deputy superintendent of this division. Mr. Jackson is unmarried.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, was born in Brighton, Mass., March 13, 1848. Receiving his early education in the public schools, he entered the Institute of Technology in 1865, leaving it the first of May, 1868, to accept a position at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. He continued his labors there until 1870. From this date until 1876 he was occupied with the water-works survey and the extension of the system in Brighton and West Roxbury, and with the private practice of engineering. In 1876 he was appointed assistant engineer on the main-drain-

age work of Boston, and continued in this department until April, 1885. On the death of Henry M.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Wightman, Mr. Jackson was elected city engineer, and has held this position ever since. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the New England Water Works Association; also of the Union Club of Boston and the Engineers' Club of New York.

Jacobs, David H., was born in West Scituate April 5, 1820. When seventeen years old he began to learn the mason's trade with Greenleaf, Cushing, & Adams. For many years he was employed by Nathan Prince, and worked a long time on Fort Independence and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Then, in 1873, the firm of David H. Jacobs & Son was formed. Among the many notable buildings erected by them are the Boston City Hall, the Institute of Technology, the Channcy Hall School, the Quincy House, and School-street Block. They have also erected a number of monuments, including the memorial arch at Tilton, N.H., the Webster monument at Concord, N.H., and the soldiers' monuments at Cambridge, New Bedford, and New Haven, Conn. Mr. Jacobs died in May, 1887, and his son, J. Arthur Jacobs, succeeded to the business, and has since conducted it under the old firm name and style.

Jacobs, J. Arthur, son of David H. Jacobs, was born in Boston Oct. 15, 1848. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1866. He went into the woollen business in 1867, and remained for three years. He began to learn the trade of mason and builder in 1870 with his father, and three years after went into partnership with him. The Pierce Building at Central wharf, numerous store-buildings, and the fire ladder-house on Harrison avenue are his latest works. Mr. Jacobs was one of the founders of the

J. ARTHUR JACOBS.

Master Builders' Association, and is now one of the most active members of the board of directors.

Jefts, William Alonzo, son of Granville A. and Rebecca (Gould) Jefts, was born in Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 29, 1861. He was educated in the schools of Melrose, and at the Naval Training School at Newport, R.I. He entered the navy, and visited all parts of the world. Leaving this service in 1881, he returned to Stoneham. He started in business with a team on the road, selling house-furnishing goods. Then he opened a store in a small way. Subsequently, moving to Melrose, his business steadily expanded, and to-day he occupies the largest building in Middlesex county devoted to the house-furnishing business. He is recognized as one of the leading merchants in his line in this section. Mr. Jefts is also a director in the Atlas

Real Estate and Building Company. He is unmarried.

JENKINS, CHARLES, assistant superintendent of public buildings, son of Charles and Mary (Hanson) Jenkins, was born in Scituate, Mass., Dec. 3, 1820. He received his education in the public schools, and when yet a lad went to sea. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, apprenticed to Samuel Mason, of Charlestown. He remained with Mr. Mason until 1856. Then he entered the department of public buildings at the Boston City Hall, and was assigned to look after school-houses and keep them in good order. At that time the duties of the office were not so difficult as at the present. He was made assistant superintendent of public buildings by Mr. Tucker when the latter was appointed superintendent. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Franklin Lodge, and of the order of Red Men. His first wife, whom he married in 1845, was Elizabeth Lawrence; his second, married in 1886, was Emma Halstick.

JENKINS, EDWARD J., son of John and Sabina E. (Donnellon) Jenkins, was born in London, Eng., Dec. 20, 1854. He was brought to Boston when

EDWARD J JENKINS.

but a few weeks old, and here he was educated and has since lived. He attended Boston public schools, and studied law at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1880. The following year, on November 30, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and subsequently, on December 23, to the bar of the United States court. Before he entered the Law School he had become prominent in local politics. In 1876 he was secretary of the Democratic city committee, and the same year a member of the school committee. That year also he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of 1877, and, reëlected, served also in 1878 and 1879, resigning his seat the latter year. From 1879 to 1885, when he declined longer to serve, he was commissioner of insolvency. In 1881 he was the Democratic candidate for clerk of the Superior Civil Court. In 1885 he was a trustee of the Public Library. In 1886, 1887, and 1889 he was a member of the Boston common council, during that period serving as its president. In 1887 he was a member of the State senate. When in the house of representatives he was the Democratic candidate for clerk of that body. In the Legislature he advocated many labor-measures, among them the bills abolishing the contract system of labor, regulating the liabilities of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service, making eight hours a working day for persons in the service of the State and the cities and towns, securing uniform meal-times for children, young people, and women employed in factories, limiting the hours of labor for minors and women in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, prohibiting the employment of children in cleaning dangerous machinery, and providing for the abolition of contract labor in the penal institutions. He secured the passage of the law relative to the practice of dentistry; favored the order authorizing the employment of matrons at police stations; introduced and voted for the orders authorizing the city of Boston to make the East Boston ferries free, to prevent fraud at primary meetings and at general elections, and to regulate the observance of the Lord's day, the purport of which was to secure such modifications as were necessary for the present social conditions of the community. He favored making Labor Day a holiday. He advocated the creation of a board of public works for Boston consisting of nine members to be elected by the city council, and large appropriations for the construction of the public parks of Boston. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Charitable Irish Society, the Veteran Association of the Montgomery Light Guards, and the Central Club.

JOHNSON, EUGENE M., son of George L. and Sarah (Osgood) Johnson, both natives of Massachusetts, was born in Boston June 4, 1845. He was fitted for college in the public schools of Lynn, and graduated from Harvard in 1869. Subsequently he studied at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated, and in March, 1871, was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Boston, and was associated with E. C. Bumpus until 1885. Then he continued alone. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association. In politics he is independent. Mr. Johnson married Miss Nora J. Brown, a native of this State.

JOHNSON, FRANK MACKIE, M.D., son of the late Frank Johnson, of Norwich, Conn., was born in

FRANK M. JOHNSON.

Norwich April 22, 1856. His education was begun in Norwich and continued at Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1879. Subsequently he graduated from Harvard M.D. in 1882, and the following year took a post-graduate course at Harvard. He is physician to out-patients at the West End Nursery, and is medical examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He was married Sept. 3, 1884, to Miss Olive, daughter of Henry Witter, of Worcester.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.D., was born in Bradford, Mass., Oct. 24, 1853. He fitted for college at Dummer Academy, and entering Amherst, graduated in 1875. He then took a course in the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1881. He served as house officer at the Boston Lying-in Hospital from May 1 to Sept. 1, 1878, and as house officer in the Boston City Hospital for eighteen months preceding the first Monday of July, 1881. He is visiting surgeon to the gynæcological department of the Carney Hospital and the St. Elizabeth Hospital; and instructor in gynæcology in the Boston Polyclinic. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He is a contributor to Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences," on the subject of "Inversion of the Uterus," and has reported cases in the various medical journals of inversion of the uterus, proctitis dependent on uterine and ovarian disease, laparotomy, Alexander Adams' operation, and extra-uterine pregnancy.

JONES, ARTHUR E., son of L. S. and Sophia E. (Gould) Jones, natives of Massachusetts, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Aug. 7, 1846. His father was

ARTHUR E. JONES.

a merchant of Boston, and died April 12, 1888. He was fitted for college in Dixwell's Latin School,

Frank Jones.

entering Harvard and graduated in 1867. In 1868 he entered the Harvard Law School, having spent one year abroad, and graduated in 1869. Then he studied further in the office of Henry W. Paine, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has been engaged in general practice since; his office now at No. 60 Devonshire street. In politics he is independent. He was a member of the common council of Cambridge, where he resides, in 1882 and 1883, and is secretary of the Associated Charities of that city. On Feb. 14, 1879, he was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Almy.

Jones, Claudius Marcellus, M.D., born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 22, 1845, died in Boston Feb. 6, 1892, was long a well-known physician of the old West End. He was fitted for college in the Worcester schools, graduated from Harvard, third in his class, in 1866, received the degree of A.M. in 1869, and graduated from the Medical School, at the head of the class, in 1875. After serving a term as house officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital he went abroad, and, for two years, further studied his profession in the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London. Returning to Boston in 1877, he opened an office on Green street, and began practice. Six years later he moved to Chambers street, and shortly before his death he established himself on Hancock street. From 1878 until his death, he was a physician at the Boston Dispensary; and he was also one of the visiting physicians to the Home of the Good Samaritan and to St. Monica's Home for Colored Women, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Margaret. It was said of him that he was "the best friend the sick poor around the West End ever had." Dr. Jones was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He was an occasional contributor to the medical journals. He was unmarried.

Jones, D. Wayland, M.D., was born in Ashburnham, Mass., June 14, 1829. He was educated in Winchendon and the Westminster Academy, and began the study of medicine in Winchendon, under Dr. Ira Russell. He graduated M.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1852. Then he settled in Medfield, Mass. After spending ten years in general practice, he went to Philadelphia and took a winter's course of study with Maurey. In that city he spent five years. In 1871 and 1872 he was abroad studying in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. Upon his return to this country he established himself in Newton, where he remained until 1878. During the last ten years of his residence in Newton, he has devoted special attention to an improved method of treatment for the cure of rectal diseases. This treatment proving successful, he moved to Boston to devote his entire time to this specialty. His patients are now from almost every State in the Union. Dr. Jones also conducts a private hospital for his own patients. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was married June 2, 1887, the present being his third wife.

Jones, Frank, son of Thomas and Mary Jones, was born in Barrington, N.H., Sept. 15, 1832. He was one of a family of seven children, six boys and one girl, and was brought up on his father's farm, one of the best in the township. His education was acquired in the local schools. When yet a lad of seventeen he left the farm and began his business career, joining his elder brother in Portsmouth, where the latter had a store on Market street for stoves, hardware, tin, and household-furnishing goods. He entered this business as salesman. In those days such goods were carted about the country from farm to farm, and customers were found at the farmers' doors. Young Jones became so successful in this trading that in four years he had accumulated enough money to buy a share in his brother's business. At the age of twenty-one he was one of the merchant-traders of Portsmouth. Soon after, he purchased the entire business, and, enlarging his trade, continued it until 1861, when he sold out to a younger brother, an employee, in the establishment. In 1858 Mr. Jones purchased an interest in the Swindels Brewery, the pioneer brewery established by John Swindels, an Englishman, in 1854, and shortly became sole owner of the establishment. Under his direction the business rapidly developed, and the brewery expanded from time to time until now it is the most extensive ale-brewery in America. In 1863 a large malt-house was added, in 1871 a new brewery built, and in 1879 a second and still larger malt-house erected doubling the capacity of the plant. In 1875 Mr. Jones with others purchased the South Boston Brewery of Henry Souther & Co. It was operated as the "Bay State Brewery," by the firm of Jones, Cook, & Co., of which he is the head, until 1889, when it was sold to the Frank Jones Brewing Company, Limited. In 1868 Mr. Jones was chosen mayor of Portsmouth, and was reelected the following year. In this position he reduced the expenses of the city and gave its improvements his

personal supervision, showing the same interest in the city's business as in his own. In 1875 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and in 1877 was reëlected for the second term over the Hon. Gilman Marston, one of the most popular and able Republicans in the State. In 1880, against his emphatic protest, he was made the Democratic candidate for governor of his State, and, although defeated, received a larger vote than had ever before been cast for a Democratic candidate. He has been president of the Dover & Portsmouth Railroad since its incorporation; is a director of the Wolfborough Railroad, of which he was one of the projectors; was for many years a director in the Eastern Railroad; has been a director of the Maine Central for twenty years; and is now president of the great Boston & Maine system. The Upper Coos Railroad, over one hundred miles in length (including the Hereford), connecting north with the Quebec Central, making a through line from Boston to Quebec via the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads through the White Mountain Notch, was built by him and associates in less than one year after the grant of legislative authority. He has projected and built more miles of railroad in his native State than any other person. He is the owner of the two great hotels, the "Rockingham" in Portsmouth and the "Wentworth" in Newcastle. The former is a structure of his own design, a monument to his taste and enterprise, and its beauty and elegance are the pride of the city. The Wentworth was also planned by him, and equipped under his direction. The enterprise shown in his boyhood, leaving the farming town of his birth, entering the seaport city a stranger; his indomitable will and courage, quickness of perception and rare judgment, have not only made Mr. Jones master of the situation, but enabled him to succeed in a career admired by his acquaintances and of which he may well be proud. Noted for his liberality, he has never sought to cover up the adversities of childhood, and many a poor fellow has received from his hand material aid and kindly assistance. In his country place he has over one thousand acres of tillage-land under a high state of cultivation, stocked with the finest cattle and horses, and the help on this estate are given steady employment the year round. "Maplewood Farm," as it is called, situated about one mile from Portsmouth on Maplewood avenue, is undoubtedly more productive in its yield than any in the State. The beautiful lawns, gardens, and floral display around his premises make it one of the most attractive spots in New England. The Rockingham Hotel is his winter home. The people of New Hampshire are more indebted to him than to any one individual for that departure in insurance business known as the "Valued" Policy Law. With him it originated, and through his persistent efforts passed to enactment. When fifty-eight foreign companies doing business in the State left he was among the foremost to organize reliable companies, taking the place and business of the old ones that cancelled their policies when the law passed. The Granite State Fire Insurance Company, of which he is president, is doing business in nearly every State in the Union, and during 1891 was third in the list in the volume of New England business, competing with one hundred and forty agency companies occupying this field. Mr. Jones was married Sept. 15, 1861, to Martha Sophia Jones, the widow of his brother, Hiram Jones, who died in July, 1859, leaving one child, Emma L., now the wife of Colonel Charles A. Sinclair. Mrs. Jones is noted for her benevolence and hospitality.

JONES, LEONARD AUGUSTUS, son of Augustus Appleton and Mary (Partridge) Jones, was born in Templeton, Mass., Jan. 13, 1832. He was educated at

LEONARD A. JONES.

the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1855. In his senior year at Harvard he was awarded the prize for the best Bowdoin dissertation. Directly after leaving college he obtained the position of teacher of the classics in the high

school of St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until the summer of 1856. Then, after declining an appointment as tutor in Washington University, he returned to Massachusetts and entered the Harvard Law School. While here he won the prize open to resident graduates of the university, and a prize in the Law School for an essay. Graduating in 1858, he studied a few months in the Boston law office of C. W. Loring, and was admitted to the bar the latter part of that year. At first he practised his profession by himself at No. 5 Court street, occupying an office with Wilder Dwight; afterwards for some time he was at No. 4 Court street, sharing the office with George Putnam. In 1866 he formed a partnership with his Harvard classmate, Edwin Hale Abbot, which a year or two later was joined by John Lathrop, now justice of the Supreme Court of the State, the firm name becoming Lathrop, Abbot, & Jones. After an existence of several years this firm was dissolved, and since 1876 Mr. Jones has practised alone. While pursuing his profession Mr. Jones has been largely occupied with legal authorship. He has published a half-dozen important volumes, has been a frequent contributor to the law periodicals, and since Jan. 1, 1885, has been one of the editors of the "American Law Review." His legal publications in book form include "Mortgages of Real Property," two volumes, "Mortgages of Personal Property," "Corporate Bonds and Mortgages," "Pledges, including Collateral Securities," "Liens, Common Law, Statutory, Equitable, and Maritime," two volumes, "Forms in Conveyancing," and "Index to Legal Periodical Literature." Earlier in his career he contributed frequently to the literary periodicals, among them the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review," and "Old and New." In 1891 Mr. Jones was appointed by Governor Russell commissioner for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. On Dec. 14, 1867, he was married to Miss Josephine Lee, daughter of Colonel A. Lee, of Templeton; they have no children living.

Jordan, Henry Gregory, son of Dr. Henry and Pamelia (Daniell) Jordan, was born in Boston July 22, 1849. His education was begun in the Boston public schools, and completed in the Leicester Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1864. Upon leaving school he became a clerk with Fuller, Dana, & Fitz in the metal business, remaining there until 1871. The next year he entered the office of the late Col. Austin C. Wellington as clerk, and subsequently, upon the formation of the Austin C. Wellington Coal Company, he became one of the directors of the concern. In July, 1884, he entered into copartnership with M. S. Crehore, under the firm name of H. G. Jordan & Co., with office at No. 82 Water street, and wharf first at No. 564 Albany street, and afterwards (the following year) that formerly occupied by the Franklin Coal Company, No. 30 Dorchester avenue. Here coal-pockets were erected, and the wharf was equipped with all the modern coal-handling machinery. In April, 1891, the wharf formerly occupied by the Austin C. Wellington Coal Company, in Cambridgeport, was added to the business. In 1886 C. D. Jordan was admitted to the firm, and in 1891 E. H. Baker became a member. During their first year in business the firm handled twelve thousand tons of coal. In 1891 they handled one hundred and fifty thousand tons of every variety of coal, also doing a large wood business. Mr. Jordan has been prominent in military affairs. In 1864 he joined the Thirty-second Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and afterwards was a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Militia. In 1872 he was promoted to a first lieutenant, in 1875 was appointed adjutant of the regiment, and in 1876 was elected major, which position he resigned in May, 1878. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, serving in 1880–1 as first lieutenant. In politics he is independent. He is a member and past master of St. Andrews Lodge Free Masons of Boston, past commander De Molay Commandery Knights Templar, and grand marshal Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1890–1–2. On Sept. 16, 1873, he was married to Miss Annie K. Adams, daughter of the late Isaac Adams, of Boston; their children are Annie Gregory and Ruth Adams Jordan.

Keany, Matthew, was born in Ireland in 1832; died in Boston Feb. 26, 1892. He came to this country when a lad of fifteen, and when yet a young man became a successful grocer at the North End, and prominent in local politics. Soon after his arrival in Boston he entered French's Commercial College, and after three winters spent here, went to work as a clerk in a grocery shop on old North street. Here he remained for about eight years, when, upon the death of the proprietor, he succeeded to the business. When North street was widened, about the year 1859, he erected the present four-story business house, No. 232 North street, opposite the site of the old store in which he began business. Here his trade considerably expanded, and he became interested in the fishing-business, and in supplies for fishing-vessels. In 1862 he was elected to the

common council, and reëlected in 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1869. He was an ardent war Democrat, and during his first three years in the council he served on the recruiting committee, and did much to facilitate the raising of troops and their equipment.

MATTHEW KEANY.

In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. In 1890 he was a ballot-law commissioner; and in 1892, shortly before his death, he was appointed by Governor Russell a member of the metropolitan sewerage commission. For over twenty-five years he was a member of the Democratic ward and city committee, and during 1889–90 was chairman of that body. He was a director and trustee of the Home for Homeless Children. A widow and one son, the latter a medical student, survive him.

Kellogg, Edward Brinley, M.D., was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 21, 1850. He was educated in the Boston grammar and high schools, and graduated A.B. from the Nunda Academy, N.Y., in 1868. Then he went to Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained nine years as one of the editors and proprietors of the "Jacksonville Union." Returning to Boston in 1878, he began the study of medicine. Subsequently, in 1882, he graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School. He is now assistant medical examiner of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Kellogg was married Jan. 17, 1879, to Miss Minnie W., daughter of Isaac W. Bradbury, of Hollis, Me.

Kellogg, Warren Franklin, son of Loyal P. and Augusta A. (Warren) Kellogg, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1860. He was educated in Cambridge in private schools, the Cambridge High School, and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1883. He began his business career at the lowest round, in the publishing-house of James R. Osgood & Co., and by rapid advancement in that and other Boston publishing-houses, he came to the position of business manager of the "Boston Post" in January, 1889. Subsequently, in March, 1890, he became treasurer of the corporation. These positions he held, with credit to himself and profit to the paper, until December, 1890, when he resigned to reënter the book business. While in charge of the manufacturing department of Estes & Lauriat, previous to his connection with the "Post," Mr. Kellogg compiled for that house several books, one of which, "Recent French Art," bears his name, and another is an illustrated boys' book, adapted from *Les Animaux Sauvages*, under

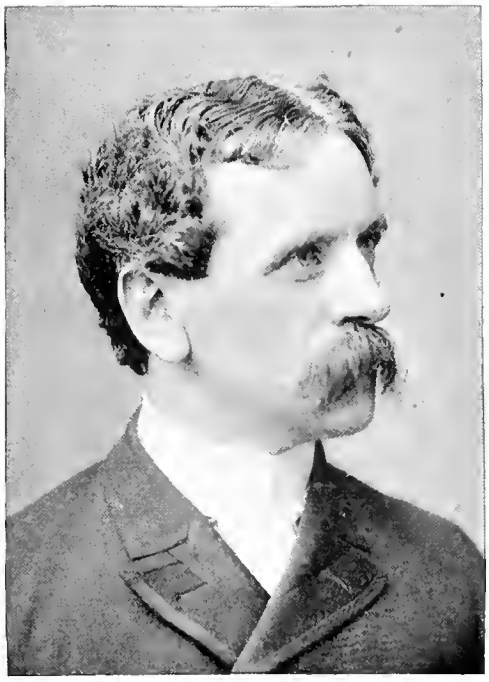
WARREN F. KELLOGG.

the title of "Hunting in the Jungle." Mr. Kellogg also wrote and published in "American Art," for September, 1888, an article on "Photo-mechanical Relief Plates," which was reprinted without the

illustrations in the "Publishers' Weekly" and other trade papers. Early in 1892 he prepared several books of travel and adventure for boys and older people. Later in May, he became connected with the publication department of "Wide Awake," and the other periodicals issued by the D. Lothrop Company. Mr. Kellogg is secretary of the Union Boat Club, and member also of the Union Club of this city, and the Harvard Club of New York. He is unmarried.

KENDALL, HENRY H., architect, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1855. The greater portion of his life has been passed in Newton, although for ten years or more he was in Washington, D.C., as chief draughtsman for the supervising architect of the treasury department. He was instructed in the public schools of Newton, and later entered the Institute of Technology, and after graduating therefrom studied architecture in the office of William G. Preston. In 1887 he began practice for himself, and in July, 1890, formed a partnership with Edward F. Stevens, under the firm name of Kendall & Stevens. Their chief work has been the designing of municipal buildings in Newton, school buildings in Woburn, and several fine residences in Newton and the Roxbury district. Before entering into partnership with Mr. Stevens, Mr. Kendall built a number of elegant private houses in Washington, several of which he designed after he left the capital.

KENDRICK, GEORGE, W., JR., supreme treasurer of the American Legion of Honor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1841. He graduated from the Boys' Central High School, and first began business in a broker's office, where he remained until he opened an office on his own account in 1865. He is now vice-president of the Third National Bank, Philadelphia, and director of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association. His connection with fraternal organizations began in 1862, when he joined the Masonic fraternity. He has passed through the elective offices of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and is past grand master of the Grand Council of Royal Super-Excellent and Select Masters of Masons, illustrious commander-in-chief of the Philadelphia Consistory, and inspector-general thirty-three degrees. His portrait hangs in the grand commandery room of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. He was one of the charter members of the first council instituted in Philadelphia of the American Legion of Honor, and was elected commander; and at the formation of the grand council of Pennsylvania he was elected grand vice-commander and afterwards grand commander. In 1882 he was first elected representative to the Supreme Council, and has been reëlected



GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR.

at every session since. He was elected supreme treasurer at the session of 1891.

KENNEDY, ALONZO LEWIS, M.D., son of the late Lewis Kennedy, of New Castle, Me., was born in that town Oct. 22, 1844. He was educated in the Lincoln Academy of New Castle and the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1875, being a member of the second class of graduates from that institution. He has since practised in Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has written various articles on homœopathy for the press.

KENNEDY, GEORGE G., M.D., was born in Roxbury Oct. 16, 1841. He was educated in the public schools there, graduating from the Roxbury Latin School in 1860; and in Harvard College, graduating with high honors in 1864. He then pursued the course of studies in the Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree of M.D. Immediately after, in 1867, he assumed control of the establishment of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, which was founded by his father, the late Dr. Donald Kennedy. In 1872 he visited Europe for observation. He was always

interested in the study of medicine and botany. He is a member of the Herbarian Committee of the college. He is also a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, of the Masonic Order of Massachusetts, and of the Union and St. Botolph Clubs. After the death of his father he took full control of the management of Kennedy's Medical Discovery. He is one of the older residents of Roxbury, having lived on Warren street all his life, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the district. Dr. Kennedy was married

GEORGE G. KENNEDY.

Feb. 28, 1865, to Miss Harriet White Harris, of Boston.

KENNY, JAMES WILLIAM, son of Owen and Mary (Cannay) Kenny, was born in county Donegal, north of Ireland, Jan. 2, 1844. He was educated in the public or national schools of his native place. On March 22, 1863, he landed in Boston. His brother was already here and established in the grocery and liquor business at the North End. James immediately went to work for him, and remained in his employ for four years. Then he entered the brewing business for Kinney & Litchfield, as a practical brewer. In July, 1870, he left that firm and established a wholesale and retail liquor-business on Tremont street. In 1877 he engaged in the brewing business for himself, purchasing the Amory Brewery on Amory street. In 1881 he erected the Park Brewery in the Roxbury district, and began brewing in it in January, 1882. He is now a director in the American Brewery; a member of the

JAMES W. KENNY.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, and one of its vice-presidents; and he was one of the promoters and organizers of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. He belongs to the Roxbury Club. Mr. Kenny was married April 23, 1876, to Miss Ellen Frances O'Rourk, of Roxbury; they have one daughter, Mary Agnes Kenny.

KIMBALL, CHARLES W., was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1841. When he was but two years old, his parents removed to Kennebunk, Me., where he was given a common-school education. At the age of fourteen years he entered a country store, where he was employed until 1857, when he removed to the present Dorchester district. Two years later he entered the service of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company as a clerk. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Dorchester Company (H) of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. In the summer of 1863 he was detached from his regiment and assigned to duty at the "Old Capitol" Prison at Washington, D.C., where he had charge of the prison rolls and ration account. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service and appointed chief clerk of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, which

position he held until the summer of 1869, when he returned to Dorchester. In 1871 he was appointed assistant register of deeds for the county of Suffolk.

KIMBALL, JOHN WHITE, State auditor, son of Alpheus and Harriet (Stone) Kimball, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 27, 1828. He attained his education in Fitchburg schools. His business life began in 1857, when he became a partner with his father and brother in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Retiring from this business in 1863, two years later he was elected tax collector of Fitchburg, which position he held until 1873. During this period he was also a member of the State police force, and for three years one of the State police commissioners. In 1873 he was appointed United States pension agent for the western district of Massachusetts, and continued in this position until the first of July, 1877, when the office was merged into that at Boston. Then he was appointed custodian in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, where he had charge of the rolls, dies, and plates of the bureau of engraving and printing. In 1879 he left this position, having been appointed postmaster of Fitchburg. This place he held through two administrations, until

JOHN W. KIMBALL.

March 12, 1887. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature for a number of terms (1864, 1865, 1872, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891), and was elected State auditor for 1892. General Kimball's military record has covered an unusually long period. From 1846 to 1861 he was a member of the State militia, and at the breaking out of the Civil War captain of Company B, Ninth Regiment. This company volunteered and went into camp at Worcester on June 28, 1861. The Ninth Regiment being broken up, Companies A, B, and C formed the nucleus of the Fifteenth Regiment, of which General Kimball was appointed major on the 1st of August. After service in the Camp of Observation stationed at Poolsville, Md., during a part of 1861–2, his regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and on April 29, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the Fifteenth in all of the battles of the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and down to Fredericksburg. Then he was ordered to Massachusetts to take command of the Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, having been commissioned colonel of that regiment in November, 1862. The Fifty-third was attached to the Department of the Gulf, and during the assault at Port Hudson, on June 14, 1863, General Kimball was dangerously wounded in the left thigh. The term of enlistment of the Fifty-third expired September 2, that year, and it returned to Massachusetts. On May 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, for gallant and distinguished services in the field. While in command of his regiment during the Peninsula campaign he was appointed by Governor Andrew colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, and a request was made for his return to Massachusetts to take the command; but the request was denied by reason of a general order to the effect that no officer should be permitted to leave the Army of the Potomac for purpose of promotion. Since the war General Kimball has retained his interest in military and militia matters. In 1865 he reorganized his old company and became its captain, and in August, 1870, he was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Militia. On Sept. 28, 1878, he was honorably discharged, having had thirty-two years of almost continuous service, including the time he was in the Civil War. He is a member of the G.A.R., in 1874 department commander of Massachusetts; and of the Loyal Legion. Since 1861 he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and he has served as eminent commander of Jerusalem Commandery Knights Templar, of Fitchburg. He is a member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and a trustee of the

Fitchburg Savings Bank. General Kimball was married July 15, 1851, to Almira M. Lesure; they have three children.

Kimball, Leonard Morong, M.D., was born in Amherst, N.H., April 18, 1848. His early education was acquired in Nashua, N.H. After leaving school and until 1875 he was engaged in mercantile business in Boston. In 1876 he began the study of medicine in Nashua with Dr. Charles S. Collins, and the same year entered the Boston University School of Medicine. Continuing his medical studies in New York and in Cincinnati, O., he graduated from the Pulte Medical College in March, 1880. For two years thereafter Dr. Kimball was associated in practice with Dr. William M. Murphy, in Covington, Ky., attending special courses of lectures at the college and the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1882 he removed to Boston, and has since practised here. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Boston Medical and Gynæcological Societies. He has been prominently identified with various fraternal beneficiary organizations as medical adviser and examiner.

Kimball, Samuel A., M.D., son of John H. Kimball, of Bath, Me., was born in that city Aug. 28, 1857. His general education was begun in the Bath High School, continued at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he spent one year, and at Yale College, from which he graduated A.M. in 1879. Then he took a course in the Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1882, and studied a year in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating therefrom M.D. in 1883. He began practice in Melrose, and three years later, in September, 1886, he moved to Boston, where he has since been established. He is a member of the International and the Boston Hahnemannian Associations, and of the Massachusetts and Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Kimpton, Carlos W., son of Rufus G. and Mary E. (Bodie) Kimpton, was born in Stanstead, Canada, June 12, 1867. Coming to Boston when a lad, he attended the public schools here, and subsequently took a course in the Stanstead Wesleyan College, from which he graduated in 1884 with the highest honors. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Paine Furniture Company as book-keeper, where he remained three years. Then he took a position with the house of G. T. Connor & Co., and was here engaged when the charter of the Order of Unity was secured largely through his efforts. Of this order he became supreme secretary at the age of twenty-two. He has also been closely identified with other fraternal orders, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Iron Hall, Tonti, Royal Conclave Knights and Ladies, High Court of Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, the Massachusetts Fraternal Endowment Congress, and the New England Indemnity Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Fraternal Congress. His method of keeping the books of the Order of Unity has the distinction of having been adopted by numerous other orders as the simplest and most practical. He is associated with his father in the management of the Abenakis House, a summer resort at Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

CARLOS W. KIMPTON.

Kimpton, Edwin Sewell, M.D., son of John and Eliza (Fowler) Kimpton, was born in Stanstead, Canada, April 8, 1857. He was educated in the local schools, Stanstead Wesleyan College, and the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1882. He established himself in the Charlestown district, where he has built up a large and important practice. For the past seven years he has been examining physician for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Har-

Grover Cleveland

yard Medical School Association, and of various fraternal orders. Dr. Kimpton was married Sept.

EDWIN S. KIMPTON.

3, 1884, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Danville, Canada.

KINGMAN, HOSEA, son of Philip D. and Betsey (Washburn) Kingman, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 11, 1843. After his early training in the public schools, he attended Bridgewater Academy, then Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., and entered Dartmouth. When the Civil War broke out he left college and enlisted in Company K, Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was mustered into service Sept. 22, 1862, and accompanied his regiment to Newbern, N.C. In December, 1862, he was detailed on signal service, and went to Port Royal, S.C., thence to Folly Island, Charleston harbor. On June 22, 1863, he was mustered out of the service, and returning to college he made up his junior work during his senior year, and was graduated with his class in 1864. He studied law with William Latham, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he went into partnership under the firm name of Latham & Kingman. When Mr. Latham retired (1871) Mr. Kingman retained the business, and is now in practice alone. In January, 1887, he began his term as district attorney, which office he resigned upon being appointed to the metropolitan sewerage commission, of which board he is now chairman. He is a trustee of the Plymouth County Pilgrim Historical Society, of the Bridgewater Savings Bank, and of Bridgewater Academy. He received the appointment of special justice of the First District Court of Plymouth county Nov. 12, 1878. He was elected commissioner of insolvency in 1884, and every year after until this was prohibited by his election as district attorney. He is a prominent member in the order of Free Masonry. Mr. Kingman was married in Carver on June 23, 1866, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Freeman) Cole. Of this union is one child, Agnes C. Kingman.

KINGMAN, RUFUS ANDERSON, M.D., was born in Boston June 29, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the grammar and English high schools in 1873 and 1876 respectively, and in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M.D. in 1882. After serving two years in the City Hospital and the Boston Lying-in Hospital, he was abroad eight months studying his profession at Vienna and Prague. Returning in 1883, he has since been in private practice in Boston. He is physician for diseases of women to the Boston Dispensary, and the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and to the Carney Hospital outpatients department. He is also visiting physician to the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has contributed various papers to medical journals. Dr. Kingman was married on April 17, 1890.

KINSMAN, EDGAR OSGOOD, was born in Cambridge April 6, 1856. After passing through a regular course of instruction in the schools of that city, graduating at the high school in 1874, he entered the Boston Dental College in 1877. Finishing his studies there and receiving the degree of D.D.S., he was a student with Dr. R. R. Andrews, in Cambridge. After practising with him for four years, he opened an office independently. Dr. Kinsman is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society (and its present secretary), of the New England Dental Society, and an honorary member of the New Hampshire State Dental Society. He was chairman of the executive committee and librarian of the New England Dental Society for three years, and was then chosen secretary, which office he now holds.

KNIGHT, FREDERICK IRVING, A.M., M.D., was born in Newburyport May 18, 1841. He graduated

from Yale in the class of 1862, and then began the study of medicine, which he continued until the spring of 1867, first at the United States Hospital, New Haven, then in the Harvard Medical School, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1866, and finally in New York city. For a year, from April, 1864, he held the position of senior house-physician at the Boston City Hospital. In the spring of 1867 he left New York to become associated in practice with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, with whom he was in partnership until 1879. Meanwhile he held appointments in the Boston Dispensary, in the Carney Hospital, and in the City Hospital. These he relinquished in the summer of 1872 to establish a special clinique in laryngoscopy at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1871–2 Dr. Knight spent a year in Europe, studying in Vienna and Berlin. While in Paris in May, 1872, he received the appointment of instructor in auscultation, percussion, and laryngoscopy in Harvard University. He has always devoted considerable time to the medical school there, and in 1882 was appointed assistant professor of laryngology, and in 1888 clinical professor, — a position which he still holds. In 1880–3 he was associate editor of "Archives of Laryngology," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Dr. Knight is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was president of the American Laryngological Association in 1882, and was president of the American Climatological Association in 1891, a national organization founded in 1883 for the study of climatology, hydrology, and diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs. He is also a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and is president of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He is physician to the department for diseases of the throat at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals of articles upon affections of the throat and chest, and upon climatology.

Knight, Joseph King, was born in Newark, O., Sept. 14, 1849. His education was begun in the Newark schools; after graduating from the high school in 1866 he went into a printing-office, and learned a trade which enabled him to work his way through college. In 1872 he graduated from Cornell University, in the first class that ever completed a four years' course. For several years after leaving college he continued his trade as a printer. Then he entered the office of Dr. H. Leseur, and subsequently associated himself with Dr. R. R. Andrews, of Cambridge, with whom he continues in practice at the present time. He graduated from the Boston Dental College in 1883, winning the junior prize and delivering the valedictory address. In June, 1888, he was elected professor of dental art and mechanism in that institution, which position he now holds. He has been president of the Boston Dental College Alumni Association, is now a member of the New England Dental Society, and for many years has been the librarian of the Massachusetts Dental Society. Dr. Knight moved to Hyde Park, Mass., soon after leaving Cornell, marrying the youngest daughter of Dr. Leseur; he still resides in that suburb. He has always taken an active part in church and society affairs, and has held many important positions.

Knowles, William Fletcher, M.D., son of William F. Knowles, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 17, 1861. He was educated in the Cambridge public schools, and entering the Harvard Medical School, graduated therefrom in 1885. He then spent two years abroad, studying at Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Boston in 1888, he has since practised his profession in this city. He is now physician to Carney Hospital, in the department of laryngology. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Suffolk District Society.

Laforme, Vincent, was born in Rheine, Westphalia, June 25, 1823, and when ten years old came with his parents to this country. They settled in Boston, and here the father, Anthony Laforme, was engaged in the manufacture of silverware until his death in 1846. Vincent was educated in the Boston public schools, and after his graduation he entered his father's business, in which he has since continued. When a young man he joined the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was an active member, with the rank of sergeant, until 1848. In 1858 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and is still connected with it. During his membership he has held various important offices in the organization, and since 1875 has been treasurer and paymaster. In politics he is a Democrat. In May, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Hart one of the three commissioners of public institutions, which office he held until April 1, 1891, when he resigned. Mr. Laforme was married in 1845 to Sarah Jane Field, of Boston; they have nine children. Mrs. Laforme is a descendant of John Sealy, a citizen of Boston in 1776, who left the town with General Howe upon its evacuation at the close of the Siege. He went to Halifax and

settled there. Two of his sons were in the American army, and after the close of the Revolution remained and settled in the States.

LANGMAID, SAMUEL WOOD, M.D., son of Samuel H. and Dorcas Langmaid, was born in Boston June 26, 1837. He was educated in the Boston public schools; the Latin School; Harvard College, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1859, and A.M. in 1862; and the Harvard Medical School, M.D. in 1864. He was formerly acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, at another time assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital service, and later surgeon to the Carney Hospital; and he is now physician to the throat department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston So-

SAMUEL W. LANGMAID.

ciety for Medical Observation, and of other local medical organizations, and he is president of the American Laryngological Association.

LATHROP, JOHN, son of Rev. John P. and Maria Margaretta Lathrop, was born in Boston Feb. 8, 1835. He passed most of his early life in this city, being educated in the public schools, but his advanced studies were pursued at Burlington College, New Jersey, from which institution he graduated in 1853; in 1856 he received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater. In 1855 he graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. After most thorough preparation for the legal profession he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856,

JOHN LATHROP.

beginning his practice in Boston, where he at once opened an office. He soon built up a large clientage in all branches of the law, but his tastes ran to admiralty cases, and in 1872 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, where he practised extensively. He served a year in the Civil War as first lieutenant and captain of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and then resigned on account of illness contracted in the service. Judge Lathrop was reporter of decisions in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1874 until his appointment to the bench of the Superior Court by Governor Ames in 1888. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Russell a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He has also held the position of lecturer in the Harvard Law School (in 1871 and 1873); and in the Boston Law School, in the years 1873, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883. Judge Lathrop was married on June 24, 1875, to Miss Eliza Davis, a daughter of Richard and Mary Ann Davis Parker. His home is in Boston.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM BADGER, son of Samuel Crocker and Carrie R. (Badger) Lawrence, was born in Charlestown Nov. 15, 1856. His early education was acquired in the Boston Latin School.

He was a Franklin-medal scholar, and was colonel of the Boston School Regiment 1874–5. From Harvard College he graduated in the class of 1879, and from the Harvard Law School, class of 1882. He began the practice of law in the office of Nathan Morse, and is now at No. 40 Water street. His work outside of his profession has been largely political and charitable. He was selectman and overseer of the poor of the town of Medford, where he resides, from 1880 to 1890, and he has served on various local committees of the town. He was of the committee representing the town before the Legislature in the matter of the passage of the metropolitan sewerage act, of that to consider the advisability of a city charter, and of that (1885–9) to prevent the threatened division of the town. He is also trustee of the Congregational ministerial fund of the First Parish in Medford, and chairman of the parish committee of the fund. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of 1891 and again to that of 1892, representing the Eighth Middlesex District. He is a member of the Republican State committee. Mr. Lawrence is a prominent member of the Masonic order: a past master of Mt. Hermon Lodge, past high priest of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Medford Council Royal and Select Masters, junior warden of Boston Commandery Knights Templar, junior warden of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, and most illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and one of the proprietors of the Social Law Library. On Oct. 2, 1883, he was married in Dorchester to Miss Alice May Sears, daughter of Henry and Emily Nickerson Sears: they have three children: Marjorie, Samuel Crocker, 2d, and Ruth Lawrence.

Leach, Eldridge Clement, was born in the Jamaica Plain district Dec. 8, 1854. He was educated in the grammar and high schools. He then passed one winter in Para, Brazil, preparatory to taking a course in dentistry, and upon his return home began his dental studies under his father, Dr. E. C. Leach, completing his course in 1874. Since that date he has successfully practised his profession in Boston. He has given especial attention to surgical dentistry. Dr. Leach is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society.

Leach, Eldridge Gary, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., March 2, 1814. He was educated in the common schools of his own town and the Franklin Academy of Shelburne Falls. He studied medicine in Lowell and Boston, and began the practice of dentistry in Ware Village, in the autumn of 1837. Here he remained five months, and then was established in different villages up to 1841. In 1839 he was ordained to preach in New Portland, Me., but, his health breaking down, he was obliged to return to his original profession. Then he moved to Boston, and has since practised in this city. Dr. Leach is an honorary member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, and was its president for a term of two years. He is also an honorary member of the Connecticut Valley Dental Society. He received the degree of D.D.S. from the Pennsylvania Dental College. For two years he lectured in the dental department of Harvard University. He was first married Nov. 20, 1838, to Paulina D., daughter of Nathan Hanson, of New Portland. His second marriage was on July 12, 1846, to Miss Clementine D., daughter of William Witham. Dr. Leach was preceptor of his two sons, William S. and Elbridge C., also of Dr. Waitte, who has been a demonstrator a number of years in Harvard Dental College, Dr. Ezra Taft, of Boston, and many others.

Leatherbee, William Holt, son of James W. and Harriet (Wiley) Leatherbee, was born in Boston Oct. 12, 1826. He was educated in the Boylston Grammar and the English High Schools. His first business connection was in 1848, with Jesse Terrill, coal and wood dealer. Next, in 1850, he went with Aaron Guild, who at that time was the oldest lumber-dealer in Boston. Afterwards he succeeded Mr. Guild, and the firm was known as Clark & Leatherbee until 1875, when the present business was formed, under the firm name of W. H. Leatherbee & Son. Mr. Leatherbee is also one of the trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, and treasurer of the Little Kanawha Lumber Company, of Parkersburg, W. Va., of which his son, George H., is general manager. He is a member of the Old School Boys' Association. Mr. Leatherbee was married Oct. 25, 1848, to Miss Mary Jane Millard; they have one daughter, Anne M. Olmstead, and two sons, Charles W., of the Boston firm of W. H. Leatherbee & Son, and George H. Leatherbee, of the Parkersburg, W. Va., lumber company.

Lee, William H., son of William and Susan (Clarke) Lee, was born in Boston March 4, 1841. His early education was attained in the old Adams School on Mason street, and in a Jamaica Plain public school. Before he had completed the regu-

lar course he was obliged, by stress of circumstances, to leave school and learn a trade. After some time spent as an apprentice to a plumber, he found a

WILLIAM H. LEE.

place as an office boy in the shop of Joseph L. Ross, school furniture manufacturer. From this humble position he was soon promoted to a clerkship, and subsequently he became book-keeper, and then salesman. Here he remained until 1866, employing his leisure time in study, when he was obliged by ill health to relinquish all work for a while. Upon his return from an extended trip in the West with health restored, he was asked by James C. Tucker, then superintendent of public buildings, temporarily to fill a vacancy in that department occasioned by the death of a clerk. This was the beginning of a long and successful career in the city's service. Mr. Lee continued as clerk in Mr. Tucker's office until 1871; then he was appointed chief clerk in the newly created department for the survey and inspection of buildings. He served in that capacity, organizing the office and building up a complete set of records, until 1875, when he was elected by the city council clerk of committees. This important position he held for ten years, being unanimously re-elected each year. When, in 1885, the board of police for the city of Boston was established by legislative act, he was appointed by the governor one of three members; and in 1889 he was reappointed for the full term of five years. Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic order, thirty-second degree; of the Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; of the Knights of Pythias, a past grand chancellor; the Red Men, a past grand sachem; the Royal Arcanum; the United Friends, a past imperial councillor; and the Good Fellows. He is also one of the National Lancers, and a member of the Bostonian Society and the Athletic Club. He was connected with the old Mercantile Library Association when it was in its prime, joining in 1867. For two or three years he was on the board of directors, and for a longer period had charge of the department of amusements, in which were given some of the most famous amateur dramatic performances of the time.

Leighton, George E., was born in Pembroke, Me., Feb. 12, 1850. He learned his trade of builder in Maine, and coming to Boston worked at it here until 1875, when he formed a copartnership with Isaac F. Woodbury, under the firm name of Woodbury & Leighton. Their business premises on Malden street comprise a large workshop and spacious lumber-yard, equipped with every requisite for conducting mason and carpenter work of every description, and they give employment to from two hundred to five hundred expert workmen.

GEORGE E. LEIGHTON.

Numerous proofs of their prominence and ability as builders are to be found in Boston and elsewhere,

notably the New Public Library on Copley square, the Eliot Church in Newton, St. Stephen's Church in Lynn, the chapel for the St. Paul School in Concord, N.H.; private residences on the Back Bay; and a large number of mercantile buildings, banks, etc., among them the Lincoln Building on Lincoln street, the Auchmuty Building on Kingston street, occupied by Brown & Durrell, the Jordan Building on the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets, the Boylston Building on the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, the Harvard Medical School, the business house of John H. Pray & Sons on Washington street, and the Farlow Building on State street. The firm are also the owners of the Milford Pink Granite Co. of Milford, Mass., which received the diploma of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for beauty and fineness of texture of their granite shown at the Seventeenth Exhibition, in 1890. Of this material the Public Library and the Eliot Church are built. Mr. Leighton is an active member of the Master Builders' Association and of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He was married in 1872 to Harriet W. Leatherbee.

Leighton, John W., son of Jonathan and Sarah (Knight) Leighton, was born in Eliot, Me., Feb. 26, 1825. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Coming to Boston in 1843, he learned the trade of a builder here, and he has been in the building business ever since, beginning on his own account in 1854. He has served in the common council five years (1861, 1862, 1863, 1868, and 1869), four of the five a member of the building committee; and in the lower branch of the Legislature two (1881–2). He was also on the commission for remodelling the State House, in 1880. He is now a director of the Central National Bank, a trustee of the Home Savings Bank and a member of the investment committee, and a director of the Granite Railway Company. On Feb. 19, 1854, he was married in Eliot, Me., to Miss Amaretta Tyler Frye; they have one daughter, Fannie Leighton.

Leland, George Adams, M.D., was born in Boston Sept. 7, 1850. He was educated in the grammar and Latin schools and Amherst College, graduating from the latter in 1874. He received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1878, and graduated from the City Hospital the same year. He was then sent by Amherst College to Japan, under the imperial government, to introduce physical culture, theoretical and practical, into their schools. He remained there three years, and then went to Europe to complete his professional education in Vienna and Heidelberg. He returned to Boston in 1882, where he has since practised his profession. He was

GEORGE A. LELAND.

appointed aural surgeon to the Boston Dispensary in 1885, which position he has since resigned. He is now aural surgeon to the City Hospital, and assistant physician to the department for diseases of the throat and nose. Dr. Leland is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the American Society for the Advancement of Physical Culture. He is a medical director of the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium.

Leonard, George H., third son of James A. and Lucy (Shaw) Leonard, natives respectively of Middleborough, Mass., and Providence, R.I., was born in Middleborough June 26, 1837. His father, who died in 1861, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes for Boston and Western markets. He was educated in the Middleborough Academy. His business career began in Boston, where he spent one year after his graduation from the academy. The following two years he was in Chicago engaged in mercantile pursuits, and returning to Boston in 1858 he became connected with Messrs. Murdock & Beverly, importers of heavy goods for manu-

Charles H. Lewis

facturers of leather. This firm was succeeded in 1861 by Murdock & Leonard; then in 1865 the firm name became George H. Leonard & Co.; in 1871, Leonard, Beverly, & Co.; and in 1877, George H. Leonard & Co. again. The business of

GEORGE H. LEONARD.

the house is the largest of its kind in the country. Besides the store and office Nos. 201 to 207 Purchase street, the firm have several storehouses. Mr. Leonard is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Associated Board of Trade, and the Boston Oil Trade Association. He has been one of the board of directors of the Homœopathic Hospital since 1865, and was for a number of years chairman of its executive committee; and he is connected with several charitable institutions, is a member of the Art Club, and belongs to Trinity Church. Mr. Leonard was married in 1864 to Miss Ella M. Thomas, of Philadelphia; they have had three children: John William Thomas (who died Sept. 13, 1887, during his sophomore year at Harvard), George H., jr., and Edith G. Leonard.

Lesfur, Horatio, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., June 20, 1820; died in Hyde Park Dec. 23, 1891. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest practising dentists in Boston, having started his professional career long before the establishment of dental colleges or other facilities now enjoyed for obtaining a practical knowledge of dentistry. He was brought up on a farm, and his early education was received at the district school. As a young man he opened a country store, and in this way was enabled to accumulate some means. In 1852 he came to Boston and entered the office of Dr. J. A. Leseur in Winter street, which at that time was entirely occupied by dwellings. He soon opened an office of his own on Washington street, and subsequently moving to Hanover street, was associated with Dr. William A. Bevin in perfecting the manufacture of vulcanite plates for artificial teeth. Here he built up a lucrative practice, and instructed many other dentists in the art. He remained in Hanover street until 1874, when he removed to Temple place, and finally to Boylston street, in the Hotel Pelham. Dr. Leseur established his home in Hyde Park before that town was incorporated, and was one of its most prominent citizens, both in church and local affairs. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of Feb. 14, 1891, and at that time the remarkable fact was revealed that in the fifty years there had not been a single break in the family circle. Three daughters and their husbands, and eleven grandchildren, were all present to take an active part in the rejoicings. Many valuable presents were received, among them an elegant gold watch from the Sunday-school where Dr. Leseur had been a constant teacher for twenty-seven years. His grave is in a beautiful lot, which he had selected, in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Lewis, Charles Hildreth, son of William and Jane Bond (Wadleigh) Lewis, was born in Alton, Me., Aug. 5, 1838, to which place his father had moved from Massachusetts to open up mills. His early education was acquired in the high school in Bangor, where he was prepared for college. He entered Norwich University, Vermont, from which he graduated in the class of 1855 at the age of seventeen, the youngest graduate of the university up to that time. Subsequently he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. After graduation he fitted himself for the profession of surveyor and engineer, which he followed about five years in the State of Minnesota. Entering the army in August, 1861, on his twenty-third birthday, as captain, he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army at the age of twenty-five. After the war he spent a year mining in Colorado. Then returning East he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, which position he held until 1884, when he left Wall street with credit, having amassed a fortune. Since 1884 he has been

largely interested in developing seashore property. The building up of picturesque Sorrento, Me., is due almost exclusively to his efforts. In 1880 Colonel Lewis generously endowed Norwich University to enable it the more successfully to provide a broad education of a practical kind, and consented to take upon himself the executive management of the institution. Thereupon, the name of the college was changed by act of the board of trustees to Lewis, in his honor. A few years after, however, — in 1887, — the old name of Norwich University was restored, as many of the old graduates were attached to it, and wealthy men among them were reluctant to contribute to the institution under any name other than that which it bore when they graduated. Colonel Lewis continues as president of the corporation and of the faculty, and commandant of the military staff. Through his financial aid and under his direction, the college has been built up on a solid foundation, and is now one of the most flourishing of the smaller universities of the country. Colonel Lewis is a Mason, a member of the G.A.R., and of several other organizations. He was married Oct. 20, 1863, to Miss Orianna Pendleton, of Watertown, Mass.; they have had six children, of whom four are now living: Leonora E., Dexter W., Kenneth H., and Edison Lewis.

Lewis, Edwin J., jr., architect, was born in Roxbury in 1859. Graduating from the Institute of Technology in the class of 1881, with the highest honors in the department of architecture, he entered the office of Peabody & Stearns, where he remained until 1887, when he began independent practice in this city. Mr. Lewis has made a special study of the suburban residence, and a large number of country houses in the neighborhood of Boston bear the imprint of his individuality. His work, however, has not been restricted to one particular branch of the profession; he has designed a number of apartment houses and public buildings, among them the Hotel Glenmorriston, the Dorchester Music Hall, the building for the Dedham Historical Society, and the Unitarian church in Wollaston. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Boston Society of Architects.

Lewis, G. Wilton, architect, a native of Chautauqua county, N.Y., prepared himself for his profession at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1873. He began his architectural career as a draughtsman in 1876, studying under eminent architects in this and other cities, and for fourteen years was alone in business. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Walter J. Paine, also educated at the Institute of Technology, under the firm name of Lewis & Paine, with office at No. 6 Beacon street. Mr. Lewis is the architect of a number of fine residences on Commonwealth avenue and in other sections of the Back Bay district, and of business blocks on Summer, Bedford, and other streets, while in the suburbs, notably in Brookline and Melrose, and in other parts of the State, are numerous examples of his artistic design. His domestic work, though not a specialty, is admired for its refined elegance combined with economy, comfort, and convenience.

Lewis, Isaac Newton, son of William and Judith M. (Whittemore) Lewis, was born in Walpole, Mass., Dec. 25, 1848. His early education was attained in the Walpole High and Classical School, where he was subsequently a teacher, and he was fitted for college at the Eliot High School in Boston. Then he assisted in the preparation of boys for college. He entered Harvard as a member of the class of 1873, and upon graduation went abroad for further study. Returning, and after

ISAAC N. LEWIS.

teaching in the academy a year, he entered the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar Jan. 31, 1876, and graduated from the Law School the spring following, with an LL.B. He again went abroad, and upon his return he re-

ceived the degree of A.M. from the Boston University, being the first to be honored by that institution with this distinction. Upon his admittance to the bar he opened his law office at No. 82 Devonshire street, and has since continued there. Besides the offices of trial justice, commissioner, justice of the peace, and notary public to which he has from time to time been appointed, he has been president of numerous corporations, both benevolent and mercantile, and a member of the school committee. He has also engaged in magazine and other literary work. His latest publication, "Pleasant Hours in Sunny Lands," written upon his return from a tour around the world in 1888, is well known, and forms a part of the geographical readers used in some of the Middle and Western States. Mr. Lewis was one of the original members of the Norfolk Bar Association. He has taken an active part in tariff reform, civil-service reform, and temperance legislation, placing principle above party and tried friends above political adventurers.

Lewis, Weston, son of James S. and Abigail S. Lewis, was born in Hingham, Mass., April 14, 1834. The Lewis family is one of the oldest and most respected in that quaint old town. He was reared and educated in his native place, receiving his instruction in the public schools and the famous Hingham Academy, which has turned out so many capable men. Here he remained until 1850, when at the age of sixteen he came to Boston and began his business career as a clerk. He obtained an excellent insight into the dry-goods and small-ware business, so that ten years later, in 1860, he started the house of Lewis, Brown, & Co., so long established on Summer street. It became a large importer of small-wares, holding a high commercial position in the community. The great fire of 1872 and the financial crisis which followed in 1873 did not impair its solidity, and the business was carried on until 1883, when, on account of ill-health, Mr. Lewis retired from mercantile life. Mr. Lewis has occupied many important and responsible public positions. In the trying office of chairman of the State board of arbitration and conciliation he was eminently successful in bringing about the settlement of differences between labor and capital. He held this position for three years, until 1889, when he resigned to assume the duties of president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, which office he now holds. In the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 he was a member of the common council, and in the last-named year president of that body. In 1867 he was made one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, and continued in that capacity until 1880. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 he was one of the board of inspectors of State prisons, in 1875 being chairman, and performed much valuable service in that body. Politically a stanch Republican, his business sagacity was so well known that he was appointed by Mayor Gaston in 1872 as one of a commission of three to consider the question of the annexation of West Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, and Charlestown. The formation of the Boston Merchants' Association was largely due to Mr. Lewis' efforts. He appreciated fully the value of such an organization to the business men of the city, in the way of closer intercourse and the discussion of important commercial topics. He has always been an officer of the association, and from 1880 to 1882 was its president. His latest call to public office was his election to the board of aldermen of 1891 from the Eighth District. He is a member of the Art, Athletic, and Unitarian Clubs, and the Beacon Society; and he is a Mason of the Chapter degree. On July 18, 1855, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Martha J. Kendall, of this city; they have two sons: Weston K., of the firm of Weston K. Lewis & Co., and Frederick H. Lewis.

Lewis, William Whitney, architect, was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1850. He came to this country at an early age, and entered the Boys' High School in Philadelphia, and later took a course in the Institute of Technology here in Boston. Then, from 1868 to 1876, he was draughtsman in the office of Cummings and Sears; and since 1876 he has been in practice for himself. Mr. Lewis has built some elaborate houses in Boston, Lowell, Long Branch, Philadelphia; and in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Brookline, Somerville, and other places in the suburbs. On the Back Bay are many instances of his work, among others the house of Dr. Bradbury, at the corner of Exeter and Marlborough streets. He is also the architect of the Sears Laboratory for the Harvard Medical School; the Veterinary Hospital, and the two later additions to the Adams House in Boston; and a notable railroad station in Canton, Ohio.

Lincoln, Albert L., jr., son of Albert L. and Ann Eliza (Stoddard) Lincoln, both natives of Massachusetts, was born in Boston April 20, 1850. His father was a prominent jeweller of Boston for many years. The family moved to Brookline in 1856, where Albert L., jr., was prepared for college. He graduated from Harvard College in 1872, and the Law School in 1874, taking one year's extra

course. He was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1875, and has been in practice ever since in Boston. For one year he was associated with R. M. Morse, jr. His practice is general, tending toward conveyancing. He has been selectman in Brookline six years, and chairman of the ward four years. He is secretary of his college class. In politics he is independent. Mr. Lincoln married Miss Edith Williams, daughter of the late Moses B. Williams.

Lincoln, Solomon, son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1838. His early education was attained at

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

the Derby Academy in Hingham, and later, under the charge of E. W. Gurney, subsequently professor in Harvard College, at the Park Latin School, Boston. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1857, and from the Harvard Law School in 1864. From March, 1858, to July, 1863, he was a tutor in the college. Mr. Lincoln began the practice of law in Salem. He was a member of the firm of Ives & Lincoln, with offices in Salem and Boston; later Ives, Lincoln, & Huntress. The latter partnership ended in 1882, and Mr. Lincoln has since practised in Boston, having no partner. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Antiquarian Society, and other organizations; and is president of the board of overseers of Harvard College. On Feb. 15, 1865, Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of ex-Lieutenant-Gov. Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg, Mass.; they have one daughter, Miss Bessie Lincoln.

Lincoln, William, was born in Falmouth, Mass., March 8, 1808. He was educated at the Derby Academy in Hingham, and graduated fully fitted for college in 1821, when only thirteen years of age. He did not go to college, however, but coming to Boston, went into Deacon James Loring's printing-office, where he learned to set up type and work the "Rammage" hand-press, used in those days. After serving a year here he went West, to Caledonia, N.Y., and took a position in John Butterfield's store there. In 1826 he returned to Boston and went into Joshua Sears' store. In 1829, then twenty-one years of age, he entered the commission business on his own account, dealing in Nantucket and New Bedford oil, and building up an extensive and active trade. In 1837 he sold out to his brother, Henry Lincoln, and joining Major John Fairfield at Central wharf, established the New Orleans packet-line, which soon became the principal packet-line of Boston, and did a large business for years. When the gold fever broke out in California, in 1849, Mr. Lincoln left this firm and again joined his brother Henry in India street, establishing lines of packets to California and Australia. He built and sailed twenty ships and barks, retaining the managing interests in all of them. But finally, this business proving somewhat disastrous, he returned to the oil business. Now came the oil discoveries and petroleum wells, and Mr. Lincoln was the second man to go into the manufacture of coal oil in this country, forming a partnership with William D. Philbrick, establishing an agency in Titusville, and building a refinery in East Boston. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Lincoln built a large manufactory in East Cambridge. The business required the equipment of a line of schooners to ply between Philadelphia and Boston for the transportation of the petroleum. In 1872 the factory was destroyed by fire, and then Mr. Lincoln and his son, William E., entered the real-estate business, in which they have continued ever since, handling a large amount of Brookline property. Mr. Lincoln has been a resident of Brookline for the past thirty-nine years, and for seventeen years was a member of the board of assessors of the town, during most of that time its chairman. He was the first man to suggest the widening of Beacon street, and he has been personally interested in many of the improvements in

Brookline and vicinity. His Boston office is at No. 43 Devonshire street. Mr. Lincoln was married in Boston, in 1838, to Miss Mary M., daughter of David Francis, of the famous book-firm of Monroe & Francis, and has four sons: the eldest, David F., is professor in the college at Geneva; the second, William E., is with Mr. Lincoln in the real-estate business; the third, Rev. James Otis, is an Episcopal clergyman in Kansas; and the fourth, Walter Lincoln, is in the insurance business in Boston.

Linscott, Daniel C., son of Jonathan and Hannah (Clark) Linscott, natives of Jefferson, Me., was born in that town March 17, 1828. He was fitted

DANIEL C. LINSCOTT.

for college at Lincoln and Yarmouth academies. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1854, in the same year he came to Chelsea, where he taught school and studied law until 1860, when he was examined by Henry W. Paine and admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1876 he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court. He has been engaged in general practice ever since; his present office is at No. 85 Devonshire street. In politics Mr. Linscott is Democratic. For a period, during his residence in Chelsea, he was in the city government. He has resided in Boston for twenty-five years. He has long been a member of the First Baptist Church, and for several years one of the deacons. He is president of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Bowdoin. Mr. Linscott was married July 29, 1855, to Miss Annie Barron, a native of Maine; they have five children living: Roswell, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1883; Frank K., graduate of Bowdoin in 1888, now in Boston University Law School; Annie M., graduate of Wellesley in 1889; Grace; and Daniel C. Linscott.

Litchfield, George A., son of Richard and Noa (Clapp) Litchfield, was born in Scituate, Mass., Aug. 21, 1838. His early education was attained in the public schools and the academy at Hanover. He entered Brown University, but did not fully complete his college course. He studied for the ministry and in 1861 was settled as pastor over the Baptist church in Winchendon, Mass. Here he remained about five years, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to relinquish this work. Subsequently he turned his attention to the insurance business, and successfully engaged in the conduct of a large life-insurance agency for western Massachusetts. In 1874 he purchased a half-interest in the tack and nail manufacturing concern of Brigham, Whitman, & Co., in South Abington, the firm name being changed to Brigham, Litchfield, & Vining. Then, in the fall of 1879, he again interested himself in insurance matters, and was concerned in

GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD.

the establishment of the Massachusetts Benefit Association, the leading company in New England

engaged in the mutual-assessment insurance business. He is still an active member of the board of managers. Mr. Litchfield was married in South Abington Nov. 21, 1861, to Miss Sarah M. Gurney; they have three children: Cannie Zetta, Everett Starr, and Frederick Ellsworth.

Little, Arthur, architect, was born in Boston Nov. 29, 1852. After finishing a course of study at the Institute of Technology, he passed a year in the office of Peabody & Stearns. He began the practice of architecture in 1878, and until 1890 continued alone, but in the latter year formed a partnership with H. W. Brown, under the firm name of Little & Brown, the offices of the concern being in the Mason Building, No. 70 Kilby street. Mr. Little has furnished plans for a number of handsome structures, among them residences of George Howe at Manchester, two cottages at Swampscott for the Little estate, several houses belonging to Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol at Manchester, Mrs. Ole Bull's residence in Cambridge, the residences of George R. Emmerton and Philip Little at Salem, of Major J. H. Sleeper at Marblehead Neck; and in Boston those of Mrs. Fitz, No. 75 Beacon street; F. W. Palfrey, No. 53 Beacon street; Mrs. Kuhn, No. 36 Commonwealth avenue; and his own home on Raleigh street and the Bay State road. The latter building is most remarkable, being constructed of material taken from a number of old colonial houses, some parts being upwards of two hundred years old, the whole forming a most unique and artistic combination and a notable evidence of Mr. Little's architectural skill. He also designed the Wood-Dexter mansion in Chicago, Mr. Henry Story's residence in Washington, D.C., and the Randolph Morgan Atherton place at Ipswich. Mr. Little is unmarried.

Little, John Mason, was born in Boston Jan. 14, 1848. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and graduated from the English High School in 1867. He then spent one year at the Institute of Technology. In the spring of 1868 he went into his father's house, James L. Little & Co., dry-goods commission merchants and agents for the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, and remained in various capacities until the death of Mr. J. Wiley Edmands, treasurer of the mills, in 1877; then his father becoming treasurer, he went into that office and remained three years as his father's right-hand man in its affairs. In 1880 he took a vacation of six months, and then assumed the entire charge of his father's property as his attorney. His experience in the real-estate business has been gained in that position, and in the after-management of his property. When Mr. Little, sr., died in 1889, he left his son John by will the managing trustee of his entire estate, which is in trust. Mr. Little transacts a general real-estate business, in addition to managing the Little estate, and on account of his acknowledged ability has been several times called upon in court to testify as an expert in real-estate matters. He was married in 1872 to Miss Helen, daughter of James H. Beal, president of the Second National Bank, and has seven children. He resides in Swampscott, where his father had one of the finest estates on the North Shore, and where he furnishes a large number of people with summer residences.

Locke, Fred Augustus, was born in Boston Aug. 18, 1847. He was educated in the Boston public schools. On leaving school he was for a time in the employ of David Tucker, a printer in Portland, Me. During the Civil War he joined the Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry, and saw three years of service, being mustered out in June, 1866. Three years later he entered the Boston Dental College, and graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of D.D.S. He has since been engaged in active practice in this city, and for a time was demonstrator of operative dentistry in the Boston Dental College. He is a member of the alumni association of that institution, and is also a member of the Merrimac Valley Association. Dr. Locke was abroad from 1872 to 1874, a portion of which time he practised in Seville, Spain.

Lockwood, Rhodes, son of Rhodes G. and Maria (Davidson) Lockwood, was born in Boston, on Fort Hill, Sept. 26, 1839. His father was a native of Providence, R.I., and, coming to Boston about the year 1838, was long established in the wholesale grocery business on Commercial street. His mother was born in New Hampshire, and came with her parents from Derry, where her girlhood was passed, to Charlestown; here she subsequently married Mr. Lockwood, whose family had made Charlestown their home soon after his birth. Her grandfather, Francis Davidson, was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill — shot in the head and left for dead on the field. He was a member of a New Hampshire regiment, and his "chum" Benjamin Pierce, years afterward Governor Pierce and the father of Franklin Pierce who became President Pierce, found him, carried him from the field, and saved his life. Rhodes Lockwood was educated in the public schools, a boarding-school, and in Chauncy

Hall, graduating with the college class in 1857. But instead of going to college he engaged in the wholesale hardware business in Boston as a clerk. After a short time spent here he became a clerk in the large dry-goods house of Francis Skinner & Co., where he remained for seven years. Then, in 1868, he joined his eldest brother, Hamilton D. Lockwood, as a partner in the rubber manufacturing business, in which the latter had been engaged since 1861. The concern was known as the Davidson Rubber Company, taking its name from C. H. Davidson, an uncle of the brothers Lockwood, who was the founder of the business. In 1875 Hamilton D. died, and in 1876 Philip C., the younger brother, was admitted to partnership. The firm has since continued, composed of the two brothers. They now manufacture all kinds of druggists', surgeons', and fine rubber goods, and their products are recognized as standard in the United States and Europe. Mr. Lockwood is a director of the Bunker Hill National Bank, one of the auditing committee of the Warren Institution for Savings, and a director of the Boston Woven Hose Company. He is a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Bostonian Society, the Webster Society, the Charitable Mechanic Association, and the Athletic Club. The old Lockwood house in the Charlestown district, which was the home of Rhodes Lockwood, sr., and where the present Rhodes Lockwood passed his boyhood and lived until he removed to Boston, was built by Samuel Dexter in 1792, and purchased by Mr. Lockwood's grandfather in 1830. It is now the club-house of Abraham Lincoln Post, G.A.R.

Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth, jr., architect, was born in Portland, Me., in 1854. Graduating from Harvard, he studied architecture at the Institute of Technology and also at the School of Fine Arts in Paris, where he passed three years in study. He worked four years as assistant in the office of the late H. H. Richardson in Brookline, and in 1887 established the firm of Longfellow, Alden, & Harlow, with offices at No. 6 Beacon street, and in Pittsburgh, Pa. They are the architects of the Cambridge City Hall, completed in 1891; the Carey Athletic Building, connected with Harvard College; the house of E. H. Abbott, in Cambridge; and other buildings, chiefly in Massachusetts, and in Alleghany and Pittsburgh, Pa., where they have lately gained the Carnegie Library in competition.

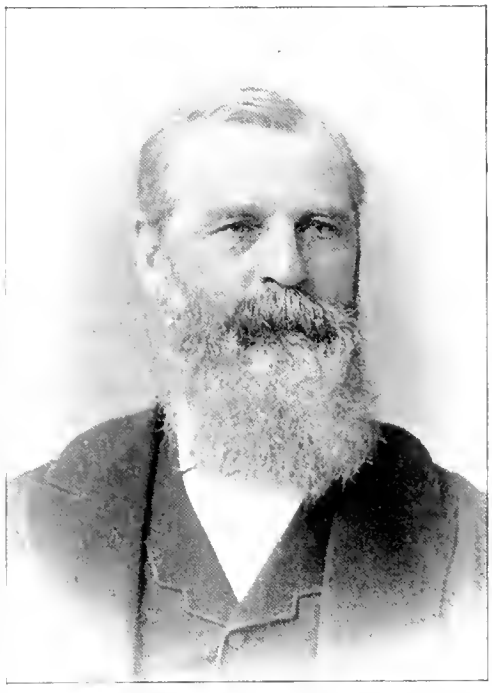
Loring, Caleb W., was born in Boston July 31, 1819. He is descended from Thomas Loring, of Axminster, Eng., who came to Hingham in 1634 and was made a freeman, whence his descendants afterwards removed to Boston. Mr. Loring's father, Hon. Charles Greely Loring, was one of Boston's most noted lawyers, and a contemporary of Choate and Webster. When he retired from practice he was one of the leaders of the Suffolk bar, and was celebrated, not less for his scrupulous honesty and uprightness, than for his marked legal ability. One of his great rivals once remarked of him that "you couldn't do anything with the jury when Loring was on the other side, because he was so damned honest they believed everything he said." He was often urged to accept a nomination for Congress, and was twice offered the place of United States Senator when vacancies occurred and the nomination was to be made by the governor. He was throughout the war an active and leading Republican, and then for the first time served in any public position, becoming a member of the State senate. Caleb W. Loring took his degree of A.B. in the class of 1839, Harvard College, and was graduated with the degree of L.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and afterwards to the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington, where he argued some important cases. It was as junior counsel of the firm of Loring & Dehon, of which Charles G. Loring was the distinguished head, that Caleb W. Loring got his first education in active practice in the courts. In his early life he had a large practice, and tried a great many important cases, especially in the branch of insurance. He was also associated with Choate, Curtis, Bartlett, and Dana, as junior counsel, at various times. During later years, however, Mr. Loring retired from active practice at the bar, owing to his large and increasing business as trustee and as attorney in the care and management of estates, for which line of business he showed marked ability; although he has always kept a large chamber practice as adviser, especially in the matters of wills and trusts. He is now one of the largest and most influential trustees and managers of property in the city, and with his son, Augustus P. Loring, who is associated with him, has the care and management of a great deal of important real-estate. Mr. Loring is one of the directors of the Fifty Associates, and has also been largely identified with the manufacturing industries of New England. He occupies the position of director in several of her largest mills, and is the president of the Plymouth Cordage Company. While taking no active part in politics, Mr. Loring has always been a Republican of the independent class. In 1847 he married Miss Elizabeth

S. Peabody, daughter of Augustus Peabody, of Salem. His residence is at Beverly Farms.

Loring, Edward P., controller of accounts of county offices, was born in Maine in 1837. His early education was received in the public schools, after which he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated in 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil War he went out with the Thirteenth Maine Regiment as first lieutenant, and at the end of two years was transferred to the Tenth United States Heavy Artillery as major. He continued in the service until 1867, two years after the close of the war. In the meantime he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. After he was mustered out of the service he resumed his studies, taking a course in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar from the office of Stephen D. Lindsay, successor to James G. Blaine, of Maine. Subsequently he removed to Fitchburg, Mass., and in 1872 and 1874 he represented that city in the lower house of the Legislature, serving on the committee on the judiciary. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the Fifth Worcester District in the senate; during the term of Governor Butler he presided at the noted Tewksbury investigation, and in 1884 he was chairman of the senate committee on the judiciary. In Fitchburg he has served as special justice of the police court, and also in the common council, of which he was president in 1881. He continued to practice law in Fitchburg until June 23, 1887. Upon the creation of the office of controller of accounts of county offices, he was appointed to the position, and reappointed in 1890. Mr. Loring is a Mason, and a member of G.A.R. Post 200.

Loring, George F., architect, was born in Boston March 26, 1851. He began his professional career in the office of the city civil engineer at City Hall, and had charge of this department from 1872 to 1879. He studied architecture with George A. Clough, and entered into practice in 1882, continuing by himself until 1889, when he entered into partnership with Sanford Phipps, under the firm name of Loring & Phipps; their offices are now in the State Street Exchange Building. As an architect, Mr. Loring has made a special study of school-houses, secret society and library buildings. He has three school-buildings at Melrose, the new high school-houses at Athol and at Braintree, five in Somerville, besides the Masonic Hall, Odd Fellows Hall, and library building in the same city, the Universalist church in Canton, the library building in Middleton, Divinity Hall at Tufts College, and many fine residences in Boston and the suburbs. Mr. Loring is a prominent citizen of Somerville, one of the executive committee of the Central Club, a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, United Order of American Workmen, and other secret societies. While not a politician or office-seeker, he is active in public affairs. Mr. Loring was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah F. Johnson, of Somerville.

Lothrop, Augustus, the oldest active mason and master builder in Boston, was born in this city Feb. 13, 1823. He learned his trade in 1838, and was with the old firm of Standish & Woodbury for ten years, at the end of which time he went into



AUGUSTUS LOTHROP.

partnership with William Sayward, under the firm name of Sayward & Lothrop. This firm was dissolved in 1863, and he has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Lothrop helped lay the foundation of the Custom House in 1838, and has built a great number of large and substantial buildings, among them the Equitable, Advertiser, and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Building, which is six hundred and fifty feet long and three hundred feet wide, the Brattle-square Church on Commonwealth avenue, the First Church, and the Hotel Tudor. He also rebuilt the Masonic Temple for R. H. Stearns & Co. He has been a

Very truly yours
D. Lothrop

heavy contractor for all work in the building line, and many of the fine fire-proof structures erected after the great fire of 1872 in the wholesale district are monuments to his skill and thoroughness as a builder. He is still active as a master builder, being of a nature which prefers employment to leisure. He is one of the leading members of the Master Builders' Association, and has his office in its building, at No. 164 Devonshire street.

Lothrop, Daniel, son of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop, was born in Rochester, N.H., Aug. 11, 1831; died in Boston March 18, 1892. He was descended in a direct line from John Lowthroppe, who in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII. (1545) was a gentleman of extensive landed estates, and from Mark Lothrop, his grandson, who settled in Salem in 1644, and whose line joined that of Priscilla Mullins and John Alden of the "Mayflower." On the maternal side he was descended from William Horne, of Horne's Hill in Dover, N.H., who held his exposed position in the Indian wars, and whose estate has been in the family name from 1662 until the present generation. At the age of fourteen he was prepared for college, but wisely decided to wait a year, for which time he took charge of the drug-store of his brother, who had gone to Philadelphia to study medicine; soon he became so interested in business pursuits that the idea of going to college was abandoned altogether. His love of books led him to introduce their sale as a part of the business. Then, when a lad of seventeen, he hired and stocked a store in New Market, N.H., and having well established this business he put another brother in charge of it, and opened a third store in Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, the three brothers being in partnership. In 1850 Mr. Lothrop bought out the stock of books of Elijah Wadleigh in Dover, N.H., enlarged the business, and made it the most noted bookstore of the time in that part of New England. It became a literary centre, a favorite meeting-place for the cultivated people of the town. Meanwhile, he established branch drug and book stores in a number of places, books being the principal stock, and made an extended trip into the West, where he opened a store in St. Peter, Minn., and later a banking-house in the same town, and two other stores elsewhere in that section of the country. Of the banking-house his uncle, Dr. Jeremiah Horne, was the cashier. These several enterprises well started, Mr. Lothrop settled down in Dover, and directed them all from his quiet bookstore there. Soon after the Civil War he took a new departure which he had been for some time contemplating. Closing out his various enterprises East and West, he concentrated his force upon the establishment of a publishing-house from which should issue good literature for the people, and especially the young. Removing to Boston, he successfully laid here the foundation of the great house of D. Lothrop & Co., the D. Lothrop Company of the present day. His plan from the beginning was to stimulate young writers, and to this end he offered prizes for manuscripts, and paid liberally for those found available. New blood was thus infused into the veins of the old literary life, and with it came a great change in the character and style of juvenile publications. He was indefatigable in his efforts to foster ambition and to bring to the surface latent talent; and men and women now well known in literature were many of them first brought before the reading public by him. He constantly endeavored also to foster in his authors a love for American literature, and to publish books with a distinctive flavor of American life and purpose. In due time his famous illustrated magazines for young folks — "Babyland," "Our Little Men and Women," "The Pansy," and "Wide Awake" — were started, and the success which they have met is remarkable. The house has not lost sight of standard publications, and these are still a feature of its business. Indeed, if the firm were not so extensive a publisher of juvenile works, it would be at once considered one of the first publishers of standard works. Mr. Lothrop was first married in Dover, N.H., July 25, 1860, to Ellen J. Morrill; of this union was one son, who died in infancy. On Oct. 4, 1881, he was again married, to Harriet Mulford, daughter of Sidney M. and Harriet M. Stone, of New Haven, Conn.; they have had one child, Margaret Mulford Lothrop. Mr. Lothrop's summer home was "Wayside," Concord, Mass., the old home of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Lovell, Benjamin S., son of John P. and Lydia (Dyer) Lovell, was born in Weymouth, Mass., July 10, 1844. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. At an early stage of the Civil War, while only eighteen years of age, he prevailed upon his father, a stanch Union patriot, to permit him to shoulder a musket, and he enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1870 he became a member of Reynolds Post 58, G.A.R., and was elected its senior vice-commander for the years 1871, 1872,

1873, 1874, and 1875; was elected commander in 1876, and has been chosen each year since, the present making his fourteenth term. He was junior vice department-commander in 1881, but declined the nomination for department commander in 1882. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Robinson, commander-in-chief of the national encampment G.A.R., 1877 and 1878; delegate to the national encampment, 1886; also a member of the council of administration in 1887; served on General Alger's staff in 1889, and at present (1892) is a member of the staff of General Palmer. He was a member of the staff of Governor John D. Long in 1881 and 1882. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888, and is chairman of the Weymouth Republican town committee, first chosen to this position in 1881. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1877, 1878, serving on the committee on mercantile affairs; was a member of the State senate in 1883, serving on the committees on harbors and public lands, military affairs, Hoosac Tunnel, and Troy & Greenfield Railroad; and was returned to the Legislature for 1886 and 1887, reëntering the field the former year, when the soldiers' exemption bill was being agitated, in favor of which measure he gave his voice and vote. In the sessions of 1886-7 he served on the railroad and redistricting committees. He is a prominent figure in business, politics, and G.A.R. affairs, and devoted to the welfare of all who wore the blue. At present he is the treasurer of the firm of John P. Lovell Arms Company, Boston. He was married in Weymouth Nov. 13, 1867, to Miss M. Anna, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Holmes; they have two children: Lydia Charlotte and Helen Isabel Lovell.

Lovell, John P., founder of the Lovell Arms Company, was born in East Braintree, Mass., July 25, 1820. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at the age of eleven went to work in a cotton factory. A year later his mother opened a boarding-house in Boston, and the lad had another year of schooling. After experience in various kinds of work, he settled down to the gunsmith trade, being apprenticed to A. B. Fairbanks, at a salary of two dollars a week for the first year and an allowance of twenty-five dollars for clothes, and an increase of fifty cents a week and ten dollars a year additional allowance for clothing for each succeeding year until his twenty-first birthday. He applied himself diligently, and Mr. Fairbanks was so gratified with his progress that he admitted him to partnership, with a one-half interest in the business, when he reached the age of twenty. This was the humble beginning of the great house now widely known as the John P. Lovell Arms Company. In 1841 Mr. Fairbanks died, and Leonard Grover entering the house, the firm became Grover & Lovell. Then in 1844 Mr. Lovell bought out his partner's interest, and continued the business alone, extending and broadening it as the years went on. When his sons had grown up and had become familiar with the business, the present company was formed, with himself as president; Colonel Benjamin S. Lovell as treasurer; Thomas P. Lovell, director; H. L. Lovell, clerk of the corporation; and W. D. Lovell.

Lovering, Henry B., son of John G. and Mary A. (Martin) Lovering, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., April 8, 1841. When he was five years old his parents moved to Lynn, Mass., and there he was educated in the public schools. Then he learned the trade of shoemaking. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment for nine months, and at the expiration of that service he reënlisted in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. He served with that command until Sept. 19, 1864, when at the battle of Winchester his left leg was shot off. After several weeks in hospital he reached his home, on Thanksgiving night of that year. Soon after the war, becoming actively engaged in labor matters, he joined the Knights of St. Crispin. In 1870 he was a member of the first board of arbitration that had ever convened for the settlement of labor difficulties. In 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a distinctly labor representative. The next year he was renominated, but failed of election. In 1873 again renominated, he secured the seat; and he was reëlected in 1874. In these years he served on the committee on labor. In 1878 he was elected city assessor of Lynn, and served three years. Before his term had expired he was elected mayor of Lynn. In 1882 he was elected to Congress over E. S. Converse, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of eight hundred and sixty-four; and was reëlected in 1884, over Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican candidate in that year, by a plurality of about three hundred. In 1886 again contesting the district with Mr. Lodge, he was defeated. During his term in Congress Mr. Lovering served on several important labor committees. In 1887 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and was defeated. In 1888 he was appointed by President

Cleveland United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. In 1891 he was made warden of the State Prison. Mr. Lovering is an active member of the G.A.R., a prominent Knight of Pythias, and sir knight president of Mutual Lodge of St. Crispin, No. 99, Lynn. Mr. Lovering was married in Lynn, Dec. 25, 1865, to Miss Abby J. Clifford; they have had five children: Emma J., John H., Mary V., Harry C. (deceased), and Annie C. Lovering (deceased).

Lovett, Joseph, the veteran iron manufacturer, was born in Beverly, Mass., June 24, 1813. He came to Boston in 1827, and learned his trade with Daniel Safford, who had an iron foundry here which he had established in 1813, the same year that Mr. Lovett was born. Mr. Safford took a partner shortly after Mr. Lovett's arrival, and the firm became Safford & Lowe. Albert W. Smith was subsequently admitted, and the name was changed to D. Safford & Co. In 1840 Mr. Lovett became a member of the firm. In 1845 Mr. Safford died, and Mr. Lovett and Mr. Smith succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Smith & Lovett. In 1855 Mr. Smith retired, and his nephew, Ammi Smith, was admitted to partnership. Mr. Ammi Smith died in 1876, and Mr. Lovett has continued under the old firm name of Smith & Lovett to date. Two of his sons, George E. and Joseph W. Lovett, and his grandson, James R. Lovett, son of Joseph W., are now with him — three generations in one house. Mr. Lovett was never in any other business, devoting himself exclusively to the manufacture of all kinds of iron-work for buildings. He has furnished the iron for such buildings as the Quincy Market, the North Market and South Market street blocks, the Old State House, the original iron-work on the Common (fences, etc.), the Charlestown State Prison, the Taunton Prison, the tower and other work in Forest Hills Cemetery, the Women's Prison in Framingham, the Winthrop Square Building before the fire of 1872, and many after that fire within the burnt district. The manufacture of architectural iron-work has always been his great specialty, and as a matter of interest it is recalled that when he was working for Mr. Safford he made the first iron bedstead ever made in this country. His eldest son, Joseph W., was born in Boston in 1837, and his youngest son, George E., was born here in 1846. The latter is well known to many as the captain of "The Tigers" for a number of years. Mr. Lovett's works were formerly on Devonshire street, between Milk and Water streets, but when the Post-office building was begun they were removed to No. 127 Albany street, where they have been for about twenty years. It is the oldest iron-concern in Boston. Mr. Lovett has been with the works since 1827, and has never been absent over one month at a time during the whole period of nearly sixty-five years, either from sickness or vacation; he has always personally been present to attend to business. Daily at his post, in active management of his large interests, Mr. Lovett is a striking example of what nature accords to a man in return for a strict observance of her laws and the living of a correct and industrious life. Mr. Lovett is an active member of the Master Builders' and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Associations.

Lowell, John, was born in Boston Oct. 18, 1824. He is a son of John Amory Lowell, a well-known merchant of Boston, connected as director and treasurer with many of the mills at Lowell; and his mother was Susan Cabot Lowell, daughter of Francis C. Lowell, after whom the town of Lowell was named. He was prepared for college in the private school of Daniel G. Ingraham, a noted

JOHN LOWELL.

school in its day, and entering Harvard, graduated in the class of 1843. He then studied law in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1845. After graduation he studied with Charles G., F. C., and C. W. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1846. He was for a number of years associated

with William Sohier of this city. He was made judge of the District Court of the United States in March, 1865, by President Lincoln, and was appointed circuit judge in 1878 by President Hayes, resigning in May, 1884, — making over nineteen years' service on the bench. He has since been in the practice of law, with offices at No. 3 Pemberton square. He is an independent Republican in politics. On the 19th of May, 1853, Judge Lowell married Miss Lucy B., daughter of George B. Emerson, the former famous school-master of Boston. His son, John Lowell, jr., is associated with him in practice. Judge Lowell's great-grandfather, John Lowell, was the first United States district judge of this district. He was appointed by Washington, and made by President Adams chief justice of the circuit court for the First Circuit, under the Act of Congress of 1801, which was repealed in 1802.

Lund, Rodney, son of Thomas and Anna M. (Currier) Lund, was born in Corinth, Vt., April 28, 1830. He was educated at the Bradford and Corinth Academies in his native State, and in 1847 began reading law with Judge W. Spencer, of Corinth. From 1850 to 1852 he read with Robert McK. Ormsby, of Bradford, and in the latter year he was admitted to the Orange county bar. He came to Boston in September, 1866, and practised in partnership with R. I. Burbank until 1885. Then he was associated with C. H. Welch until 1890, when the firm was changed, W. E. Jewell becoming a member, to Lund, Jewell, & Welch. Mr. Lund has been in general practice, and is connected with a large patent practice. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association. He is Republican in politics, and Baptist in religion. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was married Sept. 13, 1854, to Myra M. Chubb, of Hardwick, Vt.

Mainland, John Yorston, was born in Scotland in 1849. He was educated in the old and in this country to which he came when quite young. He left school at nineteen, and learned the trade of a builder in Pictou, N.S., in 1866 and 1867, and in Boston in 1868 and 1869. He began business for himself here in 1873. Some of his most important contracts have been upon the Hotels Bristol and Victoria; the Athletic Club Building in this city; Felton Hall, Cambridge; a fine mercantile block and the Merchants' Club House in Sioux City, Ia.; and J. Pierpont Morgan's house in New York city. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Massachusetts Charitable

JOHN Y. MAINLAND.

Mechanic Association, and of the Scots Charitable Society.

Manchester, Forrest C., son of Albert B. and Elizabeth M. (Sessions) Manchester, was born in Randolph, Vt., Sept. 11, 1859. He was educated in the common schools, the Randolph State Normal School, and the St. Johnsbury Academy. He pursued his legal studies in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1884, and in the office of ex-Governor Gaston; and he was admitted to the bar on July 21, 1885. From that time to the present he has steadily practised his profession in this city. When he came to Boston, in 1883, he was an entire stranger here. His first work to attract attention was his persistent fight in behalf of the farmers on the produce question, which he began soon after his admission to the bar. He was retained in all the Massachusetts cases growing out of the Hartford-bridge disaster on the Central Vermont Railroad in February, 1887, through which he won considerable reputation. In 1891 he was counsel for the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, winning the celebrated "peach case," against the New York & New England, New York, New Haven, & Hartford, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, before

A. P. Martin

the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision saves Boston fifty thousand dollars in rates annually, and establishes precedents of national importance. Mr. Manchester has taken an active part in the councils of the Republican party, but has never been a candidate for political office, although repeatedly urged to stand. He was married on Oct.

FORREST C. MANCHESTER.

22, 1885, to Miss Minnie L. Beard. He resides in Winchester.

Manning, John Patrick, was born in Boston June 17, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and a local commercial college. In 1868 he was employed in the clerk's office of the Superior Court for criminal business in Suffolk county. In 1872 he was appointed assistant clerk of this court, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. In 1874, nominated as a Democrat, he was elected clerk to fill an unexpired term caused by the death of Henry Homer, who had held the position. In 1876 he was elected — again nominated as a Democrat — clerk for the full term of five years, and has been elected every five years since that time by both political parties. He is a Catholic in religion, and a member of all the prominent Catholic societies.

Marcy, Henry O., M.D., son of Smith and Fanny (Gibbs) Marcy, was born in Otis, Mass., June 23, 1837. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His grandfather, Thomas Marcy, was one of the first settlers in northern Ohio. His maternal great-grandfather, Israel, and grandfather, Elijah Gibbs, served in the Revolutionary War. His father served in the War of 1812. He was educated in Wilbraham Academy and Amherst College. Subsequently he studied in the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated in 1863. He served in the Civil War, first as assistant surgeon of the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, commissioned in April, 1863; afterwards, commissioned in November that year, as surgeon of the first regiment of colored troops recruited in North Carolina; and then as medical director of Florida (in 1864). At the close of the war he established himself in Cambridge. In the spring of 1869 he went to Europe for further study, and entering the university of Berlin, spent a year as a special student of Professors Virchow and Martin. He then visited the various capitals of Europe and studied the hospitals and their service, spending much time in London and Edinburgh. Returning home, he was among the first to adopt the methods, then unknown in this country, of aseptic and antiseptic surgery. For the purpose of devoting himself more especially to the surgical diseases of women, he removed to Boston in 1880, opening at the same time in Cambridge a private hospital for women, which is still maintained. He was prominent in the Seventh International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, was a contributor to the Eighth held in Copenhagen in 1884, and president of the gynæcological section of the Ninth held in Washington in 1887. He is an active member of the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1879, and for some years a member of the judicial council; and he was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1884. He is a member of other medical and scientific organizations in both Europe and America. He has contributed extensively to surgical literature, and in 1886 published in two volumes the translation of the works of Professor Ercolani, of Bologna, Italy, upon the "Reproductive Processes." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1887 by Wesleyan University. Dr. Marcy was married in the autumn of 1863, to Sarah E. Wendell, of Great Falls, N.H.

Martin, Augustus P., son of Pearl and Betsey Verrill (Rollins) Martin, was born in Abbot, Me., Nov. 23, 1835. He was educated in the Boston public schools, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and private schools in Melrose. He began business life as a clerk. When the war broke out he was occupying that position with Fay & Stone, boots and

shoes, this city. Lieutenant of the Boston Light Artillery from 1858 to 1860, he was sergeant during the three months' campaign in 1861; then in September he was commissioned first lieutenant, Third Massachusetts Battery, Massachusetts Volunteers, and in the following November, captain. He was chief of artillery, Morell's Division, in 1862; was assigned to duty by General Meade as commander of the Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, in May, 1863; and was commissioned brevet-colonel at the close of the war, for gallant and meritorious services. Then returning to Boston he reëntered business and was made a partner in the firm of Fay & Stone. In 1868 he was admitted as a partner to the house of Francis Dane & Co., and retiring therefrom in 1871, he formed the shoe manufacturing firm of A. P. Martin & Co. Subsequently the firm name was changed to Martin & Skinner, then to Martin, Skinner, & Fay, and then again to A. P. Martin & Co. General Martin has held a number of prominent positions. In 1878 he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; in 1879–80 commander of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion; in 1882 senior aid on the staff of Governor Long, with the rank of brigadier-general; and in 1884 mayor of Boston. He was chief marshal on the occasion of the dedication of the army and navy monument on the Common, Sept. 17, 1877, and again on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, Sept. 17, 1880. He has been a director in a number of corporations, and is a member of the Algonquin, Athletic, and other clubs. On Feb. 3, 1859, he was married in Boston to Miss Abbie F. Peirce; they have one daughter and three sons: Flora E. (now Mrs. John Shepard, jr.), Franklin Pearl, Charles Augustus, and Everett Fay Martin.

Martin, William H., the first supreme warden of the New England Order of Protection, was born in Clermont, Pa., July 9, 1848, and died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1888. His was the leading name in the charter of the order, and he has been called its father. The name of the last lodge that he instituted before his death, No. 51, of Taunton, has been changed from Winthrop to that of William H. Martin, in his honor. He was the son of a farmer of limited means, and passed his early years on the farm. Ambitious to become a lawyer, and his preparatory education having been deficient, he came to Massachusetts at the age of nineteen, and here pursued a vigorous course of studies while supporting himself by hard work. In April, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice, opening an office in Cambridge. He labored assiduously in the interests of the Order of Protection, from its establishment to the time of his death.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.

Matthews, Nathan, jr., mayor of Boston, is a descendant of old Cape Cod stock, and a native of the West End of Boston, where he was born March 28, 1854. His early education was obtained in public and private schools in this city, and he entered Harvard in his eighteenth year, graduating with honors in 1875. From Cambridge he went to Leipsic, and in the famous university there studied two years, devoting his attention chiefly to political economy and jurisprudence. Then, returning to Boston, he took the course of the Harvard Law School, and in 1880 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. For two or three years he was associated in practice with Charles M. Barnes. In his practice Mr. Matthews has given special attention to equity cases. He has charge of a number of large trust-funds, and as trustee or agent for numerous estates he is one of the large taxpayers in the city. He is thoroughly acquainted with Boston real-estate matters, and is one of the examining counsel of the Conveyancers Title Company. For several years he has been the law editor of the "American Architect and Building News." Mr. Matthews early took an interest in political matters,

and was foremost of a group of young Democrats who have done much in recent years to broaden and strengthen the Democratic party in the city and State. He was one of the original members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts; in 1888 he was one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention of Democratic clubs in Baltimore, and in the same year was one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket; in 1888, also, he was first made a member of the Democratic State committee; in 1889 he was chairman of the Democratic State convention; in 1890 he was unanimously elected chairman of the executive committee of the State committee, and brought to that position executive ability of a high order; in December, that year, he was elected mayor of Boston, and in the following municipal election was reëlected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for political office in the city. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago. His administration as mayor of Boston has been marked by a broad and progressive policy. He has instituted many and important reforms, has followed closely and intelligently the work of every department of the government, the details of which he early mastered, and he has generally administered the affairs of the municipal corporation with an eye to the best interests of the city as a whole, not as a narrow partisan, but as a business man at the head of a great business concern. Mr. Matthews is a member of the New England Tariff Reform League, of the American Statistical Society, and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He has given much study to social and economic questions, and has contributed a number of papers upon these topics to the periodical press, one of his latest being a contribution to the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," on the fluctuations of the rate of interest. With all this serious work he has kept fresh his interest in athletic sports which began in college. When a student in the Harvard Law School he rowed in the Law School crew, and afterwards he made frequent boating-trips along New England rivers, with the late John Boyle O'Reilly as his companion. He has long been a member of the Union Boat Club, and of the Boston Athletic Association since its organization. Mr. Matthews was married in 1884 to Miss Ellen B., daughter of Col. Manlius Sargent, who was killed in the Civil War; they have two children: Ellen Natalie and Sullivan Amory Matthews, and their home is at No. 456 Beacon street.

Maxwell, J. Audley, was born in Sunbury, Ga. His father, Joseph Edward Maxwell, graduated from Yale College and was a prominent cotton-planter of Georgia; and his grandfather graduated from

J. AUDLEY MAXWELL.

Princeton College. He himself graduated from Franklin College, the academic department of the University of Georgia, taking first honor in his class. He spent a year in travel, then studied law in the office of Joseph Lumpkin, chief justice of Georgia, but declining practice went to West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in the school of civil engineering, and entered that profession just prior to the Civil War. He served throughout the entire war, was commissioned by the Confederate government second lieutenant in the regular army, and at the end of the war was major, commanding Maxwell Battalion of Light Artillery; he was with Johnson's army when the latter surrendered to Sherman. After the war he resumed civil engineering, becoming successively chief engineer of the Bainbridge & Thomasville Railroad, the South Georgia & Florida Railroad, and the Brunswick & Vicksburg Railroad. Later, as contractor, he built the Albany & Blakely Railroad. He came to Boston in 1873 and engaged in the practice of law, continuing to the present time in general practice. He has done much in directing Northern capital towards Southern enterprises. In politics he is, and always has been, Democratic. His wife, now

deceased, was Miss Kathleen Cameron, of Ridgewood, N.J.

MAYNADIER, JAMES E., was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 23, 1839. He is the son of the late Gen. William Maynadier, at one time chief of ordnance in Washington, D.C., who died in the United States service. He received his early instruction in the schools of his native State, completing his education in Washington, D.C. In 1856 he came to Boston and entered the law-office of Causten Browne, with whom he studied and practised after his admission to the bar in 1860. In 1862, then a member of the Independent Corps of Cadets, he enlisted in the regiment that company raised, and served as private and non-commissioned officer in Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, for one year. At the close of the war he resumed his practice in Boston, and for several years had as a partner George O. G. Coale. For the last two years E. S. Beach has been associated with him, with offices at No. 27 School street. His practice is confined almost exclusively to patent cases. Mr. Maynadier is a Democrat in politics, and is president of the Taunton Democratic Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

MCCALL, SAMUEL W., son of Henry and Mary Ann (Elliott) McCall, was born in East Providence, Pa., Feb. 28, 1851. He was fitted for college in the New Hampton, N.H., Academy, and entering Dartmouth, was graduated in the class of 1874. He then came to Massachusetts and studied law with Staples & Goulding in Worcester, where he was subsequently admitted to the bar. He began practice in Boston in January, 1876, and has since continued here. Between May, 1888, and January, 1889, he served as editor of the "Boston Advertiser." Mr. McCall was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1888 and 1889, the latter year serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was again returned to the Legislature, serving in that of 1892 and taking a leading part on the Republican side of the house. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1888. On May 23, 1881, Mr. McCall was married, in Lyndonville, Vt., to Miss Ella Esther, daughter of Sumner S. Thompson; they have four children: Sumner Thompson, Ruth, Henry, and Catherine McCall. He resides in Winchester.

MCCORMACK, ALEXANDER LESLIE, M.D., son of Peter and Annie (McDonald) McCormack, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1854. His education began in the schools of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and was completed in the University of Vermont and the University of the City of New York. He began the practice of medicine in East Boston soon after graduation, and has since remained there. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the leading Scottish clubs of Boston. Dr. McCormack was married in 1885, to Miss Minnie McLaren; they have three children: Lillian, John, and Leslie McCormack.

MCDONALD, JAMES ATHANASIUS, M.D., son of Ronald and Mary McDonald, was born in Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 2, 1842. He was educated in the Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan Colleges, in that Province, and, coming to Boston, entered the Harvard Medical School in 1862, graduating in 1866. He began practice in Charlestown, where he has since remained, prominent in political as well as medical circles. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1866, of the Charlestown school board from 1869 to 1876 inclusive, and of the Boston school board from

JAMES A. MCDONALD.

1887 to 1891. He is now surgeon of the Ninth Regiment. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Gynæcological Society. Dr. McDonald was married May 30, 1869, to Miss Annie Sprague; they have four chil-

dren living: James A., William J., Annie S., and Louis R. McDonald. Three others have died.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM LOUIS, M.D., was born in Cambridge, N.B., July 29, 1834. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town. Then he came to Boston and took the course of the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1865. There being no dental college in Boston at that time, he began at once to practise dentistry, and he has since steadily pursued his profession here. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the New England Dental Society, the Massachusetts Dental Society, and of the Harvard Alumni Association. Dr. Macdonald was married Oct. 2, 1878, to Miss Emily, daughter of Asa Wilbur, of Boston.

MCDOUGALL, SAMUEL J., was born in Albany, N.Y., June 29, 1830. He received his early training in the public schools, and graduated from the State Normal School in that city. After teaching awhile in various towns of Oneida county, he studied medicine with Dr. James H. Armsby, of Albany, finally graduating from the medical college in that city in 1857, with the degree of M.D. Then he came to Boston and studied dentistry, ultimately practising his profession here. It was through his especial efforts that the Massachusetts Dental Society was organized, in May, 1864, with the late Dr. Keep in the chair, and Dr. McDougall as treasurer. He also took an active part in obtaining the charter for the Boston Dental College. He was appointed professor of dental therapeutics in that institution. He is a member of the New England Dental Society, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

MCGANN, THOMAS F., was born in Ireland in 1843, and coming early to this country attained his education in the country schools of Duchess and Madison counties, New York. During the years 1858–61 he learned his trade as a machinist, and the eight years following worked as a tool-maker for Henry N. Harbor & Co. Then, in 1869, he began the business of manufacturing general brass goods, in which he has been engaged ever since, developing it to extensive proportions. His work appears in buildings in all parts of the country: here in Boston he has furnished the brass-work for such buildings as the Ames and the State-street Exchange.

M'GLENEN, HENRY A., was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 28, 1826. His early education was received in the schools of Baltimore, which he attended until twelve years of age, when he entered a printing-office, and served for a time as an apprentice. He subsequently attended St. Mary's

HENRY A. M'GLENEN.

College, Baltimore, and there worked in a printing-office established by the faculty. In 1845 he started for Boston by way of Philadelphia and Norfolk, and arrived here with scanty baggage and a cash capital of six cents. He immediately sought work at his trade, and was successful. He worked as a compositor on the "Bee," the "Times," and the "Journal," and later on obtained a regular position on the "Advertiser." In 1846, while working on the "Advertiser," he resigned his position to enlist as a private in the army which was starting for the conquest of Mexico. He joined the company which was commanded by Captain Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, and served in the army until 1848, when he returned to Boston, and again entered the newspaper business. In 1850 he reported for the "Boston Herald," and subsequently went to the "Daily Mail." A year or two later he was given charge of the "Times" job-office, where he formed the acquaintance of a number of railroad men and theatrical people. While foreman of the office he took charge of Dan Rice's circus in Boston, and several other enterprises, in all of which he was very successful. For two years he managed the business of the Marsh children at

the Howard Athenæum, after which he was connected with several companies. When Wyzeman Marshall had leases of the Howard and the Boston Theatre, Mr. M'Glenen looked after his interests, and for the two years during which Harry C. Jarrett managed the Boston Theatre he gave much of his time and services in behalf of that manager. In 1866 he relinquished printing entirely, and took charge of the concert tour of Parepa Rosa, the great cantatrice. The following year he took the Mendelssohn Quintette Club on an extended tour West, and in the spring of 1868 the Hanlons secured his services as manager for their season at Selwyn's Theatre, and he was retained in the same capacity the three following years by John Selwyn and Arthur Cheney. In 1871 he became business agent of the Boston Theatre, in which position he still remains. He is not only held in the highest esteem by the proprietor and the local patrons of the theatre, but is one of the best-known theatrical men in the country, possessing the confidence and respect of all with whom he is brought into business relations. He is also identified with many matters of public concern, and is always prompt to assist in any movement in which the public-spirited are called to lend a hand. He is president of the Massachusetts Volunteers in Mexico, vice-president of the National Association of Mexico Veterans, and a member of the Press and Athletic Clubs. Mr. M'Glenen was married in Boston Nov. 29, 1849, to Caroline M., daughter of Cyrus and Matilda (Cushing) Bruce; they have two children: Edward W. and Harry J. M'Glenen.

McIntire, Charles J., son of Ebenezer and Amelia Augustine (Lindais) McIntire, was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 26, 1842. His father's ancestors moved from Salem to Oxford (now Charlton), Worcester county, in 1733, and were among the first town officers there; his mother is a lineal descendant of John Read, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston in colonial days; her father was a French exile and United States artillery officer, and she was born in Fort Moultrie, S.C., where he was in command. Charles J. was educated in the Cambridge public schools, by private tutors, and in the Chapman Hall School of Boston. Then he took the Harvard Law School course, and subsequently finishing his law studies in the office of ex-Mayor Dana, of Charlestown, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1865. These studies were interrupted by the Civil War, during which he served as a soldier of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He began practice in Boston immediately after his admission to the bar, making his residence in Cambridge. Of the latter he is now city solicitor, having been elected to that position in 1886. For three years he was assistant district attorney for Middlesex county. He has served in the Cambridge common council (1866 and 1867), the board of aldermen (1877), three years on the school board, and in the lower house of the Legislature (1869 and 1870). In 1883 he was the "People's" candidate for mayor of Cambridge. The same year he was elected president of the Forty-fourth Regiment Association. Mr. McIntire was married in 1865, in Charlestown, to Miss Marie Terese Linegan; they have five children: Mary Amelia (Cornell University), Henrietta Elizibeth (Harvard Annex), Charles Ebenezer, Frederick, and Blanche Eugenie McIntire.

McIntosh, David, the leading plasterer of Boston, was born in Canada Nov. 10, 1844. He came to Massachusetts in 1869 and began business as a plasterer in Lynn, remaining there until 1872, when he removed to Boston. He has done a vast amount of work on large buildings and handsome residences of this city erected since that time, among them the new State-street Exchange and the American Telephone and Jordan buildings. The work in the Gillette and Vanderbilt mansion-houses in Newport, R.I., is also his. In 1889 Mr. McIntosh established the Boston Fire Proofing Company at Revere, and began the manufacture of the porous terra-cotta building materials, blocks of terra-cotta porous and light, yet harder and stronger than brick, for flooring and partitions, and absolutely fire-proof. The new Exchange, the Telephone, Ames, John Hancock, and other large buildings in Boston are supplied with these blocks. Mr. McIntosh is one of the directors of the Master Builders' Association, has his office in the building at No. 166 Devonshire street, and resides in the Roxbury district.

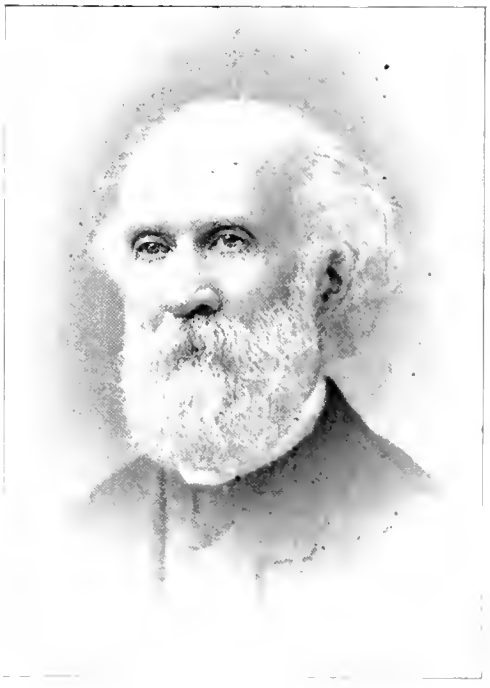
McKay, George Edward, was born in Charlestown Jan. 26, 1841. After passing through the public schools and graduating from the high school, he was employed as clerk in a tailoring establishment. Afterwards he started in business for himself. This he continued until 1877, when he was appointed by Mayor Prince to the position of superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market, which he still holds. Mr. McKay is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Honor, and has held high positions in all these societies.

McKAY, HENRY SQUARFERIGS, architect, was born in Shelburne, N.S., Sept. 10, 1861. He obtained

HENRY S. McKAY.

his education in the Provinces, and later in Boston. After studying architecture in Canada and in the United States, he entered the office of Thomas W. Silloway, of this city, remaining in his employ a year; then, in 1882, they formed a partnership which continued for a year or more. In 1884 he engaged in practice alone, so continuing until 1888, when the present firm of McKay & Smith was formed by the admission of Frank W. Smith, Mr. McKay's former draughtsman. Mr. McKay has devoted himself chiefly to planning churches and public buildings, his principal works being the First Baptist Church, Malden; the Worthen-street Baptist Church, Lowell; Prospect Hill Congregational Church, Somerville; Charles River Baptist Church, Cambridge; Dearborn-street Baptist Church, Roxbury; the town hall at Amherst; Odd Fellows Hall, Medford; and the "Abbotsford" apartment-house on Commonwealth avenue, Back Bay district. He received medals from the State for his plans of the State House Extension. Among the private residences designed by him are those of J. J. Stanwood and L. S. P. Atwood, in Gloucester; J. H. Stetson, South Weymouth; and D. H. McKay, Brookline. Mr. McKay is the president of the Braintree Granite Company, a member of the Boston Architectural Club, of the Archæological Institute of America, and the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He was married in Shelburne, N.S., to Miss Robena McKay. He resides in Longwood.

McKIM, JOHN W., was born in Boston Nov. 25, 1822. He was graduated from Union College in 1844, and was a classmate of ex-Governor Alexander H. Rice. He read law in Washington, D.C., with Messrs. Dent & Grammer, and later practised in that city. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Washington city council, but a few years after he went to Ohio and was appointed district attorney of Defiance county. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was at the head of a law-firm in Toledo, O., but answering to the call of his country, he served through the struggle, as a captain with the brevet of major, in the quartermaster's department, and was stationed in Boston. In 1867 he began the practice of law in this city. In 1870 and 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the West Roxbury municipal court upon its establishment, the appointment being made under Governor Talbot; and in March, 1877, under Governor Alexander H. Rice, he received his present appointment, judge of the Probate Court for Suffolk county, and of the Court of Insolvency. Judge McKim has heard



JOHN W. McKIM.

many notable cases during his administration, and his decisions have been characterized by fairness

and sound judgment. He resides with his family in Jamaica Plain.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN A., was born in Boston Feb. 1, 1853. His education was obtained in the Eliot and Mayhew public schools, and at Boston College, where he took a five years' course. He early became interested in local politics. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the common council; in 1883 and 1884 he was a representative from the Seventh Suffolk District in the lower house of the Legislature, serving on the committee on water supply; in 1887 he was elected to the board of aldermen, and was reëlected the two succeeding years, serving during his terms on the most important committees — as chairman of those on State aid and on sewers, and a member of those on finance and on paving; and in March, 1891, he was appointed by Mayor Matthews deputy superintendent of the bridge division of the street department, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the Democratic ward and city committee for about fourteen years, was its secretary for four years, and member of its finance committee for three.

McLAUTHLIN, GEORGE T., son of Martin and Hannah (Reed) McLauthlin, was born in Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 11, 1826. His early education was obtained in the public schools of East Bridgewater, to which place his parents had moved in his infancy. At sixteen he undertook shoemaking on his own account, and a little later began his business career by employing help to assist him. He thus secured the means, supplemented by working mornings and evenings while at school away from home, to secure an academic education. At eighteen he was unexpectedly solicited to teach school, which offer he eagerly accepted. He followed that occupation four winters with exceptional success, during which time he devoted a part of each year to shoemaking and a part to attending school. At twenty-one he possessed a well-stored mind and a small sum of money with which to start into more extended business. His eagerness for knowledge led him to continue his studies while at work at the bench with his hands, snatching problems from the open book and mentally digesting them while the routine manual labor went on. While still in his boyhood he attempted a new system in his shoe-shop, whereby more work could be accomplished with the same men than had before been deemed possible. He gave each man a special part of the work on each shoe, in which work each soon became expert. This, it is believed, was the origin of the "gang system," and to Mr. McLauthlin belongs the credit of conceiving it and demonstrating its great value. Upon attaining his majority he joined in a partnership with his elder brother, Martin P., at Marshfield, in the manufacturing of shoe machinery. At that time very little was known of shoe machinery, and few shoemakers could yet be induced to drop the old lapstone for a $15 rolling-machine, or add to their inexpensive "bench kit" of tools a $3.50 leather skiving and welt-splitting machine, although these would save their cost in a short time. Therefore the business proved, at first, too limited for both, and resulted in his buying out the interest of his brother Martin. In 1850 he moved to Plymouth, Mass., where he added the manufacture of water-wheels and general machinery to his shoe-machinery business; before long he became widely known as "the water-wheel man," having sold his wheels in nearly every State and Territory of the United States, in Canada, Nova Scotia, South America, Turkey, and Africa. In 1852 he opened an office on State street, which was his Boston headquarters until 1865, when he removed his office to his present works. In 1854 he removed his machine works to Boston. Having maintained a sound, active business record in the machinery line for forty-five consecutive years, — the last thirty-one years at No. 120 Fulton street, the

GEORGE T. McLAUTHLIN.

present stand, — he has become extensively and favorably known. Mr. McLauthlin's success has not been of the "booming" nature; it has been without a financial reverse, and of steady, permanent growth, aided by close economy, the exercise of sterling integrity and sound business principles. He has never sought, but has declined, political honors, desiring rather to give constant attention to his business. His mechanical genius is of a remarkable nature, many improvements and labor-saving inventions being the product of his brain, but very few of which he has patented. He is now perfecting several important inventions. Besides doing general machine and contract work, he has several exclusive specialties, among which are the J. C. Hoadley portable engines, which have a world-wide reputation; McLauthlin's drop-tube safety steam-boilers, accredited by the best steam-experts as being of the highest merit; McLauthlin's bark-shaving mill, the magic crusher, the magic pulverizer, McLauthlin's improved elevator, and the test turbine water-wheels, — perfected through a series of five thousand three hundred test experiments, made with a most ingenious automatic testing-apparatus contrived by Mr. McLauthlin, by which results were registered to within one-twentieth of one per cent. of absolute accuracy. All of these except the bark mill and the improved elevator, which are of recent origin and are not yet in general use, have a wide reputation and are of acknowledged superiority. Mr. McLauthlin has been a prominent director in several corporations. He was married in 1854 to Miss Clara M. Holden, daughter of the late Freeman Holden. She died in 1882.

McMichael, Willis Brooks, M.D., son of E. K. and Clementine (Haggett) McMichael, was born in Belfast, Me., Sept. 15, 1856. His education was obtained in the schools of Newcastle, N.H., Portsmouth, N.H., Newburyport, Mass., and Boston, his parents having moved to this city when he was about eleven years of age. He graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1874, and from the Boston University in 1878. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1881. He is now surgeon to the Warren line of steamships; examining physician for the Travellers Insurance Company, the Legion of Honor, and the Pilgrim Fathers; has been district physician since 1883, and is recognized as one of the leading practitioners of East Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. Dr. McMichael was married Oct. 24, 1882, to Miss Florence E., daughter of Walter H. Sturtevant, of East Boston; they have one child, Earle McMichael.

WILLIS B. McMICHAEL.

McNary, William S., was born in North Abington, Mass., March 29, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of that town, in the Lawrence Grammar School of South Boston, and the English High School, graduating from the latter in 1880, and receiving a Franklin medal. Upon leaving school he became a reporter on the "Commercial Bulletin," and advanced through the various grades to the position of managing editor. Then, on account of ill-health, he relinquished newspaper work for a time, resuming it early in 1891, when he became interested in the "Sunday Democrat" as part owner. Subsequently the paper passed under his control and management. He was early interested in politics; and in the Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he was but twenty-one years of age, he took the stump on the Democratic side. In 1886 he was elected to the common council, and reëlected the following year; in 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and reelected in 1889; and in 1890 he was elected to the senate, the youngest member of that body, being but twenty-seven years of age when sworn in for the session of 1891. He was reëlected to the

senate of 1892. Mr. McNary has been a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served as lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Regiment, for two years. He is also a prominent yachtsman, and a member of the South Boston Yacht Club.

McNeil, Neil, was born in Cape Breton May 9, 1846. He came to Boston in 1861, and eight years after, with his brother Hector, began the carpentry and building business, under the firm name of McNeil Brothers. In 1871 Hector died, and Mr. McNeil has continued the business under the same style to the present time. It has so developed that contracts of every nature and extent are executed, and Mr. McNeil now employs more masons than carpenters in his building operations, although he has an extensive wood-working establishment in the Dorchester district. He has built a number of the finest residences in the Back Bay district, among them those of Charles F. Adams, Charles T. White, Mrs. Henry Keyes, William Bliss, J. Arthur Beebe, Henry H. Fay, Charles Head, and others. The elegant seaside houses of F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gammill, and Mrs. Brooks at Newport, the country houses of W. D. Sloane and John S. Barnes at Lenox, with others in both places, are his work. He has also done considerable building in New York city and other points distant from Boston. Mr. McNeil is one of the active members of the Master Builders' Association. He was married in Boston in 1872, and resides in an artistic dwelling in the Dorchester district.

McNutt, John J., was born in Truro, N.S., Sept. 29, 1822. He learned his trade as a wood-worker in Elizabeth, N.J., began business in Saco, Me., and came to Boston in 1842. Here, two years after, the firm of Paul & McNutt, builders, was formed, and this continued until 1858, since which time Mr. McNutt has conducted the business as sole proprietor. He is known as the master builder and pioneer of Wareham street. He now owns the extensive Novelty Wood Works at the junction of Malden and Wareham streets, which manufacture wood mouldings, sashes, doors, inside trimmings, and, in fact, every description of building wood-work; and he has played an important part in the construction of superior dwellings, business houses, churches, theatres, etc., in Boston and vicinity. He has fitted up a large number of banks, banking-houses, offices, and stores; and many of the magnificent interiors in the business quarters are the result of his skilful handiwork. Mr. McNutt has been in business continuously for nearly fifty years, and he is styled the "Father of Wareham Street," on account of his liberal and generous support of many of his brother builders and carpenters in financial difficulties, and the agreeable relations which are maintained between him and his men, the term of service of some of them dating back to the time when he began the business. His works occupy several buildings.

Meehan, Michael, was born in Ireland June 20, 1840, and came to the United States in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 he shipped before the mast in the United States navy, and served three years. After the war he learned the trade of a mason and subsequently entered into business as a contractor in Boston, meeting with good success. He early took an interest in politics, and was secretary of the Democratic State central committee in 1878 and 1879. In 1884 and 1885 he was elected superintendent of streets, and was deputy superintendent during the administration of Mayor Hart in 1889 and 1890.

Merrill, Moody, son of Winthrop and Martha N. Merrill, was born in Compton, N.H., June 27, 1836. He passed his early life on the paternal farm, devoting his winters to study and teaching in different New Hampshire towns. He intended taking a college course, but was prevented by reason of ill-health. In 1859 he came to Boston and read law in the office of William Minot, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1863. From 1865 to 1874 he served on the school board, and for some years he was chairman of the Roxbury High School committee. For three years, 1869–1871, he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature; and in 1873 and 1874 was a member of the senate. In the latter year he was chairman of the committee in charge of the memorial services on the death of Charles Sumner, and compiled a memorial history of that occasion. In 1872, when the Highland Street Railway was organized, Mr. Merrill was chosen president of the road, and this office he held until the company was absorbed by the West End Street Railway Company, in 1886. Prior to the existence of the Highland Railway the Metropolitan Road had been without a competitor, and the new rival, with the valuable improvements it adopted, compelled many changes for the better. In 1886 Mr. Merrill secured the passage of the bill authorizing all the street railways of Boston to consolidate. He was also largely instrumental in establishing the famous Boston park system, which, when completed, will

Very Truly Yours
Moody Merrill

be one of the finest in the world. In 1880 he was a Republican member of the Massachusetts electoral college. After that he took no active part in politics until the fall of 1890, when he was the Republican candidate for mayor of Boston. Mr. Merrill is the president of the Roxbury Club.

MEYER, GEORGE V. L., son of the late George A. Meyer, was born in Boston June 24, 1858.

GEORGE v. L. MEYER.

His father was a native of New York, and his mother, Grace Helen Parker, a native of Boston, a granddaughter of the late Bishop Parker. He entered Harvard College in the class of 1879, and on graduating went into the office of Alpheus H. Hardy & Co., remaining in this house until 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, merchants, — a firm which his father had established on India wharf in 1848. Its offices are at No. 89 State street. Mr. Meyer is also president of the Ames Plow Company, a director of the Old Colony Trust Company, a director of the Bank of Commerce, and treasurer of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He has taken an active interest in politics, and in 1889 was elected on the Republican ticket to the common council, in which he served two years. During this time he was a member of the finance committee, the committee on water, on laying out and widening streets, and on the Charles-river bridges. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the board of aldermen from the Fourth District, receiving the nomination of both the Democrats and Republicans; and in 1891 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Ward 9 in the lower house of the Legislature. While in college Mr. Meyer took an active part in athletics, and was on the class rowing-crew of 1879. He is a member of the Athletic, St. Botolph, and Somerset Clubs.

MILLER, GEORGE N., was born in Gardiner, Me., June 6, 1838, and came to Boston when eighteen years of age. He learned his trade, of mason and builder, as an apprentice to David H. Jacobs, and in 1867 went into business with his brother Marquis S. Miller, under the firm name of M. S. & G. N. Miller. He is an active member of the Master Builders' Association and a director of the Workingmen's Coöperative Building Association. He was married in Lynn, in 1868, to Miss Hannah Howell. [For a list of some of the noteworthy buildings erected in Boston by the brothers, see sketch of Marquis S. Miller].

MILLER, JOHN, son of L. and Mary (Hynes) Miller, was born in Ireland Aug. 9, 1821. Coming

JOHN MILLER.

to this country and to Boston at an early age, he obtained his education in the public schools. He began his mercantile career in 1850 in a modest

way, established on Hanover street in the whiskey business. He has steadily pushed his way to the front, and from a humble position in the trade his business gradually increased until in 1870 he moved into the large building numbered 298 and 300 Hanover street. This is one of the most imposing on the street, and is entirely devoted to the extensive business now controlled by the house. In 1880 his son William A. was admitted to partnership, and the firm name changed to John Miller & Co. A specialty was then made of the wholesale trade, which has since assumed extensive proportions. Mr. Miller has represented his district in the common council, and also in the lower house of the Legislature. He is a prominent member of a number of local organizations.

Miller, Marquis S., was born in Gardiner, Me., Jan. 19, 1840. He came to Boston when eighteen years of age, and served an apprenticeship of three years with David H. Jacobs, mason and builder. In 1867 he went into business with his brother, George N. Miller, under the firm name of M. S. & G. N. Miller, the firm soon taking rank among the leading masons and builders of Boston. Among their buildings are the Sleeper Building, corner of Arch and Milk streets; the Manufacturers Bank; Hotel Waquoit; Langmaid estate buildings at the South End; Wright & Moody's factory; John C. Haynes' stores on Congress street; the building of James S. Stone, corner of Pearl and High streets; John Goldthwait's, Purchase and Oliver streets; the Prince Primary School, Cumberland and St. Botolph streets; and the Columbia Theatre. They have erected over six hundred buildings in this city alone. Mr. Miller is an active member of the Master Builders' Association. He is a director of the Workingmen's Coöperative Building Association, which is building houses in Jamaica Plain costing from $3,000 to $6,000. He was married in Boston Dec. 15, 1866.

Minot, Francis, M.D., was born in Boston April 12, 1821. He graduated from Harvard College in 1841, with the degrees of A.B. and A.M., and three years later from the Harvard Medical School M.D. He has since been foremost among the physicians of the city. He is consulting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and late Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physics in Harvard University. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

Minot, James Jackson, M.D., was born in Boston Oct. 11, 1852. He fitted for college in private schools in the city, received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1874, and that of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1877. From 1877 to 1881 he studied in Vienna, Berlin, and other cities abroad. He is now physician to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, visiting physician to the Carney Hospital, and a trustee of the Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He was married in 1884 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry A. Whitney, of Boston.

Mitchell, Edwin Vinal, son of William Walker and Sarah Phipps (Leland) Mitchell, was born in Sangerville, Me., Oct. 2, 1850. He received his education in the common and high schools of Framingham, Mass. He began his active career when yet a youth, in the straw business with his brother at Westborough, and two years later, in 1869, he was admitted to the firm. Subsequently he was for several years connected with H. O. Bernard & Co., in the same town, and in 1876 entered the employ of D. D. Curtis & Co., straw-goods manufacturers in Medfield. Here he displayed such skill and executive ability that he was early promoted to the position of superintendent of the extensive works, which he held until 1884, when he secured an interest in the business. Upon the death of Mr. Curtis, in 1885, the firm of Searle, Dailey, & Co. was established, Mr. Mitchell being the resident and managing partner in Medfield, and H. A. Searle and G. F. Dailey the New York partners. It is to-day one of the most extensive and important houses in the country engaged in the manufacture and sale of straw goods. Colonel Mitchell is also a director of the Dedham National Bank and the Holliston Water Company. In politics he is Republican. He has been chairman of the Republican committee of his town for ten years; and in 1891 he was elected to the governor's council from the second district, in which he served on the committees on harbors and public lands, military affairs, railroads, and accounts. His title of colonel is derived from service as aide-de-camp on the military staff of Governor Brackett. He has been a selectman of Medfield, and is a trustee of its public library. He is prominent in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and Red Men; an honorary member of Moses Ellis Post 117, G.A.R.; a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of the Norfolk, Home

E. V. Mitchell

F. BUTSKUNST PAINT.

Market, Newton, Fisher Ames, and Algonquin Clubs. Colonel Mitchell was married in Medfield Oct. 13, 1885, to Miss Blanche E., daughter of Daniel D. and Ellen (Wight) Curtis; they have three children: Granville Curtis, Edwin Searle, and Evelyn Vinald Mitchell.

Monks, George Howard, M.D., was born in Boston in 1853. Fitting for college in the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard in 1871, graduating in the class of 1875 and receiving his degree of A.B. He then took a course in the Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1880. From 1879 to 1880 he was surgical house-officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1880 was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He then went abroad to complete his professional education, studying in Vienna, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Dresden, Paris, and London, remaining at these places from 1880 to 1884. In the latter year he received the diploma of membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Dr. Monks is assistant in clinical and operative surgery in the Harvard Medical School, instructor in surgical pathology in the Harvard Dental School, and instructor in surgery in the Boston Polyclinic. He is also surgeon to out-patients at the Boston City Hospital, and surgeon to the Carney Hospital. He is a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Boston Society for Medical Science.

Moody, William H., son of Jonathan and Mary C. Moody, was born in Claremont, N.H., May 10, 1842. Upon both the father's and mother's side the long train of ancestry is traceable, back through the days of colonization of New England, to sturdy Saxon blood. Until sixteen years of age he was trained in the country schools; and then, under George N. Farwell & Co., of Claremont, who employed those simpler machines which were first used to supplement hand labor, he learned practically the business of manufacturing all classes of foot-wear. At nineteen years of age, master of his trade, he came to Boston and entered the Washington-street shoe-store of John Wallace as a salesman. Here, however, he remained but a short time, obtaining a better-paying position with Tenny, Ballerston, & Co. At the end of two years' service with this house he became buyer for Sewall Raddin & Son, which position he held for three years. Sewall Raddin & Co. succeeded Sewall Raddin & Son, and soon reorganized as McGibbon, Moody, & Raddin. When this partnership expired the firm of Crane & Leland became Crane, Leland, & Moody, and afterwards Crane, Moody, & Rising. Then Mr. Moody retired from active business for a time, unremitting labor having impaired his health. When thoroughly restored he organized the present great house of Moody, Esterbrooke, & Anderson, calling into the new concern former tried and experienced assistants. He has built in Nashua, N.H., the largest shoe-industry under one roof in the world. His only outside business connection is with the Shoe and Leather Bank, of which he is a director. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Moody makes Boston his winter home, occupying with his family a suite at Parker's, and Claremont his summer residence. His estate there, which is well named "Highland View," is one of the finest in New Hampshire. A beautiful house, six hundred acres of broken upland, a private track, more than a hundred horses, and splendidly appointed barns are its features. To the American trotter he gives special attention. In Claremont he has perpetuated the memory of his mother by means of the Mary Moody parsonage, given to the Baptist church, of which she was for more than sixty years an honored member. Mr. Moody was married twenty-five years ago, to Miss Mary A. Maynard.

Morris, Frances, M.D., was born in Trenton, N.J., June 15, 1851. Her early education was begun in Trenton and continued in Providence, R.I. For five years she was a missionary in South Africa under the American Board of Foreign Missions. Returning to Boston on account of her health, she soon began the study of medicine, and in 1885 graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, M.D. She was resident physician at the Conservatory of Music for one year, and then went abroad, where she continued her professional studies in Vienna, Paris, and Freiburg. Again returning to Boston, in 1887, she has since remained here practising her profession. Her present residence and office are at No. 138 Marlborough street. She is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society and the Boston Hahnemann Society. Her specialty is gynæcology.

Morrison, George W., was born in Alton, N.H., July 28, 1834. He came to Boston in 1851, and was employed by his brother Nahum M. Morrison, who was one of the most prominent builders of the day. For thirty or thirty-five years he was associated with his brother John W. Morrison, filling many responsible positions under him. Upon the death of John W. Morrison, in 1888, he formed a

copartnership with Lewis H. Bacon, an architect and builder, and established the present firm of Morrison & Bacon, succeeding to the business of John W. Morrison. The entire wood-work of the northerly portion of the new Court House is theirs, and their work is also shown in the interior of the Niles Building on School street, a large number of houses in the Back Bay district, St. Andrew's Church, a number of stations on the old Boston & Providence Railroad, and other prominent buildings. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Master Builders' Association.

Morrison, William Alexander, M.D., son of James and Jane (McKay) Morrison, was born in East Boston Dec. 10, 1856. His education was attained in the public school. At the age of fourteen he began commercial life as clerk in a drug store. Here he remained until 1878, when he removed to Leadville, Col., and engaged in the drug business there. Returning to Boston in 1884, a year later he entered the Harvard Medical School. Immediately after graduating, in 1889, he began practice in East Boston. While in college he took a great interest in all athletic sports, and won many cups and trophies, notably the cup for heavy-weight sparring. He is a man of remarkable physique. In 1884 Dr. Morrison married Almira Reed; they have two children: Jean and William Morrison.

Morse, Bushrod, son of Willard and Eliza (Glover) Morse, is a native and resident of Sharon, Mass. His parents were the descendants of a long line of New England ancestry. Among them were Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the magnetic telegraph, Dr. Franklin, and James Kent, chief justice and renowned commentator. He attended the public schools of his native town; fitted for college in the Providence Conference Seminary and Pierce Academy, Middleborough, during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856; entered Amherst College September, 1856, without conditions, but owing to ill-health was unable to complete his full collegiate course. He chose the profession of law, and studied in North Easton and Boston; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1864, and has practised in Boston ever since. He has, however, always retained his residence in his native town, on the old Morse homestead, near Lake Massapoag, a large and picturesque estate, which has descended to him and his brothers from their great-grandfather, Gilead Morse, an English soldier under General Wolfe, who purchased it on his return from the French war in 1764. In politics Mr. Morse is a pronounced Democrat, and has performed conspicuous service for his party.

BUSHROD MORSE.

When questions of the public good simply are at issue, party lines fail to hedge him in or control his action. Mr. Morse has been chairman of the Sharon school board; was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1870, 1883, and 1884, serving on important committees; was chairman of the committee on probate and chancery, 1884; has been a member of the Democratic State central committee; was a presidential elector in the Cleveland campaigns of 1884 and 1888; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, which nominated General Hancock for President; was a candidate for Congress in the Second District, against ex-Governor Long, in 1886; carried Norfolk county by two hundred and thirty-three majority, and was defeated in the district by only one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two votes; was again a candidate in 1890, and received the highest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. He has been a justice of the peace since 1864, when he was first appointed by Governor Andrew. Mr. Morse taught school, in his early manhood, for several years, thus earning money wherewith to meet his expenses while pursuing his preparatory studies. He is now devoted to the legal profession, an incessant worker and a good

lawyer. On May 13, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Russell the first special justice of the District Court for southern Norfolk. While in the Legislature Mr. Morse always supported and ably advocated the passage of all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the working classes. His addresses on the subject of tariff reform have attracted attention and been published in leading newspapers of the country.

Morse, Elijah A., son of Rev. Abner Morse, was born in South Bend, Ind., May 24, 1841. He belongs to an old New England family, whose founder, Samuel Morse, settled in Dedham as early as 1637. In early boyhood he came to Massachusetts, and here his education was begun in the public schools of Sherborn. Later he attended the Boylston school here in Boston, and the Onondaga Academy in New York State. Having just left school, at the age of nineteen, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and went to the front. On leaving the army, he reëntered the business that he had started as a schoolboy, — the making and vending of stove polish. This business steadily grew and expanded until now his factory in Canton covers four acres and has a capacity of ten tons a day. Mr.

ELIJAH A. MORSE.

Morse is an ardent Republican, and is also earnestly interested in the temperance cause, in behalf of which he has made many speeches. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of 1876, to the senate of 1886 and 1887, to the executive council and to Congress in 1888 and 1890. Mr. Morse was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Miss Felicia, daughter of Samuel A. Vining, of Holbrook; they have three children: Abner, Samuel, and Benjamin Morse.

Morse, George W., son of Peter and Mary E. (Randall) Morse, natives of Chester and Nashua,

GEORGE W. MORSE.

N.H., was born in Lodi, Athens county, O., Aug. 24, 1845. He attended Oberlin College, Ohio, one year; studied in Haverhill, Mass., one year; was at Andover one year; Chester Academy one year; and Haverhill again another year. On May 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Civil War, and was promoted through the several grades to first lieutenant, commanding his company of the historic Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was mustered out July, 1865. After the war he spent another year at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and then entered the sophomore class of the Chandler scientific department, Dartmouth College, continuing there two years. He began the study of law with Charles G. Stevens, of Clinton, and continued with Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, of Boston; and in 1869 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was engaged in general practice

for fifteen years, having a large amount of bankruptcy cases, such as the Boston, Hartford, & Erie litigation; that of N. C. Munson, the great railroad-contractor, a failure involving three millions: that of G. W. Gerrish, the builder, of Chelsea; of F. Shaw & Bros., tanners, the latter being the largest mercantile failure ever occurring in the country, involving eight millions of dollars; and in most of the dozen failures that followed in the wake. The years 1887, 1888, 1889, Mr. Morse spent in Europe with his family. Then he returned and resumed general practice, doing much corporation work, engaged, among other interests, as special counsel for the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. In politics Mr. Morse is Republican. He has represented the Newton district in the lower house of the Legislature two terms (1881–2). He was president of the Newton Street Railway Company two years, for the purpose of attending to its legal and fiscal matters, and he is now a large stockholder in the company. He is a member of Charles Ward Post, G.A.R., Newton, and of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; is a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken all the York and Scottish Rite degrees; and is a member of the Algonquin, Art, and Newton Clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Morse was married Oct. 20, 1870, to Miss Clara R. Boit, of Newton; they have five children, two sons and three daughters.

Morse, L. Foster, son of Ezra and Eliza Jane (Foster) Morse, was born in Roxbury Dec. 30, 1835. He is of the tenth generation from Samuel Morse, born in England in 1585, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636; and on his mother's side he is descended from Thomas Foster, of Weymouth, who was made a freeman in 1640. He was educated in the public schools, and early began work as a boy in a store. That was in 1849. Six years later he started a market business for himself, which he continued until 1861. From 1866 to 1867 he conducted a business in Colorado Territory for Boston and New York interests, and in 1868 he entered the real-estate business in Roxbury, in which he has continued to the present time, his offices now being at No. 56 Warren Street. He has handled property in all sections of the Roxbury district, and the greater number of the present large estates there have been developed by him. He is intimately conversant with values, past, present, and probable, in the entire section. For a number of years, from 1869 to 1880 inclusive, and also from 1882 to 1884, he was a member of the board of assessors; he was a member of the Roxbury city council in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864; and of the Boston common council in 1868; he was one of the commissioners on the annexation of West

L. FOSTER MORSE.

Roxbury, Charlestown, Brighton, and Brookline in 1873; one of the commissioners appointed to assess betterments on the Stony-brook improvement; and one of the commissioners on the high-water service in 1885. He is a trustee of the Institute for Savings in Roxbury, and of the Forest Hills Cemetery; and he is a member of the Bostonian Society. Mr. Morse was married May 2, 1861, to Miss Annie Conant (descended from Roger Conant, who was at Nantasket in 1624); they have two children: Grace Eliza and Annie Conant Morse.

Morse, Nathan, son of Nathan and Sally (Gilman) Morse, was born in Moultonborough, N.H., July 24, 1824. He is directly in the line of two of the oldest and best families of New Hampshire. The first thirteen years of his life were passed on his father's farm, attending public schools the usual time allotted to farm boys in country districts. At this time, a fire having destroyed all the farm buildings, the family removed to the village, where his father was appointed postmaster, holding the position for twenty consecutive years. At the age of sixteen, Nathan, jr., was appointed assistant postmaster, a position which he held until he came to Boston in 1843. In 1845 he entered the Harvard

Nathan Morse

Law School, and devoted two years to study, graduating in 1840. During these years he was entirely dependent upon his own earnings for his support, with the help of such sums as a friend was able to loan him toward the payment of his tuition fees. Soon after graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession in Boston (in 1852), he formed a partnership with Ambrose A. Ranney, under the firm name of Ranney & Morse. This relation continued for many years, and the firm became one of the most prominent in the State. Mr. Morse has long enjoyed a lucrative practice. His business is largely in the courts, as senior counsel in the trial of causes. He has declined to accept public office, with a single exception, — that of common councilman in 1863, — his entire time and strength being given to his profession. He has for many years been a member of the Old South Church. He was married in Boston Nov. 18, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Deshon; they have two children: Fannie Deshon and Edward Gilman Morse.

Morse, Randall G., son of Oliver and Nancy (Pitcher) Morse, was born in Friendship, Me., Oct. 6, 1825; died in Boston April 13, 1891. His father, also a native of Friendship, born in 1791,

RANDALL G. MORSE.

was of French descent, the family coming from Normandy; and his mother was of English descent. He obtained his general education in the country school, which he attended part of each summer and winter through his boyhood; and in early manhood he became a fine mathematician. He worked hard on the farm, lived in a large, roomy house, and had a pleasant home-life until he was eighteen, when he went to sea. He followed a seafaring life steadily from that time until 1869, during the twenty-six years visiting all the principal seaports of his own country and Europe, South American ports, Australia, and India. In 1845 he was captain of the "Mary and Adeline," later on of the "Chimborazo," and in 1858 of the "Mary E. Campbell." In 1859 he took the "Mary E. Campbell" up the Thames to London, the largest sailing-ship at that day that had ever been up the river. She lay in close proximity to the great steamship "Great Eastern," two things of beauty and attraction, each receiving an equal share of admiration. And the two captains were also admired, for they were both tall, distinguished-looking men, fine types of the energetic, superior sea-captain of the period. Captain Morse sailed only in ships built by and owned by Hon. Edward O'Brien, of Thomaston, Me. He owned in the ships he sailed, and also sailed on primage: chartered his ship, provisioned her, repaired her, disbursed her, and deposited her earnings to the credit of Mr. O'Brien. He was a driving, energetic, money-making, successful ship-master; a strict disciplinarian; fed his men well, but exacted prompt obedience; kept his ship trim and clean and in perfect order, and made quick voyages; was honest in his dealings, and distinguished for his fidelity to his trusts and responsibilities. While a ship-master he passed through two nautical schools, and had a master's certificate for the American and one for the English merchant service, — passing the English examination in 1864 and the American in 1869, so as to keep up with the standards of the day. After his retirement from the sea he made his home in Roxbury, and entered into partnership with Cook & Jordan, coal, wood, and building materials, at No. 498 Albany street, Boston, putting considerable capital into the business. The firm name then became Cook, Jordan, & Morse. In 1871 Mr. Cook retired from the firm, and until after the great fire of 1872 it was Morse & Jordan. Then in 1874 it became R. G. Morse & Co., and so has since continued. Mr. Morse was a Mason, a member of the Washington Lodge of the Roxbury district. He was married in 1858 to Miss Lavinia D. Debney, of London, Eng.; they had three children: Lavinia C., Frank D., and Winifred M. Morse.

Morse, Robert M., jr., was born in Boston Aug. 11, 1837. He graduated from Harvard College in 1859, and among his classmates were ex-Governor Long, J. Lewis Stackpole, John C. Ropes, Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia, and many other prominent men now living, and the late Robert D. Smith, Gen. Charles F. Wolcott, and others among the dead. After graduating he studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860. Since that time he has been in practice in Boston. He rose rapidly to success in his profession. For the last fifteen years he has been retained in a large proportion of the important causes which have come before the courts in this part of the State, including many in the United States district and circuit courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. His practice has embraced contests over wills, of which the Armstrong and Codman cases were conspicuous examples. He has also been retained in much important litigation relating to the water-supply of cities and towns, and to insurance and other commercial contracts, and also in a great variety of tort cases, including actions of libel and claims for personal injury. Mr. Morse has rarely undertaken any public work outside of his profession. In 1866 and

ROBERT M. MORSE, JR.

1867, however, he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1880 of the House. In the former body he drafted and introduced the bill for the repeal of the usury laws, which he carried through, and which subsequently passed the House in consequence mainly of the able speech of the late Richard H. Dana. He was also chairman of the special committee on the subject of the prohibitory law, before which John A. Andrew made his famous argument; and he subsequently drew the report of the committee in favor of the repeal of that law. In 1880 he was chairman of the House. Mr. Morse is today one of the most prominent members of the legal profession, among the foremost as a general counsellor and as an advocate.

Morton, Charles, was born in Boston July 19, 1841. He finished his education in the Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., and was then employed on railroad work in Minnesota. In 1862 he came to Boston and was employed in the Back Bay survey until 1865, when he was detailed at the city engineer's office, remaining there until that department was separated from the surveying department. He continued in the latter office until 1887, when, on the removal of Mr. Mehan as superintendent of streets by Mayor O'Brien, he was appointed acting superintendent; he was also acting superintendent under J. W. McDonald. In March, 1888, he was made general superintendent of the Boston Heating Company. In March, 1889, he was appointed superintendent of sewers, and in 1891 a member of the board of survey created that year. Mr. Morton is connected with many orders and societies, among them the Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Morton, Francis F., was born in Eastport, Me., April 27, 1834. He came to Boston in 1854, and in 1858 established business in partnership with William P. Chesley, under the firm name of Morton & Chesley. They have been heavy contractors and builders for years, employing in their large, well-equipped mill on Dedham street, in which they do no work except what is required to fill their own contracts, upwards of six hundred men. Their later work includes the interior of the Equitable Building, the American Telephone Building, the entire work on the Beaconsfield Terraces in Brookline, and E. D. Jordan's houses on Corey hill, the Providence and Lowell railway stations, the hotels Ludlow and Huntington, T wharf, — the largest fish-market in the world, — the City Hall, Providence, several churches in the same city, and over two hundred fine residences in the Back Bay district, including those of ex-Governor Ames and Mr. Corcoran. In New York they have done an immense

amount of work, in such buildings as the Equitable, the Morse, the Potter, the Mills, and the Washington, the Dakotah flats, the new building for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the New York Central station. Mr. Morton is one of the active members of the Master Builders' Association and of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In 1858 he married Miss E. Richardson, of Boston. His home is on Chestnut Hill avenue.

Moseley, Herbert, architect, was born in Derbyshire, Eng., in 1850. Five years later his family came to this country, since which time he has been a resident first of Needham and afterwards of Newton. He took private lessons in architecture while following the trade of a carpenter and builder, thus obtaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the profession. He started in practice in 1884, and has designed churches in Needham, at Harvard station, and also many pretty private residences in Dorchester, Medfield, Wellesley, and the Newtons. His early training as a builder enables him to estimate accurately in lines of domestic work, and in this branch he has been remarkably successful. All of his plans for private houses are characterized by quiet refinement. Mr. Moseley was married in 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Smith.

Mott, Joseph Varnum, son of Henry A. and Mary (Varnum) Mott, was born in New York city Sept. 5, 1849. His father is a prominent lawyer (retired) of that city, and his grandfather was the late Dr. Valentine Mott, known in his day as "the king of surgeons." His early education was obtained in the Lyons Institute and from private tutors, and he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in 1872. He first began practice in his native city, and in various hospitals and dispensaries there, and subsequently, in 1884, moved to Boston. Here he has had an extensive office-practice, and has of late years devoted much time to fraternal work. He is a member and officer of a large number of organizations, — president of the Massachusetts Fraternal Endowment Union, grand chancellor Knights and Ladies of Columbia, supreme director of the United Fellowship, grand instructor of grand council Royal Society of Good Fellows, and ruler of the Good Fellows Club of the last-mentioned order; he is medical examiner for the New England Order of Protection, American Legion of Honor, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and United Fellowship, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While in New York he was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Association,

J. VARNUM MOTT.

the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and other organizations. Dr. Mott has been twice married; two of his children by his first wife are living: J. Varnum and Maria Louise Mott.

Mowry, Oscar B., was born in Woonsocket, R.I., but removed to Boston with his parents when a small lad. He is a graduate of Brown University, from which he has received the degree of A.M. as well as A.B., and of the Harvard Law School. While at the law school he also studied with C. T. & T. H. Russell. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1868. For a number of years he was associated with Thomas L. Sturtevant, and he is now engaged in general practice at No. 83 Devonshire street. In politics he is Republican. He represented Ward 11 in the common council for three years. Now he resides in Longwood, and takes active interest in improvements in that picturesque suburb. Mr. Mowry is married to Georgianna J., daughter of George C. Goodwin, of Boston.

Munroe, Martin A., United States deputy collector of customs, was born in Boston Aug. 30, 1845. He was educated in the Eliot School and the Boston Latin School. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and

served in the Department of the Gulf until early in 1863, when, on account of sickness, he was discharged. In the spring of 1864 he again enlisted, this time in the Seventh Unattached Company Infantry, and on the expiration of his term of service he reënlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was then commissioned lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. In October, 1870, he was appointed clerk in the customs service at this port; in 1879 was promoted to chief clerk; and in May, 1882, was appointed deputy collector, which position he now holds. After the war he was for many years quite active in the Volunteer Militia of the State, having been lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment and afterwards adjutant of the First Battalion Infantry. He is a prominent member of St. John's Lodge and of St. Andrew's Chapter, Free Masons, and of Boston Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a member of Post 113, G.A.R., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Munroe, William Adams, son of William W. and Hannah F. (Adams) Munroe, natives of Cambridge and Arlington, Mass., was born in Cambridge Nov. 9, 1843. He was graduated from Harvard in 1864, and studied law there portions of the years 1866 and 1867. Afterwards he studied in the Boston law-office of Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, and was admitted to the bar August, 1868. He is a member also of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He began practice in the fall of 1869, and in February, 1870, formed the partnership, still existing, with George O. Shattuck, Judge O. W. Holmes, jr., being a partner from 1873 until his appointment to the bench in 1882. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. In politics he is Republican. He resides in Cambridge; served seven years on its school committee; was one of the commissioners to revise the Cambridge city charter in 1890; is a member of the Cambridge Club, and was its president in 1890; and is a member and was one of the incorporators of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. He belongs to the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, is a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution, and was president of the Boston Baptist Social Union in 1882. Mr. Munroe was married Nov. 22, 1871, to Sarah D. Whiting, a native of Salem; they have one daughter, Helen W. Munroe.

Murphy, Francis Charles, M.D., son of the late Dr. Joseph Murphy, of Taunton, Mass., was born in that city Dec. 23, 1864. He was educated in the Taunton schools and Academy, and entering St. Mary's College, Montreal, graduated therefrom in 1879. Then he took the course in the Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1884. After serving two years in the Boston City Hospital, he began private practice in this city, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the City Hospital Club. He is unmarried.

Murphy, James R., was born in Boston July 29, 1853. He was educated in Boston College and Georgetown University, D.C., graduating from the latter in 1872. He was then for three years instructor in Latin in Loyola College at Baltimore, Md., and in Seton Hall, New Jersey. In the meantime he read law privately, and in 1875 entered the law office of Judge J. G. Abbott, in Boston, taking also a course in the Boston University Law School. From the latter he graduated LL.B. in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar at the close of the same year, and has practised alone ever since. He is in general practice, and his clientage is composed

JAMES R. MURPHY.

largely of building contractors. He was counsel in the Frye murder case, the Florence-street murder case, in the first important case tried under the new Employers' Liability Act, and in many other important cases. In politics he is Democratic, in-

dependent in local affairs. In religion he is a Catholic, and has been instrumental in the organization of young men's Catholic associations. He is a member of the Catholic Union, the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of United Workmen. Mr. Murphy was married in Baltimore to Mary, daughter of George B. Randall; she died leaving two children, Gertrude and Mary R. Murphy.

NAPHEN, HENRY F., was born in Ireland Aug. 14, 1852, coming to this country with his parents when an infant. He received his education in the

HENRY F. NAPHEN.

public schools, under a private tutor, in Harvard College, and in the Boston University Law School. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard University, and subsequently took a course there as resident Bachelor of Laws. In 1880 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has since practised his profession in Boston. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Boston school committee for the term of three years, and in 1883 was appointed a bail commissioner for Suffolk county by the justices of the Superior Court, which office he still holds. In 1885 and 1886 he represented the Fifth Suffolk District in the State senate, in the former year, on account of his election to the senate, declining to be a candidate for a second term on the school committee. During his term in the upper branch of the Legislature he served on several important committees. He framed and was instrumental in having passed the act against opium joints, by which the police of Boston were enabled to prosecute and abolish the large number of these places then in existence in the city. It was first contended that the act was unconstitutional, but it has stood the test. He was a member of the joint special committee to investigate the repairs on the State House. He also took an active part in advocating the passage of the resolve in favor of the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, and endeavored to secure the passage of an act by which truant children should be separated from the other inmates of the penal reformatories, and a manual training provided for juvenile offenders during their imprisonment. He opposed the metropolitan police bill; introduced a measure empowering all courts of record to grant naturalization; and opposed the introduction of the act "That no person hereafter naturalized in any court shall be entitled to register as a voter within thirty days of registration," contending that it was unconstitutional; and subsequently the justices of the Supreme Court so decided. He was averse to, and worked against, the division of Hopedale and Beverly. He has served for three years as a member of the Democratic State committee, the last two years as a member at large; and for a number of years he was a member of the Democratic city committee of Boston. He is president of the City Point Catholic Association, a member of the Charitable Irish Society and of the Catholic Union, vice-president of the Working Boys' Home, of which he was one of the original incorporators, clerk and a director of the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a member of the Orpheus Musical Society, a non-resident member of the Democratic Club of New York, and a member of several fraternal organizations.

NASH, STEPHEN G., son of John and Abigail Ladd (Gordon) Nash, was born in New Hampton, N.H., April 4, 1822. He was fitted for college at the institution in New Hampton, and entered Dartmouth at the age of sixteen, graduating in the celebrated class of 1842. For some time after leaving college he was engaged in teaching, first at New Hampton, where he taught the classics, and later as principal of the Noyes Academy, Franklin, N.H. While in the latter position he also studied law with Judge George W. Nesmith. Subsequently he came to Boston, and in 1846 was admitted to the Suffolk county bar. He continued in general practice here in Boston until he was appointed to

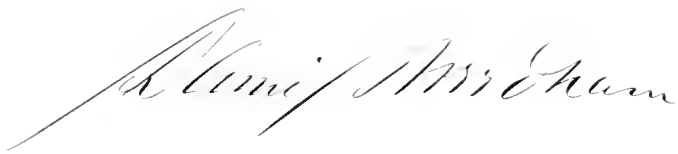
the bench of the Superior Court of Suffolk county upon its establishment in 1855, with a jurisdiction higher than the then existing Common Pleas. He was then thirty-three years of age. When this court and the Court of Common Pleas were merged in the present Superior Court — in 1859 — he ceased

STEPHEN G. NASH.

to be a judge, and resumed general practice in Boston, where he still has an office, with his residence in Lynnfield. He is now the only survivor of the justices of the Superior Court of Suffolk county. Judge Nash was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1855. His business practice was relieved in 1859–60 by a year's travel in Europe, and by a shorter tour again in 1883. He was married in Wakefield, in 1860, to Mary, daughter of Edward and Betsey Upton; their two sons, Arthur Upton and Gordon Nash, died in childhood.

Neal, Alfred J., son of James P. Neal, a successful and substantial Boston builder for twenty-one years, was born in Boston July 10, 1859. The father was accidentally killed on the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1880, and the son continued the business, taking Joseph H. Preble, who had been his father's foreman for a number of years, into partnership, and establishing the firm of Neal & Preble. Contracting for everything in the building line, they have done some of the heaviest work in the city, as well as a vast amount of alteration work. They did much work on the Cotting and the Park Buildings, corner of Boylston street and Park square; the Minot Building, Devonshire street; the Fay Building, Court street and Franklin avenue; Phillips-estate Building, Tremont street; Hamilton-place Building; and C. A. Welsh's block in Waltham; and extensive alterations on the Globe, Adams, and other buildings. Mr. Neal is an active member of the Master Builders' Association and of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He was married in Boston March 22, 1882, to Miss Nellie F. Greer.

Needham, Daniel, son of James and Lydia (Breed) Needham, was born in Salem, Mass., May 24, 1822. The branch of the Needham family to which he belongs has for several generations consistently adhered to the doctrine and usages of the Society of Friends. He was educated in a private school, at the high school in Salem, and the Friends' Boarding School, Providence, R.I. He studied law with David Roberts, and was admitted to the Middlesex county bar in 1847. He began the practice of law in Boston in company with Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, and David Roberts, of Salem, the firm name being Burke, Needham, & Roberts. This partnership continued for several years. He was appointed national bank examiner for Massachusetts in 1871, and held that office until 1876. There were in his charge one hundred and eighty-five national banks, and all of these, with few exceptions, were in Massachusetts. During his term of office more official defalcations were brought to light than in the united terms of all the other national-bank examiners for the Commonwealth. Colonel Needham was on the staff of Governor Boutwell in 1851–2; was chairman of the Democratic State committee of Massachusetts, 1853–4; and organized the coalition movement which resulted in the election of Governor Boutwell in 1851. He removed to Vermont, and was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of that State in 1857–8, and of the senate 1859–63. Returning to Massachusetts he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Groton in 1867, and to the senate 1868–9. While in Vermont he was appointed Vermont commissioner to the Hamburg International Exposition, 1863. He has been president of the Middlesex North Unitarian Association, and president of the Institute of Heredity since its organization; president of the Groton Farmers' Club and master of the Grange; president of the Middlesex County Milk Producer's Union; president and founder of the Middlesex Club; and



trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was for years managing director of the Peterborough & Shirley Railroad, and in 1847, in connection with the associate directors, made himself liable for the debts of the corporation. He made over all his property to the banks holding the endorsed paper. He ultimately paid every obligation, and perfected arrangements whereby he became reimbursed by the corporation. He is a director in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; for ten years was the owner and manager of the Montello Woollen and Grain Mills, Montello, Wis., the woollen mill having been built originally by him; and has been a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from its organization. Colonel Needham was elected secretary of the New England Agricultural Society at its organization in 1865, and has since held that position. His zeal and abilities have been among the principal factors of the success of the society. It has held agricultural fairs in all the New England States, with full share of public patronage and exceptional pecuniary success. At times responsible for the expenses incurred, he has skilfully conducted affairs so as to escape financial loss. Mr. Needham has been a member of the school board and the town treasurer of Groton many years. Many of his public addresses have had a large circulation in newspaper and pamphlet form, notably one on the "National Bank" and one on the "Evolution of Labor." Colonel Needham was married in Groton July 15, 1842, to Caroline A., daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Hall, of Boston; of this union were four children: Elleanor M., William C. H., James Ernest, and Effie Marion Needham. Mrs. Needham died June 30, 1878. On Oct. 6, 1880, he was married to Ellen M. Brigham, of Groton. She was the daughter of George D. and Mary J. Brigham; they have had three children: Marion Brigham, Alice Emily, and Daniel Needham. His son William C. H. died while a member of the senate of the State of Ohio, in 1881.

Newcomb, Edgar Allan Poe, architect, son of Levi and Sarah Ann (Ball) Newcomb, was born in Boston in 1846. He was educated in the Boston public schools and the academy at Ogdensburg, N.Y. He began business with his father under the firm name of L. Newcomb & Son, and is now pursuing his profession in his own office at No. 5 Pemberton square.

Newell, Otis Kimball, M.D., was born in Boston Dec. 14, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and by private tuition in this city, graduating from the Harvard Medical School in 1882, and receiving the degree of M.D. He was house-officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital a year and a half, at the end of which time he went abroad for one year, completing his medical course at Vienna. He returned to Boston in 1884, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1884 he was appointed to the anatomical department of the Harvard Medical School, which position he held five years, and soon afterward surgeon to out-patients of the Massachusetts General Hospital, — an office which he still holds. He was chairman of the overseers of the poor, and is one of the board of managers of the farm school. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and is secretary of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, and the senior member of the committee of arrangements of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts. In April, 1891, he was appointed by Mayor Matthews commissioner of public institutions, which position he held until the spring of

OTIS K. NEWELL.

1892. Dr. Newell has contributed numerous articles to the various medical journals, and has translated several German monographs. He introduced into this country the examination of the body cavities by means of the modern electric illuminating ap-

paratus. Dr. Newell has always been interested in public affairs, and is a close student of political economy.

Newton, E. Bertram, was born in Roxbury Jan. 26, 1861. He was educated in the English High School of Boston. He began business life in 1879 as a clerk with the Delaware Mutual Marine Insurance Company, working his way up to the position of head clerk. He remained with this company until 1888, when he joined his brother, John F.,

E. BERTRAM NEWTON.

in the real-estate business in this city, and the firm of John F. Newton, jr., & Bro. was established.

Newton, John F., jr., was born in Roxbury Aug. 1, 1858. He was educated in the Roxbury High School. He began his business career in the wholesale leather-trade, being associated with the house of Ariel Low & Co. from 1876 to 1881, and with the assignee of Shaw Brothers for two years. Shortly after he entered the real-estate business, pursuing it alone for six years; then, in 1888, his brother, E. Bertram Newton, joined him, and the real-estate firm of John F. Newton, jr., & Bro. was established, with offices in Roxbury and in the Advertiser Building, Boston. Subsequently, in 1891, they moved to the new Ames Building. They operate not only in Roxbury, but do a general real-estate and mortgage business in the city proper, and have the entire management of a number of estates. Their business in relation to investments

JOHN F. NEWTON, JR.

in Chicago property and leaseholds is represented there by the firm of Messrs. James L. Waller & Co., and practically, therefore, they have an office also in that city. Mr. Newton is a trustee of the Eliot Five Cent Savings Bank. He is connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Lodge Chapter and Commandery. He resides in the Elm Hill district.

Nichols, Charles Fessenden, M.D., son of Charles Saunders Nichols, of Salem, Mass., was born in that city Feb. 20, 1846. His early education was acquired in the English and Latin High, and in Oliver Carlton's Private School in Salem, and then he studied with a tutor in Germany two years (1864 to 1866). Returning, he took the medical course at Harvard, and was graduated in 1870. Having served eight months as house-physician at Carney Hospital, he pursued his studies in homœopathy with the Wesselhoefts, of Boston. In 1872 he was invited by Chief Justice Allen, of the Hawaiian Islands, to accompany him to Honolulu, the chief justice being anxious to test the treatment of homœopathy in diseases prevailing in the islands. The method was thus introduced there, and was so successful in controlling leprosy and other diseases that the members of the royal

J. A. Voerch

family became patients of Dr. Nichols, while homœopathy was rigorously advocated by the missionaries, who were chiefly influential in leading the natives to its adoption. During his practice at the islands Dr. Nichols resided in the family of the present queen. On returning to Boston in 1874 he was associated with Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and was also made editor of the "New England Medical Gazette." In 1882 he began practice alone, but shortly afterwards Dr. E. S. Simpson, of Boston, became his professional assistant, and this relation has since continued. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts, the Boston, and the International Homœopathic Medical Societies, and the Organon Society. His published papers include "Quantum Sufficit," pamphlet of series "M. in P.," epitomizing his magazine articles; "Notes on Hahnemann and Madame Hahnemann;" and later papers in various medical journals, in "Popular Science News" and "Science." An article on "The Koch Controversy," in the "Science News" of April, 1891, created wide interest at the time of its publication. Its claim for the prediscovery, by the homœopathic school, of Koch's method of treatment for tuberculous disease was enforced by a strong argument for the scientific training and status of the homœopathists. Dr. Nichols was in 1891 made a member of the editorial staff of "Science." One of his late papers in that magazine was an attack upon "Christian Science," the "Faith Cure," etc. Dr. Nichols was married May 7, 1884, to Grace Belle, daughter of the late James S. Houston, of Boston.

Noble, John, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, was born in Dover, N.H., April 14, 1829. After attending the public schools in his native place, he fitted for college in the Rochester and Phillips Exeter Academies. He entered Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1850. He was usher and sub-master in the Boston Latin School from 1850 to 1856, and entering the Harvard Law School in the latter year, graduated in 1858, receiving the degree of LL.B. Mr. Noble then began the practice of law in Boston, which he pursued successfully until 1875, when he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, and subsequently was chosen by the people at each successive election, retaining the office up to the present time.

Norcross, James A., was born in Winslow, Me., March 23, 1831. He early learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and with his brother, Orlando W., first pursued it in the eastern part of Massachusetts, the two starting business together in Swampscott in 1864, under the firm name of Norcross Brothers. The association and its openings afforded nothing more than ordinary promise, but within a few years its work had become of the first importance. In 1866 the Norcrosses were given the contract for building the Congregational church in Leicester, Mass., an undertaking of modest proportions. In 1867 Worcester had begun a marked stage of improvements, and the Norcross Brothers found here their opportunity. In the period between 1868 and 1870 they built Crompton Block on Mechanic street, the First Universalist Church, and the Worcester High School building — the latter their first structure of like prominence and cost. A few seasons later they built the beautiful All Saints' Church in Worcester. It was their exceeding good-fortune to have been, on notable occasions, made associates with the late lamented architect, H. H. Richardson, in some of his best work; and their work will stand with his for generations to come as most noteworthy. Their contracts, in many instances, are such as the skilful architect best loves, an all-including affair that gives the finished building complete. To this end no small share of their skill has been devoted to securing workmen and machinery that give to the interiors their own impress of perfection. Some of the carved wood-work from their shops has been the envy of connoisseurs. Among their notable buildings may be mentioned the great Ames Building, corner of Court and Washington streets, the new State-street Exchange, the new Chamber of Commerce, the State House Extension, the Algonquin Club-house, the Latin and High School building, and Trinity Church, Boston; the North Easton Town Hall; the Crane Memorial Library, Quincy; the Union League Club-house, New York; Harvard College Gymnasium; Union Theological Seminary, New York; Vermont University, Burlington, Vt.; Durfee High School, Fall River; Cheney Block, Hartford, Conn.; Marshall Field Building, Chicago; New York Life Insurance Building, Omaha, Neb.; New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.; new passenger-stations on the Boston & Albany, Old Colony, and other railroads. These are a few of the most prominent among many. Among the private residences which they have built in Boston are those of Oliver Ames, C. A. Whittier, John F. Andrew, and C. C. Converse. They also built the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyoming Territory, situated on the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains which is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad, command-

ing an extensive view from this road. It has medallions of Oakes A. and Oliver Ames on either side, cut on the solid stone, sixteen times life-size. James A. Norcross takes a lively interest in the affairs of the day, and is a strict and consistent friend of temperance. He was a member of the city council of Worcester in 1877. Though residing in Worcester, he is a member of the Master Builders' Association and the Mechanics' Exchange of Boston. The main office and plant of the Norcross Brothers are in Worcester, but they have a larger branch establishment and yard on Huntington avenue, Boston.

Norcross, John Henry, son of John and Eleanor (Estabrook) Norcross, was born in Lincoln, Mass., Oct. 29, 1841. He was educated in the district school in East Lexington and the high school in Lexington. He began work at the age of fifteen, in a dry-goods store in Lexington. Subsequently he was in the same business in Medford and in Portsmouth, N.H. Then, in 1863, he entered the well-known Boston house of Lewis Coleman & Co., and five years after was admitted to partnership. In 1883, after a prosperous career there, he retired from the firm, and the following year, with William H. Brine, purchased the business of John Harrington & Co. and established the firm of Brine & Norcross. The business thus acquired was enlarged and extended, two other stores in different parts of the city were soon opened, and branch houses started in Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N.H. Mr. Norcross has for many years resided in Medford, where he has been identified with numerous movements for the improvement and welfare of the town. He has served as selectman, overseer of the poor, surveyor of highways, water sinking-fund commissioner, and auditor. He was for twelve years in succession a member of the Republican town committee, and when a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature in 1888 he received the Democratic vote as well as that of his own party. He is a trustee of several Masonic bodies, trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, and vice-president and trustee of the Medford Coöperative Bank. On June 6, 1866, Mr. Norcross was married in Medford to Miss Cynthia J. White; they have had four children: Charles Merrill, Edith Gertrude, Eleanor Josephine, and Theodore White Norcross.

Norcross, Orlando W., was born in Clinton, Me., Oct. 25, 1839. Through early self-dependence he found his way to the calling of carpenter and builder, and in 1864 joined his brother, James A., in the firm of Norcross Brothers, their operations beginning in Swampscott, Mass., and subsequently extending to Worcester, Boston, New York, and Western cities. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, which became the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was in the service for three years. He was a member of the notable commission sent to investigate the condition of the Federal Building, Post-office, and United States courts at Chicago, a most difficult and delicate task, which will long be remembered in building annals, with the fact that no suggestion or finding of this commission has failed to be sustained by subsequent events. Mr. Norcross resides in Worcester, and like his brother takes an active interest in local affairs and the temperance cause. He is a member of the Boston Master Builders' Association, and of the Mechanics' Exchange. [For notes on the character of the work of the Norcross Brothers, and a list of some of their more important buildings, see sketch of James A. Norcross.]

Norris, Albert Lane, M.D., son of Greenleaf R. and Lucinda (Lane) Norris, was born in Epping, N.H., March 4, 1839. He was educated in the local schools, Chester and Exeter Academies, graduating from the latter in 1859. He came to Boston in 1860, and for two years was engaged in business. Then he entered the Harvard Medical School. In 1863 he was appointed assistant surgeon U.S.A., and was for a time connected with the hospital in Philadelphia. He remained in the government service until the close of the war, and returned to Cambridge in 1867. In 1869 and 1870 he went abroad and studied with a number of eminent European authorities. Returning, he resumed practice in Cambridge in 1870, and has since remained there. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Cambridge Medical Improvement Association, the American Medical Association, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the Gynæcological Society of Boston. He is also an honorary member of the British Medical Association. He is prominently identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is a member of the Colonial, Cambridge, and New Hampshire Clubs. For five years he was a member of the Cambridge school committee. Dr. Norris was married in 1873 to Clara E., daughter of Dr. J. L. Perley, of Laconia, N.H.; they have three children: Albert Perley, Clara Maud, and Grace May Norris.

North, Charles H., son of Charles P. and Lydia (Kendall) North, was born in Thomasville,

O. W. Norcross

Chas H. Parth

Ga., April 8, 1832. He is descended from John North, who came to Boston in the "Susan and Ellen" in 1635, at the age of twenty, and settled in Farmington, Conn. His father was a native of West Windsor, Vt., to which place his grandfather had early moved from Farmington. When Charles H. was born the family were living in the South, where his father was established in business. When the war broke out they were living in Covington, Ky., and the elder North enlisted in an Ohio regiment. While serving as a captain he was killed, at the battle of Shiloh. Charles H. was brought up in the North, coming to live in his grandfather Kendall's family, in West Windsor, when a child of four. He attended the local schools there until he reached fourteen, and the next four years were devoted to farming. Then, at the age of eighteen, he came to Waltham, Mass., and was employed in a bakery. A year later he entered French's Academy and took the regular course. Then he entered the employ of another baker, and was engaged for some time as driver of the bakery wagon. When he reached his majority he came to Boston, and here was employed in the Quincy Market, by John P. Squire, at twelve dollars a month. The next year he started in business for himself, leasing stall No. 29 in the same market, for the sale of pork. His trade steadily increasing, he soon enlarged his quarters by adding the next stall, buying out the lessee; and not long after, still more space being required, he took the store on North Market street which he occupied until his retirement from the business. In 1867 he formed a partnership with John N. Merriam, S. Henry Skilton, and Newman E. Conant, and the killing of hogs being added to the business, a great slaughtering and packing house was established in Somerville. In 1872 Mr. North bought out Mr. Merriam's interest, and ten years after bought out that of Mr. Conant; and thereafter, until 1890, the firm consisted only of himself and Mr. Skilton. In January of the latter year the partnership ceased, and the "North Packing Provision Company," a corporation, succeeded to the business, with Mr. North as general manager and Mr. Skilton as assistant manager. Early in 1891 Mr. North retired and has since been engaged in real-estate and investment securities, with offices in the Ames Building. In September, that year, he went to Lincoln, Neb., where he purchased a large amount of the stock of the "Nebraska Stock Yards Company," incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, with a capital of one million dollars, whose property consists of over one thousand acres of land, two brick packing-houses and other buildings. Subsequently Mr. North increased his holdings of this stock, and his interests are now centred in Lincoln. Mr. North was married Sept. 24, 1856, to Jane, daughter of Micah N. Lincoln, of West Windsor, Vt.; they have had eight children: Wayne H., Charles L., Jennie, Mark N., George, Onata, Frederick K., and Harry I. North.

Norton, William A., was born in Keene, N.H., April 2, 1824. He came to Boston in March, 1843, and in 1850 he began work on bridges

WILLIAM A. NORTON.

and foundations. In 1856 he undertook the business of contracting for such work, and in 1859 formed a copartnership with William A. Kendrick, with whom he had occasionally been associated. In 1865 he sold his interest in this firm, and in the autumn entered into partnership with John Harris in the work of pile-driving. Four years later he bought Mr. Harris' interest, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Norton assisted in work on the Federal-street bridge in 1855, put the top on the first and second bridge across the Boston & Albany Railroad, and built a number of other bridges. In the Back Bay Improvement his work began in Marlborough street, and ultimately he drove piles in Beacon street, Commonwealth avenue, Newbury street, and every cross street, doing more than any other one man in making the foundation

secure for building in this section. The Pierce Building, the Brunswick, the Victoria, the Kensington, Trinity Church, the Athletic Club Building, Hotel Royal, and other large buildings stand on his foundations. Many large structures in South Boston and the Charlestown district also stand upon piles driven by him. In addition to this work he has built a large number of wharves, piers, and slips, among them the Hoosac Tunnel docks in the Charlestown district. He has in recent years established a "boom" at No. 285 Dorchester avenue, South Boston, and is largely engaged in furnishing spruce piles to others, as well as contracting work himself. He is a member of the Master Builders' and the Charitable Mechanic Associations. He is a resident of Allston. Mr. Norton was married in Roxbury July 14, 1847, to Miss Margaret W. Kendrick, sister of William A. Kendrick; they have had six children: the eldest son, Frank A., born in 1848, is now assistant with his father; the second son, Albert A., born in 1850, deceased at the age of twenty-eight, — killed while running an engine at the high school; third, Harry Irving, born 1857, deceased 1859; the eldest daughter is C. Gertrude, and the others Geo. W. K. and Maude F. Norton.

Noyes, David W., was born in Norway, Me., and was educated in the town school. Leaving that beautiful old town, with his brother Charles C., in 1866, and coming to Boston, both entered the wholesale house of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., where they spent seven years, and gained a thorough knowledge of the wholesale, retail, and importing business. Then in March, 1873, under the firm name of Noyes Brothers, they opened a small retail store at No. 51 West street. This soon becoming too small for their rapidly increasing business, they opened a branch in Cambridge, another in Providence, R.I., and secured the entire building at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, their present quarters. They manufacture largely their own goods, and each season the principal foreign markets are visited for novelties in their line, for ladies', men's, and children's wear. In February, 1883, Charles C. Noyes died, and since that time David W. has been alone in the management of the extensive business. He completed in 1891 a new factory in Watertown, where one hundred hands are employed in the different branches of the manufacturing and laundry works of the house. Mr. Noyes has also owned a controlling interest in the Elm City Shirt Company, of New Haven, Conn., and has been its president for six years. The name of Noyes Brothers is prominent among those who contribute to the interests and charities of Boston.

DAVID W. NOYES.

Nugent, James H., was born in Boston Nov. 1, 1831. He began active life as a house and fresco painter, early building up a large and prosperous business. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with distinction on the battle-field until honorably discharged for disability; then he reënlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in that arm of the service until the close of the war. Returning to civil life he resumed his business of house, sign, fresco, and all kinds of decorative painting, which he has continued successfully ever since. Moving into Ward 19, in the Roxbury district, he took an active part in local affairs. He became a Republican leader in the ward, a member of the ward committee, and subsequently its chairman. He was first elected to the common council, where he was placed on the soldiers' monument and other important committees; then in 1878 and 1879 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the committees on military affairs and the State House; and in 1884 he was elected an alderman on the general-ticket system, and reëlected the following year under the aldermanic-district system. He served on all the important committees, and as

chairman of several. In 1889–90 he was superintendent of bridges, appointed by Mayor Hart. At the municipal election of 1891 he was the Republican candidate for street commissioner, and ran ahead of his ticket several thousand votes. His taste for military life has continued since the war. He was for some time lieutenant in Company C, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, and is now quartermaster. He is a member of the Roxbury Military Association; of Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, G.A.R.; of Chickering Lodge, No. 856, Knights of Honor; and of the Market Men's, the Republican, and the Hawthorne Clubs.

OAKES, William H., was born in Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 24, 1857. Members of the family from which he sprang fought both in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812; two of them were in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father died when he was a lad of seven years, and he came with his mother to Charlestown, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he went to work, entering the employ of Howard Day, at No. 37 Bromfield street. In 1885 he became assistant book-keeper for W. F. Van Nostrand & Co., and two years later began business for himself as a grocer at No. 211 Main street, Charlestown district. He has long been interested in military affairs. For four years he commanded the Charlestown Cadets, and he is now major of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, Militia. He has taken a leading part in the affairs of his district. He was elected to the common council in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and served in the lower house of the Legislature of 1891, when he was chairman of the committee on military affairs. He is a member of the Grocers' Association, and is also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

O'Brien, John B., sheriff of Suffolk county, was born in St. John, N.B., May 8, 1844, but his parents removed with their family to this country when he was two years old. At the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, under Colonel T. G. Stevenson, and served for three years. In the battle of Deep Run, Aug. 16, 1864, he was sorely wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Boston, and entered the office of the sheriff of Suffolk county as a clerk. In 1872 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1883 elected to the chief office, which position he now holds. Sheriff O'Brien has for ten years been president of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children.

O'Keefe, Michael W., M.D., son of Daniel and Catherine (Wallace) O'Keefe, was born in Ireland September, 1848. He came to this country when a lad and attended public schools in Boston and Baltimore. Then he studied in Worcester and in the College of the Holy Cross. Afterwards he took the course of the Bellevue Medical College of New York city, from which he graduated in 1877. He at once began the practice of medicine, establishing himself in Chelsea. Two years later he removed to East Boston, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Order of Foresters. He was married in 1880 to Miss Persis, daughter of Charles M. Thompson.

Oliver, Fitch Edward, M.D., was born in Cambridge Nov. 25, 1819. He was educated at Andover and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1839. From Dartmouth he went to the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1843, and receiving his degree of M.D. He then went to Paris to complete his professional education, returning to Boston to begin his practice in 1844. Dr. Oliver was instructor in the Harvard

FITCH E. OLIVER.

Medical School from 1860 to 1870, and one of the visiting physicians to the City Hospital from 1864 (the time of its establishment) to 1872. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement (of which he was secretary for a term of years), the Massachusetts Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow. In 1848, in connection with Dr. Morland, he translated Chomel's treatise on "General Pathology." From 1860 to 1864 he was editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." On July 17, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan Lawrence, daughter of Rev. Charles Mason, of Boston; they have had six children, all of whom reside in Boston.

Olmstead, James Monroe, son of Rev. John W. Olmstead, D.D., late editor of "The Watchman," the leading Baptist paper in New England, was born in Framingham, Feb. 6, 1852. He attended the Roxbury Latin School, where he fitted for college, and entering Harvard, graduated in 1873. He then went abroad, and remained there two years, studying civil and commercial law both at Berlin and Heidelberg. On his return he studied in the Boston University Law School, and with the present Chief Justice Field, then of the firm of Jewell, Field, & Shepard. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1877. He is now associated in practice with Hon. A. E. Pillsbury, with offices at No. 244 Washington street, the connection having been established six years ago. Mr. Olmstead is Republican in politics, and has been for two years president of the Republican city committee, and for five years a member of that body. He also represented Ward 11, the Back Bay ward, in the lower house of the Legislature, in 1891 and 1892, serving as chairman of the committee on election laws, a member of the committee on probate and insolvency (in 1891), and chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs (in 1892). He is a member of the Puritan, Algonquin, and Union Boat Clubs.

O'Meara, Stephen, manager of the "Boston Journal," was born in Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 26, 1854. His father was a native of Thurles, county Tipperary, Ire., and his mother of Newfoundland, to which his father immigrated in 1833. When about ten years of age young O'Meara came with his parents to the United States, and, after a short residence in Braintree, the home was established in Charlestown. Here he obtained his general education in the Harvard Grammar School, from which he graduated in 1868; and the Charlestown High School, graduating in 1872. The day after his graduation he became the Charlestown reporter for the "Boston Globe," and in October following he was given a position as reporter on the regular staff. He was an expert shorthand-writer, a quick, energetic news-gatherer, and he early distinguished himself by his excellent work. In December, 1874, he resigned his position on the "Globe" to accept that of shorthand reporter for the "Boston Journal." This was the beginning of his service on that paper, and his advance to the chief place has been through various grades of newspaper work. In May, 1879, after an experience of five years in legislative, city hall, news, law, and political reporting, he was promoted to the office of city editor; and two years later, upon the death of the veteran journalist, Stephen N. Stockwell, he became news editor, a position corresponding to that of managing editor in most newspaper offices. In June, 1891, the late W. W. Clapp, who had long been the manager and responsible head of the paper, retired, and thereupon the chief direction of affairs was placed in Mr. O'Meara's hands, his title being general manager. Under his management the "Journal" has been transformed from the folio to the quarto form, and its facilities greatly extended and improved. He was long the auditor of the New England Associated Press, and is now its treasurer and a member of the executive committee; he is also secretary and treasurer of the Boston Daily Newspaper Association, a business organization of the Boston daily newspapers. Mr. O'Meara is a member of the Boston Press Club, its president from 1886 to 1888, his election each year being unanimous; he is a member of the Charlestown High School Association, in 1881 its vice-president, and afterwards for two years its president, delivering the annual oration before the organization in 1885; and he was the first instructor in phonography in the Boston Evening High School, occupying that position for four years. He is now serving as trustee of the Massachusetts State Library. In 1888 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. Mr. O'Meara was married Aug. 5, 1878, to Miss Isabella M. Squire; they have three children.

O'Neil, Joseph Henry, son of Patrick Henry and Mary O'Neil, was born in Fall River, Mass., March 23, 1853. When he was quite a lad his parents came to Boston, where the boy's education was obtained in the public schools. After graduating he entered a printing-office, but after a short time he left this occupation, and learned the carpenter's

trade in the large shop of Jonas Fitch & Co. When a young man Mr. O'Neil took a prominent part in temperance movements, and in 1870 he assisted in the formation of the St. James Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, of which he was the president for many years. He was also one of the originators of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Massachusetts, and accomplished much in the progress and development of this organization. His public life began in 1874, when he was elected to the school committee, and also be-

JOSEPH H. O'NEIL.

came a member of the Democratic city committee. With this latter body he has been identified for a number of years. From 1878 to 1882 he was in the lower house of the Legislature, and was again elected in 1884, during which service he was on a number of important committees, among them a special committee in 1881 appointed to revise the public statutes. In 1880 he was the president of the Democratic organization of the house. Mr. O'Neil has besides taken an active part in city politics, being for five years a member of the board of directors of public institutions, eighteen months of which time he was its president. He was city clerk in 1887 and 1888. In the latter year he was elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, and was reëlected in the fall of 1890. During his first term he secured Castle Island from the government as a part of the public parks system of the city. He is president of the Meigs Elevated Street Railway Company; he has always taken an interest in this system, and it was largely through his efforts that the company secured a charter of incorporation in 1884. Mr. O'Neil was married on July 1, 1884, to Miss Mary Anastasia Ingoldsby; they have one child, Joseph Henry O'Neil, jr.

Orcutt, Frank E., son of William H. and Jane (Hobbs) Orcutt, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., Oct. 10, 1842. He was educated in the public schools. After taking a business course in Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., he began work in Boston in a bookbindery. In June, 1862, when a youth of twenty, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and went to the front. He served in Virginia and Maryland until the command was ordered to join the Banks expedition to the Department of the Gulf. In April, 1863, he was detailed for duty at General Banks' headquarters, serving in the ordnance and engineer departments until the close of the work of the expedition, meanwhile commissioned as lieutenant of engineers. He was then ordered on the Texas expedition, and did important duty on the Rio Grande. Subsequently he was in Mexico during the unhappy reign of Maximilian. Then he returned to the Gulf headquarters, where he served until February, 1865, when he was mustered out and returned home. He began business for himself here in the custom-clothing trade early in 1874 (first under the firm name of Allen & Orcutt, and afterwards of Starrett & Orcutt), and continued in this branch until the spring of 1887, when he became financial manager of the Middleton paper-mill. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison collector of internal revenue for this district. Captain Orcutt was one of the founders of the "Grand Army Record," published in Boston; he is president of the Colorado Farm Loan Company, and of the Silver Light Gas Company; and a director of the Standard Coal Company. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army, the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Red Men. He resides in Melrose, where he has been town auditor for eighteen years. On May 17, 1865, he was married in New Britain, Conn., to Miss Lucy A. Rhodes; they have had three children: Louise H., Frank M., and Mabel M. Orcutt (deceased).

Osborn, Francis Augustus, Gen., eldest son of Augustus K. and Mary (Shove) Osborn, was born in Danvers, now Peabody, Mass., Sept. 22, 1833.

of ancestry dating in this country from 1645. He came to Boston in 1845, and was educated in the Boston Public Latin School, from which he graduated in 1849. He first entered business with W. Ropes & Co., Russian merchants, acting as clerk with them for six years. He then went into the ship-chandlery business for himself, remaining therein for about five years. When the Civil War broke out he was an officer of the New England Guards, and upon its organization into a battalion of two companies, he was commissioned captain of the

FRANCIS A. OSBORN.

original company, April 19, 1861. The battalion was sent to Fort Independence to do garrison duty April 25, and remained there a month. On its return to the city, May 25, Maj. Thomas G. Stevenson of the battalion and Captain Osborn offered their services to Gov. John A. Andrew, and were soon after commissioned colonel and lieutenant-colonel respectively of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, the first service of which was in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, taking part in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and several other engagements of less note. On Dec. 28, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. The regiment then went into the department of the South, and participated in the assault on Fort Warner and in the siege of Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter, doing regular duty in the trenches for several months. On Aug. 26, 1863, the regiment made, under command of Colonel Osborn, an assault upon the enemy's rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner and captured them, taking prisoners nearly the whole force occupying them. This affair gave the regiment great credit, as the enemy, by holding these rifle-pits, which were in a strong position, had been able to check completely the advance of the engineering work against Fort Wagner. The work was at once resumed, and speedily resulted in the capture of that fort. The success of this assault was the more noteworthy, as three previous assaults upon these rifle-pits by other regiments had been repulsed. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was sent with the Army of the James to join the operations around Richmond and before Petersburg, and was there actively engaged during the summer and fall of 1864. During this service Colonel Osborn was slightly wounded in the neck by a spent ball. He was mustered out on Nov. 14, 1864, and, warmly recommended for brevet, was brevetted brigadier-general. Returning to Boston, he was for a time cashier of Blake Brothers & Co., bankers. He was appointed naval officer for the district of Boston and Charlestown March 19, 1867, and served two years. Leaving that office, he went into the stock-brokerage business, having been previously elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. On Jan. 1, 1874, he became treasurer of the Corbin Banking Company, of New York and Boston. In May, 1883, he sold out his interest, and on June 30 resigned as treasurer. In November, 1883, he organized the Eastern Banking Company, becoming its president, which position he still holds. He has been a director of the Tremont National Bank since January, 1876. He was the original treasurer of the New England Mortgage Security Company, having been elected in April, 1875, but on June 14, 1879, he resigned that office on account of pressing business; he is still, however, a director. He served three years in the city council (1867, 1868, 1869), and was department commander of the department of Massachusetts, G.A.R., for the year 1869. He was one of the original charter members of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was first commander of that commandery, being succeeded by General Devens. He is trustee of various land associations; has been interested in real estate more than a score of years; was a member of the first board of directors of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, and its president from March, 1891, to March, 1892, when he declined reëlection. He was one of those who

organized the Citizens' Association on Dec. 27, 1887, and was its first president, serving four years, and then declining reëlection. He was appointed civil-service commissioner by Governor Robinson in June, 1886, and served three years as chairman of the board, but declined reappointment to office by Governor Ames for business reasons. He has been twice married: first to Miss Mary M. Mears, and of this union was born one daughter; and second to Miss Emily T. Bouvé; of this union have been born four children, — two daughters and two sons.

Osgood, Hamilton, M.D., was born in Chelsea, July 7, 1839. He was graduated from the Chelsea High School, and ill health prevented his taking a university course. After travelling several years on account of his health he finished his education under private tutors in Europe and Boston. Graduated M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, he at once matriculated as student in the Harvard Medical School. After two sessions here he went abroad and studied his profession during two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, making a special study of the throat, lungs, and heart. Returning from Europe he spent five years in Philadelphia, on account of his wife's health, and became lecturer in the Jefferson Medical College there, and visiting physician to the German Hospital: he was appointed to the medical staff of the Centennial Commission, and made examiner in two life-insurance companies. Dr. Osgood is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He is senior physician to the Hospital for Incurables in the Dorchester district, with which he has been connected from its infancy, having been instrumental, together with the late Miss Harmon, in originating this institution. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and among his papers are: "Angina Pectoris," "Nitrite of Amyl in the Chill Stage of Malaria," "Misleading Cardiac Murmurs and Expiratory Auscultation of the Heart," "Inveterate Headache," "A Case of Acute Interstitial Nephritis, with Convulsions and Recovery," "Therapeutic Value of Suggestion during the Hypnotic State," and "The Outcome of Personal Experience in the Application of Hypnotic Suggestion." Dr. Osgood has also written "A Biographical Sketch of Louis Pasteur," and is the author of "Winter and its Dangers."

Osgood, Nathan C., son of Charles and Sarah E. Osgood, of Salem, Mass., was born in that city Aug. 24, 1857. His father was a highly educated and cultured man, and a portrait painter of merit. The early tuition of Nathan C. was received under the parental roof, and later he was sent to the public schools of Salem, finally graduating from the high school. Opportunities were suggested for a continuance of his studies, but his desire to enter into mercantile pursuits was too strong to allow him to prolong them. Although possessing artistic tastes, he did not inherit in any special degree his father's pronounced talent, and he longed for a busy life and something more in keeping with his active mind. He first entered the employ of G. F. Bouvé, sole-leather dealer (now head of the firm of Bouvé, Crawford, & Co.), where he remained until he became proficient in the business. Then, in 1884, he began business on his own account, establishing himself on High street, and in the name of N. C. Osgood. His specialty is inner-soling, and he is a representative commission-agent for tanners throughout the country. Mr. Osgood votes the Republican ticket, but beyond this is in no way a politician, as all his time is needed for his mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1886 to Eliza Stevens, daughter of Hon. William S. Stevens, of Dover, N.H.; they have one daughter.

Osgood, William N., son of George Newton and Minerva (Hayward) Osgood, was born in Lowell, Mass., June 11, 1855. He was educated in the Lowell public schools and at Amherst College, where he graduated in the class of 1878. Then he took the course of the Boston University Law School, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Lowell, but in 1885 removed to Boston, where he has since remained. While a resident of Lowell he served in the common council (1881 and 1882), president of that body during his second term; on the school board; as a member of the water board (1882); and as a trustee of the public library. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been the candidate of his party for secretary of the Commonwealth; in the election of 1888 he received the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for that office. On Jan. 1, 1884, Mr. Osgood was married, in Tewksbury, to Miss Harriet L. Palmer.

O'Shea, Edward Flavian, M.D., son of John A. and Ellen (Morris) O'Shea, was born in Milford, Mass., Nov. 29, 1863. He was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N.Y. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Kittenger, of Lockport, N.Y., and then, in 1887, entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating

therefrom in 1890. He obtained the means to pursue his medical studies by working in the shoe-

EDWARD F. O'SHEA.

shops of his native town. Immediately after his graduation from the Medical School he began practice in East Boston. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

O'Shea, Patrick, superintendent of the lamp department of Boston, was born in Cork, Ire., May 13, 1856, and came to Boston with his parents at the age of two years. They removed to Easton, where his boyhood was passed and his early education received. He afterwards attended school at West Dudley, returning to Boston in 1870. Then he entered the employ of Tileston & Hollingsworth, paper manufacturers, where he remained for over fifteen years, learning the business in its various branches. Mr. O'Shea early became interested in politics, and during the past seven years he has served on the Democratic ward committee, of which for three years he was chairman. He was appointed to his present position by Mayor Matthews in 1891.

Otis, Albert Boyd, son of Samuel and Eliza (Nickerson) Otis, was born in Belfast, Me., June 24, 1839. His education was obtained in the schools of his native city and in Tufts College, at which institution he was graduated in 1863. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, of Belfast, Me., and entering the Harvard Law School was graduated therefrom in 1866. On motion of Governor Andrew he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867, and began the practice of his profession in Governor Andrew's office. Later he formed a partnership with John F. Andrew, which continues at the present time. He has been remarkably successful in his practice, and his name is widely and favorably known. In politics he was formerly an ardent Republican, but since 1884 he has identified himself with the Independents.

Packard, Horace, M.D., son of the late John Harris Packard, of West Bridgewater, Mass., was born in that town Aug. 9, 1855. He was educated in the Bridgewater Academy and the State Normal School, and graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine M.D. in 1880. Then he went abroad, spending a year in study in Vienna, London, and Berlin. Returning to Boston he has since practised his profession in this city. He served one year as interne to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and was later appointed surgeon, which position he now holds. He is also associate professor of surgery in the Boston University Medical School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society (of which he is ex-president), and the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Packard has now relinquished general practice, devoting his entire time to surgery. He has introduced a number of new and improved surgical instruments. His contributions to the medical press include papers on abdominal surgery, appendicitis, antiseptic surgery, anæsthesia, etc. Dr. Packard was married Oct. 31, 1884, to Miss Mary A., daughter of George K. Hooper, of Boston.

Page, Charles Edward, M.D., son of John Calvin and Fanny (Gould) Page, was born in Norridgewock, Me., Feb. 23, 1840. He was educated in the local schools, finishing at the Eaton Academy of Norridgewock. After leaving school he taught awhile in Anson and Madison, Me., meanwhile taking up the study of hygiene. Then he entered the manufacturing business, but soon withdrew from it and resumed his studies. These were again interrupted by the Civil War. In 1862 he joined the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and went to the front. After being severely wounded at Fredericksburg he was made lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment. He was then assigned to the Department of the Gulf as assistant superintendent of

negro labor, and stationed at Brazier City, La. Here he had charge of all contrabands who came

CHARLES E. PAGE.

back from General Banks' raid, and saw that all were properly fed, clothed, and transported. At length he was taken prisoner and held within the Confederate lines for thirteen months, when he was exchanged. His health failing, he resigned and returned North. Then he promptly resumed his medical studies. In 1879 he entered the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York, graduating in 1881. The following year he published his first book "How to Treat the Baby." This was followed by "Natural Cure of Consumption," and "Horses, their Feed and their Feet," a manual of horse hygiene. "Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever: a Study" is his latest publication. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals. In his practice he has given especial attention to the treatment of obesity and consumption. Dr. Page is a member of the Algonquin, Athletic, and Roxbury Clubs, and of John A. Andrew Post 15, G.A.R. On Sept. 14, 1889, he was married to Miss Jane Day, daughter of James Adams of Castleton, Vt.; they have two children: Margaret and Charles Edward Page, jr.

PAGE, EDWARD, was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 4, 1826. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and after graduating from the Lawrence Academy (Groton) was engaged in general mechanical and business enterprises (in Leominster) up to 1864, when he began the study of dentistry with Dr. T. S. Blood, of Fitchburg. He was one of the first class, of six members, to graduate from the Harvard Dental School, in the spring of 1869. A year later he graduated from the medical department. He has been in the practice of dentistry in Charlestown, where he now resides, from 1865 to the present time. He was the first president of the Harvard Alumni Association, treasurer of the Massachusetts Dental Society twenty years, secretary and treasurer of the Boston Society for Dental Improvement for eight years, and a member of the Harvard Dental School Association. He is also supreme leader of the Home Circle, and past commander of the American Legion of Honor.

PAGE, FRANK WILFRED, M.D., was born in East Wilton, N.H., Aug. 24, 1843. He was educated in Burlington, Vt., graduating from the University of Vermont in the class of 1864, receiving the degree of A.B., and that of A.M. in 1869. In 1866 he graduated from the medical department, and pursued a course of studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. He

FRANK W. PAGE.

began the practice of his profession in St. Peter, Minn., and returning East settled in Brandon, Vt.,

where he followed medicine and surgery for eleven years. He then relinquished his private practice to accept the position of first assistant in the McLean Asylum for the Insane. Upon the retirement of the superintendent he was advanced to that position, which he held six months, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Adams Nervine Asylum. This he held until 1885, then declining a reëlection. He is still one of the consulting physicians of this institution, and also of the Danvers Asylum for the Insane. He is also examining surgeon for the Boston agency of the Travellers' Life Insurance Company. Dr. Page is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of other organizations. He has contributed various articles to different medical journals, among them papers on "Thoracantisis," "Cerebral Abscess," "Permanency of the Rest Treatment," "A Bussey Bridge Accident Case," and "Liberty of the Insane."

Page, George Herbert, proprietor of the Langham Hotel, son of William R. and Juliette (Churchhill) Page, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, June 15, 1863, where his parents were at the time residing. His father was a native of Hallowell, Me., and his mother, of England. He was educated in French schools in Constantinople and Port Said, Egypt, two years at the former and three at the latter; a German-boarding school at Jaffa, Palestine; then, coming to the United States, in the Wiscasset, Me., public schools, and finishing at the Hallowell (Maine) Classical School. He began work in July, 1879, as an errand boy in Boston, for the wholesale hardware-house of B. Callender & Co., and later was employed in the same capacity by Pierce, Tripp, & Co., mill supplies. Then he became book-keeper for the Tucum Manufacturing Company, and subsequently clerk in the Norfolk House, Roxbury district. He opened the Langham Hotel, as proprietor, in December, 1888.

Page, Washburn Eddy, D.M.D., son of Edward, M.D., D.M.D., and Rebecca Jane Page, was born in Leominster, Mass., Aug. 2, 1853. In November, 1865, his parents moved to Charlestown, where he graduated from the Warren Grammar School, class of 1870, and the Charlestown High School, class of 1873. He entered the dental department of Harvard University, graduating in the class of 1877 and receiving his degree of D.M.D. Then he began active practice, associating himself with his father. In November, 1881, he established himself in the Studio Building, on Tremont street, and in December, 1891, moved to his present office, No. 16 Arlington street. He has held the offices of president, treasurer, and corresponding secretary of the Harvard Odontological Society, and is now a member of its executive committee. He is a member of the council, and the committee on dental school, and is serving his thirteenth year as treasurer of the Harvard Dental School Association. For several years he was secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society, and is now vice-president. He has held the office of president, and is now chairman of the executive committee of the New England Dental Society. He is past commander of Harmony Council, American Legion of Honor. He is an active member of the American Dental Association; the Dental Protective Association of the United States; the Henry Price Lodge, Free Masons; Howard Lodge, Odd Fellows; the Odd Fellows Mutual Benefit Association; Loyal Council; Home Circle; and South Boston Yacht Club; and he has held positions of

WASHBURN E. PAGE.

trust in other corporations, societies, and clubs. In January, 1883, he was married to Miss Adelia Cynthia Wait, of South Boston.

Page, Wesley L., son of George G. Page, was born in Cambridge in 1852. He was educated in the Cambridge grammar and high schools, and when a lad of sixteen began work in his father's box-fac-

Chas. J. Paine

tory. In 1874 he was admitted to the business as a junior partner, the firm name then being George

WESLEY L. PAGE.

G. Page & Co. In 1880 ill-health compelled the father to retire (he died Jan. 13, 1886), and the entire management of the factory and the business of the house fell into the hands of the two brothers, Ovando G. and Wesley L. Two years after Ovando died, and in March, 1883, the present corporation, under the name of the George G. Page Box Company, was formed, with Wesley L. Page as president and general manager. The concern has become one of the largest of its kind in the country. It utilizes the entire product of five mills situated in Massachusetts and Maine, and part of the product of several others. The large brick building of the company stands on the site of the house in which Wesley L. Page was born.

PAINE, CHARLES JACKSON, son of Charles Cushing and Fannie (Jackson) Paine, was born in Boston Aug. 26, 1833. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1853. He studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He served in the Civil War, entering as captain of Company I, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and, passing through various grades, closed as brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States Volunteers. He has been director at different times in the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, the Mexican Central, and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroads. He is widely known as the owner of the famous yachts "Mayflower" and "Volunteer." He was also one of the syndicate who owned the "Puritan," the first of the Boston "flyers." General Paine was married in 1867 to Miss Julia Bryant; they have seven children.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine, was born in Boston Oct. 28, 1835. His great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He received his early education in private and public schools of Boston, entering the Boston Latin School at ten and graduating at fifteen. In 1851 he entered Harvard, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1855, among such distinguished classmates as Bishop Phillips Brooks, Francis C. Barlow, Alexander Agassiz, Theodore Lyman, and Frank B. Sanborn. After studying law at Harvard one year, he passed two years in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Spain. Returning to Boston in 1858, he further pursued his law studies in the offices of Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker one year, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. He practised till 1870, when he retired from active business, intending to devote the remainder of his life to various benevolent enterprises, one of the first of which was the building of Trinity Church, which took a large share of his time from 1872 to 1876, he being one of the sub-committee of three who had charge of the work. He was chosen the first president of the Associated Charities upon its organization in 1878, and has held that position ever since. In 1879 he organized the Wells Memorial Institute, the largest workingmen's club in the United States, and having now sixteen hundred members. He became its first president, which office he still retains, and raised the various subscriptions which have paid out over $90,000 for the memorial building. Mr. Paine's winter residence is at No. 6 Joy street, Boston, and his summer residence at Waltham. He represented Waltham in the lower house of the Legislature in 1884; has been a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, Boston, for fifteen years; a member of the executive committee of the Episcopal City Mission, and also of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He is one of the trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church; is president of the Workingmen's Coöperative Bank, the Workingmen's Building Association, and the Congress of Workingmen's Clubs; and president of the "Robert Treat

Paine" corporation for the purpose of founding a Christian charity for promoting the spiritual, moral, and physical welfare of the working classes. Mr. Paine was a candidate for congressional honors in the Fifth Massachusetts District in 1884, as a "Mugwump" and Democrat. He had been a Republican (and Free Soiler) until the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He is vice-president of the Children's Aid Society, of which his mother was one of the founders and a director as long as she lived. Starting in life with no money, his savings at the law were so judiciously invested in real estate and railroad and mining enterprises that at thirty-five years of age he gave up business with an independent fortune of his own making. In 1887 Mr. Paine gave $10,000 to Harvard College to endow a fellowship 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." This eminent philanthropist has done something more than theorize. Besides his twenty-five published pamphlets and addresses, all for the public weal, he has thrown himself and his wealth into the work of raising the unfortunate, improving the condition, and especially the homes, of the working classes, strengthening private morals and public "law and order." Mr. Paine was married in Boston April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams Lyman, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. Her father was the son of Theodore Lyman, a distinguished Boston merchant at the beginning of this century. Of this union are five children: Edith (Mrs. John H. Storer), Robert Treat, jr., Ethel Lyman, George Lyman, and Lydia Lyman Paine.

Parker, Bowdoin Strong, son of Alonzo and Caroline (Gunn) Parker, was born in Conway, Mass., Aug. 10, 1841. Ten years later the family moved to Greenfield, and here he was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. Later he entered the Boston University and graduated from the law department with the degree of LL.D. He also studied law with Wendell Thornton Davis, of Greenfield, and with Col. Thomas William Clarke, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court and the United States Court of Appeals. Prior to 1880 he was largely engaged in manufacturing on his own account, and also as treasurer and general manager of manufacturing corporations; but since that date he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, meeting with marked success, especially in the branches of patent and trade-mark law and in equity causes, having been connected with many important cases in the United States courts in this and other States. He has also had an extended and important military career. He joined the army in 1862, as a private in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served his full term of enlistment, taking part in the several battles in which his regiment was engaged, including the assault, siege, and capture of Port Hudson under General Banks, in the Department of the Gulf. After the war he entered the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as a member of Company A, Second Regiment of Infantry, and was captain of that company in 1870 and 1871. Upon the reorganization of the regiment, in 1879, he was commissioned adjutant, and served in that position until 1884, when he was promoted to captain and judge-advocate of the First Brigade upon the staff of Gen. Nat Wales. This position he held until 1889, when, on January 23, he was promoted to assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff of the brigade, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, — a position he still holds. Colonel Parker served in the common council from Ward 10 three years, 1889, 1890, 1891; and in 1892 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from the Tenth Suffolk District. In civic societies he has held many important offices, and in the Masonic order he is a past master, past high priest, past commander of Knights Templar, and past district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge. In Greenfield, at the time of his removal to Boston, he was chairman of the board of assessors. He is also past senior vice-commander of Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, G.A.R.; treasurer of Beacon Lodge, Knights of Honor, and other societies in Boston. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, making annual cruises along the eastern coast. On June 25, 1867, Colonel Parker was married, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, to Katherine Helen Eagan, of that city; they have one child, Helen Caroline Parker.

Parker, Charles Wallingford, son of Charles and Mary Hildreth (Wallingford) Parker, was born in Framingham, Mass., June 27, 1831. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England in 1628, and the farm on which he was born had been in the possession of the family for more than one hundred and fifty years. He was educated in the district school and Framingham Academy. At the age of sixteen he was employed in a small retail clothing-store in Worcester, in which Addison Macullar and George B. Williams were salesmen. Two years after, on March 1, 1849,

Charles H. Parker

Addison Macullar opened a similar store on his own account, and young Parker went with him as store boy, salesman, and book-keeper, the only employee. Then in February, 1852, George B. Williams having become associated with Mr. Macullar under the firm name of Macullar & Williams, they established a house in Boston, at Nos. 35 and 37 North street, for the manufacture of clothing for wholesale, retaining their Worcester retail store, and Mr. Parker came to Boston as book-keeper for the firm. In 1854 they removed from North street to No. 47 Milk street. Three years later they established a retail store in the old Washington coffee-house on Washington street, about where the "Transcript" office now stands, — one of the first retail stores of any consequence in that location. Subsequently they occupied the whole estate from Washington to Hawley streets. In 1860 another removal was made to George W. Warren's store, at No. 192 Washington street, and at this time Mr. Parker was admitted to the firm, the name being made Macullar, Williams, & Parker. In 1864 they removed to the present site, into a new store built for them by the trustees of the Joshua Sears estate. This was destroyed in the great fire of 1872, and the present larger and finer structure was completed in 1874. In 1880 their quarters were enlarged by the addition of the adjoining store, formerly occupied by Palmer & Bachelder. Mr. Williams retired from the house in 1879, and the firm name became Macullar, Parker, & Co. Mr. Parker's business connection with Mr. Macullar has continued for over forty-four years, and their house has long occupied a foremost position in its special line in New England. Mr. Parker is much interested in letters and art, and has travelled extensively abroad. He was married in Chelsea, on Nov. 30, 1854, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Charles E. and Ann (Huse) Schoff; they have had five children: Mary, Charles S., Herman, Allston (deceased), and Ross Parker.

Parker, Edmund M., son of Joel and Mary M. Parker, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 15, 1856. He was educated in private schools, the Reading and Cambridge High Schools, Harvard College (graduating in 1877), and the Harvard Law School (graduating in 1882). Admitted to the bar, he began practice in Boston, and is now of the law-firm of Parker & Thorp, with offices at No. 89 State street. He was a commissioner on the revision of the Cambridge city charter in 1890. Mr. Parker was married April 8, 1891, to Miss Alice Gray.

Parker, Henry G., son of Ebenezer Grosvenor and Rebecca Morton (Davis) Parker, was born in Plymouth, Mass., March 19, 1836; died in Boston May 13, 1892. His father was a native of Falmouth, born in 1796, and his grandfather, also born in Falmouth, was a surgeon in the United States navy; and his mother was a daughter of William Davis, of Plymouth. His education was begun in the Plymouth schools; then for a while he attended a famous private school in Brookfield, where he had as schoolmates William Bliss, who afterwards became the president of the Boston & Albany Railroad, Charles P. Clark, now president of the New York & New Haven, and the brothers Stanton, Arthur, and George Baty Blake. Subsequently, when his mother removed to Boston after the death of his father, he entered the old Adams School here, and then was a pupil in Chauncy Hall, where he was prepared for college. Preferring, however, to begin at once a business career, he turned aside from college, and took a place as boy in the store of Blanchard, Converse, & Co. After a year spent there he became assistant book-keeper in the counting-room of Callender, Rogers, & Co., hardware dealers. Here he remained three years, and then was engaged as book-keeper for Blodgett, Clark, & Co. Three years were also spent in this service, and his next move was to the wholesale department of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., where he held the position of confidential clerk in the private office for a period of nearly seven years. Then he left this employment to engage in journalism as a profession, having for many years contributed more or less to the press, writing dramatic criticisms for the old "Boston Mail," and later contributing to the "Bee," the "Daily Courier," and the "Post," and acting as Boston correspondent of the New York "Mirror." In 1870 he purchased the "Saturday Evening Gazette," the oldest newspaper in Boston (dating from 1813), and from that time to his death was its editor and principal proprietor. He conducted the paper with marked success, and developed it into a handsome piece of property. He was among the earliest journalists in the country to adopt the personal society news, and this department, under the caption of "Out and About," early proved to be a most popular feature of his paper. In June, 1891, the "Gazette" passed into the hands of a stock company, incorporated as "The Saturday Evening Gazette Company," Colonel Parker retaining the controlling interest. Colonel Parker was the general secretary of the executive committee of the memorable Peace Jubilee of 1869, Hon. Alexander H. Rice holding

the position of chairman. While serving in that capacity an acquaintance previously existing with Mr. Rice was cemented into a warm friendship, and seven years later, when the latter was installed as governor of Massachusetts, he selected Colonel Parker as a member of his staff. This position Colonel Parker held through the three years of Governor Rice's administration, and also through that of Governor Talbot, by whom he was reappointed. He was a member of the Algonquin and Suffolk Clubs. His winter residence was on Commonwealth avenue, and of late years his summer place was at Swampscott, where he purchased an estate in 1882. He was married June 7, 1865, to Miss Lucy Josephine, daughter of the late William Brown, the well-known Washington-street druggist. Their only child, a daughter, died in 1878.

Parker, Joseph W., was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1847. His education began in the Cambridge public schools and was continued in the Boston Latin School; he was prevented by ill-health from going through college. His tastes being for mercantile pursuits, he was soon established in a large woollen-importing house in New York. His advancement in this business was rapid, and he was quickly sent on the road, visiting all the large cities

JOSEPH W. PARKER.

of this country, as well as inspecting the principal woollen-mills of Europe. He thus obtained a most thorough knowledge of the details of the business, and became noted as an expert buyer of this class of goods. After remaining many years with this house, he entered the firm of George A. Castor & Co., large custom-tailors of New York, some nine years ago, and was connected with this concern for four years, during which time branch houses were established in Boston and Philadelphia. Five years ago he bought out the Boston house, established then, as now, at Nos. 515 to 521 Washington street, and this place has since been under his sole management. The concern is the largest of its kind in New England, and one of the most successful. Over three hundred hands are employed to fill the orders, and Mr. Parker is careful that all the work possible shall be given to residents of the city. The domestic and imported fabrics are selected by him personally, and are purchased direct from the manufacturer. Mr. Parker has a wife and three children. His pleasant residence is in Newton Centre, Mass.

Parkman, Henry, son of the late Dr. Samuel and Mary E. (Dwight) Parkman, was born in Boston May 23, 1850. He prepared for college at Mr. Dixwell's and other private schools, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1870. He studied in the Harvard Law School for three years, graduating in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and practised in the office of William G. Russell for several years. He is now engaged in general practice, with offices at No. 53 State street. He is one of the public administrators of Suffolk county, and many large trusts are confided to his care. In politics he is a Republican. He represented Ward 9 in the common council for six years, was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1886, 1887, and 1888, serving as chairman of several important committees, and was in 1891–2 a member of the State senate. He is president of the Boston Athletic Association, and a member of the Union and other leading clubs.

Parks, John Wilson, M.D., son of John and Mary (Conlay) Parks, was born in Mason Village, N.H., Sept. 14, 1857. He was educated in the schools of Lawrence, Mass., to which city his parents had moved when he was three years old. He studied medicine with Drs. Magee and Sargent, in Lawrence, and afterwards attended the University of Vermont and the University of the City of New York. He began practice in Providence, R.I., and in 1883 established himself in East Boston, where he has since remained. He is a member of the

Massachusetts Medical Society. He belongs to the Masonic order, and to numerous fraternal and beneficial orders. On Oct. 12, 1887, Dr. Parks was married to Miss Bertha M. Gabbott.

PARMENTER, WILLIAM ELLISON, chief justice of the Municipal Court, son of William Parmenter,

WILLIAM E. PARMENTER.

who was member of Congress four terms from the Middlesex District, was born in Boston March 12, 1816. His parents removed to East Cambridge when he was still very young, and resided in different sections of Cambridge until 1853. He received his early education in the Cambridge public schools, but prepared for college at the Framingham Academy and Angier's Academy in Medford. In 1832 he entered Harvard, and passed through that institution with honors, graduating in the class of 1836, after which he took a course at the Harvard Law School. He also read law in the office of John Mills, then United States district attorney. In 1842 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and continued in active practice in this city for over thirty years. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Claflin special justice of the Municipal Court of Boston. In December of the same year he was made associate justice of the same court; and in January, 1883, he was promoted by Governor Butler to the position of chief justice. Judge Parmenter is noted for his clear and well-defined interpretation of the law, the fairness of his decisions, and the conscientious thought he devotes to every case before him. He has never held a public office save that of his seat on the bench and a position on the Arlington school board, which he filled for nearly a quarter of a century. He has resided in Arlington since 1853. Judge Parmenter was married to Miss Helen James, of South Scituate, Mass., and has had two sons: William E., jr., a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1877, who is now a farmer in Florida, and James P. Parmenter, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1881, now a practising lawyer of this city.

PARSONS, FRANK SEARS, M.D., son of Enos and Harriet Eliza (Sears) Parsons, was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 21, 1862. His father was widely known in Massachusetts and elsewhere as a lawyer of marked ability and business tact. The son was educated in the schools of Northampton, and graduating from the high school began the study of medicine. He spent two years in the Harvard Medical School (1882–4), and two in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, graduating from the latter in March, 1886. He established himself in the Dorchester district, and in September began the practice of his profession. He enjoyed a good and extended practice in Dorchester until the close of the spring of 1892, when he removed to Northampton, on account of the death of his father, which occurred in February. There he continues in practice. Dr. Parsons has, for several years, made a specialty of diseases of children in connection with his general practice. He has been a lecturer on diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1889, and he has written much for medical journals upon this subject. He is the author of "Rheumatism in Children," published in 1890, and "Infant Dress," published in 1891. He was a member of and visiting physician to the Suffolk Dispensary from its organization to the time of his removal to Northampton. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Boston Therapeutic Society. Dr. Parsons was married Sept. 8, 1891, to Miss Bertha, daughter of M. Saxman, jr., of Latrobe, Pa., an extensive coal and coke dealer there.

PARTRIDGE, HORACE, son of Hervey and Rachel (Paine) Partridge, was born in Walpole, Mass., May 27, 1822, the same year that Boston became a city. He is a cousin of Henry W. Paine, of

Cambridge. When he was a child his parents moved to Dedham, and there he lived until he was twelve years of age. Then he lived two years in Newton Upper Falls, two in Mill Village, and then in South Royalston, working with his father at blacksmithing and farming. At twenty he was selling goods for an elder brother, and at twenty-one he was on the road selling for himself. His education was attained in the district schools which he was able to attend during the winter months only, and from observation and experience in his subsequent business travels through the country. He carried the chain more or less for the survey of the route of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, and when the road was building he supplied the families of those at work upon it with groceries, dry goods, shoes, and other merchandise, his business route being from Gardner to Greenfield, with headquarters at Athol. Prospering in this undertaking, in 1848 he sought a wider field. Then he came to Boston, and after a year spent with his brother at No. 78 Federal street, he established himself in the auction business at No. 49 Hanover street. Shortly after he engaged in the wholesale and retail fancy goods and Yankee notions trade. From No. 49, when that building was to be razed, he moved to Diamond Block, No. 125; a few

HORACE PARTRIDGE.

years after that building was doomed, and he moved to No. 105; after a while that building in turn had to go, and he took No. 27. Here he was established for twelve years, when that building was wanted to widen the street, and he was obliged again to move. This time he took No. 51, soon after adding Nos. 53 and 55; and here he has remained for more than twenty years. In course of time, his son-in-law, Benjamin F. Hunt, and subsequently his son, Frank P. Partridge, were admitted to partnership, and the firm name became Horace Partridge & Co. Mr. Partridge was a pioneer in the Christmas-toy and the Christmas-presents trade, and early began the importation of immense quantities of dolls and European toys and fancy goods. Mr. Hunt goes annually to Europe, remaining there about a third of a year, and steamships not infrequently arrive at this port with cargo exclusively for this house. In 1885 Mr. Partridge was occupying the whole of the block Nos. 51 to 55 Hanover street, but his business had become so large and bulky that a quarter of the street was used for loading, and more room was absolutely necessary. Accordingly a contract was made with Fred L. Ames, and the great building Nos. 63 to 97 Lincoln street was built largely for his use. The building covers two hundred and ten feet on Lincoln street, one hundred and fifty feet on Essex, two hundred and thirty on Essex place, and one hundred on Tufts street, and the firm occupy the five lofts, twenty-seven thousand feet on each floor, on a twenty years' lease. Mr. Hunt, with Fred R. Smith, besides doing the foreign purchasing, now manages the Lincoln-street store. Frank P. Partridge manages the great Washington-street and Temple-place retail store, which is also a headquarters for gymnasium and lawn-tennis outfits; and Mr. Partridge remains at the old stand on Hanover street, the good-will of which he does not intend to lose. Here, while attending closely to his main business, he transacts much of his real-estate business, or "knitting work," as he expresses it, "for mornings and odd moments." Since he established himself in Boston he has built and owned more than a hundred dwelling-houses. He has a village in Somerville of fifty houses which he sells or rents. His own estate is on North avenue, Cambridge, on a lot of land just the size of the Lincoln-street store. Here he has built a house for his son, one for himself, and two to let, and Mr. Hunt has built one on the lot adjoining. Mr. Partridge is devoted to fruit and flower culture, and spends three hours every morning in his garden or working on the grounds about the houses. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and shows more than a hundred prize

tickets received for his exhibits of fruits and flowers. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for more than thirty years, and he never misses an artillery election parade and dinner. His attention to business has been unremitting. He has never had a vacation of a week at one time, and he has not been kept from his store by illness for forty years. He locks his store every night himself, and has done so for many years. He does not belong to any organization for shortening the hours of labor. For forty years he has averaged eighteen hours of work a day. He has employed more than four thousand hands. One clerk has been in his employ for forty years, and half a dozen for twenty-five years each. Besides the houses and tenements in which he has tenants, he has more than a dozen halls for rent, and he himself keeps the books of this business and makes out all the bills. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, but he aspires to no political office and steers shy of caucuses. Mr. Partridge was married June 17, 1847, when he was selling goods on the road. His wife was Miss Martha Ann Stratton, daughter of Samuel and Livia (Rawson) Stratton, of Gill, Mass. They have had five children: Jenny Lind (now Mrs. Benjamin F. Hunt, jr.), Frank Pierce (now in partnership with his father), Nellie Rosalie (now Mrs. William E. Nickerson), Lizzie Lucille and Horace Partridge, jr., both of whom died in infancy.

PAYNE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.D., son of the late Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath, Me., was born in that city Jan. 1, 1845. He was educated first in private and public schools of his native city; afterwards at boarding-school in Newton Centre, Mass.; then in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1866, and at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867. In 1868 he went abroad, where he studied his profession for two years in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. Returning to Bath, he associated himself with his father in the general practice of medicine, that of eye and ear surgery in particular. In 1872 he moved to Boston, where he is now in the enjoyment of a large ophthalmological and otological practice. He was lecturer for seven years on the eye and ear in the homœopathic department of the Boston University. He is a member of the International Homœopathic Medical Association, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Medical Society. He has written largely for homœopathic publications, especially on the subject of the eye and ear. He is a skilled and successful operator. He has visited Europe

FREDERICK W. PAYNE.

many times, and in his travels has circumnavigated the globe.

PAYNE, JAMES HENRY, M.D., was born in Albany, N.Y., June 4, 1825, of English parentage. After acquiring a good preparatory education he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1849, and received his degree of M.D. His medical education was further pursued under the guidance of Dr. R. A. Snow, prominent among the physicians of New York city. He began practice early in the spring of 1849, in Bangor, Me., where he remained actively engaged until November, 1860. Then, his practice in Maine having become arduous, he removed to Boston, and here he has since been established, occupying a leading position in his profession. He has had a large and successful practice during the whole of his professional life. He belongs to several medical societies, and has written a number of articles on medical topics, notably one on the Asiatic cholera, with which disease he had an extended practical experience in 1849–50, in Bangor, where it prevailed at that time to a great extent, there being from three to sixteen deaths daily for several weeks in a population of fourteen thousand. Very many cases, after they had

reached the collapsed stage, were cured by his practice. In 1867 Dr. Payne made an extended tour in

JAMES H. PAYNE.

the Old World, travelling in France, Italy, and through Egypt and Syria. In 1855 he was married to Miss Harriet M. Whittier, of Boston; they have had two children.

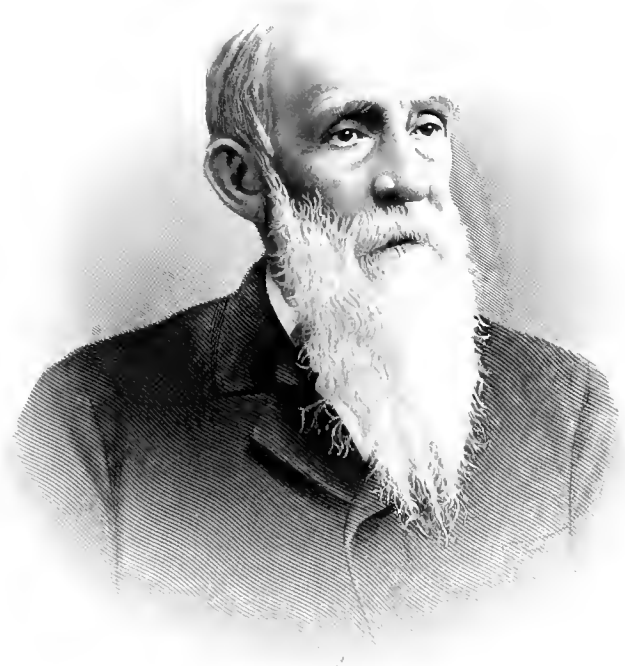
Payne, James Henry, jr., M.D., was born in Boston. His early education was attained in the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1882. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard College in 1886, and the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1889. He pursued his medical studies abroad for over a year, spending most of his time in the hospitals of Paris and London. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the Harvard Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is at present practising in Boston.

Peabody, Francis, jr., was born in Salem Sept. 1, 1854. His father moved to London in 1871, with his family. The son, although prepared for Harvard College before going to England, went for two years to Cheltenham College, one of the big English public schools. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.L. in the law Tripos in 1876. Having passed a year in the chambers of a leading barrister of Lincoln's Inn, London, he was admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple, London, in 1877. Subsequently returning to America, he entered the office of Morse, Stone, & Greenough as a student, where he remained one year. After a year and a half at the Harvard Law School he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, in December, 1879. The next year he formed a partnership with Charles A. Prince, which continued for five years. Since then he has practised alone. In politics Mr. Peabody is a Democrat, but with strong Independent proclivities. He is an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Russell, a member of the Somerset, Algonquin, Country, Eastern Yacht, Myopia Hunt, Papyrus, and several other clubs, in all of which he takes an active interest. Outside of his professional interests he is financially interested in, and is a director of, several

FRANCIS PEABODY, JR.

large corporations. He is also trustee of several large estates.

Pearson, Linus E., was born in Charlestown Jan. 7, 1836. He was educated in the public schools there, and after completing his education engaged in the railroad business. In 1864 he was elected treasurer of the city of Charlestown, and served in that capacity until it was annexed to Boston. In 1874 he was appointed registrar of voters, and has held this office for over fifteen years.



Henry Price

In 1885 he was chosen chairman of the board, which position he still holds.

PEIRCE, HENRY, son of William and Phœbe (Manning) Peirce, was born in Waltham, Mass., Oct. 2, 1807. His first ancestor in America was John Peirce, who came from Norwich, Eng., and was admitted as a freeman of Watertown in 1637. His father was a private and corporal for three years in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Peirce was educated in the common school, but his greater education has been gained in the business world. He began work with George Murdock, a grocer of his native town, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1828 he went to Lowell and engaged in the baking business. There for nearly nine years he was partner in a successful firm. In 1837 he moved to Boston, and, entering into partnership with Elbridge Wason, began business as wholesale grocer at No. 61 Chatham street, where he has remained to the present time. The house of Wason, Peirce, & Co. have prosecuted a widely extended business, and have always met their engagements. In the vicissitudes of business affairs in the last half-century this fact stands out very noticeably. Henry Peirce is a good type of the straightforward and honorable Boston merchant. On the 21st of January, 1833, he was married to Louisa Adeline Bayley, who died in Brookline, Mass., March 22, 1879. They had four children: Henry (deceased), Henry Edgar (deceased), William Olliver, and Helen Louisa Peirce (deceased).

PEIRCE, WARREN A., a descendant of Solomon Peirce, of Lexington, who was wounded in the Lexington fight of 1775, and of Benjamin Locke, captain of a company of minute men at the battle of Bunker Hill, was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., June 5, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of the town and the Cotting Academy there. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old, and then went to work for his brother in the coal and wood business. Subsequently he bought out his brother's interest, and now carries on the business in Arlington, Arlington Heights, and Lexington. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1886 and 1887, serving on the committees on water supply and on State House; and in Arlington, where he resides, he was selectman three years and president of the water board three years. In politics he is Republican; he has been chairman of the Republican town committee, and is a member of the State central committee. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, treasurer of the Adelphi Club, and a director of the Arlington Boat Club. He was married Dec. 5, 1882, in East Boston, to Miss Jessie C. Bacon, of Arlington; they have one child, Warren A. Peirce, jr.

PERKINS, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, M.D., son of Benjamin and Rebecca Hill (Ashby) Perkins, whose father was a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1827. His earlier education was obtained in the common district school. Afterwards he was a student for some years in the ancient academy of his native town, where he began the study of Latin and Greek. Subsequently he entered Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N.H., remaining two years. In 1848 he entered Dartmouth, in the class which graduated in 1851. Among his classmates were Judge Ross, now of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and Senator Proctor. Then he studied in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1854. In July of the same year he began his professional career in Lowell, associated with Dr. Charles A. Savory. At this time he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and during the succeeding eight years held various offices in the Middlesex district of the organization. In October, 1856, being in poor health, he concluded to try a country life, and removed to Tyngsborough, seven miles distant from Lowell. It was his intention to remain here not more than two years, but finding his health improved and business good, he continued to practise there nearly eight years. Then he relinquished business and spent a year in travel and study. Returning to practice, in September, 1865, he established himself in Boston, where he has since remained. He was one of the earliest members of the Boston Gynæcological Society. Some fifteen years ago, mainly through the reading of French and German medical literature, he was led to a thorough study and the gradual and cautious practice of electricity; and each year this has absorbed more and more of his time and attention. And when, several years ago, Apostoli of Paris published his new and scientific methods of treatment of certain tumors and other diseases of women, Dr. Perkins' previous studies and practice had prepared him to give them a fair trial, and the results have been such that he asserts that the greatest delights of his life-work have been in this field. His practice is large and lucrative, and his reputation extends beyond the limits of his native State. Dr. Perkins was married Feb. 5, 1857, to Miss Sophronia M., daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Little, of Goffstown Centre, N.H.

Perry, Baxter E., son of Rev. Baxter E. and Lydia G. (Gray) Perry, both natives of Worcester,

BAXTER E. PERRY.

Mass., was born in Lyme, N.H., April 26, 1826. His early education was attained in the country schools and at Thetford, Vt., Academy, and he finished at Middlebury College, Vt. He began professional life in 1849 as a teacher in Canada, and for several years after he taught in the Chester Academy, Vt. Meanwhile he studied law, and, admitted to the bar after finishing his studies in the office of Ranney & Morse, Boston, he began practice in May, 1855. Establishing himself in Boston, he has practised successfully here since that time. He is a trustee of Middlebury College. In politics he is a Republican, and has represented his district in the lower house of the Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Perry was married in August, 1851, to Miss Charlotte H. Hough; they have had four children: Edward Baxter (a musician in Boston), Cora G. (now the wife of Charles A. Hamilton, of New York), George H. (now partner in the firm with his father), and Edith C. Perry.

Perry, J. Frank, M.D., was born in Biddeford, Me., July 9, 1846. When the Civil War broke out he was preparing for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. In August, 1862, he left his studies and entered the navy. For nearly a year he was on the United States steamer "Alabama," in Commodore Wilkes' "Flying Squadron." This vessel before the end of her cruise became known as the "death ship," a name singularly appropriate, for a large proportion of her officers and crew died from yellow fever, the scourge running riot aboard of her for nearly two months. When the "Alabama" was condemned and sent North, he returned home and again took up his studies. It was not long, however, before he reëntered the navy and joined the blockading squadron off Charleston, S.C., where he remained until the city was evacuated by the Confederates. After leaving the service he began the study of medicine under private instruction. In 1870 he entered the Harvard Medical School, in the same class with the now well-known surgeon E. H. Bradford, Dr. F. C. Shattuck, and a number of other men who have taken high places in the profession. He continued at Harvard nearly two years, when he was appointed medical house-officer in the Boston City Hospital, which position he filled for about one year. On leaving the hospital Dr. Perry at once entered practice in Roxbury, and continued there until 1875. He then became a "special writer" on the staff of the "Boston Herald." At first he wrote over the nom de plume "Dr. Frank," but of

J. FRANK PERRY.

late years his communications have been unsigned. Dr. Perry has done much to popularize medicine,

and in his writings he has shown rare discrimination, his endeavors to teach non-professionals being eminently rational and characterized by a studied avoidance of all subjects, such as the use of drugs, the discussion of which might encourage self-treatment, and so do harm. Besides his regular communications to the "Herald" he has written a household guide, entitled "A Friend in Need," and two smaller books, one on home sanitation and the other on nursery hygiene. Having a fondness for animals, and especially dogs, he wrote a book, some eight years ago, on their management in health and in disease. In all English-speaking countries this book is now recognized as the authority on the subjects of which it treats, and there are but few lovers of the dog who have not heard of "Ashmont." To many, however, his identity is unknown, as his work simply bears this modest nom de plume. For several years Dr. Perry has been the editor of a monthly publication called the "Boston Journal of Health." In 1889 he devoted it to the purpose of securing a law in this State limiting the practice of medicine and surgery to those only who had been duly qualified to assume such important duties. Almost alone and at his own expense he succeeded in having such a law passed by the house of representatives; but it was defeated in the senate. Dr. Perry is now supreme medical director in a large insurance society, and to this office and his many other duties he wholly devotes himself. Although he has not engaged in practice for a long time, but few of his professional associates have contributed more to the interests of humanity than he; for by his writings he must inevitably have dispelled many popular delusions which have shadowed medicine, and done much to prevent disease by encouraging a right manner of living.

Phelps, James T., son of James T. and Lucy Jane (Mitchell) Phelps, was born in Chittenden, Vt., May 24, 1845. His education was begun in a Burlington, Vt., school and continued in the public schools of Chelsea, Mass. He began work when a lad of thirteen, and continued his studies while acting as office boy. His first work was in the office of Azro D. Lamson, in State street (now of Philadelphia), but very soon he went into the employ of the National Life Insurance Company, and has been in the insurance business ever since. He is now State agent of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and a member of the board of directors; past president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and chairman of its executive committee, which position he has held for several years. He was one of the first advocates of

JAMES T. PHELPS.

the principle of cash-surrender values in life insurance. Mr. Phelps has served four years in the Chelsea city government: two years in the common council, and two in the board of aldermen. He was married Oct. 19, 1869, at Fairhaven, Vt., to Miss Julia A. Hamilton, daughter of Otis Hamilton of that place; they have two daughters, Altha and Elizabeth Phelps. His residence is now in Boston.

Phillips, Leslie Almond, M.D., son of the late Almond Phillips, of Marlborough, Mass., was born in Fitzwilliam, N.H., Aug. 19, 1847. The education afforded by the public schools of his native town was supplemented by private instruction and study during the years in which he was teaching in public schools and in a "Boys' English and Classical School" in Illinois. Entering the Boston University School of Medicine, he graduated therefrom M.D. in 1877. After a few months' practice in Watertown, he came to Boston to assist Prof. J. H. Woodbury, M.D. Succeeding to his practice the following year, and like his predecessor devoting special attention to diseases of women, Dr. Phillips has won a wide reputation in this field of practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Boston Homœopathic Medical

Society, and he has for years served as secretary of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological So-

LESLIE A. PHILLIPS.

ciety. To all of these he has contributed largely, his papers relating chiefly to women's diseases. One of his papers, entitled "Public School Education as a Cause of Ill-health in Girls," was widely reprinted in the newspapers, and excited much comment, as did also a series of papers in the "Public Health Journal" upon "The Ills of Women: their Causes and Means of Prevention." In 1891 he conceived the plan of and erected the attractive building, of offices and apartments, on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets. This he named the "Woodbury Building," and under his personal management it affords a handsome income. He has also a farm in Sharon, Mass., called Bloomdale Farm, where he keeps and breeds some fine horses. Dr. Phillips was married in 1879, to Mrs. Ella A. Hastings, daughter of O. R. Fisher, of South Framingham, Mass.

Pierce, John, son of James and Mary Francis (Payson) Pierce, was born in Dorchester, Nov. 16, 1834. He was educated in the Dorchester public schools and at Chauncy Hall. His first business connection was with Lawrence, Wilde, & Hull, furniture manufacturers on Cornhill. For the greater portion of the time from 1872 to 1888 he was first or second assistant assessor for the city of Boston, and he is now principal assessor. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature 1884–5, for Ward 24, where he still resides. Mr. Pierce was married April 24, 1861, to Miss Angelina M. Batterman; and they have one son, William Payson Pierce.

Pillsbury, Albert E., son of Josiah W. and Elizabeth D. Pillsbury, was born in Milford, N.H., Aug. 19, 1849. His father, who was a graduate from Dartmouth in 1840, intended following a profession, but the state of his health required the out-of-door life of a farmer, which vocation he pursued, and his son's early career was passed upon a farm. Mr. Pillsbury began his education at the Milford common and high schools, and prepared for college in the Appleton Academy at Ipswich, N.H., and the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., entering Harvard in the class of 1871. He did not finish his course in college, but went to Sterling, Ill., where he taught school for a year and also studied law with his uncle, Hon. James Dinsmore. He was admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois, and some time later joined the ranks of the profession in Massachusetts, and has since been engaged in active practice in Boston. Mr. Pillsbury was for several years vice-president, and one year president, of the

ALBERT E. PILLSBURY.

Mercantile Library Association, and is still one of its trustees. He is also a trustee of the Franklin

Savings Bank, and a director in the United States Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He entered public life as a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Ward 17, Boston, and served three years, from 1876 to 1878 inclusive. He was elected to the senate from the Sixth Suffolk District, for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. As a member of the House in 1876 he was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the committee on federal relations, and in 1877 and 1878 was a member of the judiciary and other committees. While in the senate in 1884 he was chairman of the joint committee on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, a member of the committee on the judiciary, and chairman of the special committee on the bribery investigation. In 1885 and 1886 he was unanimously chosen president of the senate. In 1887 Governor Ames offered him the appointment of judge-advocate-general, and a year later, in 1888, a seat upon the bench of the Superior Court, both of which he declined, as well as the position of corporation counsel for the city of Boston, offered him by Mayor Hart. In 1888 he was chosen president of the National Association of the Pillsbury family, at its first gathering in Newburyport on the old homestead built by Daniel Pillsbury in Newburyport in 1699–1700, and which had been occupied by descendants of the family until 1889, when the ancient building was destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated attorney-general by the Republican State convention, and was elected by a flattering plurality at the ensuing election. In 1891 he was reëlected for the term of 1892.

Pillsbury, Edwin L., son of Horatio N. and Lydia S. (Lake) Pillsbury, was born in Bucksport, Me., April 21, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, Mass. He began business life in the store of Champney Brothers & Co., wholesale small-wares, in Boston, and in 1873 opened a store of his own, retail dry-goods and furnishings, in Charlestown. Here he has since continued, enlarging his establishment from time to time as trade has increased. In politics he is Republican. In 1882 and 1883 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1887 and 1889 of the senate. He served on the committees on prisons and on water supply, was chairman of the committee on the Hoosac Tunnel, Troy, & Greenfield Railroad in 1887, and chairman of that on railroads in 1889. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart a member of the Boston board of health; and in February, 1892, by Mayor Matthews, one of the commissioners of public institutions. He is a member of various literary, political, and social organizations, past grand master Odd Fellows, past dictator Knights of Honor, and member of Henry Price lodge of Masons. On Oct. 22, 1884, Mr. Pillsbury was married, in Bath, Me., to Miss Louise T. Plumer; they have two children: Mabel Lydia and Edna Louise Pillsbury.

Pinkerton, Alfred S., son of William C. and Maria W. (Fiske) Pinkerton, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 19, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was early obliged to enter business life when, upon the death of his father, his mother returned to Massachusetts, her native State. He found employment as book-keeper with a leading manufacturing firm of Worcester, and here he remained for some time. Having, however, no taste for mercantile pursuits, but desiring to enter the legal profession, he applied himself, during his leisure hours, to the study of law under the direction of the late Peter C. Bacon. Finally, in 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice. In a few years he had risen to a recognized position in the profession, and at the same time was becoming prominent in public life. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving in his first term (1887) as chairman of the committee on towns. Reëlected with increased majorities each time, during the ses-

ALFRED S. PINKERTON.

sion of 1888 he served on the committees on the judiciary and on constitutional amendments, and on the joint special committee to represent the Commonwealth at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Ohio; and in the House of 1889 he was again a member of the committee on the judiciary, and House chairman of the committee on water supply. He also took a leading part in many of the debates on the floor. Next he was elected to the Senate, representing the Fourth Worcester district. During his first term here (1890) he served on the committees on the judiciary, probate and insolvency, and on constitutional amendments (chairman). Reëlected in 1891, he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary and of the joint committee on State boards and State commissions, and a member again of the probate and insolvency committee. Reëlected again in 1892, he was made president of the Senate. Mr. Pinkerton is a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason. He was grand master of the State Lodge of Odd Fellows for a year or more, and in the session of 1889, being relieved from that position, he was elected representative to the Sovereign Lodge. Resigning a few months later, in August, 1890, he was re-elected to fill out the unexpired term, and a year later he was again reëlected for the term of two years. Ever since leaving the chair of grand master he has been chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge. He has served as master of the Blue Lodge, Masonic fraternity, is a member of Eureka Chapter, Worcester Council, and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar. For several years he has been secretary, and was for some time chairman, of the Worcester county Republican committee.

Piper, James Rufus, was born in Boston June 1, 1864. His early life was passed in the beautiful town of Dublin, N.H., where he fitted for the Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. For a year or more he studied dentistry in Keene, N.H., under Burton C. Russell, one of the ablest dentists in the Granite State, and then entered the Boston Dental College, graduating from that institution in 1886, with the degree of D.D.S. Dr. Piper has a lucrative practice in this city, and is also a demonstrator of operative dentistry in the Dental College. He spent four years with Nathaniel W. Hawes, M.D. He is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society and of the Alumni Association of the Boston Dental College, being on the executive committee of the latter organization.

Plummer, Rufus Burnham, jr., son of R. B. and Caroline (Besse) Plummer, was born in Augusta

RUFUS B. PLUMMER, JR.

Me., May 6, 1851. His education was attained in the local academy and a business college. He came to Boston in 1869, and learned the carpenter's trade. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent for David Perkins, a well-known builder of business and private buildings in Boston and vicinity. In 1885 he succeeded Mr. Perkins in business as a builder, and three years after became a member of the Master Builders' Association. He has been engaged in the erection of many notable buildings. Prominent among them are the six-story business building on Essex street, corner of Columbia; the buildings at the corner of South and Tufts streets, and Harrison avenue and Exeter place; those numbered 181–183 and 383–385 Tremont street; the "Post" building, on Washington street; the Church of the Messiah, on Falmouth street; three buildings for Harvard College, in Cambridge; the Children's Convalescent Home, in Wellesley Hills; the summer residences of William Burnham in Lincoln, Eben S. Draper in Hopedale, and Francis Sargent in Wellesley; and a large number of residences in the Roxbury district and Brookline. Mr. Plummer was married in Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 24, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Gervin; they have six children: Wallace, Caro, Harold, Emma, Bertha, and Martha Plummer. All but the first, who was born

Albert A. Pope.

in Fernandina, were born in Boston. Mr. Plummer resides on Hutchings street, Roxbury district.

POMEROY, HIRAM STERLING, M.D., son of the late Oren Pomeroy, of Somers, Conn., was born Jan. 22, 1848. He was educated by private tutors at Yale, receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter. Subsequently he graduated at Leipsic, receiving the degree of M.D. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has been in active practice in Boston six years, having previously practised in Austria. Dr. Pomeroy was first married in 1872 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Blake, of New Haven, Conn. His second marriage was in 1882, to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Rev. D. Shepardson, D.D., of Cincinnati, O.

POPE, ALBERT A., son of Charles and Elizabeth Pope, was born in Boston May 30, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline. He began his business career as a clerk in a shoe-finding store on Blackstone street. Subsequently he was a successful merchant. Then in 1879 he established the Pope Manufacturing Company, and became the founder of the American bicycle industry. His concern is the largest bicycling establishment in the world. He has advanced bicycling interests in various directions. He was the first to obtain responsible legal opinion upon the rights of wheelmen in the public roads and parks, and to secure these rights; and he founded the "Wheelman," now absorbed in "Outing." He served in the Civil War with distinction, entering as second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment in 1862, and advancing through the several grades to lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out he was a clerk in a Milk-street store, and all his leisure time he devoted to studying army tactics and army regulations. He had a musket in the store, and, whenever opportunity offered, drilled his fellow-clerks, and even the partners and neighbors who came in. He joined the Salignac's Zouaves as a private, and also the Home Guards in Brookline, and an artillery company with whom he faithfully drilled, so that when he finally enlisted he was a well-prepared soldier. He is now a prominent member of the Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army. Colonel Pope is a director of the American Loan and Trust Company, of the Winthrop Bank, and a dozen other corporations and companies; is a member of the Algonquin, Art, Country, Athletic, New York Athletic, and other clubs; of the Beacon Society, of which he is vice-president; and a life member of a number of charitable organizations. For two years he was a member of the Newton city government. He was married Sept. 20, 1871, to Miss Abby Linder; they have five children: Albert Linder, Margaret Roberts, Harold Linder, Charles Linder, and Ralph Linder Pope.

POPE, ARTHUR WALLACE, son of the late Charles and Elizabeth (Bogman) Pope, was born in Brookline, Mass., March 9, 1850. His education was received in that town, and in early manhood he entered the employ of his brother, Col. Albert A. Pope, who at that time was in the wholesale shoe-finding business on Pearl street. In 1871 he was made junior partner, and about five years later, Colonel Pope retiring, he became the head of the firm, the name of which was changed, later, to A. W. Pope & Co. Under his judicious management the business has steadily increased, until the firm is known in all parts of America. He is recognized as a man of excellent judgment, energy, financial ability, and perseverance. Mr. Pope has travelled extensively at home and abroad, combining business with pleasure, and in 1887 he carried out a long-cherished wish and made a tour of the world. This trip included the ascent of the famous Mainurina pass, in the Himalaya mountains, eighteen

ARTHUR W. POPE.

thousand six hundred feet above the level of the sea, an elephant hunt in Ceylon, a trip up the Nile,

another to the Holy Land, and ended with a visit to Norway and the North cape. He is a member of several Boston clubs, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Pope, William, son of W. and Sarah (Pierce) Pope, both of Massachusetts, was born in Dorches-

WILLIAM POPE.

ter Dec. 27, 1813. His father was a large lumber-merchant there. He has been foremost in all enterprises looking to the advancement of the interests of that section of the city. Under the old town government he was for a number of years a member of the board of selectmen, and after annexation he represented the district first in the common council, serving two years, and then in the board of aldermen, where he also served two terms. Before annexation he was for some time on the school committee of the town, and afterwards on the Boston school committee, his entire service in this capacity covering fifteen years. Early in life, at the age of thirty, he engaged in the lumber business, wholesale and retail, which he followed successfully for thirty years, under the firm names, first of A. & W. Pope, and then of William Pope & Co., with yards in Dorchester. He is one of the original incorporators of the Homœopathic Hospital, and has aided largely by his means and efforts in bringing that institution to its present successful standing. He was for many years financially interested in the Dorchester Gas Works and the Dorchester Savings Bank, and was president of the latter for some time. He also started the First National Bank of Dorchester, and conducted it successfully to its close, June 8, 1836. He is Republican in politics, and Unitarian in religion, belonging to Rev. Christopher R. Eliot's church. Mr. Pope was married to Sarah A. Foster, of Dorchester. She took an equally active interest in the Homœopathic Hospital, and was president of its Ladies' Aid Society for a number of years previous to her death in 1888. Their children now living are John Foster, Elizabeth F., wife of Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, one of the most prominent of the homœopathic physicians of Boston, and W. Carrol Pope, president of the Pope Manganese Company of Boston.

Porter, Alexander S., was born in Colds Mouth, Va., Aug. 25, 1840. His father, John K. Porter, was a native of Boston, born on the corner of Washington and Bedford streets, and his grandfather owned that property, extending to Harrison avenue. He was educated in Boston, and entered his father's office at No. 27 State street when a youth, May 1, 1860. Ten years later, in the autumn of 1870, he went into business on his own account in the same building, where he remained until 1891, when he removed into the new State-street Exchange. Subsequently, however, in 1892, he returned to No. 27. Mr. Porter has long been a prominent man in his business, identified with the largest transactions in real estate yet recorded in the annals of the city. His first large transaction was the sale of "Scollay's Building" which stood for so many years in the middle of Scollay square. It was sold in 1867 to Arioch Wentworth for $100,000. This was considered in those days a large transaction. Mr. Wentworth subsequently sold the building to the city for $200,000, and it was pulled down. Another large sale made by Mr. Porter was of the well-known Deacon estate on Boston Neck. The house here was built by Peter Parker, for his daughter, early in the fifties, and old Bostonians well remember its stately appearance. It was a reproduction of a French chateau, and the lot, extending from Concord to Worcester streets, was surrounded by a high brick wall. It was rarely occupied, the owners preferring Paris to Boston as a place of residence. An old family servant was the sole occupant for many years, and few persons had the good fortune to view the interior. It was filled with beautiful furniture and rare works of art. When Peter Parker died, the estate was sold by

Mr. Porter to Paul D. Wallis, a prominent Boston builder of that time, for $125,000. Mr. Wallis sold the land off in lots, which were long since improved. The house still stands, but it is shorn of its former glory. For a while it was occupied by the Normal Art School. After the great fire of 1872 Mr. Porter, who had just returned from Europe, at once took a hand in the negotiation of property in what was called the "burnt district." His loans and negotiations during the following two years footed up to millions of dollars. The panic of 1873 caused a depression in real estate, and for the next few years business was almost at a standstill. The tide turned in 1880, and since then dealings have reached immense proportions. Among the notable transactions in that and the following year or two, carried through by Mr. Porter, were the sales of large estates to Fred. L. Ames: that on the corner of Washington and Court streets, now the site of the "Ames Building," the Chandler estate on Winter street, the so-called "Castor" Building on Washington near West street, the great estate on the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets, and the residence of Mr. Ames on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Dartmouth street, purchased of Charles Whitney. Mr. Porter also sold to ex-Governor Ames the lot

ALEXANDER S. PORTER.

of land on which his residence stands. Mr. Porter was instrumental in the filling of the "great basin" west of West Chester Park, forming a syndicate to purchase a large tract of the land, to be paid for when filled. It was called the Palfrey syndicate, and involved nearly half a million dollars. He also made the largest land sale on record in the Back Bay, for Henry M. Whitney to John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams, amounting to not far from a million dollars. This property is on Commonwealth-avenue extension, and runs back to Charles river. Other large tracts were sold to Henry Lee, H. H. Hunnewell, Augustus Lowell, Dudley L. Peckham, and others. In 1886 Mr. Porter organized the Boston Real Estate Trust, raising by subscriptions $2,000,000, since increased to $3,500,000. The trustees are Robert Codman, Samuel Wells, Abbott Lawrence, John Quincy Adams, and William Minot, jr. He was also one of the promoters of the Berkeley House Company, of which he is a director and Aaron W. Spencer is president; and he organized the Boston Storage Warehouse Company on West Chester Park. But the largest transaction that has ever been accomplished in the city was the conception of the new State-street Exchange in 1887. Mr. Porter, believing that Boston was worthy of a building that would be a credit to the State as well as the city, quietly went to work and bonded all the property that could be had, containing in all thirty-three thousand square feet or two-thirds of an acre. He then made an estimate of the cost of a building, the total sum aggregating $3,500,000. Within thirty days from the date of the bond the entire sum was subscribed, and soon after the property was conveyed to Samuel Wells, C. E. Cotting, and James Jackson, trustees. Afterwards a charter was obtained and the corporation began the work of construction. The building as completed is the second largest office-building in the world. Mr. Porter has had some notable transactions in suburban estates, especially on Chestnut Hill and neighborhood, and at the seashore. He has also extended his operations to the West, having, with the aid of Luther S. Cushing, organized a large Western connection, and has established offices in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver. He is a director of the Campobello Island Company, the West Chop Land and Water Company, and the Society for the Prevention of Title Forgeries; and he belongs to a number of the leading clubs.

PORTER, CHARLES B., M.D., son of Dr. James B. and Harriet (Griggs) Porter, was born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 19, 1840. He comes of a family of physicians. His father, a native of Rutland, had an

extensive practice there; his grandfather, Dr. James Porter, first practised in Montreal, where he was born and removing to Rutland became one of the local medical celebrities of the time; and his great-grandfather, Dr. James Porter, was a surgeon in the British army under the command of Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton on Long Island, during the Revolution. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Griggs, merchant, a native of Brookline, Mass. His early training was received from private tutors. He

CHARLES B. PORTER.

entered Harvard in 1858, and after graduation in 1862, began the study of medicine as a private pupil with Prof. Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge. After a year and a half spent with Dr. Wyman he further pursued his studies in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1865. During the last year of student life he served as house surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Early in 1865 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Armory-square Hospital in Washington, D.C., and two weeks after he was made surgeon-in-charge of the Armory ward which was used for the reception and treatment of wounded army officers. Here he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Boston early in 1866, he began at once the general practice of his profession. That year he was appointed surgeon to the out-patients department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and district physician to the Boston Dispensary; and he was also made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Harvard Medical School. The following year he was advanced to the position of surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, and was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School. He continued as surgeon to the out-patients department of the Massachusetts General Hospital until February, 1875, when he was appointed visiting surgeon to the hospital. In 1873 he was appointed instructor in surgery in the Medical School, in 1882 assistant professor of surgery there, and in 1887 professor of clinical surgery, which chair he still holds. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the American Surgical Association; also of the Somerset, the St. Botolph, the Athletic, and the University Clubs. In 1869 he visited Europe, where he spent about a year and a half in professional studies in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. On June 15, 1865, Dr. Porter was married to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Samuel P. Allen, of Cambridge.

Post, Abner, M.D., was born in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 9, 1844. His education was acquired in the Westfield schools and in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., where he spent two years, graduating in 1866. Subsequently, in 1870, he graduated from the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. After serving one year as house surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital he went abroad, and there continued his studies, chiefly in Vienna. Upon his return, in 1872, he became assistant surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for three years. At the close of this service he established himself in Boston, and has been successfully engaged in general practice here ever since. He is also surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, and clinical instructor in Harvard University. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He is also a member of literary and other organizations, among them the St. Botolph Club.

Potter, William H., M.D., was born in Boston June 20, 1856. He was educated in the Roxbury Latin School, from which he graduated in 1874, and at Harvard College, graduating in 1878. He then studied in the Harvard Medical School for two years, and later entered the Harvard Dental School, from which he graduated in June, 1885, with the degree of D.M.D. In 1887 he was appointed

demonstrator of operative dentistry in the Harvard Dental School, and in June, 1890, clinical lecturer on operative dentistry there. Dr. Potter is an active member of the Harvard Odontological Society and the American Academy of Dental Science, and an associate member of the New York Odontological Society.

Powers, Cassius Clay, son of Arba and Naomi Powers, natives of Maine, was born in Pittsfield, Me., Jan. 23, 1846. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1869. A fine mathematician, he took high rank as a scholar, was president of his class one year, and delivered the Latin salutatory oration at graduation. For two years he was principal of the high school at Gardiner, and of the high and grammar schools at Brunswick, Me., fitting two classes for college. He read law with Artemas Libbey, now a justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. He was admitted to the Kennebec county bar in 1871, and to the Suffolk bar in Boston in May, 1872. He has since successfully practised in New England and New York, in State and United States courts, his cases including several important patent-cases. Mr. Powers is Republican in politics, with independent views; he represented Ward 21 in the city council in 1880–7–8. He is past master of Massachusetts Lodge Free Masons, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of Hobomak Tribe of Red Men. He is also a member of the Boston Bar Association, and of the New England, Pine Tree State, and Roxbury Clubs. He has had five brothers who were lawyers: his brother Llewellyn has represented the Fourth Maine District in Congress; Cyrus M. has been a member of the Maine Legislature and the Governor's Council; Gorham is judge of the Twelfth Judicial District Court of Minnesota; Frederic A. has served in the Maine house of representatives and is now a senator; and Don. A. H. is his law partner at Houlton, a Democrat, and at one time a candidate for Congress in place of C. A. Boutelle; the others are Republicans. Mr. Powers married Miss Annie M. Orr, daughter of Rev. John Orr, and granddaughter of Benjamin Orr, one of Maine's ablest lawyers. He resides in the Roxbury district.

Powers, Charles Edward, son of Charles and Sarah (Brooks) Powers, was born in Townsend, Mass., May 9, 1834. He was educated in the public schools and at various New England academies, and after graduating at the institution in New Hampton, N.H., he became a private pupil in mathematics of Professor Knight, of New London, N.H. He entered Harvard College in 1853, and graduated with the degree of S.B. in 1856, receiving the honor of a "*magna cum laude*." He then entered the Harvard Medical School with the view of becoming a surgeon, but upon the sudden death of his father, he was obliged to abandon the study of medicine and surgery and devote himself to his father's business. After successfully managing and settling the estate he decided to study law, and for that purpose entered the Harvard Law School in 1857, where he graduated in 1858 with the degree of LL.B. The following year he formed a law copartnership with Hon. Linus Child and Linus Mason Child, under the firm name of Child & Powers, counsellors, opening law offices in Boston, where they have since remained. He was one of the few who believed in the success of the street railways which were then being opened. He embarked early in the enterprise, became a large owner, and was made counsellor and also director and president in several of the roads. Soon after settling in Boston Mr. Powers also became an active Free Mason; was elected master of Zetland Lodge, and was for several years the eminent commander of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, and for three years grand master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts. He has never been an aspirant for political office, but for three years, after the great fire of 1872, he was unanimously elected by both parties to the common council. Afterwards he was elected to the Boston water board, where he served until the water works were put into the hands of commissioners. He and two others had the entire charge of the Sudbury-river supply. Mr. Powers was married in 1858 to Miss H. E. Fessenden, daughter of Hon. Walter Fessenden, of Townsend; they have two daughters: Marion (Mrs. Lamar S. Lowry) and Florence Agnes (Mrs. Henry McLellan Harding), residing in Pittsburg, Pa.

Powers, Samuel Leland, son of Larned and Ruby (Barton) Powers, both natives of New Hampshire and of English descent, was born in Cornish, N.H., Oct. 26, 1848. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy and Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1874. He studied law in the law school of the University of the City of New York, where he remained one year, after which he entered the office of Verry & Gaskill, of Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in November, 1875. On the first of January the following year he began practice in Boston, in partnership with Samuel W. McCall. For the past few years he has made a

specialty of electrical matters, and has been connected as counsel with the American Bell Telephone and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Companies. His offices are in the Bell Tele-

SAMUEL L. POWERS.

phone Building on Milk street. He resides in Newton, is a Republican in politics and a Unitarian in religion. He was for many years connected with the Newton city government. He was one of the founders of the Newton Club, and is first vice-president of that organization. In June, 1878, he was married to Miss Eva Crowell, of Dennis, Mass.; they have one son, Leland Powers.

Prang, Louis, born in Breslau, Germany, in 1824, the son of a calico printer, comes of (Norman) Huguenot and pure German ancestry. He was a delicate child, given to dreaming and critical reflection, and, being spared the close application to lessons and tasks required of the sturdier children of the household, divided his time between playing, watching with imaginative absorption the complicated processes of his father's trade, and dreaming fancies of his own about the myriad figures and hues. In his own way he worked, too, as well as dreamed. He had ready hands, and the processes of bleaching, dyeing, color-mixing, and color-printing, with which he soon grew familiar, suggested a host of ambitious experiments of his own in these same lines. The practical father of the family, feeling after a time that the boy needed the commonplace balance of mercantile routine, sent him, while yet a lad in his teens, to spend a year in the counting-room of a friend in Westphalia. Here he found himself in a strange, bustling world, where the accomplishments he possessed were but moderately esteemed, while accomplishments he had never cared for were held absolutely necessary. His way of meeting the situation was characteristic. Finding, for instance, that conventional business correspondence was an unknown tongue that had to be learned, he promptly made up his mind to learn it, and, saying nothing of his purpose, spent hours every night in patiently studying and carefully copying the letter-book pages, filled each day by the accomplished head of the establishment. It was in the same spirit of quiet determination that other phases of mercantile routine were studied and mastered; and when the year was over, the new clerk had made himself master of them as thoroughly as most young men would have done through long application. The self-discipline gained through this year's drudgery soon showed its value, when changes in the family fortunes threw the young man on his own resources. In one way and another he had gained a thorough practical knowledge of the various arts connected with calico-printing, and was regarded as a highly skilled technologist. His unusual gifts for study and original investigation came to the notice of a wealthy German manufacturer desirous of setting up a model establishment for calico-printing. An agreement was made with a view to founding such an establishment on a basis of the broadest knowledge of the subject that could be attained. Mr. Prang, then but little over twenty years of age, was engaged by this patron to spend five years in close investigation of the most advanced methods of bleaching, dyeing, and color-printing practised in Great Britain and the various continental countries, and afterwards to organize and superintend a large manufactory in Bohemia, where the collated results of his comparative study should be put in practical operation. The first part of this contract was admirably carried out. The most progressive houses for dyeing and calico-printing in America, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland were successively visited and exhaustively studied, the student of methods often turning workman and securing direct employment at the processes he specially wished to investigate. But besides being a student of technical processes he was always ardently interested in politics and social science, and when he returned to Germany he carried home not only the riper experience in technological directions which

Yours truly

Louis Trang

he set out to acquire, but also deepened enthusiasm in the cause of social democracy. The great revolutionary uprising of 1848 found him the leader of a prominent revolutionary club in his native country, and when the cause was overthrown political complications blocked the young patriot's professional prospects. The plans for the model calico-printing establishment had to be given up. The to-be superintendent and inaugurator of the new enterprise in calico-printing found himself a political refugee, with a prison-cell awaiting his apprehension by government authority. For a time Switzerland offered a shelter to him as to other political refugees, but the cause for whose sake he lingered seemed hopeless. Even Switzerland came to be an insecure asylum, and he at length decided to leave the Old World to try his fortune in America. It was in 1850 that he landed in New York. His only capital consisted of his practical knowledge of calico-printing and the arts connected with it. He was unable to find any employment in this direction, and for a few years he had a hard and precarious living. In the course of one apparent failure he learned the art of drawing on stone for lithographic purposes, and in another to do fine wood-engraving. His talent for wood-engraving, indeed, seemed destined to decide his career in his adopted country. He soon became expert in the craft and was able to command a good income; but the long hours which he devoted to this close sedentary labor undermined his health and made another change necessary. This was really the beginning of his great success. He embarked in 1856 in the business of lithography in color, and found himself at last in his element. Color lithography was then in its infancy; but with Mr. Prang's thorough and broad experience in work closely related to this, and his strong faith that really good pictorial art in color must in time win the appreciation of the people, he made the beginning of the work by virtue of which his name is now a household word. The business had at first to sustain itself as it could. Sometimes the particular matter in hand was of a commercial nature, like the designing and printing of labels for manufactured goods. Sometimes, again, it was an original enterprise, like the publication, in 1857, of a lithographed picture of Cambridge, with the college buildings in the foreground. In 1860 Mr. Prang bought out the partner with whom he had been associated, continuing the same lines of work under the name which has since become so widely known, — L. Prang & Co., — and his prosperity seemed to be fairly assured; but in 1861 the breaking out of the Civil War threatened sudden disaster to general business and absolute ruin to his own undertaking. It was only a prompt realization of the service pictorial art could render at that juncture of public affairs which averted disaster. The very day that Fort Sumter was fired upon Mr. Prang set to work on a lithograph map of Charleston harbor, and the next morning the newsboys were hard-pushed to fill the public demand for them on the streets. The right note had been struck. The harbor map was followed by other maps, pictures of generals and battle-grounds, and scenes of army life, all immensely popular at the time on account of their graphic portrayal of the men and the scenes that occupied public thought. As soon as the state of the time allowed, Mr. Prang turned his attention once more to pictorial color-printing, publishing, in the shape of small album-cards, representations of flowers, ferns, birds, and butterflies. The ready popularity of these in their turn encouraged him to press on still further toward the realization of the long-cherished wish of his heart, the reproduction of oil and water-color paintings. In 1864 he revisited England, France, and Germany for the purpose of studying the work of European lithographers. He found the art declining from the high position it previously occupied. In spite of all this Mr. Prang had faith to believe that the American public would appreciate the high class of pictures he desired to publish, and on his return to Boston he set to work to reproduce by chromo-lithography two landscapes in oil by A. T. Bricher. The technical execution of these publications was admirable, but the subjects did not appeal at once to popular taste, and the undertaking was not immediately successful. Following these he brought out the reproduction of Tait's "Chickens," which promptly took the public fancy and was a marked success. It was a new revelation to artists, to the trade, and to the people, that so perfect a reproduction of an oil painting could be brought within the means of the ordinary purse. It was evident that a new era had arrived in the history of pictorial art. Public interest in the Prang publications steadily increased, and new subjects were constantly added to the publisher's lists. A name had to be found for these new creations, and Mr. Prang coined the word "chromos" for their trade designation. The popularity which he gained for this word soon brought it into use wherever color-prints were known, but the abuse made of it by unscrupulous competition brought it later into disrepute. The products of the Prang presses soon became well known in England and on the Continent. In 1870, visiting a picture store in Prague

(Bohemia), Mr. Prang had some of his own publications pointed out to him as marvels of art-printing. For many years, before the springing up of the English and German houses which have since come to do good work in somewhat similar lines, it was difficult to meet the large European demand for the Prang pictures. How the movement for the popularization of art grew and strengthened in our own country will be remembered by all persons of the present generation who are interested in the subject. Every year public appreciation of the work grew broader in extent and more intelligently critical in character. In 1873 Mr. Prang made a large exhibit at the Vienna Exposition and received high honors from artists and technical experts. It was on the occasion of this exposition that he set the fashion of artistically ornamented business cards printed in colors. But the most remarkable evidence of public interest in his work was afforded by the continuous delight taken in his Christmas and other holiday cards. It was in 1874 that he began to publish Christmas cards. The first editions went to England, where they became at once a popular "craze." It was impossible to print the cards fast enough to satisfy public demand. The next season, better equipped for the task, he introduced Christmas cards into the United States. Here, as in England, the dainty things appealed at once to the public. The history of this branch of the work is a story of romance as well as of business success. Mr. Prang spared no pains and no money to secure the best thought and most exquisite fancy in the designing of the cards he sent out. At least half a million dollars went, during the reign of the Christmas card, to the artists, professional and amateur, who furnished the original sketches, and the clear eyes of the head of the house could see merit in the work of an unknown hand as well as in that bearing a famous signature, if the merit was really there. Many an artist now well known and prosperous gained his first real recognition at Louis Prang's hands, and owes his first success to the faithful and sympathetic presentation of his work to a great public in the shape of some holiday card. Public exhibitions of accepted designs were several times held in New York, and prizes awarded both according to popular verdict and the judgment of professional critics; and great interest was shown in these exhibitions by both classes of visitors. It was just at this time that Mr. Prang became responsibly identified with the educational development of art in America — that is to say, with art as a factor in common-school instruction. The study of drawing had been pursued in the public schools of Massachusetts for some ten years, under the leadership of Mr. Walter Smith, a graduate of the South Kensington Art School. Mr. Smith established the Massachusetts Normal Art School and prepared several series of text-books in drawing, and Mr. Prang became early identified with these text-books as their publisher and the manufacturer of models and examples for art study. It had, however, become evident that the study of drawing, in order to become a vital part of the educational system of the country, must be placed on a much sounder basis of pedagogical principles than it had hitherto known, and that more practical account must be taken of the condition of actual school-room work and of the relation of the study of drawing to the rest of the school curriculum. Mr. Smith's retirement from the undertaking left on Mr. Prang's shoulders the responsibility of bringing public-school work in drawing into harmony with these advanced ideas. He met the emergency with wisdom born of faith and foresight. He realized that no one person could possibly have a sufficiently broad grasp of the artistic, psychological, and executive problems involved, and one of his first steps taken was therefore to associate with himself accomplished specialists representing various conditions of the educational idea in art. Mr. John S. Clark and Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks have thus for many years been co-workers with him in the cause of art education; and the widening circle of which these three form the central point includes most of the well-known and honored public-school directors and teachers of drawing throughout the country, as well as directors of leading art and industrial schools and schools for manual training. Here again, as in the popularization of fine art in the home, the work on which Mr. Prang had set his heart soon far surpassed in its thoroughness and real artistic character the best that had been done in the same directions in Europe. One of the leading German educational journals, the "Pædagogium" of Leipsic, recently published a critical review from the pen of a professor in the University of Zurich, of the Prang course in form study and drawing, and a comparison of its principal feature with those of the drawing taught in the continental schools. Mr. Prang has, for the last four or five years, been giving renewed energy to the completion of an old and beloved task, — the establishment of universally accepted color-standards and a universally intelligible color-nomenclature. After numberless experimental attempts with the assistance of the best accessible color-experts, he now feels confident of a successful issue. Mr. Prang's business under-

takings have been large, his business success solid: but it is, after all, the type of the idealist rather than that of the man of affairs that best represents him and his share in the life of the times. His aim and purpose have always been to produce more and more perfectly, with the materials at hand, works of beauty in form and color, and to awaken in the public mind a constantly broader and truer appreciation of beauty of form and color. It was a high aim, and it has been worthily achieved.

Pratt, Charles E., lawyer and littérateur, was born in Vassalborough, Me., March 13, 1845; son of Rev. Joseph H. Pratt, son of Nathan Pratt, merchant of Roxbury, son of Simeon Pratt, currier, who came to Roxbury in Revolutionary days, resided in the house still standing between the Norfolk House and Hotel Eliot, and was one of the charter members and warden of the Washington Lodge of Masons. Charles E. Pratt was graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1870; finished his law studies with Messrs. Jones & Otis, former associates with Governor Andrew, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1871, and to the United States bar in July, 1872. First in general practice of the law, he soon made a specialty of patent causes. In May, 1881, he became attorney and counsel for the Pope Manufacturing Company, a position which he still holds. He represented Ward 21 in the Boston common council five years, and was president of that body in 1881 and 1882. In politics he is Independent. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and was the first Quaker to hold office in Boston, and the first of that religious belief to speak on Boston Common since the execution of Mary Dyer, which he did as orator for Post 113, G.A.R., on Decoration Day, 1882. He has long been engaged in literary work; founded "The Bicycling World," was an early editor of "Outing," is the author of "The American Bicycler," and other books. He projected the League of American Wheelmen, a national organization, and was its first president. One of the earliest riders, a writer, speaker, and practical authority on the rights, privileges, and interests of bicycling as an art and an industry, he has been widely recognized as one of its chief defenders and promoters in this country. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Papyrus, St. Botolph, and University Clubs of Boston, of the Société des Bibliophiles Contemporains of Paris, and of several other societies. In 1872 he was married to Miss Georgiana E. Folie, niece of Richard Ball, of Worcester, Mass. He resides in the Roxbury district.

Pratt, Harvey Hunter, son of Henry Jones and Maria (Hunter) Pratt, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Abington, Mass. Upon leaving school he became the editor of the "Brockton Advance" and the publisher of the "Abington News." In 1880 he began the study of law, first with Keith & Simmons, of Abington, and then with Perez Simmons, of Hanover, and entering the Harvard Law School he graduated therefrom in 1883. Admitted to the bar in September of the same year, he formed a partnership with John F. Simmons, of Hanover. This association still continues, the firm having offices in Abington and Boston. In 1881 Mr. Pratt was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for register of deeds of Plymouth county, and in 1886 he was nominated for the State senate from the First Plymouth District, but failed of election. In the two years following, however, he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature. Both years he served upon the committee on the judiciary. In 1887 he was appointed assistant to Hon. Hosea Kingman, that year elected district attorney for the Southeastern District, and this relation continued until Mr. Kingman was made chairman of the metropolitan sewerage commission. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Pratt stood as the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and was again unsuccessful, being defeated by a few votes; but the following year he was elected by a majority of two thousand eight hundred, that being the usual majority given the Republican candidates in that district. Mr. Pratt has held minor town-offices in Abington, where he has lived the greater part of his life, and has been a member of the Democratic State central, county, and senatorial committees. He is unmarried.

Pratt, Miles, descended from Joshua Pratt, who came to Plymouth in the "Ann," in 1623, was born in Carver, Mass., Sept. 17, 1825. At an early date lands were granted to Joshua Pratt in that part of Plymouth which is now Carver, and from that time to the present one branch of the family has made that town its place of residence. David Pratt, the father of Miles, lived in Carver, and devoted the earliest years of his manhood to teaching school. Eventually, however, he carried on a foundry in the north part of his native town. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Barrows, of Carver, a decendant of John Barrows, who also received grants of land in Carver at an early date, and died in 1692. Miles Pratt at the age of fifteen entered upon the occupation of selling hollow-ware, the product of his

father's factory, and from that time until his death his career was one of active industry. About the year 1850, after having been with his father some years as a partner, he entered the store of B. W. Dunklee & Co., dealers in stoves, as salesman, and remained in their employ one year, when, with a son of Mr. Gould, an old president of the Blackstone Bank, he formed a partnership, under the name of Pratt & Gould, in the retail stove-business. In 1854 a new partnership was formed, under the name of Pratt, Weeks, & Co., with William G. Lincoln, Allen S. Weeks, and his uncles Thomas and John Jay Barrows as partners. At that time his father, David Pratt, having retired from business, the new firm engaged for a year in the manufacture of castings in Carver, while building a foundry in Watertown for the manufacture of cook and parlor stoves and stove-ware. In 1855 the new foundry was finished, and a considerable business was soon built up, mainly for the Eastern market and that of the Provinces. In 1857, owing to severe financial depression, the firm dissolved, and, while its creditors suffered no loss, Mr. Pratt was deprived of the earnings of his previous years, emerging from the wreck of his firm a poor man, but with integrity and business vigor unimpaired. With a determination rarely exhibited in such cases he at once took a lease of the Watertown foundry on his own account, and carried on its business alone with marked success until the following year, 1858, when he formed a partnership with Luke Perkins, also a native of Carver, under the name of Pratt & Perkins, with William G. Lincoln, one of his old partners, as a special partner. In 1863 Mr. Perkins left the firm, and that of Miles Pratt & Co. was formed, with Mr. Lincoln as the partner. In 1874 this firm was consolidated with that of George W. Walker & Co., of Boston, under the name of Walker, Pratt, & Co., with Mr. Lincoln and Horace G. and George W. Walker as partners. In 1875 the company was incorporated, under the name of the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company, with George W. Walker as president and Miles Pratt as treasurer. After the death of Mr. Pratt, George E. Priest became treasurer, and the company is still doing a large business, with store on Union street. Since 1863 Oliver Shaw, also a native of the town of Carver, has been the superintendent of the manufacturing business. Mr. Pratt married, in 1851, Sarah B., daughter of Zebulon Chandler, of Carver, a descendant from Edward Chandler, who appeared in Duxbury in 1633. Mrs. Pratt died March 25, 1858, leaving no children. On the 6th of October, 1859, Mr. Pratt married Ellen M. Coolidge, of Watertown; they have had one child, Grace, who married Frederick Robinson, of Watertown. Mr. Pratt died in Watertown on the 9th of August, 1882, and was buried at Mount Auburn. His death occurred at a time when his brain appeared to be in the fullest vigor, and when, with his difficulties, embarrassments, and obstacles successfully surmounted, he was enjoying the fruits of his labors and indulging in ambitious and well-founded hopes of enhanced success. He permitted no outside schemes and enterprises to distract his mind, and accepted no office except that of trustee of the Watertown Savings Bank, of which he was the most active founder. Brought up in politics as a Whig, he preserved his independence of speech and thought, and abandoned the party of his youth when he believed it untrue to the principles of human freedom. Afterwards a Republican, he was still independent, and recognized no authority binding him to its ranks when he believed it had outlived its usefulness and purpose. Nor in religious matters, more than in politics, was he bound by traditions. Born in the Orthodox Congregational Church and educated under its influences, he became in the latter part of his life a Swedenborgian, and died in that faith.

Pray, William, was born in Boston Oct. 24,

WILLIAM PRAY.

1852. He served his time as an apprentice with T. J. Whidden, and went into business as a mason

and builder in 1870. In 1878 he formed a copartnership with Joseph L. Gooch, and established the firm of Gooch & Pray, which has become one of the leading building and contracting concerns of New England. Under his own personal supervision Mr. Pray erected the Boston Rubber Shoe Company works; the Fire Department repair-shops; the American Express Company's stables, the largest and most expensive stables in the country; the Atlas and other storehouses; the Real Estate Trust Building, and other large structures in Boston; the Masonic hall in Malden for Mr. Yerxa; the Old Colony station at New Bedford; cells, wards, etc., for the State Prison; and other large works in the Eastern States. Mr. Pray is the president of the Builders' Adjustable Staging Company, and is an active member of the Master Builders' Association. He was married in Boston July 3, 1883, to Miss A. F. Allard. He resides in Malden.

Preble, Joseph H., was born in Canton, Mass., April 7, 1847. He came to Boston in 1863, and was for a number of years foreman for James P. Neal, who was a successful and substantial Boston builder for twenty-one years. After the death of Mr. Neal, who was accidentally killed on the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1880, his son Alfred J. Neal joined in partnership with Mr. Preble, and the present firm of Neal & Preble was formed and succeeded to the business of J. P. Neal. Their work is shown in a number of noteworthy buildings, among them the Park Building, corner of Boylston and Park square; the Minot Building, on Devonshire street; the Fay Building, on Court street and Franklin avenue; the Phillips Estate Building, Nos. 7, 8, and 9 Hamilton place; and the Hamilton Place Building. Among their alterations are included the Adams Buildings and the addition to the Globe Building. Mr. Preble is one of the active members of the Master Builders' Association and of the Charitable Mechanic Association.

Prescott, Charles J., son of Edward and Catharine L. (Clough) Prescott, was born in Boston Feb. 15, 1838. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the English High School in the class of 1856. He was first employed as a clerk in the coal and wood business; then in May, 1862, he became a partner in the firm of W. L. & C. J. Prescott, and this association continued until 1887. From 1889 to 1891 he was one of the commissioners of public institutions, appointed to that position by Mayor Hart; he had previously served for five years (1876–81) upon the board of directors for public institutions, under whose charge the institutions were placed before the creation of the commission. He has been a member of the school board (from 1870 to 1875), an alderman (1874 and 1875), and a member of the lower house of the Legislature (1877, 1878, and 1879), serving as chairman of the committee on charitable institutions. In State and national politics he is Republican, and has served on the Republican ward and city committee and State central committee; in city affairs he is a non-partisan. Mr. Prescott was married in Thetford, Vt., Dec. 30, 1868, to Anna F. Hinckley, daughter of Judge Hinckley of that town; they have had five children: Arabella, Edward Lyman, Charles J., jr., Anna Hinckley, and Samuel Cobb Prescott (deceased).

Preston, William Gibbons, architect, son of Jonathan Preston, is a native of Boston. He began his career as an architect in his father's office in 1861, after a long and careful training in Cambridge and Paris. The number and character of prominent buildings in different sections of the country designed by him are the best evidences of his taste and skill. He has erected, among other structures, the building of the Boston Society of Natural History on Boylston street, the new Rogers Building belonging to the Institute of Technology, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Building on Huntington avenue, the Mason Building on Kilby street, the unique Public Library Building in the town of Lincoln, the new John Hancock Building on Devonshire street, the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse, six large buildings of the Boston University, a large private hotel on the Back Bay, the Cadet Armory, the Brewer apartment-house, and many others in and around Boston. In the city of Savannah, Ga., he built the Cotton Exchange, the Court House, the Presbyterian Church, and the De Soto Hotel, besides many residences. In Columbus, Ga., he designed the office-building of the Columbus Investment Company; and his plans were followed in the construction of eleven buildings for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waltham and South Boston. The power-house and boiler-house of the West End Street Railway Company at Boston, and also those at East Cambridge, are his design; and he has built many handsome residences in this city, Cambridge, and Brookline.

Prince, Charles Albert, son of Frederick O. and Helen (Henry) Prince, was born in Winchester, Mass., Aug. 26, 1852. He was educated in the Winchester public schools, the Boston Latin

School, from which he graduated in the class of 1869, and Harvard College, graduating in the class

CHARLES A. PRINCE.

of 1873. He studied law in the office of the late Sidney Bartlett, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He at once began practice in Boston, and has since continued here, meeting with marked success. For several years he has been general counsel for the New York and New England Railroad. He is a public administrator for Suffolk county. He is prominent in club life, being a member of the Somerset, Union, Algonquin, Athletic, University, and "down-town" clubs in Boston; of the Manhattan and Lawyers' Clubs of New York; the Country Club; and fishing-clubs in Maine and on Cape Cod. He is also a member of the Boston Bar Association. In June, 1881, he was married to Miss Helen Choate Pratt, a granddaughter of Rufus Choate; they have one child, Helen Choate Pratt Prince.

Proctor, Thomas Parker, son of Daniel Proctor, a native of Chelmsford, and the sixth generation to reside in that town, and of Elizabeth (Parker) Proctor, a member of the well-known Parker family of New Boston, N.H., was born in Chelmsford, Mass., June 27, 1831. He was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, entered Harvard, and was graduated in the class of 1854. Two years later, in 1856, he graduated from the law department of the University. He had also studied in the office of Charles Tracy, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1854, but continued his studies until his graduation from the law school. He then began practice in Boston, in the office of Harvey Jewell. In 1862 Hon. William W. Warren, late member of Congress, became his partner, and the association continued until Mr. Warren's death, in 1880. For four years after, Henry R. Brigham was associated with him, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Brigham. Since 1888 he has had as partners Eugene Tappan and Bentley W. Warren, son of his former partner. His office is at No. 31 Pemberton square. Mr. Proctor was a Republican until tariff issues were raised, since which time he has been independent in his political views. Of late years he has affiliated with the Democrats, especially on the tariff question. He has never aspired to any political office. He is a member of the Union Club, and of the Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain, where he resides. His practice has been general in character, but he has large and valuable trusts in his charge.

Proctor, Thomas William, son of Thomas and Susan R. (Pool) Proctor, was born in Hollis, N.H., Nov. 20, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, the Lawrence Academy of Groton, Mass., from which he graduated in the class of 1875, and Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1879. Then he came to Boston and attended the Boston University Law School for a year — 1882–3. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1883, he was law clerk to the district attorney for Suffolk from July until October, 1884, when he became a member of the law-firm of Hardy, Elder, & Proctor. This was soon after changed to Elder & Proctor, and so continued until December, 1886, when Mr. Proctor was appointed second assistant district attorney for the Suffolk District. In December of the following year he was appointed first assistant district attorney for the same district, and this position he held until May, 1891, when he was made assistant city solicitor of Boston, the place he now holds.

Purman, William J., son of Rev. John K. and Sarah (Harter) Purman, was born in Centre county, Pa., April 11, 1840. He received his early education in the public schools, and finished his scholastic course at the Aaronsburg Academy, being obliged to abandon his ambition for a collegiate course on

account of a lack in the family exchequer. He taught school in his early teens, read law, and was admitted to the bar at the breaking out of the Civil War. He at once entered the United States army, and served with high commendation under Generals Meigs, Crane, Meade, and Sprague, receiving from the latter when in Florida the compliment of brevet major. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Florida, and was a prominent leader during the reconstruction period in that State. He was thrice elected to the State senate, and served as chairman of the committees on judiciary and privileges and elections. While a member of this body he was nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate as secretary of State, was appointed and confirmed chairman of a commission to negotiate with Alabama for the sale of West Florida, and was the guest of the State of Alabama for several months. He was judge of the Court of Jackson County, brigadier-general of the State militia, chairman of the Republican State committee, president of a West Florida railroad corporation, and was largely interested in a number of extensive enterprises. He was appointed by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, as assessor of the United States internal revenue for the District of Florida,

WILLIAM J. PURMAN.

and was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. On the same day of his re-election to Congress he was also, on the same ticket, elected to a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature. There is probably no parallel case to this in all the history of the States. He was one of the unfortunate victims of the Grant & Ward failure in New York city, in 1884. That year he removed with his family to Boston, "that his children," as he expressed it, "might enjoy the extraordinary educational advantages of Boston, and grow up into manhood and womanhood amid the grand and sturdy influences of New England." He has for years been an active member of many fraternities, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, the order of American Workmen, and numerous others. Since his residence in Boston he has made fraternal coöperative insurance a subject of study and investigation. On Oct. 19, 1871, Mr. Purman was married to Miss Leadora Finlayson, of Marianna, Fla.; they have six children: Lola, Fay, Carroll, Stanley, Helen, and "Cootie" Purman.

PUTNAM, J. PICKERING, architect, son of John Pickering and Harriet (Upham) Putnam, was born in Boston April 3, 1847. He was educated in private schools, the Boston Latin, and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1868. He finished his studies abroad at L'École des Beaux Arts and the Royal Academy of Architecture in Berlin. He began the practice of his profession in Boston about the year 1871. He is a member of the Boston Society of Architects. In 1885 Mr. Putnam was married to Miss Grace E. Stevens; they have one child, Grace E. Putnam.

QUIMBY, RALPH A., was born in Boston in June, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and the English High School. Upon leaving school he entered the surveyor's department of the city. After serving here for eight years he was appointed assistant engineer in the sewer department, and in 1889 was promoted to the position of chief engineer of that department. At the beginning of Mayor Hart's term he was appointed superintendent temporarily to fill a vacancy. In May, 1891, under Mayor Matthews, he was appointed executive engineer of the board of survey, which position he now holds. He is connected with the Masons, past master of Mount Tabor Lodge, and with the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

RAND, ARNOLD A., son of Edward Sprague and Elizabeth (Arnold) Rand, of the eighth generation in descent in Massachusetts from Robert and Alice Rand who settled in Charlestown in 1635, was born in Boston March 25, 1837. He was educated in public and private schools in Boston and Dedham, and by a course of study abroad. He was fitted for college and intended to enter Harvard in the class of 1858, but he entered the business field instead. His training began in the counting-room of William B. Reynolds & Co., commission merchants, where he passed the successive grades to assistant book-keeper. Then he went abroad and spent two years in study. Upon his return to Boston he went into the banking-house of Blake, Howe, & Co., and remained with them and their successors, Blake Brothers & Co., as cashier, until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was at that time a member of the Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was commissioned, Oct. 30, 1861, as second lieutenant First Massachusetts Cavalry, was soon promoted to a captaincy, and in the following year was made assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, and ordered to duty in the Department of the South. In the fall of 1863 he was recalled by Governor Andrew, assigned as superintendent of recruiting for Suffolk county, and directed to form the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Early in 1864 he was promoted to the colonelcy, and took the regiment to the Army of the James. Thereafter he was in active service until his resignation in 1865. Returning to Boston after the close of the war, he began the study of law in his father's office, and in 1874 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. For several years he devoted himself to real-estate and probate practice. Then in 1885, in connection with the late N. J. Bradlee, he formed the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, becoming its vice-president and office manager, in which positions he has continued to the present time (1892). Colonel Rand is an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, serving since 1881 as recorder of the Commandery of Massachusetts, and of the Grand Army Post 144, serving for some time on the department staff. In 1884 he was nominated by Mayor Martin as a police commissioner, but, owing to a deadlock between the common council and the mayor, was not confirmed. He was married in 1877 to Miss Annie Eliza Brownell, of New Bedford. He resides in Boston.

RAND, GEORGE D., architect, son of Philander and Francis (Dutton) Rand, was born in Coventry, Vt., May 24, 1833. His early education was obtained in schools in Brownington and St. Johnsbury, Vt. He began work on a newspaper in St. Johnsbury, and subsequently was editor of the "Caledonian." Meanwhile he studied architecture, and in 1861 began the practice of his profession in Hartford, Conn. Then, in 1869, he came to Boston and has since remained here. In 1881 he entered into partnership with Bertrand E. Taylor, under the firm name of Rand & Taylor. On Oct. 14, 1857, he married Miss Martha J. Crossman.

RANNEY, AMBROSE A., son of Waitstill R. and Phœbe (Atwood) Ranney, was born in Townshend, Vt., April 16, 1821; his father was the leading physician of the town, and for two years lieutenant-governor of the State. He was fitted for college in the Townshend Academy, and entering Dartmouth was graduated in the class of 1844. Then he studied law with Hon. Andrew Tracy, in Woodstock, Vt., and in December, 1847, was admitted to the Vermont bar. Removing immediately to Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1848, and has practised here ever since, early occupying a leading position in his profession. In 1855 and 1856 he was city solicitor. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has served in the lower house of the Legislature three terms (1857, 1863, and 1864) and in Congress three terms (the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses), taking a prominent part in the work of both bodies. During his first two terms at Washington he was a member of the committee on elections; and his third, of the committees on the judiciary and to investigate the Pan Electric scheme. Mr. Ranney was married in Cavendish, Vt., Dec. 4, 1850, to Miss Maria D. Fletcher; they have one son and three daughters: Fletcher (now a partner in the law firm), Maria F., Helen M., and Alice Ranney (now Mrs. Thomas Allen).

RAWSON, WARREN W., son of Warren Rawson, was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington) Jan. 23, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, also at the Cotting Academy, and at a commercial college in Boston. At the age of seventeen he began work with his father, who was a leading market-gardener. He studied the science of the business, nature and plants, soil best adapted to them, etc., and was successful in his undertakings. When twenty-one years old he purchased half of his father's farm, and three years later the remainder.

A. S. Ramney

A. W. Rawson

He also owns a place on the corner of Medford and Warren streets, Arlington, purchased about ten years ago of W. H. Whittemore. His residence and hot-houses are here established. He has advanced rapidly in the business. He was the first to build hot-houses to any extent in his town, and the first to put in an irrigating plant for outside purposes. He was also the first to use steam in heating greenhouses, and the first to use electric light in bringing forward plants. He found that this light hastened the growth of plants about fifteen per cent., particularly in the winter season. His place embraces one hundred acres. He employs sixty-five men and twenty-five horses, uses three thousand cords of manure each year, besides fertilizers, and is the most extensive market-gardener in this part of the country, and is the leading producer of celery. He also has a large seed-store at No. 34 South Market street, Boston. He grows large quantities of seeds to supply the market-gardeners, and has been instrumental in introducing many new kinds of vegetables. An energetic, public-spirited man, he occupies many prominent positions. He is president of the Middlesex Agricultural Society of Concord; president of the Market Gardeners' Association of Boston; member of the State Board of Agriculture, and one of the executive committee of that board; member of the board of control of the Massachusetts Experiment Station at Amherst; president of the Brackett Club, which was instrumental in electing J. Q. A. Brackett governor in 1889; chairman of the Republican town committee; and a member of the school committee, now serving his third term of three years each. He often officiates as moderator of the town meetings. He is a well-known lecturer on agriculture, is the author of a work entitled "Success in Market Gardening," and also of a work on celery culture. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed by the governor chairman of the Gypsy Moth Commission. On Feb. 20, 1868, Mr. Rawson was married to Helen M. Mair; their family consisted of two children, only one of whom (Mabel) survives. His wife died May 4, 1872. He married his present wife, Sarah E. Mair, Sept. 21, 1874; they have had three children, two of whom (Alice and Herbert Rawson) are living.

Reade, John, son of Patrick and Mary (O'Neil) Reade, was born in Kilkenny, Ire., Dec. 1, 1825, and came to this country when a lad. He was educated in the public schools and began work as a spinner in a Waterford, Conn., woollen mill. This was in 1846; two years later he went to Milford and took charge of one of the departments of the woollen mill there; and in that town he remained nearly twenty years, engaged part of the time in the boot and shoe business and later in the real-estate, accumulating considerable wealth. In 1868 he removed to Charlestown, where he still resides, engaged principally in the real-estate business. In 1861 he organized at his own expense a company of the Forty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and went with

JOHN READE.

them to the front. He also raised a company for the Fifty-seventh Veterans later during the war. When attached to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, July 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Petersburg. He was the only commissioned officer left when captured at the mine, all the rest being killed, wounded, or sick. For over seven months he was confined in the rebel prison. At the close of the war he was commissioned captain for bravery and meritorious services. Captain Reade has been a member of the Democratic ward and city committee for several years, president of the local lodge of the Land League, treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, of the Montgomery Light Guards, of the G.A.R., and colonel of the Thomas Francis Meagher Post 3, Veteran Union. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Reed, James Russell, son of James and Mary J. (Magee) Reed, was born in Boston Jan. 4, 1851. The family of Reeds belong in Burlington, Mass., and his father was formerly a Boston merchant. He was fitted for college in the grammar and Latin schools of Boston, and entered Harvard, from which he graduated in 1871. For three years he taught school, being principal of the Bristol Academy, Taunton, and then entered the Harvard Law School. He read law also in the office of Thomas Livermore one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has been engaged in general mercantile practice ever since at No. 68 Devonshire street. In 1886 and 1887 he was assistant United States attorney under George M. Stearns. Mr. Reed is a Democrat in politics. He has twice been candidate for the State senate, but the district in which he resides (Burlington) is largely Republican. He has been counsel for many years of the leading fish and game associations, and is considered an authority on game and fish laws second to none in New England. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and is now a vice-president of the organization. He is a member of the Union Club.

Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook, son of Stephen

STEPHEN H. RHODES.

and Betsey (Bird) Rhodes, was born in Franklin, Mass., Nov. 7, 1825. He was educated in the public schools and the Bristol Academy at Taunton. He began business life in manufacturing and mercantile lines, and subsequently engaged in life insurance. Prior to 1870 he was an alderman, and for two and a half years mayor of the city of Taunton. In 1870–1 he was a member of the State senate, and in 1872 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner. Two years later Governor Talbot appointed him to the head of the department, as insurance commissioner. In 1879 he resigned to accept the presidency of the John Hancock National Life Insurance Company, which position he still occupies. He has resided in Boston since 1873.

Rice, Alexander Hamilton, son of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice, was born in Newton, Mass., Aug. 30, 1818. His education was attained in the public schools, private academies, and Union College, N.Y., from which he graduated in the class of 1844, the commencement orator. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. from Union, and in 1876 the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard. After graduation he began active life in the house of Wilkins, Carter, & Co., paper manufacturers, Boston, and he has continued in the paper trade to the present time, having built up a prosperous and extensive business. He is now senior member of the Rice Kendall Company, succeeding the long-established and widely known house of Rice, Kendall, & Co. In public affairs he has long been prominent and influential. He was mayor of Boston from 1856 to 1858; a member of the national House of Representatives from 1859 to 1867; and governor of the Commonwealth from 1875 to 1879. A finished and graceful speaker, he has admirably represented his State and city on many public occasions. He is a member of the American Archæological Society, and of the American Historical Association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Boston Art Museum, and of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; a director of the American Loan & Trust Company and of the Massachusetts National Bank, also of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; president of the National Sailors' Home; and honorary chancellor of Union University. Mr. Rice has been twice married, and he is the father of four children: two daughters and two sons.

Rich, Isaac B., son of Isaac B. and Margaret (Lewis) Rich, was born in North Bucksport, Hancock county, Me., Feb. 23, 1827. He received his early education in the public schools of his native

Alex. H. Rice

C. A. Richards

town. In 1846 he entered the employment of William Pelby, manager of the old historic National Theatre, Boston, and has since been connected with local playhouses, gradually working his way up to the

ISAAC B. RICH.

position of manager and proprietor. His connection with the Howard Athenæum dates back to the days of the famous old "stock company." For a short time he himself flourished as an actor. For three years he was treasurer of James Myer's and Nixon & Kemp's Equestrian Companies, and has for several years played the most famous stars. In August, 1868, he formed a managerial partnership with Joseph Trowbridge when the Howard Athenæum stage was given up to variety business. During the following season Joseph Hart became a partner, and later John Stetson took Mr. Hart's place, when Messrs. Rich and Stetson purchased Mr. Trowbridge's interest and continued their partnership for nearly seven years. On the evening of Nov. 9, 1885, Mr. Rich opened the Hollis Street Theatre, and as the conductor of that fine playhouse has steadily held the position of one of the most popular and prosperous of managers. Aside from the exacting demands upon his time and vitality in his theatrical business, Mr. Rich has for years been the successful proprietor of the well-known "Banner of Light," and has carried on an extensive business in the publication of works relating to Spiritualism. Mr. Rich is married and has six children: Clara E., Abbie M., Charles J., George P., Maud L., and Ralph E. Rich.

Richards, Calvin A., was born in Dorchester, Mass., March 4, 1828; died in Boston Feb. 15, 1892. His boyhood was passed in and around Boston, and he received his education in the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen years and assisted his father, Isaiah D. Richards, in the latter's business. He early exhibited the remarkable executive ability which was so strongly felt throughout all his after life, and his father soon leaned on him for assistance and counsel. He denied himself many of the pleasures of young men to devote his thoughts and attention to his business, and the care and assistance of his mother, who was delicate. On Feb. 17, 1852, he married Ann R. Babcock, daughter of Dexter Babcock, of the wholesale grocery firm of Babcock & Coolidge, who is now living, an honored retired merchant in his ninety-sixth year. Two children were born of this union, a son, who was instantly killed by lightning in 1863, and a daughter, who survives him. He remained in business with his father and three brothers until 1861, when he opened a large establishment on Washington street, and it was during these years, and after the Civil War, that he amassed the bulk of his fortune. He was in the common council in 1858, 1859, 1861, and in 1862 was an alderman. He was a magnetic after-dinner speaker, being always eagerly sought for by dining clubs, and his rare wit was always present. In 1873 he went with his family to Europe, and upon his return in 1874 he was induced to relinquish business cares somewhat and become a prominent director in the Metropolitan Street Railway. There he soon made his executive power felt, and he was asked to become its president, which he did, and found his office no easy one. The railroad was on the verge of bankruptcy, and a powerful rival corporation had been allowed to spring into existence. Mr. Richards was obliged to restore the road to its former position, and how well he succeeded is known to all railroad men. When he entered the business he knew nothing of street railways, always having been a merchant. His line became the largest and one of the best-managed street railways in the country, rich and strong, and his methods were copied by other corporations both here and abroad. In 1885 he became the president of the American Street Railway Association, composed of the executive forces of all the railroads in the United States and Canada, and until he retired from railroad life he always greatly en-

joyed attending the annual conventions of this organization, held each year in the different cities. At these conventions he made himself a power by his foresight and wisdom. He was almost the first man to predict the use of electric power for street-cars, which he did in a notable speech at the convention banquet held in New York in October, 1884, which those who were present will not soon forget. After the consolidation of all the street-railroads of Boston, and the Metropolitan had become absorbed in the West End, Mr. Richards became connected with the latter as general manager under President Whitney; but after a few weeks in that position he resigned. For a short time afterwards he was connected with the Boston Heating Company; but he soon retired to private life, and purchased and entirely remodelled the large office-building, No. 114 State street, which bears his name. This was the closing act in his business life, as he was stricken with "la grippe" immediately after its completion, January, 1890, and was never well from that time. He recovered sufficiently, however, to pass his summers at the Isles of Shoals, and had journeyed to the South in the spring of 1891, where he had a dangerous and critical attack of "angina pectoris," which was his unfortunate inheritance after the eight weeks' illness with "la grippe" in 1890. This trying experience occurred on the vestibule train from St. Augustine to New York; but fortunately a physician was on board who restored him to his former condition, although far from a well man. In the autumn of 1891 he visited Richfield Springs, N.Y., for the benefit of the sulphur baths, but there had another attack of angina. By the skill of a physician there he was saved again. The early part of the winter he was able to ride down to his office in the Richards Building, on pleasant mornings. His family, friends, and relatives saw him failing quite fast for about two months before his death. He had been out on Monday morning (Feb. 15, 1892) for a short drive, and had answered a telephone call but a short half-hour before he fell dead. His death was instantaneous, without a moment of suffering. His life needs no eulogy from those who knew him: a strong, firm, conscientious business man, who carved a complete success, leaving an ample fortune; a sympathetic, warm-hearted neighbor, who could never listen to a tale of distress or sorrow without tears in his eyes and ready pecuniary aid; and tender and loving in his home life. As husband and father his relations were inexpressibly beautiful.

Richards, Joseph R., architect, was born on Beacon Hill Feb. 18, 1828. After obtaining a good education in the Boston public schools, he began the study of architecture in the office of Gridley J. F. Bryant. In 1851 he entered the profession independently, and has continued in active practice ever since. Evidences of his work are found in Boston and the suburbs, the most recent notable buildings being the Five Cents Savings Bank Building in Woburn, the Jarvis apartment-house in Cambridge, the Colored Odd Fellows' Hall, the Crawford House, and the Royal Arcanum Building in this city, several blocks of houses on West Newton street, and residences on the Back Bay, cottages at Bar Harbor, and dwellings in many other places. His son, William P. Richards, who was born in 1855 and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1876, was admitted to partnership in 1880. Mr. Richards is widely known as a skilful, painstaking architect.

Richardson, Albert W., son of Albert and Abigail (Tewksbury) Richardson, was born in Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 28, 1853. He was educated in the schools of his native town. When a young man he entered the plumbing business in Boston, later establishing himself in the same trade in Winthrop. There he has since resided, taking a leading part in town affairs. From 1886 to 1887 he was a member of the board of health, in 1887 and 1888 a selectman, and in 1891 and 1892 a representative of his district in the lower house of the Legislature. He first served the town as town constable. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was organizer of the Winthrop Brass Band, in which he takes much pride. He is unmarried.

Richardson, Frank C., M.D., son of George C. and Ellen (Chase) Richardson, was born in Boston Aug. 11, 1858. His early education was obtained in the Boston public schools. Then he attended the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1879, and took a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving his diploma in 1880. He began practice the same year in East Boston, where he has met with marked success. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is recording secretary; the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has been secretary and president; and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was

married in June, 1884, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Emory Chase, of Portland, Me.; they have had two children: Halton C., deceased, and Conrad P. Richardson.

Richardson, George L., was born in Boston Sept. 18, 1835. He was a member of the firm of Nottage & Richardson, carpenters and builders, for one year. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Ross, of Ross & Young, going West, Mr. Richardson and William N. Young, the remaining partner of Ross & Young, formed the present copartnership of Richardson & Young, and succeeded to the business of both concerns. This was in 1859, and they have remained together ever since, a period of more than thirty years. The firm are heavy contractors, and have done an immense amount of fine work. They make a specialty of hardwood finish and interior work in wood of all kinds. They contract for the construction of buildings entire, when desired; they erected in 1892 the Sherburn Building, corner of Washington and Bennet streets, making the plans themselves and contracting for the whole work. Mr. Richardson is an active member of the Master Builders' and of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Associations. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth J. Jones, of Duxbury. He resides in Chelsea.

Richardson, James B., was born in Oxford, N.H., Dec. 9, 1832. Having prepared for college at Oxford Academy, he entered Yale College in 1853, but while there he was afflicted with a severe illness compelling his retirement, and in 1854 he joined the sophomore class at Dartmouth. From this college he graduated in 1857, and for one year read law with the late Henry W. Bellows, at Concord, N.H., coming to Boston in 1858, where he continued his legal studies with Messrs. Hutchins & Wheeler. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859, and has since been in general practice in this city. In 1865 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, but, having little taste for politics, served but one year in that body. In 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Boston common council, and in 1884 was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the city charter — a work for which he was peculiarly fitted. In his report he formulated many suggestions which have since been adopted. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart corporation counsel of Boston, which position he held until the spring of 1891. In 1890 he was offered a seat upon the supreme bench by Governor Brackett, but declined the honor. In 1891 he was made a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and in May, 1892, was appointed by

JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Governor Russell to the superior bench. He is one of the oldest trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, and for a long time has been an active manager of the New England Home for Little Wanderers. He is also president of the association of the alumni of Dartmouth College. In 1891 he was elected a trustee of the college.

Richardson, Maurice Howe, M.D., was born in Athol, Mass., Dec. 31, 1851. Fitting for college in the Fitchburg High School, he entered Harvard, graduating in the class of 1873. Four years later, in 1877, he received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School. He was assistant in anatomy in the Harvard Medical School until 1881, when he became demonstrator of anatomy. After holding this position five years he was appointed assistant professor of anatomy, which position he now holds. He is visiting surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, — a position he has filled for the past five years, — consulting surgeon to Carney Hospital, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and the State Hospital at Tewksbury. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Association of American Anatomists, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for

Medical Observation, and the Boston Society for Medical Science. He was for thirteen years examining surgeon for the Travellers' Insurance Company, and has been a member of the United States Board of Examiners for Pensions. Dr. Richardson has published a number of papers and contributions to the medical journals on surgical subjects.

Richardson, Spencer Welles, son of Peter and Hetty Spencer (Prentiss) Richardson, was born in Princeton, Mass., April 10, 1834. He was educated in the Boston public schools — receiving the Franklin medal at the Quincy School in 1849 — and the high school in Brookline. He began business life in the ticket office of the Boston & Maine Railroad in this city. Here he remained a year, from Feb. 1, 1851, to Feb. 1, 1852, when he entered the Boston office of the treasurer of the Laconia Company, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, and the Saco Water Power Machine Shop, all of Biddeford, Me. In this office he was employed fourteen years. Then, on the 1st of October, 1866, the banking firm of Dwight, Richardson, & Co. was established, and Mr. Richardson was its head until October, 1869, after which for a year he continued the business alone. On the 1st of November, 1870, with William H. Hill, jr., and Edward D. Adams, he established the present banking and brokerage house of Richardson, Hill, & Co.; and in the following December he was elected treasurer of the Saco Water Power Machine Shop of Biddeford, in which position he still remains. He is also a director of the Boston & Bangor Steamship Company. Mr. Richardson was one of five brothers in the Union army during the Civil War, serving as captain of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He is a member of Post 68, Benjamin Stone, jr., G.A.R., and companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was a member of the Mercantile Library Association from 1854 to 1860, serving on its board of directors, as treasurer, on its lecture committee, and as president. For several years he was connected officially with the New England Female Medical College, until it was transferred to the Boston University. He is at present treasurer and trustee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and holds positions of responsibility as trustee and director of other institutions. He is a member of the Art, Algonquin, and Merchants Clubs. On June 27, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary T. Cumston, daughter of the late William Cumston, founder of the firm of Hallett & Cumston, pianoforte manufacturers; they have three sons: William Cumston Richardson, S.B., graduated in 1891 from the Institute of Technology, Spencer Cumston Richardson, now at Harvard, and Amor Hollingsworth Richardson, now in Mr. Richardson's office. All attended the Prince School.

Richardson, William Henry, son of William Holt and Abbie Burgess (Gore) Richardson, was born in Boston Aug. 8, 1852. His father was a prominent dry-goods merchant of the firms of Wilson, Hamilton, & Co. and A. Hamilton & Co., oc-

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

cupying the entire block corner of Federal, Franklin, and Devonshire streets until the great fire of 1872; and his mother was a daughter of John Gore, the largest wholesale clothing-dealer in Boston in his day, vice-president of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and one of the founders of the Tremont-street Methodist Church. When he was born his parents were living in Dix place, then a fashionable residence quarter. He first attended Mrs. Finn's private school in Essex street, kept by the wife of the celebrated actor; then the Brimmer School, from which he graduated in 1866; and then the English High School, graduating in 1869, just two weeks before the sudden death of Master Thomas Sherwin. This class of 1869 has become famous through the prominence of its members. He began business in the wholesale dry-goods house of A.

Hamilton & Co., where he remained three years. Then he entered the retail dry-goods and small-ware business on his own account, in St. Albans, Vt. Returning to Boston he established, in 1875, the men's furnishing-goods house of Richardson & Gerts, on Washington street. Eight years later the firm moved to the present location, at No. 385 Washington street. In 1889 Mr. Gerts retired from the firm, which became William H. Richardson & Co., Charles R. Adams entering, though not taking an active interest. Three years later, on the 1st of January, 1892, the business was sold to the William H. Richardson Co.—a corporation with William H. Richardson as president and Edward E. Blodgett treasurer, thus becoming one of the largest and strongest furnishing-goods houses in the country. The business has reached such proportions that Mr. Richardson is obliged to make yearly trips to Europe in its interest. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Art Club and the Athletic Association, and is a Fine member of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Militia.

Ricker, James W., son of Charles and Eliza B. Ricker, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 31, 1829. He attained his education in the public schools of Portsmouth. His first entrance into business life was in a printing-office at Great Falls, N.H., where he remained until he came to Boston and joined the staff of a city newspaper. He was for some years actively employed in newspaper work here, and was one of the projectors of the "Ledger," a newspaper published in Boston in 1859. He was also employed in the city treasurer's office in 1862, when the collection of taxes was one of its duties, and was appointed a deputy collector in 1863. When the collector's office was made distinct, he ran as a candidate against General Sherwin, who was elected. The latter immediately appointed him chief clerk. When, later, General Sherwin resigned, Mr. Ricker was chosen to the position, which he still holds. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office, and is popular with both political parties, as is shown by his reëlections and reappointments from 1883 to the present time.

Rinn, J. Philip, architect, is a native of Germany, and was born in that country Aug. 21, 1837. He has been a leading architect in Boston for the past fifteen years. Among his most notable works are the chapel at Tufts College and many of the finest residences around Boston, including Oakmount, the home of the late Francis B. Hayes, in Lexington. This house, which is widely known throughout the country, is unique as well as beautiful in its designs. It is an excellent example of Mr. Rinn's refined taste. He is remarkably thorough, and gives especial care to details in his construction of private houses. Mr. Rinn is also the architect of the monument at Bennington, Vt., standing three hundred feet high, — a most imposing design.

Roads, Samuel, jr., son of Samuel and Emma L. (Woodfin) Roads, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 22, 1854. He is the sixth of the name in line of descent from one of the early settlers of that town, and among his ancestors was Dr. Elisha Story, surgeon on the staff of General Washington during the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools. He early developed a literary talent and a taste for journalism, and in these fields he has spent much of his time. Before his twenty-first birthday he conducted a local newspaper, and in later years he has frequently contributed as a correspondent to Boston journals. In 1880 he published, through Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., his admirable "History and Traditions of Marblehead." His first public work was as a member of the board of trustees of the Abbot Public Library in his town, to which he was elected in 1883. In November of that year he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of 1884, and twice reëlected; he served also in the sessions of 1885 and 1886. The next two years, 1887 and 1888, he was in the senate, representing the Second Essex District, a Republican "stronghold," which gave him, a pronounced Democrat, large majorities in both elections. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, and, although defeated at the polls, ran considerably ahead of his party ticket. During 1891 Mr. Roads was appointed private secretary to Governor Russell, which position he still holds (1892).

Robinson, Charles H., supreme secretary of the Order of Ægis, son of John A. and Harriet C. (Richardson) Robinson, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 20, 1839. He attended the public schools until he was twelve years old, when he went to work at the shoemaker's trade. He served through the Civil War, first enlisting upon President Lincoln's call for troops, April 17, 1861, for the term of three months, in Company B, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Then he again enlisted, on August 27, this time in Company G, Twentieth Regiment, and served over three

years. Returning to civil life, he settled in Springfield, Mass., which was his home about five years.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

During this time he was engaged in "drumming" for a leather-goods house, and covered an immense territory. He was afterwards for a while a reporter on the "Springfield Union." From Springfield he moved to Boston, and here engaged in business. Five years later he removed to Lynn, where he was for some time with King Bros. and F. W. Breed, shoe manufacturers. He also served for two years as clerk of committees of the Lynn city council, and while he was acting in this capacity the idea of starting the Order of Ægis was conceived and soon took practical form. During the first year Supreme Secretary Robinson worked incessantly and travelled many thousands of miles, finally securing nearly four thousand members and an active staff of deputies. Mr. Robinson is also a member of the Order of Solon of Pittsburg, and the "Non Secret" of Worcester. He is a member of General Lander Post, No. 5, G.A.R. He was married Jan. 16, 1868, to Miss Anna A. Brown; they have one son, Louis T. Robinson, of the firm of Whitmore & Robinson, electrical engineers.

Robinson, Frederic Miller, was born in St. John, N.B., April 13, 1848. He was educated in the private schools of E. K. Tucker and Thomas W. Lee. Upon leaving school he entered the office of C. K. Fiske, M.D., and remained with him four years as student and assistant. He then entered the dental department of Harvard University, graduating therefrom in 1872 and receiving his degree of D.M.D. In January, 1873, he began the practice of dentistry in Boston, in connection with Dr. Nathaniel W. Hawes; this association was continued until August, 1883, since which time he has practised alone. Dr. Robinson was for three years instructor in operative dentistry in the Harvard Dental School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, of which he was librarian for three years, a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, and of the Boston Society for Dental Improvement.

Rockwell, Horace T., was born in Winchester, Conn., in August, 1838. His father, who had been principal of an academy in that town previous to 1850, was one of the earliest in America to acquire a knowledge of Pitman's phonographic system; and he became an official reporter for the Congress of the United States in 1850, continuing till 1854, when he removed to Boston. Horace T. continued the education which had been begun under the tuition of his father, at the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, but in 1855 took up newspaper

HORACE T. ROCKWELL.

reporting as an attaché of the "Boston Advertiser." Like his father he was an expert stenographer; but

as he developed talent for broader work he was employed by the "Courier," and continued in the service of that paper until 1859, when he was elected to the office of clerk of committees of the city government. There he remained until 1866, when he resigned to engage in business as a printer. In the latter occupation he has continued up to the present time, being now at the head of the house of Rockwell & Churchill. His qualifications for general business were of course meagre, and his special preparation for the business of printing was limited to his acquirement of type-setting, during leisure hours, while an employé of the "Courier;" yet, with much industry and some tact, he can be credited with a success above the average, for his firm has developed a large business and maintains a high standard. Mr. Rockwell has held some public positions — member of the common council in 1868, of the Legislature in 1880 and 1882, chairman of the Boston water board from 1885 to 1888, member of the governor's staff from 1884 to 1891, with important special duties which were ably discharged, and he has often been "named" for other public positions which his engrossing occupations prevented him from considering. He has many affiliations, social and military, which bring him frequently before the public, customarily with favor; but they are the minor incidents in the life of a "busy" man, not only in those things of purely personal interest, but in those which keep the general social machinery in motion. Mr. Rockwell is a direct descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, William Rockwell, selectman of Dorchester, 1630.

Rogers, Homer, was born in Sudbury, Mass., Oct. 11, 1840. He passed his boyhood on the farm and in the village school, and, preparing for college, entered Williams in the class of 1862. When a junior in college, in 1860, he taught school as principal in the now famous Sanderson Academy of Ashfield, Mass. From college he entered the army, and went to the front in the autumn of 1862 as sergeant in Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. After serving his time in the army and obtaining his discharge, he resumed school-teaching. He taught a year in the Douse Academy, Sherborn, Mass., and two years, 1865–6, as principal of the Natick High School. Then, in 1866, he entered business in Boston, forming the partnership with his present partners, under the firm name of S. B. Rogers & Co., which has continued until the present time. He is also a director in the National Market Bank of Brighton, and a trustee in the Home Savings Bank. Mr. Rogers was a leading member of the board of aldermen of 1888 and 1889, chairman of the board the latter year. He resides in Allston, and is prominent in local affairs there. He is president of the Allston Coöperative Bank, and is connected with the Allston Congregational Church.

HOMER ROGERS.

Root, Henry A., was born in Ware, Mass., Sept. 3, 1850. Learning the building trade with his father, he came to Boston, with his brother, in 1872, when the two joined the well-known builder Joseph W. Coburn, remaining with him, under the firm name of Joseph W. Coburn & Co., until his death in 1884. Then they succeeded to the business, and have since continued, under the firm name of W. A. & H. A. Root. They have built a large number of buildings public and private, business blocks, mills, and private residences, in Boston and vicinity, and several important structures in New Hampshire. [For a list of some of their most noteworthy buildings, see sketch of William A. Root.] Mr. Root is a member of the Master Builders' Association and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; he belongs to the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows; and he is a member of the Orpheus Musical Society. He was married in 1877 to Miss Caroline W. Southwell. He resides at Winthrop Highlands.

Root, William A., jr., was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 6, 1848. There he learned his trade of his

father, an extensive builder in that vicinity. With his brother Henry A. Root he came to Boston in 1872, and the two became connected with the old and well-known builder, Joseph W. Coburn, who laid the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument in 1825. They continued association with him under the firm name of Joseph W. Coburn & Co., until his death in 1884, when they succeeded to the business as W. A. & H. A. Root. They have erected a large number of public buildings, business blocks, and private residences in Boston and vicinity. In the Roxbury district they built the Hotels Comfort and Adelphi for the Sheafe estate, the Hotel Rugby, the Robinson Block, Odd Fellows Block, Ferdinand's furniture store, Waterman & Sons' undertaking establishment, stables for the old Highland road, and the Hotel Eustis for Dr. Nichols; in the city proper, the Children's Hospital building on Huntington avenue, L. P. Hollander & Company's store on Boylston street, the block of stores on the corner of Washington and Winter streets, stores for the Whiting estate on Fort Hill, the addition to Young's Hotel on Court street, and the Marcella-street Home, the addition to the Public Library, and the receiving-tomb at Mount Hope for the city of Boston; also the works of the Whittier Machine Company and the Boston Cordage Company in South Boston; grammar school-house in Malden, court house in Worcester, town halls in Canton, Stoughton, and Walpole; Music Hall Block, mills for French & Ward and Draper Brothers, the station, and Hon. E. A. Morse's residence in Canton; the pumping-station, etc., for the water-works in Newton; the Brewster Memorial Hall and Academy in Wolfborough, N.H., A. J. Houghton's residence in Brookline, and the Kennedy cracker works in Cambridge; and they have built a large number of breweries in this vicinity, among them those of John Roessle, A. J. Houghton & Co., A. G. Robinson & Co., the American Brewing Company's buildings on Heath street, the Revere brewery in East Boston, and Pfaff's brewing establishment on Boston wharf. Mr. Root is a member of the Master Builders' Association, of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the Odd Fellows, and the Orpheus Musical Society. He was married in 1872 to Miss Ellen L. Sturtevant. His home is in the Roxbury district.

Ropes, John Codman, although of American parentage, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on April 28, 1836. He was educated in Boston, and entered Harvard College, graduating in 1857, after which he studied law at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. He read law for a year in the office of Messrs. Chandler & Shattuck, and later practised law with John C. Gray. In 1878 William C. Loring became a member of the firm, and since that time the house has been known as Ropes, Gray, & Loring, and stands among the leading law-firms of the city. Mr. Ropes is an independent Republican in politics, and, while not particularly active, has always shown a great interest in State and national affairs. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.

Ross, Henry F., was born in West Boylston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1844. He began business as a carpenter and builder in Worcester in 1864, having learned his trade of his father, W. J. Ross, who was a contractor and builder. In 1868 he went West, serving in the employ of Oakes Ames for six years. Returning East in 1874, he started business as a carpenter and builder in Newtonville, where he has since remained, steadily adding to his establishment, until now his mills on Crafts street cover an acre of ground and are fitted with all the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all descriptions of builders' finish. He employs one hundred and fifty men in the mills and on buildings. He manufactures every description of fine interior finish in

HENRY F. ROSS.

hard woods, as well as sash, doors, blinds, etc., for the Boston and New York markets. He has been

connected with the business of the cutting and manufacture of lumber both East and West since he was twenty-one years of age, and for the last fifteen years has been a heavy dealer in, as well as user of, lumber. He takes contracts for the entire work and for any building, but has made a specialty of fine suburban residences, building many on his own account for sale. He has built over three hundred houses in Newton, the Unitarian and Congregational churches there, and the Public Library, the High, the William, and the Jackson school-buildings. Among his finest Newton residences are those of George E. Allen, W. H. Rogers, Joshua Baker, Henry Brooks, Henry E. Cobb, and Charles F. Travelli. His own residence on Walnut street is a unique design of the Queen Anne order, built of brick and stones, from his own plans. He is also at the head of the firm of Ross Brothers, agricultural implement and seed dealers in Worcester. He is a prominent citizen in Newton, having served in the city council in 1884 and held several positions of trust. Mr. Ross was married in 1872, in Worcester, to Miss Emma L. Flint, daughter of Austin Flint, a prominent merchant of that city; she died in less than a year after marriage. In 1875 he married for his second wife Miss Cloelia A., daughter of Daniel Sanford, of Ware, Mass.

Rotch, Arthur, architect, famous as the founder of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, was born in Boston May 13, 1850. He is a graduate of Harvard, of the class of 1871. After leaving college, he took a two years' course at the Institute of Technology, from which he went into the office of Mr. Van Brunt. In 1874 he went abroad, where he studied in the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, and passed the remainder of the time until 1880 in travelling through Europe. While abroad he was chosen to make drawings for the restoration of the Chateau of Chenonseaux, and the work was carried on under his personal direction. Returning to Boston, he formed a partnership with George T. Tilden, under the firm name of Rotch & Tilden. In 1882 Mr. Rotch, with the coöperation of his sisters, established the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, as a memorial to the late Benjamin S. Rotch, whereby students chosen by the Boston Society of Architects are sent to Europe for two years for the purpose of travelling and the study of architecture. This is the first scholarship of the kind ever established. The work of the firm of Rotch & Tilden includes some of the most elaborate and beautiful buildings in this vicinity. They have built the Church of the Messiah and the Church of the Ascension in Boston, Church of the Holy Spirit at Mattapan, Episcopal churches at Chestnut Hill and Wellesley, the Art Museum and Art School at Wellesley College, gymnasiums at Bowdoin College and Exeter Academy, the Bridgewater Public Library, the American Legion of Honor Building, high schools in Milton and Plymouth, and a large number of private houses and churches in other places. On Commonwealth avenue, Boston, and Fifth avenue, New York, are many residences designed by them; also the palatial home of Mrs. Zachariah Chandler in Washington, D.C., and the Allan residences in Montreal. Beauty of design and artistic finish characterize all the plans of Messrs. Rotch & Tilden, and their work stands among the best in the country.

Rowe, George Howard Malcolm, M.D., was born in Lowell Feb. 1, 1841. He fitted for

GEORGE H. M. ROWE.

college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and entering Dartmouth graduated therefrom in 1864. He studied medicine with Dr. John S. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., and also in the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1868. In the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 he served as superintendent of the Massachusetts Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, and in 1870 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. He was also assistant physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at

Philadelphia. He was elected to his present position, that of superintendent and resident physician of the Boston City Hospital, in 1879. Dr. Rowe is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, the New England Psychological Society, the Boston Medico-Psychological Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and other organizations. He has always taken a great interest in matters pertaining to hospital management and construction, and has written many practical essays on these and hygienic topics. He has also by his efforts done much towards the improvement of training-schools for nurses. The Boston City Hospital, under his efficient management, stands foremost among similar institutions in this and other countries.

Russell, Arthur H., one of the youngest members of the eminent law-firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, is a son of Thomas Hastings Russell, and was born in Boston Dec. 1, 1859. After fitting for college he graduated from Amherst in 1881, and then entered the Boston University Law School, finishing his course there with honors in 1884. He became a member of the Suffolk bar in 1883, and was admitted to the above-mentioned firm in the same year, where he has been a valued associate ever since. With the brilliant career of his distinguished relations as a standard, he has placed his ambitions at a high point, and his efforts have already brought him into prominence among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Russell resides in Winchester, where he has taken an active part in Democratic political circles and has been chosen chairman of the Democratic town committee. Like his father and grandfather, he is an earnest worker in the Congregational church, of which he is a member. Mr. Russell was married on Feb. 17, 1885, to Miss Fannie E. Hunt, of Amherst, Mass.

Russell, Charles Theodore, son of Charles and Peris (Hastings) Russell, was born in Princeton, Mass., Nov. 20, 1815. His father was for many years a merchant of that town, and one of its leading citizens. For a generation and more he was town clerk and postmaster, representative to the general court for eight consecutive years, and four years in the senate. He also served for three years in the governor's council. Mr. Russell lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and he is said to have voted for sixty-nine consecutive years at the State election. His ancestors were among the Puritan immigrants to Boston about the year 1640. William Russell, the earliest known, lived in Cambridge in 1645, and died there. Mrs. Russell was the daughter of Samuel Hastings, and was descended through both her parents from the earliest settlers of Princeton, Thomas Hastings, the first in this country, being descended from a younger brother of the Earl of Huntington. She was in many respects a notable woman, and died in her ninety-third year. "Her retentive memory, even to the end of life, was rich in the history and traditions of the vicinity, which she delighted to rehearse

CHARLES T. RUSSELL.

to grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her cheerfulness was the quality which most impressed those who loved and honored her. She was not merely cheerful herself, but her beneficent character radiated cheer to all who were brought within her influence." Charles Theodore Russell was fitted for college partly at a small academy in Princeton under the instruction of Rev. Warren Goddard (Harvard University, 1818), and partly with Rev. Mr. Cowles, a graduate of Yale. It was at personal sacrifice on the part of both his parents, says Mr. Russell, that he and his brother were enabled to go through Harvard University, — "a sacrifice which has never ceased to fill us with the most profound gratitude." He ranked among the foremost scholars in the class, and had the Latin salutatory at graduation, and the valedictory oration when he received his master's degree. After leaving college Mr. Russell immediately entered upon

Daniel Russell

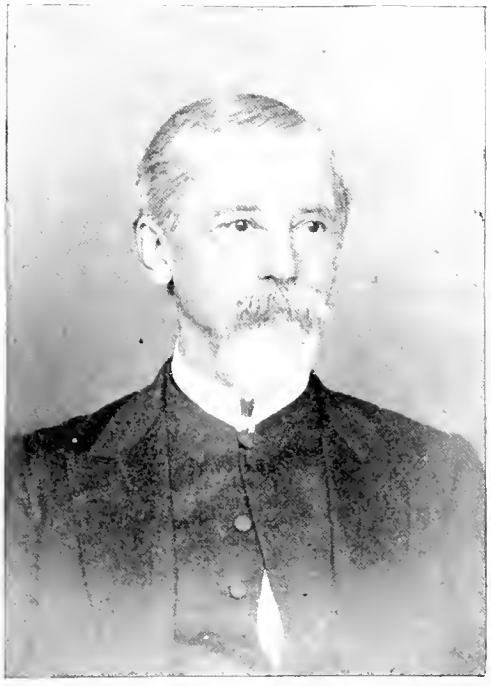
the study of law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, subsequently entered the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He began practice as a partner with Mr. Fuller, remaining with him two years. He then opened an office for himself, and in 1845 entered into a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of C. T. & T. H. Russell, which has continued to the present time. The firm now includes the original partners, two sons of Mr. Russell, — Charles T. Russell, jr., and William E. Russell, — and a son of Thomas Russell, Arthur H. Russell. Up to 1855 Mr. Russell lived in Boston, but since that time he has been a resident of Cambridge. Notwithstanding the demands of a very busy professional life, he has been active in politics and many spheres of usefulness and trust. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Boston in 1844, 1845, and 1850, a member of the senate from the Suffolk District in 1851 and 1852, and from the county of Middlesex in 1877 and 1878. He was mayor of Cambridge in 1861 and 1862. He has been professor in the Law School of Boston University from its foundation. He was for many years one of the board of visitors of the Theological School at Andover, and secretary of the board. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; a member of the American Oriental Society; of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, of which at times he has been vice-president and president, and he delivered the address at its inauguration; of the Society for Promoting Theological Education among the Indians; of the American College and Education Society; president of the Board of Ministerial Aid; and a member of the Massachusetts Bible Society. He has also been president of the Congregational Club. Mr. Russell shortly after his graduation wrote a short history of his native town. In 1852 he delivered the fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston. In 1859 he delivered the centennial address at Princeton. In 1886 he presided over the bi-centennial celebration of the First Church and Parish in Cambridge, and made the opening address. In 1878 he made an argument before the Massachusetts Senate on manhood suffrage. This was enlarged and repeated before the joint legislative committee in 1879, and then printed. Subsequently, in 1887, it was enlarged still further and addressed as an open letter to the Massachusetts Legislature. He also made the closing argument before the visitors of the Andover Theological School, concerning the five professors of that institution who were accused of heterodoxy, and was the senior counsel for the professors in the recent hearing of this case before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Russell was married June 1, 1840, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Ballister, a Boston merchant. He has had ten children by this marriage, six daughters and four sons. Three of the daughters died in early infancy. The three surviving daughters are all married. Two of them, Mrs. George H. Bates and Mrs. Ferd L. Gilpin, residing in Wilmington, Del., and the third is the wife of Rev. D. M. Bates, for some time professor in the Episcopal Missionary College of St. John at Shanghai, China, now rector of the church at Clifton Heights, Penn. Of the sons, Charles T., jr., and William E., as has been said, are members of their father's law-firm, and the latter, the youngest son, is now governor of Massachusetts. His second and third sons are in mercantile business, and they all reside in Cambridge.

Russell, Charles Theodore, jr., son of Charles Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell, was born in Boston April 20, 1851. After a careful education he was graduated from Harvard College in 1873, and the Boston University Law School in 1875. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice in this city as a member of the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell. Mr. Russell's career has been brilliant, as indeed has that of all the sons of this remarkable family. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Robinson a member of the civil-service commission, and in 1889 became chairman of that body. In 1885 he was appointed editor of Contested Election Cases, and still holds that position; he is also one of the examiners for admission to the Suffolk bar. Mr. Russell is an able lawyer, and has displayed marked ability and judgment in conducting the cases that have come into his hands.

Russell, Daniel, son of Daniel and Mary W. Russell, was born in Providence, R.I., July 16, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of Providence, and at the age of seventeen began real life in his own behalf as a mechanic. For three years he served an apprenticeship at one branch of carriage manufacturing in his native city, and upon graduating from this school he labored in the same place, and at Middleborough, Mass., as journeyman for four years. At the end of this time (1847), accompanied by a fellow-workman, he moved to Boston and began the business of selling small-wares by sample. Two years later he determined to go

to California, but Hon. Nathan Porter offering him employment in Providence, he returned there and remained for two years. Returning again to Boston in 1852, he entered the employ of Edward Locke & Co., clothiers. Three years later he became connected with the wholesale clothing-house of Isaac Fenno & Co. Made a member of the firm in 1861, he retired in 1869 with a competency. In 1852 he went to Melrose to reside, and has ever since been closely identified with the welfare of that town. He has served three years on the board of selectmen, and is at present commissioner of the water loan sinking-fund. He is also president of the Melrose Savings Bank. In 1878 he was elected to the State senate for the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial District, and served in that body as chairman of the committee on insurance, and as a member of the committee on agriculture. He was reëlected in 1879. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention. He is a director of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and of the Putnam Woollen Company. He is a Mason and is connected with the organizations of the order in Melrose. On Oct. 21, 1850, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Lynde, of Melrose; their children are: William Clifton and Daniel Blake Russell.

Russell, Thomas Hastings, son of Hon. Charles Russell, was born in Princeton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1820. Receiving his preliminary education in Princeton, Westminster, and Cambridge, he entered Harvard College in 1839, graduating in 1843. He read law with his brother, Charles Theodore Russell, and from 1844 to 1845 attended the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in the latter year. In September, 1845, in connection with his brother, he formed the law firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, which continues to the present time, and is one of the best-known and highest-esteemed legal concerns in New England. Their offices, No. 27 State street, have been occupied by them from the very first, and in these modest quarters some of the most noted cases of the Massachusetts bar have been successfully mapped out. In his earlier years Mr. Russell played an important part in politics, and his judgment and clear-sightedness were called upon in political crises. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected on the Whig ticket to the State Legislature, serving with marked fidelity; and a year later, 1856, when the Republican party was first organized, he took an active part in its formation in this State. From 1857 to 1859 he was a representative of this party in the State Legislature. In 1862, when the People's party was organized, Mr. Russell gave the benefit of his skill and experience to the new cause.



THOMAS H. RUSSELL.

Of late years he has been less active in politics, and since 1862 has been and now is identified with the Democrats, as he could not conscientiously follow in the footsteps of the party he had assisted in organizing. In religious opinions Mr. Russell is a Congregationalist, and he has been connected with the management of Phillips (Andover) Academy, being a member of its famous board of visitors for a number of years. Later he resigned to occupy his present office in the board of trustees. He is a member of the Congregational church, and has been treasurer and clerk of the Central Congregational Society for over forty years. Mr. Russell's standing in the legal profession is of the highest, not only as an astute and skilful lawyer, but as a high-minded and estimable citizen. His reputation extends far beyond the limits of his native State. Mr. Russell was married Oct. 6, 1847, to Miss Maria L. Wiswall, a native of Massachusetts. He has had five children: Charles F. Russell, deceased, who left three sons, Thomas H., John A., and Charles Frederick Russell; Annie L., his eldest daughter who is the wife of Arthur G. Stanwood; Mary L., the wife of Edward Walley; Alice W., wife of Rev. Henry P. Peck, of West Winsted, Conn.; Arthur H. Russell, the only surviving son, a member of the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM EUSTIS, the youngest candidate but one ever elected to the office of chief executive of the State of Massachusetts, is a native of Cambridge. He is a son of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and was born Jan. 6, 1857. Mr. Russell's career has been remarkable from the first. He was a particularly bright lad, and always stood well in his classes while attending the public schools of Cambridge. In 1873 he entered Harvard, where he was diligent in his studies, yet finding opportunity for athletic sports, in which he took great interest, and with his teachers as well as with his classmates he was a general favorite. He graduated in 1877 and then entered the Law School of Boston University, finishing his course at that institution in 1879 at the head of his class. He won the Lawrence prize for the finest essay, and delivered the class oration at Commencement; and he received the first *summa cum laude* ever given by that law school. In 1880 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in the firm of Messrs. C. T. & T. H. Russell, the well-known attorneys. Mr. Russell soon became interested in politics, as a Democrat, and his clear ideas, expressed in a pleasing oratorical manner, quickly brought him into notice. In 1881 he was elected to the Cam-

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

bridge common council, and for the two years following he was a member of the Cambridge board of aldermen. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Cambridge, the youngest man ever chosen to that position, and for four years he continued in office, displaying marked acumen and executive ability, and meeting the many intricate questions which came before him with judgment and decision that commanded the respect and admiration even of his political opponents. In 1888 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, a seemingly hopeless fight in a State that was strongly Republican and having as a rival a popular candidate. He stumped the State for Cleveland and tariff reform, and reduced the Republican plurality very materially at the fall election. In 1889 he was again the candidate, making a stalwart fight, and the Republican nominee, ex-Governor Brackett, barely escaped defeat. With that perseverance which had brought him success on other occasions, he again ran for governor in 1890 and was elected by a large majority, although the remainder of the ticket, with one exception, was Republican. In 1891 he was renominated and reelected. Governor Russell is a gentleman of pleasing address, a magnetic speaker, and displays a maturity of ideas and a knowledge of public affairs far beyond his years. He was offered the nomination of Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District in 1886, but declined the honor. He was presiding officer at the convention of Democratic clubs in Baltimore, July 4, 1888. He has been president of the alumni of the Law School of Boston University since 1884, and also president of the Middlesex County Democratic Club. He is a member of the Union Club, Boston. He was married on June 3, 1885, at Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Manning, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Swan, of Cambridge; they have two children.

RUST, NATHANIEL J., son of Meshach and Martha (Frost) Rust, was born in Gorham, Me., Nov. 28, 1833. He was educated in the Gorham Academy of his native town, and when yet a lad began business as clerk in a drug-store in Paris, Me. In 1851 he came to Boston and continued here in the same business, ultimately becoming one of the most prominent men in his line of trade. He is now of the Rust & Richardson Drug Company, and is connected with a number of well-known corporations. He has been president of the Lincoln National Bank since 1885, is president and a director of the Dorchester Gas Light Company, and is a director of the Boston Gas Light Company, the Boston Safe Deposit Company, the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company, the Neptune Insurance Company, and the Wakefield Rattan Company. Mr. Rust has also been prominent in

public life. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1874, 1875, and 1876; a member of the Boston common council of 1878 and 1879; and of the board of aldermen in 1891, reëlected for the term of 1892. He is also a commissioner of the sinking-fund. In 1877 and 1878 he served as chairman of the Republican ward and city committee. Mr. Rust was married April 28, 1863, to Miss Martha C. Carter, of Gorham, Me.; their children are Martha C., Mary Alice, Edgar Carter, and Nathaniel J., jr., Rust.

SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT, son of Leverett and Mary Elizabeth (Sanders) Saltonstall, was born in Salem March 16, 1825. Having been prepared for college matriculation in the Salem Latin School, he entered Harvard and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1844. Choosing the professsion of law, he continued his legal studies in the Harvard Law School, and was graduated A.M. and LL.B. in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, where he continued in active practice until 1862, when he retired and devoted himself to agriculture and the interests of various trusts. From December, 1885, to Feb. 1, 1890, he was collector of customs, port of Boston, to which office he was appointed by President Cleveland. Mr. Saltonstall is a gentleman of liberal culture, and has been repeatedly called to serve in positions of honor and trust — positions demanding much time and conscientious labor, remunerative chiefly in the consciousness of having performed beneficial work. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College from 1876 to 1888, and elected again in 1889 for another term. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and numerous other societies of kindred nature. He was for two years president of the Unitarian Club. In 1854 he was appointed on the staff of Gov. Emory Washburn, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1876 he was commissioner from Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was married in Salem Oct. 19, 1854, to Rose S., daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee; of this union were six children: Leverett Saltonstall, jr. (deceased 1863), Richard Middlecott, Rose Lee (Mrs. Dr. George West, deceased), Phillip Leverett, Mary E. (Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw), and Endicott Peabody Saltonstall. His residence is Chestnut Hill, Newton. It is given to a very few to trace an unbroken genealogical line so far back as the family of Mr. Saltonstall. He is in direct descent from Thomas De Saltonstall, of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, who lived in the fourteenth century. Through Muriel (Sedley) Gurdon, wife of Richard Saltonstall (1610), son of Sir Richard Saltonstall (1586) and Grace Kaye, wife of Sir Richard, the descent is had from the oldest families in England and Scotland. The first ancestor in this country was Sir Richard, of Huntwick, knight, lord of the manor of Ledsham, near Leeds, England, who began the settlement of Watertown in 1630, and was original patentee of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His son Richard came to New England in 1630, and settled in Ipswich in 1635. Mr. Saltonstall's grandfather was Nathaniel Saltonstall, an eminent physician and patriot of Haverhill. Nathaniel's son Leverett (Harvard, 1802), the father of Mr. Saltonstall, was eminent as an advocate, speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the State Senate, member of Congress, A.A.S. and S.H.S., LL.D., Harvard University, and a member of the board of overseers.

SAMPSON, WALTER S., was born in Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 22, 1835. He joined the army at the outbreak

WALTER S. SAMPSON.

of the Civil War as captain of Company K, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which, while

marching through the streets of Baltimore on their way to Washington, received the first fire of the war from the mob in that city, and posted first guard at the capitol, relieving the police. He was afterwards captain in the Twenty-second Regiment, and served with distinction throughout the entire war. After returning home he engaged with Otis Wentworth, the well-known builder, and was his foreman for ten years until 1875, when, in company with E. W. Clark, he formed the present building-firm of Sampson, Clark, & Co. They have taken and successfully completed some of the heaviest contracts known, contracting for every branch of the work of construction and finishing. The new Court House is their latest large success; and among other notable buildings constructed by them are the State Building in Rutland, Vt., the County Building in Keene, N.H., the O'Brien Grammar School and the Hyde High School in the Roxbury district, the Continental Sugar Refinery, the People's Church, the largest and finest horse-railroad stables in the country at South Boston, the Plymouth Woollen Mills, and many blocks of stores in Boston. They have also built large numbers of dwellings, including many in the Back Bay district. Captain Sampson is a member of Charles Russell Lowell Post, No. 7, G.A.R., the Master Builders' Association, and the Mechanics Exchange. He was married in Boston in 1858, and resides in South Boston.

Sanborn, Henry W., son of Noah W. and Elizabeth (Farwell) Sanborn, was born in Brighton March 16, 1853. He was educated in the Brighton public schools, and studied civil engineering. He began work as a civil engineer in 1871, with Fuller & Whitney, of Boston. Two years later he was employed in the Boston city engineer's office. In 1874–5 he was of the firm of Smilie & Sanborn, in Newton. In 1876 he was employed upon the improved sewerage system of Boston, and in 1881 as assistant engineer in the building of Basin No. 4 of the Boston water works. Then, in 1883, he went to Philadelphia, where he had charge of hydrographic work on surveys for a new supply of water for that city. Four years after he returned to Boston, and was appointed assistant engineer of the work on Basin No. 5 of the water works. Then he was made executive engineer of the main drainage works, and in 1891 was appointed deputy superintendent of the sewer division of the new consolidated street-department of the city. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, and of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, of Boston. He was married in 1887 to Ella Sanborn; they have one child: Herbert W. Sanborn.

Sanders, Orren Burnham, M.D., son of Jonathan C. Sanders, was born in Epsom, N.H., Nov. 18, 1855. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1874, and at Amherst College, where he spent two years. Then he took the course of the Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated M.D. in 1879. He was for three years physician to the out-patients department of the Homœopathic Dispensary, and has since been in private practice. He is now medical examiner of several benefit insurance-orders, such as the American Legion of Honor, the Golden Rule Alliance, and the Foresters. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Surgical Gynæcological Society, and the Hahnemann Club.

Sanders, Orren Strong, M.D., was born in Epsom, N.H., Sept. 24, 1820. He was educated at Pembroke, and at Gilmanton and Effingham, N.H., Academies. He studied medicine in the Castleton Medical College, Vt., graduating in 1843. He also attended Dartmouth College, from which he received an honorary degree in 1886. He established himself first in Effingham, N.H. A year and a half later, in the autumn of 1849, he came to Boston, where he has since remained. He was associated for a year and a half with Dr. Samuel Gregg, from whom he took his first lessons in homœopathy, and then went into private practice at No. 11 Bowdoin street. Here he lived for twenty-one years when he moved into his present residence at No. 511 Columbus avenue, which he built upon his own lot. Dr. Sanders is one of the three seniors belonging to the homœopathic medical profession in Boston, and the community as well as his school recognize him as one of its most successful members. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society (of which he has been president), the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Hahnemann Club, and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society. He has lectured from time to time before the women of the Boston Physiological Society, and has contributed largely to the medical journals. For two years he was a member of the Boston school committee.

Sanford, Alpheus, son of Joseph B. and Mary C. (Tripp) Sanford, was born in North Attleborough, Mass., July 5, 1856. His education was

begun in the primary school of his native town, continued in the public schools of Melrose and the Boston Latin School, and finished in Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1876. In college he was president of his class, a member of the Kappa chapter of Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and captain of the college base-ball nine. He studied law in the office of the late Joseph Nickerson, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879. He has since practised here. Mr. Sanford was a member of the

ALPHEUS SANFORD.

Boston common council in 1886, and of the lower house of the Legislature in 1888 and 1890, serving the first year as house chairman of the committee on election laws, and the second on the committee on the judiciary. He has been a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston for several years, and its secretary from 1889 to 1892; in 1891 he was a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and in 1892 secretary of the organization. He was married Sept. 20, 1883, in Acushnet, to Miss Mary C. V. Gardiner; they have one child, Gardiner Sanford.

Sanger, Chester F., oldest son of Warren and Lucy (Allen) Sanger, and a direct descendant of Richard Sanger who came over from England in 1636 and settled in Hingham, was born in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 22, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, to which city his father had removed, and at Harvard, graduating therefrom in 1880. Immediately after obtaining his degree he entered the law-offices of Messrs. Morse & Allen, of Boston, as a student, remaining with them until his admission to the Suffolk bar in July, 1883. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs in Cambridge, and until his appointment to a judicial position was an active worker upon the Republican city committee. In 1887 his ward sent him to the common council, and in 1888 and 1889 he represented the First Middlesex District in the lower house of the Legislature, rendering most efficient service during both years. In October, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Ames justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, with jurisdiction extending over Cambridge, Arlington, and Belmont.

Savage, Henry W., was born in Alton, N.H., March 21, 1859. He came to Boston in 1866, and fitted for college in the Boston Latin School. He graduated from Harvard in 1880. The same year, in September, he entered the real-estate office of Samuel Rice, who had been in business since 1840 on State and Tremont streets, and three years later was admitted as a partner. On the death of Mr. Rice in the same year, he succeeded to the entire business. Since that time the business has quadrupled. His office employs eleven men, and something like six hundred tenants are on its lists. In 1890 a building department was added, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. Savage, and is kept entirely separate from the usual management and commission business of a real-estate office. This bureau — for so it may legitimately be called — has been very successful as a means of development and improvement of vacant or unproductive estates. From twenty to fifty buildings yearly are either built or remodelled in such a way as to increase to the best advantage the owner's return. The magnitude of the commission and rental portion of Mr. Savage's business may be estimated from the fact that during 1890 over eighteen thousand people were registered as applicants to buy or hire at his office. In 1891 Mr. Savage removed his office to the large store No. 37 Court street, which was especially fitted for his business. Mr. Savage was for three years commodore of the Dorchester, now Massachusetts Yacht Club, is a member of the Revere Lodge, St. Andrew's Chapter, and De Molay Commandery Knights Templar, and president of the Real Estate Association. He is married and resides in Boston.

Sawin, Charles Dexter, M.D., son of Samuel D. and Caroline E. (Simonds) Sawin, was born in Charlestown June 10, 1857. He was educated in the Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1878. He entered the Harvard Medical School the same year, and during 1881, 1882, and 1883 was connected with the Boston City Hospital. He received his degree in 1883, and the following year was spent in studying in Vienna. Then he returned to Charlestown in 1884, and began practice there. In December, that year, he was appointed physician and surgeon to the Massachusetts State Prison, which position he held until June, 1891, when he resigned. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Harvard Medical School Association, and the Boston City Hospital Club. He has been eminently successful, notwithstanding he has suffered the amputation of one arm. Dr. Sawin was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Miss Katherine M., daughter of Thomas Morton Cole. She died July 19, 1887, leaving one child, Katherine Morton Sawin.

Sawyer, Charles W., son of Seth Sawyer, is a native of Charlestown. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty became a government employé, entering the Charlestown post-office as clerk under Colonel Charles B. Rogers, then postmaster. Within a year he was promoted to the head clerkship, and this position he held through the term of Colonel Rogers and those of his successor, William H. DeCosta. As the end of Mr. DeCosta's second term of four years approached, the two entered into a friendly rivalry for the chief place. As a result a new man was appointed. Mr. Sawyer was urged to remain in his old position, but he decided to retire, and with Mr. DeCosta, his former chief, entered the real-estate business under the firm name of DeCosta & Sawyer. After seven years' successful pursuit of this business, Mr. DeCosta retired and the firm was dissolved. This was in 1876, and since that time Mr. Sawyer has conducted the business alone, maintaining the office in which it was started, No. 9 City square. In 1887 he also opened a Boston office in the Globe Building. For seventeen years he has been a resident of Somerville. He has served in both branches of the Somerville city council, and was chairman of the first board of health chosen in that city under the State law. He is president of the Charlestown local club known as the "Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery," and of the "Trainingfield" School Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, past commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery Knights Templar, and a charter member of the Orient Council, of Somerville.

Sawyer, Timothy Thompson, son of William and Susannah (Thompson) Sawyer, was born in Charlestown Jan. 7, 1817. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. One of them, James Thompson, came to Charlestown with Governor Winthrop's company in 1630. On the other side, Thomas Sawyer settled in Lancaster in 1641. His early education was chiefly obtained in the public schools. His business life was begun in the hardware and ship-chandlery store of his uncle, Thomas M. Thompson, in Merchants row, Boston. When he was twenty years of age his uncle died, and for five years he continued the business alone. In 1842 he formed a partnership with John W. Frothingham, under the firm name of Sawyer & Frothingham, and the same business was continued for two years. About this time the firm of Gage, Hittinger, & Co. was formed, to engage in the wharfage and ice business, of which Mr. Sawyer was a partner. In 1846 the firm name was changed to Gage, Sawyer, & Co. The house was extensively engaged in the shipment of ice, and had business connections in the principal Southern cities, in several of the West India Islands, in Rio Janeiro and Calcutta, and was widely and honorably known. Mr. Sawyer retired from active business in 1862. For thirty-eight years he has been a director in the Bunker Hill National Bank (its president from 1884 to 1890, when he resigned that office), and a trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings nearly as long. Of the latter he was made president in 1880, which position he still holds. During his active career he has held many local offices of trust and responsibility. In 1840 he was a member of the financial committee, and assessor in 1841 of the town government of Charlestown. In 1843, 1844, and 1845 he was a member of the school committee. The town became a city in 1847. In 1848, 1853, and 1854 he was a member of the common council under the city government — elected president the last year, but declined to serve. He was mayor of Charlestown in 1855, 1856, and 1857, and chairman of the school committee from 1855 to 1864. In 1857 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1858 State Senator. His first election to the office of mayor was as the citizens' candidate in opposition to the candidate of the Know-Nothing party, and this was the first defeat of that party after its organization in the State of Massachusetts. When the Charlestown Public Library was established, in 1860, he was elected

president of the board of trustees, and continued to hold the office until the city was annexed to Boston, in 1872. He was president of the Mystic water board from 1871 to 1876, and of the Boston water board from 1876 to 1879, and subsequently for another year; and for the first three years of its existence was a member of the fire commission of Boston. He has been treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association since 1879, and for years one of the trustees of Tufts College. In religious matters Mr. Sawyer has been active and prominent, having been upon the standing committee of the First Universalist Church of Charlestown for nearly half a century, and for ten years chairman.

Sayward, William H., son of William and Margaret Ann (Gregson) Sayward, was born in Boston, on Common street, Feb. 20, 1845. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He began business life in the wholesale grocery trade, with Draper & Co., No. 21 South Market street. He is now a builder, and secretary of the Master Builders' Association, the National Association of Builders, and the Boston Executive Business Association. He is also chairman of the board of trustees for New England of the American Employers Liability Insurance Company. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Ward 20, in 1883. Mr. Sayward was married Aug. 27, 1869, to Miss Caroline A. Barnard; of their five children three are living: William Henry, jr., Perceval, and Margaret Elise Sayward. The two who have died were Mary Caroline and Everett Sayward.

Scott, Charles Winfield, M.D., son of Charles W. and Lucy (Kellum) Scott, was born in Johnson, Vt., Oct. 31, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and in the University of the City of New York. When a lad of thirteen, he enlisted as a bugler in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, but was discharged on account of extreme youth. Again enlisting later on, in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, he went to the front. He was mentioned for gallant services. He was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, and received his discharge March 5, 1865. Dr. Scott began the practice of medicine in Johnson in 1870, and a year later came to Boston. Here he remained eight years, and then removed to Hartford, Conn. In 1884 he accepted the position of professor of anatomy in the Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine. In 1890 he returned to Boston, and has since remained here. He is a prominent Mason (thirty-second degree), past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, past noble grand of the Odd Fellows, commander of Farragut Post G.A.R., of Kansas City, late medical director of the Department of Missouri, and a leading member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Con-

CHARLES W. SCOTT.

gress. He has contributed largely to medical journals, notably several papers on the "germ theory" of disease. His brother is Julian Scott, the eminent artist. Dr. Scott has been twice married. His first wife was Anna M., daughter of Dorr Hobart, and his second is a daughter of Mrs. D. A. Pollard, of Hartford, Conn.; he has one son, Charles W. Scott, jr.

Seaver, Edwin Pliny, son of Samuel and Julia (Conant) Seaver, was born in Northborough, Mass., Feb. 24, 1838. His education was attained in the common schools, which he attended to the age of seventeen, the Bridgewater Normal School (1855–7), Phillips (Exeter) Academy (1860–1), and Harvard College (class of 1864). He was tutor and assistant professor of mathematics in Harvard from 1865 to 1874, and then became head master of the Boston English High School. This position he held until 1880, when he was made superintendent of the public schools of Boston, his present station. Mr. Seaver's interest in the work of teaching has always been an overmastering one, in so much that

his endeavors to prepare for and enter the legal profession were in vain. He has been held to teaching by something stronger than his own will — a kind of destiny, perhaps. He has been one of the overseers of Harvard College for twelve years (1879–91), is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and has been a member of the American Academy of Science. He has never been in politics. He was married Sept. 10, 1872, to Miss Margaret W. Cushing; they have had seven children, six of whom are living: Robert, Julia Conant, Oscar Leidd, Margaret Cushing, Henry Cushing, Edwin Pliny, jr., and Samuel Seaver.

Sharples, Stephen Pascall, Massachusetts State assayer, was born in West Chester, Pa., April 21, 1842. He received his early education in private schools, and also in Bolmar's Academy and the West Chester Normal School, later attending the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He finally graduated with honors from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1866. He was instructor in chemistry for one year in the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa.; for three years assistant in the Lawrence Scientific School; one year assistant editor of the "Boston Journal of Chemistry;" and in 1874 received the appointment of professor of chemistry in the Boston Dental College, which position he still holds. Professor Sharples has accomplished much in the field of scientific literature, having written, as an expert, about one-third of the ninth volume of the tenth census, and a number of articles on the adulteration of food. He is at present engaged, in connection with L. A. Morrison, on a "History of the Kimball Family." He has made many trips to some of the important mineral fields in North America; to Turk's Island in 1881, West Virginia in 1882, to the coast of Newfoundland in 1886, and to the Florida and North Carolina phosphate beds. He has also been frequently employed in courts as an expert in matters relating to chemistry. Professor Sharples is a member of many organizations, among them the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the Society of Natural History of Boston, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for Advancement of Science, the American Mining Engineers, and the Society of Industrial Chemistry of London. He is now the assayer and inspector of intoxicating liquors for the State of Massachusetts. Professor Sharples was married on the 16th of June, 1870, to Miss A. M. Hall, of Cambridge. He resides in that city.

Shattuck, Frederick Cheever, was born in Boston Nov. 1, 1847. He was educated in the Boston Latin and other schools, and graduated from Harvard A.B. 1868, A.M. 1872, and M.D. 1873. From 1873 to 1875 he was abroad in Vienna, Berlin, Strasburg, Paris, London, and other cities, studying his profession. He returned to Boston in 1875, and in 1880 was connected with the Harvard Medical School as assistant in clinical medicine. He was also at one time instructor in the practice of medicine here, and in 1888 was appointed professor of clinical medicine. He was physician to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then, in 1885, was appointed visiting physician to the hospital, which position he now holds. Dr. Shattuck is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association, and other organizations. He has made various contributions to medical cyclopædias and periodicals, and has published a book on "Auscultation and Percussion." He is a member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital. He married Elizabeth P., daughter of Henry Lee, of Boston.

Shattuck, George Otis, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck, was born in Andover, Mass., May 2, 1829. His family is descended from William Shattuck, who was born in England about 1621, and who died in Watertown Aug. 14, 1672. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather Bailey was killed at Bunker Hill. He was fitted for college in Phillips (Andover) Academy, and entering Harvard graduated in the class of 1851. He began the study of law in the office of Charles G. Loring, and attended the Harvard Law School two years, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1854. Admitted to the bar in January, 1855, he began practice in September following, in connection with J. Randolph Coolidge. Then, in May, 1856, he became associated with Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, and this relation continued until February, 1870, when he formed a partnership with William A. Munroe. Later Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was admitted to the firm, and these relations continued until the appointment of Mr. Holmes to the Massachusetts Supreme bench in 1882. The firm is now Shattuck & Munroe. Mr. Shattuck has been especially successful as a corporation lawyer, and in the handling of commercial cases of magnitude. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1862. For many

years he has been one of the board of overseers of Harvard College, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Shattuck was married

GEORGE O. SHATTUCK.

in 1857 to Miss Emily Copeland, of Roxbury; they have one daughter, Susan, the wife of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot.

Shaw, John O., jr., was born in Milton, August, 1850. He is a son of John O. Shaw, and grandson of the late Chief Justice Shaw. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1873, and then read law in his present office (No. 27 State street) with Lemuel Shaw, and in the Boston Law School. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar, and has been in active practice ever since. In politics he is a Republican.

Shaw, James Slati, M.D., son of Thomas Shaw, of Big Rapids, Mich., and brother of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, national lecturer of the Women's Suffrage Association, was born in England March 15, 1837. He came to America at the age of fifteen. His education was begun in England and finished in Lawrence, Mass. In 1870 he graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine M.D. Previous to that time he had practised dentistry. He established himself in Boston, and immediately after graduation began the practice of medicine; here he has since remained. Dr. Shaw is secretary of the Dispensary Association of the Boston University Medical School, which position he has held from its inception. He has also held different clinics in the dispensary, and has been connected with the West End Dispensary. He is the Boston physician to the Actors' Fund of America, the Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Boston Lodge of Elks, and the Manpitti Tribe of Red Men. He is a member of the Massachusetts and Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies.

Shaw, Levi Woodbury, Capt., was born in New Durham, N.H., May 9, 1831. He comes of the stanch old New England stock. His earliest training was in a little country school in his native place, which only afforded about three months' schooling in the year; the interim was filled by work on the farm and in assisting his father, a builder. Later he spent three terms at the Wolfborough Academy, on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee. The winter following his graduation he taught two district schools with great success. In July, 1850, he left the old homestead and came to Boston, to follow his trade of a carpenter. He became early noted for originality and advanced ideas in mechanical construction. In 1865 he established himself in business as senior partner of the firm of Shaw & Morrison, carpenters and builders, whose name soon became

LEVI W. SHAW.

a synonym for high-grade work and business integrity. During this period Captain Shaw was

also a member of the Boston fire department, which he joined in 1852 under Chief William Barnicoat. He rose in rank through the several grades, and in 1871 was elected by the city council an assistant engineer under Chief John S. Damrell. He was one of Chief Damrell's most trusted lieutenants in the great fire of 1872, and he served in this position up to the time the department was placed in the hands of the fire commissioners. The latter offered him the position of district chief engineer, which he declined. In January, 1878, at the solicitation of his former chief, Captain Shaw accepted the position of assistant inspector of buildings, an office for which his experience, both as builder and fireman, had eminently qualified him. In 1886 he was promoted to the charge of the sub-department, known as the "egress department," which position he still holds. It is one of the greatest importance and responsibility, its duties being the inspection of apartment-houses, hotels, theatres, manufactories, and other buildings in the city where people are congregated, and the ordering of additional means of egress, either by stairways or fire-escapes, wherever necessary for the protection of life. To enforce the laws for the protection of life over so great an area, and to combat the persistent evasion of them, requires a man of personal and moral power combined with military firmness. Such a man is Captain Shaw, whose honorable administration of this office is written on countless walls in the city, in iron guarantees of safety and the assured protection of uncounted lives. Captain Shaw is also prominent as an Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor, and he was one of the founders of the New England Order of Protection, and of several other orders. Captain Shaw was married in Boston, on the 12th of March, 1853, to Miss Margarette T. Keating; they have had three daughters: the eldest is Miss Mary Shaw, the talented actress, whose hosts of admirers are from Canada to New Orleans; the next is Helen A. Shaw, the popular writer of prose and poetry in leading journals; and the third is Mrs. Margarette Evelyn Ingersoll, also a contributor to the journals and magazines of the day.

Shepard, Edward O., son of Rev. John W. and Eliza (Burns) Shepard, was born in Hampton, N.H., Nov. 25, 1835. He was fitted for college in the Nashua, N.H., High School, and went through Amherst, graduating in the class of 1860. He then became principal of the Concord, Mass., High School, and was teaching when the Civil War opened. In June, 1862, he enlisted, commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was promoted to captain and major in the same regiment, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was in every battle of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac to the surrender at Appomattox. He was wounded in the second battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5, 1865, while in command of the brigade skirmish-line, taken prisoner, and put in Libby

EDWARD O. SHEPARD.

Prison, where he remained until his release on parole on the 22d of that month. At the close of the war Mr. Shepard at once began the study of law in Boston, in the office of Jewell, Gaston, & Field. Admitted to the bar, April 18, 1867, he continued in their office, and in 1871 was admitted to the firm. Upon Mr. Gaston's election to the governorship and temporary retirement from practice (1875), the firm name was changed to Jewell, Field, & Shepard, and upon the appointment of Mr. Field to the Supreme bench in 1881, Jewell & Shepard. Since the death of Mr. Jewell, in December, 1881, Mr. Shepard has practised alone. The firm had been the counsel of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company from 1865 to 1881, and Mr. Shepard continued as its counsel from 1881 until it was absorbed by the West End Railway Company. Then he was counsel for the latter corporation, in the department of claims and accidents,

until 1890. He is now in the general practice of the law. Mr. Shepard was a member of the Boston common council in 1872, 1873, and 1874, president of that body the last two years of his service. In 1877 he was appointed judge-advocate-general upon the staff of Governor Ames, with the rank of brigadier-general, and appointed to the same position upon the staff of Governor Brackett. On June 18, 1874, he married Miss Mary C. Lunt, daughter of Hon. Micajah Lunt, of Newburyport; they have four children: Mary Lunt, Edward Olcott, Ralph Lunt, and Allan Richards Shepard.

Shepard, Harvey Newton, son of William and Eliza Shepard, was born in Boston July 8, 1850. He was educated in the Eliot School, this city, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1871. Then he studied in the Harvard Law School, graduating in the following year. He began practice in Boston in the law-firm of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, and three years after, in 1875, opened an office of his own. From 1883 to 1887 he was assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth. In 1881 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Supreme Court. He was a member of the Republican city committee of Boston in 1874 and 1875, of the Republican State central committee in 1875, 1876, and 1877, and president of the Young Men's Republican State committee in 1879 and 1880. During part of this period he was a member of the Boston common council (1878, 1880, and 1881), its president in 1880; and he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1881 and 1882. He has been an earnest member of the Tariff Reform League since its organization in 1885, and was in 1892 the chairman of its executive committee. Upon the tariff and other issues he became an Independent, and has since been identified with the progressive Democrats. He has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the tariff-reform movement, and has been an able and forceful speaker upon the stump. In 1878 and 1879 he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and on its examining committee in 1888 and 1889. He delivered the Fourth of July oration before the Boston city government in 1884, and that before the faculty and graduates of the Wesleyan Academy in 1887. He has been vice-president of the Boston Loan and Mortgage Company, Kansas City, Mo.; director of the Revere Street Railway Company; and president of the Arlington Brick and Tile Company, of Florida. He was worshipful master of St. John's Lodge, Free Masons, in 1881 and 1882; high priest of St. John's Chapter, 1882 and 1883; thrice illustrious master of East Boston Council, 1887 and 1888; district deputy grand master of the First Masonic district, 1883, 1884, and 1885; and commissioner of trials of the Grand Lodge, 1885–9. He was president of the Excelsior Associates, 1867–71; president of the Eliot School Association, 1881 and 1882, and has since been its treasurer; and president of the New England Club, 1886–9. Mr. Shepard was married on Nov. 23, 1873, in Everett, to Miss Fannie May Woodman; their children are: Grace Florence, Marion, Alice Mabel, and Edith May Shepard.

Shepard, John, son of John and Lucy (Hunt) Shepard, was born in Canton, Mass., March 26, 1834. He received his early education in the public schools of Pawtucket, R.I., and at an evening school in Boston. In 1845 he worked for J. W. Snow, Boston, in the drug business, and in 1847 for J. A. Jones in the dry-goods trade. In 1853, at nineteen years of age, he went into business for himself, under the firm name of John Shepard & Co., and in 1861 he bought out Bell, Thing, & Co., Tremont row, continuing that business until 1865, under the name of Farley & Shepard. Since that

JOHN SHEPARD.

time he has been the senior partner of the firm of Shepard, Norwell, & Co., dry-goods merchants on

A. Truman

Winter street. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Merchants' Association; a director of the Lincoln Bank, the Lamson Store Service Company, and the Connecticut River Paper Company; and president of the Burnstein Electric Company. He is an ardent and well-known lover of fast trotting-horses, he himself having owned some of the most valuable equine stock in the country. In raising and driving the finest horses he continues to find relaxation from the exacting demands of the immense business he has brought to such a high standard of honorable prosperity. Mr. Shepard was married in Boston Jan. 1, 1856, to Miss Susan A., daughter of Perkins H. and Charlotte (White) Bagley; their two children are John, jr., and Jessie Watson Shepard. He resides in the winter on Beacon street, and has a summer residence called "Edgewater" at Phillips beach, in Swampscott.

Shepherd, James, D.M.D., son of the late James Shepherd, dentist, of Boston, was born in this city Aug. 2, 1862. He was educated in the public grammar and Boston Latin schools, and graduated from the Harvard Dental School in 1885. He established himself in Boston, where he has since practised his profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, and of the Harvard Odontological Society. He contributed the annual address, on "Science of Correspondences," before the Odontological Society on Feb. 22, 1890. Dr. Shepherd is unmarried.

Shepley, George F., of the architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, and son of John R. Shepley, was born in St. Louis Nov. 7, 1860. He was educated at the Washington University in that city. He came to Boston and graduated from the architectural department of the Institute of Technology, class of 1882, and then associated himself as draughtsman with the late H. H. Richardson. On the death of Mr. Richardson in 1886, the firm of Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge was established in Brookline, the firm succeeding to the large business established by him. In 1887 they removed to Exchange street in this city, and have lately occupied an elegant suite of offices in the new Ames Building. Among the many fine buildings this firm has constructed are the Leland Stanford University Building, of Colorado; Board of Trade Building, Montreal; the Wells-Fargo Express Company Buildings, in San Francisco; the Bell Telephone Building, in St. Louis; Masonic Temple, in Pittsburg; Ames Building, new Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Buildings, Boston; the Boston & Albany station, at Springfield; the Union station, at Hartford, Conn.; and suburban stations of the Boston & Albany and New York Central Railroads. They will soon begin the work of completing Trinity Church, Boston, in accordance with Mr. Richardson's original plans. Mr. Shepley was married in 1887, to Miss Julia Hayden Richardson, daughter of the late H. H. Richardson, and resides in Brookline.

Shuman, A., one of the best-known of Boston's great merchants, was born in Prussia May 31, 1839, and came to this country with his parents when but a child. The family settled in Newburg, N.Y., where young Shuman worked on a farm, when not at school, until he was thirteen years of age, when he went into a clothing-store in that town. When but sixteen years of age he started in the world to shape out a fortune, and went to Providence, R.I. Not satisfied with the scope afforded him in that city, he soon came to Roxbury, and his coming was as fortunate for that place as for him. This was as long ago as 1859. He at once began business in a store on the corner of Vernon and Washington streets. This store had a frontage of twenty feet and was sixty feet deep. Before long the business had increased so greatly that it became necessary to enlarge the premises by adding a brick building, and then the frontage was some sixty feet long. This made the store almost if not the largest in Roxbury at the time, and it was universally admired. The "Roxbury Gazette," in a series of articles under the title of "Men of Roxbury whose Lives are a Shining Example to their Fellows," thus speaks of Mr. Shuman: "Few public occasions of importance take place without the presence of A. Shuman, one of Roxbury's most estimable citizens, and a man of business whose name carries weight throughout the United States and Europe. He is essentially a self-made man, and his mammoth business to-day is a monument to his sterling ability and integrity. Whether it be in public life, in circles of society, or in his store, Mr. Shuman will always be found with a smile on his face and a kind word for all who have dealings with him. Possessed of a handsome face, with flowing side-whiskers, and always well dressed, Mr. Shuman is indeed a distinguished-looking man, and, added to this, his genial bearing makes him much sought after in all social as well as commercial circles. With the pluck which has throughout distinguished him, a few years after settling here he opened a store, which has since developed to mammoth proportions, on Washington street, Boston, but he

has never left Roxbury. On the contrary, he is proud of his residence there, and delights to think that he has done much to improve it and make it the creditable place it is to-day. His residence on Vernon street is itself a credit to the locality, and it is within a very few months that he spent a large sum of money in improving it still further. The business premises in Boston are most colossal, and yet, large as they are, the firm is compelled to hire other buildings in the vicinity for the convenience of the help. Mr. Shuman is first vice-president of the Boston Merchants' Association, for several years he has been a leading member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers National Bank, and for nearly seven years he has been an active member of the board of trustees of the City Hospital, a position which has called for a large portion of his time from week to week, and yet he has so filled the office that there is no one in the institution whom he does not know, and the duties each ought to perform." In public affairs, as applied to essentials by which charities and institutions are benefited, Mr. Shuman is especially conspicuous, and is frequently noted in the press for kindly deeds coupled with gifts that are bestowed with admirable tact and discretion. The Boston City Hospital and the Dillaway School in Roxbury possess handsome American flags presented by Mr. Shuman, who, though of foreign birth, is intensely American, and a thorough believer in the benefits of his adopted country; and many institutions are remembered by him from time to time in a practical and unostentatious manner. The immense establishment at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, denominated the "Shuman Corner," which is the result of his indomitable business energy, is an ornament to Boston's principal business thoroughfare in all its effective points of solidity and harmonious proportion, and exhibits an achievement of no ordinary merit in the progress of mercantile improvement. The combined space of eight floors occupies an area of over two acres, and comprises a mammoth emporium that has no peer in New England, wherein are concentrated all the different items composing entire outfits for gentlemen, boys, and children. With his employés no head of a firm could be more popular than Mr. Shuman. He frequently puts himself to much inconvenience for their special benefit. He has arranged a system of purchasing houses for them, and no employer in Boston has bought as many homes for his help as he. He has saved many from having their mortgages foreclosed, has loaned them money, charging no interest, and has allowed them to pay back in small instalments; and the appreciation of his many kindnesses has been manifested by his employés again and again in beautiful and appropriate testimonials. In financial ability he possesses those characteristics which have gained for him among his business confrères the reputation of being exceedingly "level-headed." As he has conducted his own business with care, prudence, and integrity, so has he conducted all offices of a public character which have been thrust upon him from time to time. In the spring of 1892 he was made chairman of the board of trustees of the City Hospital. Mr. Shuman was married Nov. 3, 1861, to Miss Hetty Lang; they have had three sons and four daughters. The daughters are: Emma, married to August Wilde, of Wilde, Haskell, & Co., New York; Bessie, married to Alexander Steinert, of M. Steinert & Sons, pianoforte makers; Theresa and Lillian Shuman. The sons are Edwin and Sidney, who are in the firm of A. Shuman & Co., and George Shuman.

Simmons, John F., was born in Hanover, Mass., June 26, 1851. He received his preliminary education in Hanover, preparing for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy; and graduated from Harvard in 1873, as class orator. He studied law in the law

JOHN F. SIMMONS.

department of Harvard, and was also proctor in the university until February, 1875, when he was ad-

mitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with the late Judge J. E. Keith, in Abington, Mass., and continued this association for nearly nine years, when it was dissolved and he became a partner of Harvey H. Pratt. This firm is now in practice. In February, 1890, Mr. Simmons opened a Boston office, although he makes his summer home in Hanover. He is president of the South Scituate Savings Bank and director of the Abington National Bank, having been its receiver after its failure a few years since. He succeeded in reorganizing the bank under the old charter, after it had left his hands as receiver. This has been accomplished in no other case since the national banking system was established. Mr. Simmons' father, Hon. Perez Simmons, was a leading lawyer in Plymouth county for thirty years, a prominent citizen of the State, and one of the leaders of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island. He was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature and of the senate; and also of the constitutional convention. While in the senate he was a prominent member of the committee on the revision of the statutes, of whose work the General Statutes of 1860 was the result. He died on the 15th of May, 1885.

Simpson, Frank Ernest, son of Michael H. and

FRANK E. SIMPSON.

Elizabeth T. (Kilham) Simpson, was born in Boston in February, 1859. He was educated in Boston private schools and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1879. The year after his graduation he became connected with the Roxbury Carpet Company. For several years he was its treasurer, and in 1885 he was elected its president. Mr. Simpson is unmarried.

Sleeper, S. S., son of Rev. Walter and Nancy (Plaisted) Sleeper, was born in Bristol, N.H.,

S. S. SLEEPER.

March 18, 1815. He first started in business in Bristol, a member of the firm of Bartlett & Sleeper. In 1843 he became a member of the Boston firm of E. Raymond & Co., wholesale grocers, which was established in Faneuil Hall until 1858. That year the house was removed to Milk street and the firm name changed to Sleeper, Dickinson, & Co. In 1861 Mr. Dickinson retired, and the firm became S. S. Sleeper & Co. The present quarters at No. 12 South Market street were then occupied. Mr. Sleeper is one of the most prominent men in his trade, and his house is one of the oldest in Boston. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1876 and 1877, and again in 1886 and 1887, and a member of the Cambridge board of aldermen from 1880 to 1886.

Slocum, William F., son of Oliver E. and Mary (Mills) Slocum, was born in Tolland, Mass., Jan. 31, 1822. He acquired an academic education,

and in later years an honorary degree of A.M., bestowed by Amherst College. He began the study of law in 1843 with Billings Palmer, then of Sheffield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in Berkshire county in the fall of 1846. He began practice in Grafton, Worcester county, in December of that year. He practised alone, successfully, until 1866, when he entered into partnership with the late Judge Hamilton B. Staples, and opened an office in Boston. In 1871 his son Winfield S. Slocum became his partner, under the name of W. F. & W. S. Slocum. The firm has acquired a large general practice. Mr. Slocum is Republican in politics; represented Grafton in the lower house of the Legislature, serving on the committee on probate and chancery and other committees; and has been active in municipal affairs where he has resided. He now lives in Newtonville, Mass. He is a Congregationalist in religion, a Mason, and a member of the Boston and the Newton Congregational Clubs. He is also a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Massachusetts Club. Mr. Slocum was married April 21, 1847, to Margaret, daughter of Edward L. Tinker; they have had four children: Winfield S., Edward T., now member of the Berkshire bar and register of probate for that county, Rev. William F., president of Colorado College, and

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM.

Henry O. Slocum (deceased). His wife died on Jan. 25, 1888.

SLOCUM, WINFIELD S., son of William F. and Margaret (Tinker) Slocum, was born in Grafton, Mass., May 1, 1841. He graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1869, and then studied law at Boston, in the office of Slocum & Staples, composed of his father and the late Judge Hamilton B. Staples. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and became a partner with his father in general practice, under the firm name of W. F. & W. S. Slocum. He was a member of the first school board of the city of Newton, where he resides (in Newtonville), and has been city solicitor of that city for eleven years. He represented his district in the lower house of the Legislature in 1888 and 1889, serving as House chairman of the committee on cities the last year, and on the committee on cities both years. He is Republican in politics. He belongs to the Central Congregational Church at Newtonville. He is a member of the Boston Congregational Club, the Boston Bar Association, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Newton Club, and is a Mason. Mr. Slocum was married in 1873, to Miss Annie A., daughter of Charles T. Pulsifer, of Newton; they have two sons and one daughter: Agnes E., Charles P., and Winfield S. Slocum, jr.

SMITH, ALBERT C., son of Matthew D. and Louisa A. (Pottle) Smith, was born in Boston March 14, 1845. He was educated in the Boston public schools. His first business connection was with the wholesale drug-firm of Smith, Doolittle, & Smith, which began in July, 1872. On the first of April, 1890, the firm was reorganized under the style of Smith, Benedict, & Seigemund. Mr. Smith is a member of the Boston Drug Association and an ex-president of the organization, and is president of the Suffolk Dispensary. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held many positions of honor, being a thirty-third degree member of the Scottish Rite, past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, past commander of William Parkman Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, and the Boston Lodge of Elks, past exalted ruler of the latter. He is a life member of the Mercantile Library Association, and belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association. He is prominent in local affairs, and represents his ward in the common council of 1892.

SMITH, CHARLES WHIPPLE, son of Percy and Martha W. Smith, was born in Boston July 1, 1845. His early life was passed in Waltham, and he graduated from the high school in that town in 1863. He

then returned to Boston, entering the employ of John Sanderson, provision broker. After two years

CHARLES W. SMITH.

he formed a partnership with Alden E. Viles, an old friend and schoolmate. This firm conducted a large and profitable business for fourteen years, during which time they acquired a large real-estate interest, both by purchase and lease. Disposing of their brokerage business, they have since devoted their time to real-estate and corporation business. Mr. Smith is director in several corporations. He was one of the originators of the Newton Street Railroad Company, having charge of its finances during the construction of the road, and is now the treasurer of the corporation. He has always been a prominent Republican, and has held a number of important offices. He served on the board of assessors for five years; and, although living at the time in a strong Democratic district, he was, through his personal popularity, twice elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on important committees. In 1886 he was elected to the board of aldermen from the Fifth District (Back Bay), and was reëlected the three successive years by nearly the unanimous vote of that district without regard to party lines. Mr. Smith is a Mason, belonging to the De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar. He was married Dec. 10, 1872, to Miss Hattie E. Farnsworth, of Harvard, Mass.

SMITH, EUGENE H., was born in Oldtown, Me., Oct. 23, 1853. He finished his education at the Allen Brothers' English and Classical School in West Newton, Mass., and then studied dentistry with Dr. Samuel J. Shaw, of Marlborough, for two years, after which he entered the Harvard Dental School, graduating in 1874 with the degree of D.M.D. For five years he was associated with Dr. L. D. Shepard. In 1881 he was appointed clinical instructor at Harvard College, in the absence of the professor of operative dentistry. From 1883 to 1885 he was chairman of the board of instruction. In 1890 he was appointed to the faculty and the chair of orthodentia. Doctor Smith is vice-president of the American Academy of Dental Science, and a member of the Harvard Odontological Society, the American Dental Association, the Boston Society for Dental Improvement, the Massachusetts Dental Society, and the Odontological Society of New York.

SMITH, FRANKLIN, was born in Boston Oct. 16, 1831. He was a nephew of G. W. Smith, one of the pioneers in iron manufacture in Boston, and is to-day the president of the extensive G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company, which his uncle founded in 1836 in partnership with Mr. Nutting, the firm then being Nutting & Smith. After the retirement of

FRANKLIN SMITH.

Mr. Nutting, G. W. Smith conducted the business alone for a while and then took Mr. Felton into

partnership. Franklin Smith was admitted to the firm in 1853, when Mr. Felton retired, and the style of the concern became G. W. & F. Smith. In 1880 the corporation of the G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company was formed and succeeded to the business. Franklin Smith is the president, and his son, Elmer F. Smith, secretary of the corporation, which for a number of years has been one of the largest manufacturers of building and architectural iron-work in New England. The wrought-iron works, Nos. 409 to 417 Federal street, and the foundry on Farnham street, Roxbury district, are fully equipped with the latest-improved machinery and appliances, and employment is furnished to upward of two hundred and fifty skilled workmen. They produce all kinds of cast and wrought iron work, structural work, girders, iron fronts, etc., and their business extends throughout all sections of the United States. They have furnished the iron for many of the fine buildings of Boston, among them the City Hall, the State House, the Post-Office dome, and fully seven-eighths of the large buildings on Summer and other streets in the "burnt district." They furnished the new Concord prison, the post-offices at Providence, R.I., Portsmouth, N.H., San Francisco, Cal., Waldoborough, Me., and Bristol, R.I., the Ogden-Goelet house at Newport, and a large number of the large buildings, both public and private, in the Back Bay district. Mr. Smith is an active member of the Master Builders' Association and of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He is also connected with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and Masonic bodies. He resides in Boston, on Columbus avenue.

Smith, George E., son of David H. and Esther (Perkins) Smith, natives of New Hampton, N.H., was born in that town April 5, 1849. He fitted for college at the New Hampton Literary Institute, and graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., in 1873. He began the study of law there the same year, in the office of United States Senator William P. Frye, and was admitted to that bar in 1875. He came to Boston the same year, and took a course of lectures in the Boston University Law School; then he began practice with Horace R. Cheney. He has been associated with William H. Preble eleven years, at No. 23 Court street, in general commercial practice. In politics he is Republican. He resides in Everett, and represented Everett and Malden in the lower house of the Legislature in 1883 and 1884. He was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and was a member of the committees on education and taxation. He is a trustee of the Everett Town Library. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. On Oct. 31, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Weld, daughter of Charles E. Weld, of Buxton, Me.; they have one daughter, Theodosia Smith.

Smith, G. Waldon, son of George K. and Anna M. (Loch) Smith, was born in the South Nov. 24,

G. WALDON SMITH.

1859. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and the University of Pennsylvania. He also gained his first business experiences in Philadelphia. For several years he did newspaper work on the various newspapers of that city and Baltimore, and in 1876 first engaged in the photographic profession, which he has since followed with marked success. After having served in various responsible positions for some of the leading houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, he established himself in Boston. This was in 1886. He at once became one of the prominent figures in the photographic fraternity, and early won a place among the leaders in his line. He has established branches of his Boston establishment in Portland and Old Orchard, Me.; Amherst, Williamstown, and South Hadley, Mass.; and Middletown, Conn. Mr. Smith is one of the youngest men among the prominent photographers of the day.

Smith, Henry Hyde, son of Greenleaf and

Nancy (Churchill) Smith, both natives of Maine, was born in Cornish, that State, Feb. 2, 1832. He prepared for college at Parsonsfield Seminary, Bridgton Academy, and Standish Academy in his native State, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1854, and the Harvard Law School in 1860. He was admitted to practice in Portland, Me., Feb. 2, 1860, and continued there and in Fryeburg until 1867, when he came to Boston. Here he has been in practice alone ever since, his office at No. 10 Tremont street. Among his associates may be mentioned John G. Stetson, Ambrose Eastman, Daniel C. Linscott, all classmates. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association. On Dec. 24, 1861, he was married to Mary Sherburne Dana, daughter of the late Gov. John Winchester Dana, of Maine. They have one son, Winchester Dana. Mr. Smith resides in Hyde Park and is a member of the Episcopal church.

Smith, Herbert Llewellyn, M.D., was born in Hudson, N.H., June 6, 1862. After graduating from the high school at Nashua, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1882. In 1883 he was a teacher in the high school at Hanover, N.H. Then he came to Boston and entered the Harvard Medical School, occupying his leisure hours in teaching in the Boston Evening School. In 1887 he received his degree of M.D. from the Medical School. In 1886 he was house surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, and a year later was assistant superintendent, resigning this office in November, 1889, to practise for himself. In 1890 he was elected professor of surgery in the Boston Dental College, a position he now holds. Dr. Smith was married Sept. 24, 1890, to Miss Sallie S. Wolfe, of Charlestown.

Smith, James, was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, April 14, 1831. He was educated in the schools there and learned his trade as mason in Lawrence, Mass., beginning in 1851. He started in business for himself as contractor and builder in Boston in 1872, immediately after the great fire, and did much towards rebuilding the burnt district. Since that time he has had a large number of heavy contracts, the execution of which has placed him in the front rank of master builders of the city. Among his important works are the Montgomery Building, the Sears Building, and the Hart Building, in Boston; Baker's large chocolate-mills, in Milton; Morse Brothers' "Rising Sun" polish manufactory, in Canton; and St. Paul's School, in Concord, N.H. He has also erected a large number of fine residences in different sections of the city. Mr. Smith is an active member of the Master Builders' and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Associations. He was married in 1854 to Miss Louisa Morse, of Edgartown. He resides in the Dorchester district.

Smith, J. Heber, M.D., son of Rev. Joseph Smith and grandson of Rev. Daniel Smith, of Maine, was born in Bucksport, Me., Dec. 5, 1842. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boston and Haverhill, Mass., subsequent to which, on account of continued ill-health in youth, he pursued his studies several years under private tuition. He graduated in medicine March, 1866, at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, valedictorian of his class. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society since 1867, holding the office of president in 1884, and for some years chairman of its bureau of materia medica; and of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1869, in 1889 chairman of its bureau of materia medica. He is author of a number of original papers, which have formed a portion of current medical literature, and some of which have been incorporated in permanent form in the cyclopædias. From the establishment of the Boston University School of Medicine in 1873, he has held the position of professor of materia medica in that school. From 1883 he has been one of the admitting and attending physicians of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and also one of its trustees. He is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and is still engaged in the active practice of his profession at No. 279 Dartmouth street. In 1891 Dr. Smith was elected president of the Parental Home Association, a chartered society organized under the laws of the Commonwealth for the education of poor children in the various industrial arts and the branches of study taught in the common schools. On Sept. 3, 1868, he married Mary A. Greene, daughter of Joseph H. Greene, of Melrose, Mass.

Smith, Jonathan Jason, M.D., son of E. H. and Elmira Smith, was born in New Hampton, N.H., July 17, 1837. He secured his early schooling in the common schools and the New Hampton Academy. At the age of nineteen he entered the commercial college of Payson & Hanneford in Boston, and graduated therefrom in 1859. He next took a position in Waltham, in the American Watch Factory, where he remained until 1867. That

year he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, but ill-health compelled him to suspend

JONATHAN J. SMITH.

his studies until 1875, when he entered Harvard. Graduating from the medical department of the college in 1878, he made a short trip abroad. Upon his return he established himself in Boston and began the practice of his profession, at which he has since continued, meeting with marked success. For a time Dr. Smith was established on Tremont street, but in 1880 he removed to his present residence on Bowdoin street, where he has his office. Dr. Smith is a member of the Massachusetts and Suffolk Medical Societies, and of the Harvard Medical School Association. He was first married in Waltham, in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth O., daughter of Jonathan and Mahala Weeks, of Hill, N.H. She died in 1876. His second marriage was in 1881, to Mrs. Rebecca B. Warren, of Boston. Of the first union four children were born, only one of whom is now living, — a son, who graduated from Harvard in 1892.

Smith, Robert Dickson, son of Dr. John De Wolfe and Judith Wells (Smith) Smith, was born in Brandon, Miss., April 23, 1838; died in Boston May 30, 1888. His boyhood was passed in Hallowell, Me., where his parents settled a few years after his birth. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1857, and from the Harvard Law School in 1860. He began practice in the office of Henry W. Paine, with whom he remained closely associated until 1882. After 1882, and until his death, Mr. Smith and his brother-in-law, Melville M. Weston, occupied offices together at No. 13 Exchange street, adjoining those of the late Sidney Bartlett. During these years he was frequently associated with Mr. Bartlett in important cases. Early in his career Mr. Smith took a leading place in his profession, and enjoyed a large and ever-increasing practice, a great part of which was derived from brother lawyers who sought his aid as senior counsel. The resolutions adopted at the bar meeting held to take action on his death truly expressed the affection and esteem with which he was regarded:

> Without fear and without reproach in his office as counsellor of the court, he enjoyed, as we are proud to believe, its unreserved confidence and respect. To a full and exact knowledge of the law, and a singular mental aptitude for its practice, he joined generous scholarship and broad literary culture, so that his advocacy was marked by dignity and grace, as well as by intelligence, precision, and vigor. Of the strictest integrity and most delicate sense of honor, he was uniformly courteous, generous, and kindly in his dealings with his brethren, so that association with him at the bar tended always to maintain the best standard of honor among gentlemen of our profession.

ROBERT D. SMITH.

His life was devoted to the practice of the law, and his only excursion into politics was made in

1876, when he sat as a member of the lower house of the Legislature. He declined a nomination for Congress, and at different times appointments as judge of the superior and of the supreme courts. He delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities in 1880. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1878 until his death, and was a member of the Union, Wednesday Evening, Century, and various other clubs. He married Miss Paulina Cony Weston, a daughter of the late George Melville Weston, of Washington, D.C., and a first cousin of Chief Justice Fuller. She and three children survived him: a son, Robert Dickson Weston, and two daughters, Alice Weston and Paulina Cony Smith.

Smith, William French, M.D., was born in East Stoughton (now Avon), Mass., July 11, 1853. He enjoys the distinction of having descended, on his father's side, from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. His mother is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla. He finished his education in the high schools in Greenfield and Somerville, and entering Harvard College, graduated in 1875. He then went abroad and entered the German University at Göttinger, studying under the special care of Prof. F. Wöhler, and there received the degree of Ph.D. He returned to America in 1877, and began practice as an analyst, continuing until he succeeded Dr. Hayes, as State assayer, in 1880, which position he still holds. Dr. Smith is a member of the French and the German chemical societies, and has contributed much to science in the way of experiments and literature pertaining to analytical chemistry. He was married in 1875 to Miss Juliet Griffin, of Somerville.

Smith, Winfield Scott, M.D., son of the late Jacob Smith, of Chatham, Mass., was born in Chatham Feb. 11, 1861. He was educated in Boston, prepared for college at the English High School and by private tuition, and entering Boston University, graduated A.B. in 1882 and M.D. in 1883. He was then appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of the Boston University, and afterwards lecturer on anatomy, which position he now holds. He is also assistant surgeon to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies, and of the Boston Surgical and Gynæcological Society.

Snow, Samuel, son of Caleb H. and Sarah (Drew) Snow, natives of Boston and Duxbury respectively, was born in Duxbury Nov. 18, 1832. The father was the author of Snow's "History of Boston," and edited most of Bowen's books on Boston. He was also a practising physician. He died in 1835 at the age of thirty-nine, being one of the first literary men of Boston in his day. Samuel Snow graduated from Brown University in 1856, studied law in Harvard and with Caleb W. Loring, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He has been continuously in practice ever since, his office now being at No. 4 Pemberton square. He has chamber practice, handling trusts, etc. Mr. Snow was one of the earliest to seek the gold fields in California, arriving there by ship "Niantic," via Panama, July 5, 1849, and he is now president of the New England Associated California Pioneers of 1849. He is Republican in politics, and has been councilman and alderman in Cambridge, where he resides. He married Miss Ophelia A. Smith, who died leaving three living children: Mabel B., Anna Constance, and Laura C. Snow.

Soley, John Codman, son of John J. and Elvira (Degen) Soley, was born in Roxbury Oct. 22, 1845. His early educational training was received in the grammar schools of his native town. He fitted for college in the Roxbury Latin School, entered Harvard in the class of 1865, but left the college and entered the Naval Academy, Newport, R.I., Nov. 19, 1862. From 1862 to 1866 he served in the frigates "Macedonia" and "Savannah," and the corvettes "Marblehead," "Winnipeg," and "Swatara." He was graduated June 12, 1866; ordered to Sacramento the same year; was wrecked on the Coromandel coast of India June 19, 1867; remained in India three months, and returned to the United States in a British troop-ship. From 1870 to 1873 Lieutenant Soley served at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis as an instructor in ordnance and gunnery, and in command of the infantry battalion. He was then ordered to the European fleet, and joined the "Wabash," at Corfu, Greece, in August of that year. He was appointed flag-lieutenant to Admiral Case, who was in command; and was present at Carthagena during the fights between the Republican troops and the Communists. In 1874 he returned to the United States, and served in the squadron at Key West as flag-lieutenant to Admiral Case, who was then appointed commander-in-chief of the United States forces assembled in anticipation of a war with Spain. He was transferred to the "Franklin," returned to Europe in May, 1874, and was appointed February, 1875, flag-lieutenant to Admiral Worden, commander-in-chief in

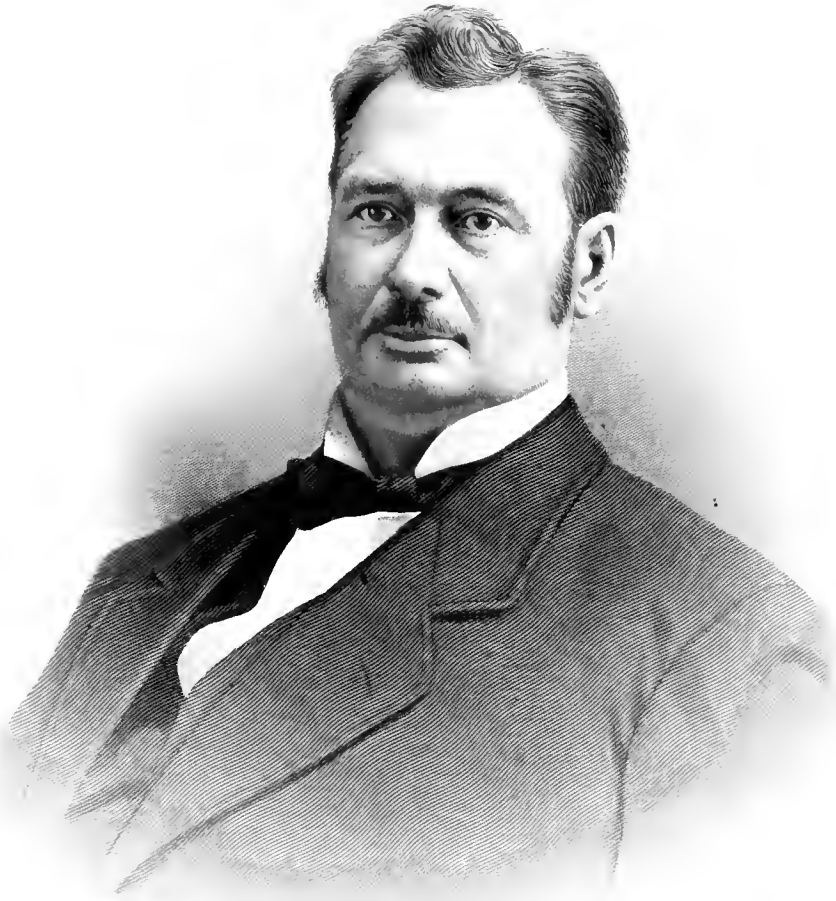
European waters. In 1878 he returned to the Naval Academy as gunnery and tactical instructor, where he remained until June, 1880. He made a cruise on the coast as executive officer of the "Mayflower" in the summer of 1878, with cadet engineers. In June, 1880, he was ordered as executive of the frigate "Constellation" for a cruise on the coast with cadet midshipmen. In the fall of 1880 he was ordered as executive of the sloop-of-war "Saratoga," and cruised on the coast until the fall of 1881. He took part in the Yorktown celebration in command of the Artillery Battalion of the Naval

JOHN C. SOLEY.

Brigade. He refitted at Boston in the winter of 1881–2, and sailed for Europe in the spring of 1882. In July of that year he was ordered to Paris as naval attaché of the legation. He returned to the United States in November, and received leave of absence. He entered business as a stock-broker in Boston, which is his present residence. In February, 1885, he was placed on the retired list of the navy on account of color-blindness. Mr. Soley is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Algonquin, St. Botolph, Athletic, Naturalist, and Thursday Evening Clubs; and the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He is commodore of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, and a member of the Eastern and the Corinthian (of New York) Yacht Clubs. He is also commanding officer of the Naval Battalion, Massachusetts Militia, and commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. He edited the second edition of Cooke's "Naval Ordnance and Gunnery," and is author of papers on "Built-up Guns," "Naval Operations on Shore," "Naval Reserve and Naval Militia," "The Naval Brigade," and "Designs for Ships of War."

SOULE, LAWRENCE P., was born in Duxbury, Mass., March 9, 1831. He is a direct descendant of George Soule on his father's side, and of Governor Bradford on his grandmother's side, both of whom came over to America in 1620 on the "Mayflower." Mr. Soule was educated in Duxbury, and then served an apprenticeship as mason with Charles Woodbury in Boston, beginning in 1850. After completing his time he served Mr. Woodbury as journeyman for several years. He began as a contractor and builder of country houses on his own account in Foxborough in 1860, and started his career in Boston in 1872. Among notable buildings erected by him are the Angelo Building on Congress street, the Rice Building on South street, New England Shoe and Leather Association Building on Bedford street, the Hotel Wesleyan, State Normal Art School, Hotel Royal, Hotel Cluney, Hotel Warren, Kennedy's Hotel, Brown Building on Lincoln street, the Riverside Press Building and Tool Works in Cambridge, a number of electric-light plants in various localities, fine residences in Brookline, and so on. Mr. Soule was one of the original nine who started the Master Builders' Association, and was its first vice-president, serving in that capacity in 1885–6–7, and then president for three years following, 1888–9–90. He is also an active member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In 1883 his son, Parker F. Soule, became associated with him, and was admitted to partnership in January, 1889, the firm becoming L. P. Soule & Son.

SOUTHARD, LOUIS C., son of William L. and Lydia Carver (Dennis) Southard, was born in Portland, Me., April 1, 1854. His father was a direct descendant of John Southworth, of Plymouth Colony fame, and his mother of Gov. John Carver. The name Southworth was formerly pronounced "Southard," and the branch of the family emigrating to Maine ultimately changed the orthography to conform to the pronunciation. Louis C. was educated in the Portland public schools, the Boston English High School, and the Maine State College. He studied law under the direction of W. W. Thomas, jr., and Clarence Hale, of Portland, and in



John Spaulding

the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine

LOUIS C. SOUTHARD.

in 1877. Establishing himself in North Easton, Mass., the same year, he was admitted to practise before the courts of this State. While pursuing his profession with success, he gave much attention to public matters. In 1884 he was nominated for representative in the lower house of the Legislature, but declined to stand; again nominated in 1886, and this time accepting the nomination, he was elected to represent the three towns of Easton, Mansfield, and Raynham. He served acceptably on the floor of the House, and in the committee on the judiciary. In 1887 he was a member of the committee to represent the State at the centennial convention at Philadelphia, Pa., and the same year was a delegate to the national convention of the Republican League, in New York city. During that year, also, he assisted in the organization of the Republican Club of Easton, and was unanimously chosen its president, which position he still holds. In October, 1891, he was elected a member of the Republican State committee. In religious belief Mr. Southard is a Unitarian. He was married in Easton on June 1, 1881, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Joseph and Lucy A. (Keith) Copeland; they have two children: Louis Keith and Frederick Dean Southard.

Spaulding, John, was born in Townsend Aug. 8, 1817, and is descended from Edward Spaulding, who came to New England about 1630 and first settled in Braintree, and now has descendants in Tewksbury, Chelmsford, and Townsend. His father was Deacon John Spaulding, who was born in Townsend on May 10, 1794, and was for years a leader in the Orthodox church of that place; he married Mrs. Eleanor Bennett, of Boston, in 1814; second, Eliza Lawrence Spaulding, of Shirley, June 3, 1830; and third, Esther Pierce, of Townsend, May 22, 1834. His children were Eliza Ann, born Oct. 1, 1814; John, Aug. 8, 1817; Mary Heald, April 6, 1820; Sibyl, Sept. 12, 1822; Caroline Matilda, Oct. 18, 1824; Abel, Sept. 21, 1831; Ellen Maria, Nov. 13, 1842; Theodore Lyman, April 21, 1845; Lyman Beecher, Feb. 25, 1847; Theodore Eddy, May 3, 1849; and Ellen Rebecca Spaulding, Feb. 23, 1854. John Spaulding was educated in the public schools of Townsend, Mass., Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at Yale College, receiving his degree of A.M. from the latter. After a period of study in the law-office of George Frederick Farley, of Groton, he was in 1851 admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Groton, owing no man a dollar and with a small sum of money securely invested in profitable railroad-stock. While studying in the office of Mr. Farley he was placed in charge of cases in the Magistrates' Court, and thus acquired some experience in the trial of cases. In this way he secured a class of business which, after he began practice on his own account, naturally fell into his hands — a practice which gradually extended even beyond the borders of Middlesex county, and which, skilfully managed as it was, secured to him at a very early period a prominent and lucrative standing in his profession. His settlement in Groton was made in response to the request of many prominent citizens, who were anxious to have a young, active lawyer in their town; and they not only provided him with an office as an inducement for him to remain with them, but their continued encouragement and aid were of essential service to him in getting a firm foothold at the bar. Here he remained about ten years. When the south part of the town became a prominent railroad-centre he followed the popular wave, and practised in that section until 1872, when he removed to Boston. It was largely due to his efforts and influence that Groton Junction, as it was called, and a part of the town of Shirley were incorporated, in 1871, as a new town under the name of Ayer. While practising in Middlesex county the district courts were established, and when the first Northern Middlesex

Court was created he declined the appointment of judge, but accepted the position of special justice, which he now holds. The necessary sacrifice of a large portion of his lucrative practice would scarcely, in his opinion, be justified by the honor which such a judicial position would bestow. He has until now, well advanced in life, devoted himself assiduously to his professional pursuits, neither seeking nor accepting public office. Judge Spaulding was married in 1861, to Miss Charlotte A., daughter of Alpheus and Mary A. T. Bigelow, of Weston. Mrs. Spaulding died June 24, 1889, leaving no children.

Spear, Edmund Dof, M.D., was born in Boston Oct. 27, 1852. He received his early education in

EDMUND D. SPEAR.

the public schools, and, after passing through the Latin School, entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1874. Then he settled in his native city and immediately began general practice. This he soon abandoned, however, that he might devote himself wholly to the treatment of diseases of the ear, which he had made a special study. He afterwards served for many years as an assistant surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in 1888 was appointed aural surgeon in that institution, where he is still on duty; and in the out-patient department of the City Hospital he holds a like position. Dr. Spear is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society of Medical Observation, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the American Otological Society. At various times he has contributed to the medical journals, and through them acquired a prominence in his profession that but few specialists of his years attain. He wrote the article, "Is there a Space Organ?" which was published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" in August, 1890. Among other of his writings are "Diseases of the Internal Ear" and "Deaf-mutism and Acoustic Apparatus for the Deaf." He has also invented a number of instruments of value, and his improved aural forceps figured in the transactions of the Otological Society in 1891. In 1888 Dr. Spear went to Europe and spent considerable time in Vienna, in the clinics of Professor Politzer and Gruber. After his return his rise in professional life was even more rapid than before, and at the present time he is recognized as one of the most profound and skilful practitioners in the specialty of otology.

Spear, William Edward, son of Archibald G. and Angelica (Branton) Spear, was born in Rockland, Me., Jan. 2, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and at Bowdoin College, from which

WILLIAM E. SPEAR.

he graduated in 1870. Then he took the regular course in the Bangor Theological Seminary, gradu-

John C. Spofford

ating in 1873. The next three years he was pastor of the Congregational church at Dunbarton, N.H. Retiring from the pulpit, he went abroad and spent a year in European travel: and upon his return home, having applied himself to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has since practised in Boston. From 1882 to 1885 inclusive, he was assistant counsel for the United States in the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and at the present time (1892) is assistant counsel for the government in the French spoliation claims. In 1888 he was elected a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College. Mr. Spear was married in October, 1878, to Mrs. Maria Josephine van der Vinnen; they have had two children, Max Branton and Louis Renè Spear (both deceased). Mr. Spear is a brother-in-law of Senator Frye and ex-Governor Garcelon, of Maine.

Spencer, Warren W. C., M.D., son of William and Susan C. (Stevens) Spencer, was born in Rockland, Me., in 1854. His early education was obtained in the schools of Bangor, and after leaving school he spent about twelve years in commercial pursuits in that city. He then studied medicine, and graduating from the Maine State Eclectic College, began practice in his native State. Desiring a larger field, he subsequently removed to Massachusetts and practised in a number of leading cities here. His specialty is the treatment of chronic cases of dyspepsia and catarrh, and he lectures in Tremont Temple and maintains a Boston office, where he is assisted by Drs. J. E. H. Lane and George Carleton Hale. The Warren Sanitarium and Exeter Hotel in Exeter, Fla., one of the most thorough and complete sanitariums in the country, was conceived and built by Dr. Spencer. In 1886 he married Miss Emily J. Law, of Providence, R.I.

Spofford, John C., architect, was born in Webster, Me., Nov. 25, 1854. His early boyhood was spent on a farm, and he was able to attend the district school during the winter months only. As a boy he was ambitious. He thirsted for knowledge beyond that afforded by the district school, and he was allowed to attend the Monmouth Academy, Monmouth, Me.; afterwards he managed to spend some time at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. When a young man he taught school for several terms, using the proceeds received from this service to defray his own expenses in further study. After leaving the school-room he spent considerable time at the carpenter's and mason's trades, gaining an experience that has since been of great service to him in his profession. Early evincing a liking for architecture, in 1879 he decided to adopt it as a profession. During this year he entered the office of H. J. Preston in Boston. Two years later he was engaged as draughtsman by Sturgis & Brigham, and remained with them until 1886, during which time he had charge of the construction of many important public buildings and noteworthy private residences, among which are the Commonwealth Building in Boston; the residence of H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., of New York city; and the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company Building, a magnificent structure on State street. In March, 1887, he formed a partnership with Willard M. Bacon, under the firm name of Spofford & Bacon. A year later he united with Charles Brigham, one of the foremost architects of New England, formerly of Sturgis & Brigham, forming the present firm of Brigham & Spofford, who are now well known throughout the country as the architects of the additions to the Capitol buildings of Massachusetts and Maine. Messrs. Brigham & Spofford are also the architects of the new City Hall of Lewiston, Me.; the Hospital for Inebriates and Dipsomaniacs in Foxborough, Mass.; the Town Hall in Fairhaven, Mass.; the Presbyterian Church in the Roxbury district; the Memorial Hall in Belfast, Me.; the residence of J. Manchester Haynes in Augusta, said to be one of the finest private residences in the State of Maine; the railroad stations on the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad at Stoughton and Roxbury; the residences of B. D. Whitcomb in the Roxbury district, and C. H. Souther, in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district; and many other buildings of note. Mr. Spofford has taken much interest in secret societies, being a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of many fraternal organizations, including that of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which order he has been the grand protector of Massachusetts. In 1888 he was elected president of the "Spofford Family Association." At the time he was chosen to this position seven hundred of the members of the Spofford family had gathered from all parts of the country to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival from Yorkshire, England, in this country of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott, who settled in that part of Rowley, Mass., now called Georgetown. Mr. Spofford is a lineal descendant of John Wentworth, who held, by Queen Anne's appointment, the lieutenant-governorship of the province of New Hampshire from 1717 to 1730. Capt. John Wentworth, great-grandfather of Mr.

Spofford's grandfather, fought on the "Plains of Abraham" at the Battle of Quebec, and was one of those brave men who helped to carry the gallant Wolfe to the rock beside which he died. Mr. Spofford belongs to a long-lived race. He can look back upon a childhood spent in a home in which were five generations of his own kin. He possesses really extraordinary powers of physical endurance. Whether in the school-room, on the farm, beside the bench, or at the draughting-table, he is capable, when necessary, of doing two days' work in one, and of repeating it whenever called upon to do so. Mr. Spofford married Miss Ella M. Fuller, of Turner, Me., and soon after removed to Everett, Mass., where they have made their permanent home. They have one child, Mabel Fuller Spofford, born April 11, 1883.

Sprague, Henry Harrison, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague, was born in Athol, Mass., Aug. 1, 1841. He was educated in the schools of his native town, the Chauncy Hall School, of Boston, and Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1864. After graduation he was, for about a year, a private tutor in Champlain, N.Y. In the fall of 1865 he entered the Harvard Law School, and was at the same time a proctor of the college. A year later he became a law student in the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, in Boston, and in February, 1868, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He has practised here ever since. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1874, 1875, and 1876, serving on important committees; of the lower house of the Legislature in 1881, 1882, and 1883; and of the Senate, representing the Fifth Suffolk District, in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, the last two years president of that body. In both branches he served on important committees, chairman in 1882 of the House committee on bills in the third reading; and when in the Senate, chairman of the committee on elections in 1888, he drafted and introduced the important new ballot-bill, the passage of which accomplished ballot reform. In 1884 Mr. Sprague was a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Reform Association, and, as its senior counsel, was instrumental in securing the passage, by the Legislature of 1885, of the important amendments to the city charter of Boston by which the executive authority was vested in the mayor. In 1880 he was prominent in the organization of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, and for nine years served on its executive committee and afterwards as president; and he is one of the general committee of the Boston Citizens' Association. Since 1875 he has been a trustee of the City Hospital, the first two years a member of the board on the part of the common council; from 1878 to the incorporation of the hospital in 1880 as one of the trustees-at-large, and since that time a trustee appointed by the mayor. In 1867 he was influential in restoring the Young Men's Christian Union to activity, and has since continued as a member of the board of government. Since 1879 he has been one of the trustees and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Lying-in Hospital; and since 1883 he has been secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association, the Historic Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, and of the Union, St. Botolph, Tavern, and Unitarian Clubs. Of the Tavern Club he was one of the original members, and he is now one of the trustees appointed to hold its real estate. Of the Unitarian Club he was for four years treasurer. He is also one of the trustees appointed to hold the buildings on Boylston street owned by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and acts as the treasurer of the trustees. In 1884 he published a treatise entitled "Women under the Laws of Massachusetts: their Rights, Privileges, and Disabilities." Mr. Sprague is unmarried.

Sprague, Rufus William, M.D., son of Rufus W. and Mary (Ford) Sprague, was born in Charlestown,

RUFUS W. SPRAGUE.

Howard W. Spurr

John P. Squire

Aug. 29, 1847. His early education was acquired in the public schools there. Then he attended the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1871, and spent two years abroad studying in the University of Vienna. He began practice in Charlestown, and in 1875 moved to San Francisco, Cal. There he remained until 1880, and then returned to Charlestown, where he is at present established. He has been city physician of Charlestown; and physician to the almshouse since 1883. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1874 Dr. Sprague married Miss Kate M. Donovan; they have two children: Rufus W. and James H. D. Sprague.

SPURR, HOWARD W., senior member of New England's largest wholesale grocery house, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Nov. 11, 1843. After receiving the education afforded by the schools of his native place, he entered a country store, and there began a career which has since placed his name among the leading merchants of the United States. At the age of seventeen he started out to seek his fortune, and came to Boston. The present firm is the outgrowth of the firms of Wadley, Spurr, & Co., organized in 1869, and Spurr, Washburn, & Holmes, organized in 1875. As at present constituted, the firm was formed in 1881 under the firm name of Howard W. Spurr & Co., since which time its business has grown to such an extent that its goods are to be found in all parts of this country. Its business is represented by more than twenty departments, each with its respective head, and the system is so thorough as to admit of the results in each department being accurately ascertained. The annual sales now reach into the millions. The firm controls the Howard W. Spurr Coffee Company, the Howard W. Spurr Cigar Company, and the Howard W. Spurr Specialty Company, with factories in Boston and New York. It also holds the sole New England selling agency for a number of the largest manufacturers of cigars, tobaccos, and general food-products in the United States. Mr. Spurr has not only been active in promoting his own business, but has taken active part in matters pertaining to the welfare of Boston. "Merchants' Week," which was inaugurated in Boston and imitated by cities in the East and West, did much to establish more friendly relations between buyer and seller. In this movement he took a prominent part; and at a meeting of the principal merchants and business men of Boston, held in Faneuil Hall May 16, 1888, at which spirited addresses were delivered by Governor Ames, Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, Mayor O'Brien, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, and others, Mr. Spurr presided, having been unanimously elected chairman, in recognition of his activity and interest in this matter. The other members of the firm of Howard W. Spurr & Co. are Henry B. Pierce, Elwyn L. R. Perry, William H. Wilson, Andrew J. Woodward, and Albert D. Holmes, all men of sterling business qualifications. Mr. Pierce was born in Lebanon, Me. Coming to Boston at the age of twenty, he entered the grocery business, and has been associated with the present firm since 1881. As a buyer, salesman, and manager he stands among the leaders in the trade. Mr. Perry has developed marked ability as a buyer and salesman, and as manager of the departments in his charge. He was born in Boston, and was formerly connected with Wadley, Spurr, & Co. Mr. Wilson, a native of Lowell, became connected with the firm in 1881, and his special mission has been the management of the bureau of credits, a most important position. He has also made his mark as a manager and buyer. Mr. Woodward has been engaged in the grocery trade for many years, having formerly been connected with the house of Pierce, Dana, & Co.; as a buyer and salesman his reputation is fully established among all who know the history of the trade during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Holmes has charge of the finances and of the counting-room department, and has brought to his position a large and varied experience. He was formerly with Wadley, Spurr, & Co. The firm's extensive warerooms, factories, cold-storage buildings, etc., are the largest in this section.

SQUIRE, JOHN P., son of Peter and Esther Squire, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vt., May 8, 1819. His father was a farmer. The years of his boyhood were spent at his home, attending the public schools and working on the farm. On the first day of May, 1835, he entered the employment of a Mr. Orvis, the village storekeeper at West Windsor, and remained with him two years. In the fall of 1837 he attended the academy at Unity, N.H., of which Rev. A. A. Miner was then principal, and taught school at Cavendish during a part of that and the following winter. On the 19th of March, 1838, he came to Boston, entered the employ of Nathan Robbins in Faneuil Hall Market, and continued with him until May 1, 1842, when he formed a copartnership with Francis Russell, and carried on the provision business at No. 25 Faneuil Hall Market, under the style of Russell & Squire, until the year 1847, when the copartnership was dissolved. Mr. Squire then continued the

business alone, at the same place, until 1855, when he formed a new copartnership, with Hiland Lockwood and Edward D. Kimball, under the name of John P. Squire & Co. The firm name and business have continued until the present time, and the changes in the partners have been as follows: the retirement of Edward D. Kimball in 1866; the admission of W. W. Kimball in the same year, and his retirement in 1873; the admission of Mr. Squire's sons, George W. and Frank O. Squire, in 1873; the death of Hiland Lockwood in 1874; the retirement of Geo. W. Squire in 1876; and the admission of Fred F. Squire, the youngest son, Jan. 1, 1884, leaving the firm to-day composed of John P., Frank O., and Fred F. Squire. In 1855 Mr. Squire bought a small tract of land in East Cambridge, and built a slaughter-house upon it. Since that time the business has grown to such an extent that the firm of J. P. Squire & Co. has to-day one of the largest and best-equipped packing-houses in the country, and stands third in the list of hog-packers in the United States. In 1848 Mr. Squire moved to West Cambridge, now called Arlington, where he has since lived. When he first came to Boston he joined the Mercantile Library Association, and spent a good deal of his leisure time in reading, of which he was very fond. The position which he holds to-day in commercial circles is due to his untiring industry, undaunted courage, and marked ability. In 1843 he married Miss Kate Green Orvis, daughter of his old employer; eleven children were born of this marriage, nine of whom are now living: George W., Jennie C., Frank O., Minnie E., John A., Kate L., Nannie K., Fred F., and Bessie E. Squire. One son, Charles, died in infancy.

Stacey, Benjamin F., son of Daniel and Ruth (Stover) Stacey, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 26, 1836. He was educated in the local schools, graduating finally from the Gloucester High School. He came to Charlestown in April, 1850, and began business life in a drug-store on the corner of Bunker Hill and Tufts streets. Subsequently he established himself at the junction of Main and Warren streets: and he is now the oldest druggist in the Charlestown district. He is prominent both in business and public life. He is president and secretary of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, president of the Massachusetts Druggists Alliance, trustee of the Boston City Hospital, trustee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, and director of the Mutual Protection Insurance Company. He was for two years, 1866 and 1867, in the common council, and two, 1868 and 1872, in the board of aldermen of the old city of Charlestown; and after annexation, one year, 1875, in the common council, and three, 1889, 1890, and 1891, in the board of aldermen of Boston. He has also served one term in the lower house of the Legislature, that of 1876. He is president of the Bunker Hill Seventeenth of June Association, treasurer of the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital, and worthy master of Faith Lodge, Free Masons. He has been vestryman for over twenty-five years of St. John's Episcopal Church, and is a zealous member of that denomination. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. On Dec. 6, 1861, Mr. Stacey married Miss Emily Dodge; they have had six children: Florence A., now the wife of William H. Vialle, of Worcester; Mary A., wife of Fred Fish, of Orange, Mass.; Dr. Charles F., Frances K., Bertha E., and Winthrop D. Stacey.

Stackpole, Frederick Dabney, M.D., son of the late J. W. G. Stackpole, was born in Pomeroy, O., July 19, 1849. His early education was attained in Cincinnati. He was fitted for college, and entering Harvard, graduated A.B. in 1873 and M.D. in 1878. After studying two years abroad he took a further course in the Boston University School of Medicine. Since that time he has been in constant private practice in Boston and Roxbury. He was with the Burroughs Place Dispensary for twelve years, and for a number of years was at the West End Dispensary. He has also been connected with the Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies, and the Hughes Medical Club, of which he is secretary. He removed from Boston to the Roxbury district seven years ago. He has made occasional contributions to the medical journals.

Stackpole, J. Lewis, was born in Boston in 1838. He graduated from Harvard College in 1857, and two years later he received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School. He had but fairly started in the practice of his profession when he received a commission as captain of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and engaged in the work of defending the Union. In 1862 he was made chief commissary of subsistence of the Army of North Carolina, and served with Major-General Foster in the Goldsborough expedition. A year later he was appointed by this officer judge-advocate of the Eighteenth Corps. In the same year he was commissioned as major and judge-advocate by President Lincoln, and his duties

were extended so as to include Virginia. Shortly afterward, in addition, he was appointed provost-judge of Norfolk. In 1864 he accompanied the Army of the James to Bermuda Hundred, and was judge-advocate of the same forces before Richmond. In May, 1865, he resigned his commis-

J. LEWIS STACKPOLE.

sion, having previously been brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Since leaving the army he has been an active lawyer. From 1870 to 1876 he was first assistant solicitor of the city of Boston, and in 1890 was appointed by President Harrison one of the new board of general appraisers, which position he resigned in order to give his attention to his law business in Boston.

STEARNS, ALBERT BIGELOW, son of Rev. William L. Stearns, was born in Rowe, Mass., Sept. 15, 1843. Six years after his father accepted a call to the Unitarian parish in Pembroke, Mass., and there the family resided until 1856, the son being principally educated in the private institute in the town, maintained by Nathaniel Smith. In December, 1856, Rev. Mr. Stearns' health entirely broke down, when the family purchased a home in Chicopee, Mass., and joined that of his older brother, Hon. Geo. M. Stearns. Rev. Mr. Stearns died in a few months, and Albert B. continued under the care of his uncle George. The boy immediately entered the high school, in which the now Hon. George D. Robinson was principal. Three years and a half of Mr. Robinson's training qualified young Stearns for such fields as comported with his abilities and tastes. For a year he experimented with agriculture, in which he only became robust. At this time the Civil War was in progress, and having arrived at the age of eighteen, the patriotism of youth and incentive of his friends caused him to enlist in the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. While in the field he was selected by his colonel to act as clerk to the adjutant; but this detail did not deter him from accompanying his regiment upon all its marches and actions as a soldier in the ranks, although his privileges were such as would allow him to forego such hazardous trips. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, July 29, 1863, Mr. Stearns entered into contract with the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, where he was given special training, and rapid advancement ensued. In one year's time, however, the work here had proved detrimental to his health, and it was determined that a sea voyage and travel in salubrious climates should be tried. The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was paid for a passage around Cape Horn on the clipper ship "Dreadnaught," which arrived in San Francisco five months after leaving New York. A year in California and the sea trip proved the wisdom of his advisers, and he returned to Chicopee, his health fully restored. A position was offered him with the Dwight Manufacturing Company, and accepted; and in less than a year an offer came from New York city, from the cutlery manufacturing firm of Clement, Hawkes, & Maynard. A year of service with this firm brought a flattering offer of a salesman's position from a hardware house in Albany. This association, however, proving unsatisfactory, he returned to New York city and became connected with the Lamson-Goodnow Manufacturing Company, cutlery manufacturers, for whom he travelled until shortly before it gave up its headquarters in New York. In 1872 he was appointed measurer in the Boston Custom House by Collector Russell, expecting to hold the government office only temporarily; but as time wore on he held on, passing through several grades of duty acceptably to his superior officer. In 1886 the appraiser of the port died, and Mr. Stearns was promoted to this responsible position by President Cleveland, being confirmed by the Senate ahead of other nominations made weeks previous. Such success attended his administration of this office that it drew the particular attention of Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, to the end that the secretary came to Boston in December, 1888, to confer with

him, the conference resulting in an order directing him to proceed to the port of New York and assume charge of the appraiser's office there, in which the adoption of radical measures was necessary. This movement was without precedent, but was provided for by statute in case of necessity. He was continued in the New York office nearly two months after the inauguration of President Harrison, when he was relieved, April 29, 1889, by the appointment of a retired merchant of New York city to the place. Mr. Stearns returned to his old position at this port May 1, 1889, which he retained until July 10, 1891.

STEARNS, WILLIAM S., was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 27, 1822. After fitting for college he entered Harvard in 1837, graduating in 1841. He then entered the Harvard Law School, in 1843, and three years later was admitted to the Essex bar. From 1870 to 1873 he was city solicitor of Charlestown, and in the latter year practised in Boston, having as a partner the late John Q. A. Griffin. On the latter's death he formed his

WILLIAM S. STEARNS.

present partnership with Mr. John Haskell Butler. The firm have a large general practice, and rank among the foremost at the Suffolk bar.

STEDMAN, GEORGE, M.D., was born in Boston Jan. 27, 1850. He was educated mainly in the Boston schools. He was graduated from Harvard in 1871, receiving the degree of A.B., and then en-

GEORGE STEDMAN.

tering the Harvard Medical School, was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1875. He was surgeon house-officer of the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1874–5, and in 1876 he was elected superintendent of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he still holds. On April 13, 1880, he was appointed by Governor Long associate medical examiner for Suffolk county, and in 1887 reappointed by Governor Ames, each term being for a period of seven years. Dr. Stedman is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Association, and the Boston Medical Library Association.

STEDMAN, HENRY RUST, M.D., was born in Boston Sept. 19, 1849. He was educated at Boston grammar and Latin schools, and graduated at Harvard A.B. 1871, Harvard M.D. 1875. He served one year as house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and one and a half years as house physician to the Boston City Hospital. After three years' general practice in Boston he was appointed assistant physician to the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, during which time he went abroad as assistant physician in foreign asylums (in Eng-

land and Scotland). He was also in charge of Danvers Lunatic Hospital for two years as acting superintendent. Leaving Danvers, he established a private hospital for mental and nervous diseases at Forest Hills, West Roxbury district, which establishment he still conducts. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Boston Medico-Psychological Society, the American Neurological Association, and various others. Dr. Stedman has contributed many valuable papers to the medical journals, relating to mental and nervous diseases, and has been especially interested in advocating the improved care of the pauper insane of the State. Dr. Stedman married Miss Mabel, daughter of the late Rev. John Weiss, the well-known divine and Shakespearian scholar, of this city.

Stephenson, Harris M., architect, was born in Boston Jan. 18, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of this city. In 1859 he began the study of architecture in the office of S. C. Bugbee & Son. After a year and a half in Europe he was four years in the office of N. J. Bradlee. In 1870, in company with Daniel Appleton, he began the practice of his profession in Boston. They carried on the business together for eighteen years, dissolving partnership in 1889. He is a designer of all kinds of work, but has made a specialty of domestic work. Evidences of his skill and genius may be found in a large number of stores in Boston and in many fine residences in Jamaica Plain, Newton, Brookline, Roxbury, Waltham, and the Back Bay district. He also designed the St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, and the St. John's Church in Keokuk, Iowa; St. Mark's Church in Fall River, and others; and houses in Kansas City, Mo., San Francisco and Passadena, Cal., and Passaic and Orange, N.J.; the interior fitting of business offices in New York and Boston, a large number of residences all along the shore, Turk's Head Inn at Rockport, and the Murdock Hospital at the South End. Mr. Stephenson was married in 1870, to Miss Harriet W. Currier, and resides in Jamaica Plain.

Stevens, Charles Benjamin, register of deeds, Middlesex county, was born in Boston Nov. 7, 1818. His parents moving to Cambridge when he was at an early age, he was educated in the Cambridge public schools and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He came to the office of registry of deeds as copyist, was afterwards appointed head clerk under Mr. Stone, and then, in 1865, register, which position he has held ever since. Previous to this he enlisted in the Union service, September, 1862, for nine months, with the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Company A, from Cambridge, and was discharged as first lieutenant September, 1863, at expiration of service. He is a member of John A. Logan Post, G.A.R., the Loyal Legion, the Masons, and Odd Fellows. He was formerly chief engineer of the Cambridge fire department, for a number of years. His son, Henry A. Stevens, is assistant register in the office with him.

Stevens, Charles Wistar, M.D., son of Dr. Thomas J. and Abigail (Baker) Stevens, was born in Marlow, N.H., Aug. 3, 1836. He was prepared for college at the Wilbraham Academy, and entered Harvard in 1856, graduating in 1860. He first entered commercial life in New York city, but in 1861 abandoned that and went abroad, where he began the study of medicine. While there he taught school in London, in order to obtain means for the continuation of his studies. Returning home, he took the course in the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1870. Then he began practice in Charlestown, where he has since remained. He was city physician of Charlestown in 1872, and in 1892 is surgeon to the Wilson line and the Furness line of steamers. In 1860 Dr. Stevens compiled the book of "American College Songs," the first collection of college songs ever published in the country, and this was followed by a number of other popular publications, among them "Up the Hudson," "Three Cities of Paris," "Education of Women from a German Standpoint," and "Curiosities of the Human Hair." Dr. Stevens is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Academy of Medicine. On May 27, 1874, he was married in Paris, France, to Miss Melina Lallier; they have one child, Charlotte Melina Stevens.

Stevens, Edgar Fremont, was born in Nashua, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1860. He came to Boston when a boy, and graduated from the English High School. He studied dentistry with Dr. D. F. Whitten from 1880 to 1883, and then entered Harvard Dental School, from which he received the degree of D.M.D. in 1887. On leaving college he began practice with Dr. Whitten, his former instructor, in South Boston, continuing with him for four years; he is now practising alone at No. 424 Broadway. Dr. Stevens is a prominent member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, the Harvard Odontological Society, and the Harvard Alumni Association.

Stevens, Edward Fletcher, architect, son of K. A. and Mary (Woodbury) Stevens, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Oct. 22, 1860. He was educated in the Pepperell public schools and at the Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter in 1883. He began his professional work as draughtsman for Allen & Kenway, and for two years he was with McKim, Mead, & White, as clerk of the works at the new Public Library. In July, 1890, he formed a partnership with Henry H. Kendall, under the firm name of Kendall & Stevens, and their work is shown in public buildings in Newton and Woburn, and in private residences in the suburbs of Boston. Mr. Stevens resides in Newton Centre.

Stevens, G. H., son of M. M. Stevens and Hannah (Morrell) Stevens, was born in the town of Lyman, now Monroe, N.H., Feb. 24, 1846. His education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen he came to Boston to get to work. He entered the employ of Henry A. Ball, boot and shoe merchant, on Pearl street, and here he remained twelve years. Seeking more scope for his mechanical tendencies, he found employment with the firm of J. S. Holt & Co., dealers in leather-board and machinery. While here he formed the friendship of W. M. Sprague, dealer in leather boards, and ultimately became his partner. The business under their joint management proved a success, and their copartnership lasted for about six years. Meanwhile Mr. Stevens, being an inventive and mechanical genius, devoted much thought, time, and money to the production of leather-board shanks, and on closing his connection with Mr. Sprague he began business in 1886 with Mr. Gordon, under the firm name of Stevens & Gordon, as boot and shoe shank manufacturers. This business also proved prosperous. In 1888 he purchased Mr. Gordon's interest, and being now in a position to expand his ideas, he brought all his mechanical ability and inventive knowledge to his aid, and launched out on his own account, under the firm name of G. H. Stevens & Co. His factory on South street, where his leather-board and steel shanks are made, is in full running order under his personal management, and his ingenious devices are of his own creation. The patents of these inventions are his sole property, his machines are specially made for cutting shanks, which can be cut into any desired shape, and the shanks are sold to the manufacturers direct, the leather-board with steel shank attached being fitted ready for use. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Ella L. Bartlett, who died in 1880; and his present wife, to whom he was married in 1884, was Mrs. Mary E. Oakes.

Stevens, Stephen G., was born in Brooks, Me., Dec. 4, 1844. When he was five years of age his family moved to Kennebec county, and lived first in the town of Vassalborough and then in Farmingdale. He received his education in the public schools of these towns and at the Hallowell Academy. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the army and served as a private in Company D, First Frontier Cavalry, until the close of the war. Then he began the study of dentistry, entering the Boston Dental College and graduating in the class of 1877. In April, 1872, he began practice in Lynn. Fourteen years after he removed to Boston, to his present location in the Evans House building. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Dental College, past president of the Alumni Association, past president of the Massachusetts Dental Society, vice-president of the New England Dental Society, a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, of the Connecticut Valley Dental Society, and of the Boston Society for Dental Improvement. In 1890 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Berlin.

Stevenson, John Lindsay, son of Joseph and Judith (True) Stevenson, was born in Fremont, N.H., Dec. 27, 1833. His youth was spent on a farm in his native town, and his school opportunities were such as country towns then afforded. At fourteen he left his home and went to South Hampton, N.H., where he served an apprenticeship in carriage-building. In 1852 he removed to Lawrence, and was employed in the construction of locomotive engines. While thus engaged an accident happened to him, Oct. 2, 1852, which, resulting in permanent injury to one of his limbs, completely changed his plans of life and caused him to relinquish his mechanical pursuits. After a severe illness and a long confinement, he came to Boston, and, entering a commercial college, fitted himself for an accountant. Subsequently, and for nearly ten years, he was employed as book-keeper. At the expiration of this time, on Jan. 1, 1862, he established himself in business in Faneuil Hall square, under the name of John L. Stevenson & Co., importers and dealers in wine, spirits, and liquors; and here he has continued until the present time. Mr. Stevenson is a prominent Mason, his career in the fraternity beginning in 1856. He has passed through the chairs in various Masonic bodies. He

John L. Stevenson

was created a sovereign grand inspector-general for the thirty-third and last degree, and an honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, Sept. 18, 1878. He is an honorary member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, Boston; Amicable Lodge, Cambridge; St. John's Lodge, Concepcion, Chili; Boston Commandery, Boston; St. John's Commandery, Philadelphia; Ascalon Commandery, St. Louis; Boston Lodge of Perfection, Boston; Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, Lowell; and of the consistories of Vermont and Massachusetts. He conceived and carried through the memorable pilgrimage of Boston Commandery to San Francisco in 1883. He was a member of the old Athenian Club, its president in 1881–2; was president of the Boston Club in 1882–3; is a member of the New England and New Hampshire Clubs, and one of the board of directors; and treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and was its commander in 1877–8. He is president of the Cedar Grove Cemetery corporation. In September, 1853, Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Ellen Bridge Hawkins, of Dover, N.H. His maternal grandfather was Capt. Benjamin True, a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his father served in the war of 1812–14; his brother, William Stevenson, served during the Civil War in the 2d New Hampshire regiment; other members of the family served in various New England organizations, and only for the disability incurred in 1852, he also would have been early in the contest. He has four children living: two sons and two daughters. His eldest son was four years at West Point Military Academy, and subsequently served on the staff of Governor Butler, of Massachusetts.

Stewart, George Andrew, was born in Boston Sept. 26, 1862. He was fitted for college in the Boston Latin School, and entering Harvard, graduated in 1884. In college he took the highest final honors in classics, and the highest second year honors in mathematics. He has sailed yachts all his life, and immediately after leaving college he began to study yacht designing. He was associated with Edward Burgess from 1887 to the time of the latter's death, and then succeeded to his business, forming a copartnership under the firm name of Stewart & Binney. From 1886 to 1891 Mr. Stewart was yachting editor of the "Boston Globe."

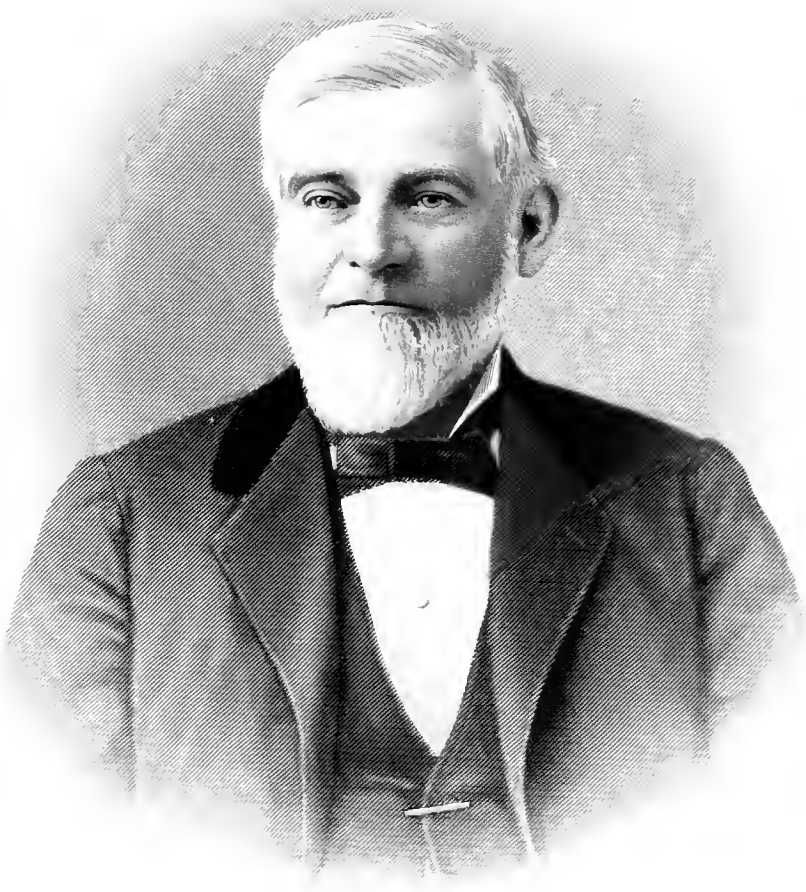
Stone, Amos, third son of Phineas, — a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Stone, who came to this country from England, A.D. 1633, and Hannah (Jones) Stone, — was born in Weare, N.H., Aug. 16, 1816. There he lived with his parents until 1824, when they removed to Charlestown, Mass. He was educated in the Charlestown Free School. At the age of fifteen he went to work in his father's grocery store, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has continued more or less down to the present time, and has become one of the largest real-estate holders in Middlesex County. Mr. Stone was elected the first city treasurer and collector of taxes of Charlestown (which was incorporated a city in 1847), which office he held eight years, until the close of 1854. The first two years the office was a trying one: he followed an easy-dispositioned town treasurer and collector, who took no pains to enforce the prompt payment of the taxes assessed. Being a systematic and prompt business man, he proceeded in an energetic manner to collect the back taxes committed to him, and all others when they were due; many solid business men, who had been benefited by the former collector's indulgence, protested, but, finding Mr. Stone in earnest, paid. One large railroad corporation repeatedly refused to pay its taxes; one afternoon, as an important train was about to leave the station, he attached the engine just before it was coupled to the train; the result was that a check for the amount due, with the costs, was handed to him; then the train was allowed to depart. After a few such instances taxes were paid with reasonable promptness. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Stone was elected treasurer of the county of Middlesex, and this position he held for thirty years, until Jan. 1, 1886, when he clined a reëlection. At the county convention which nominated his successor, resolutions of appreciation of his character and services were passed. "His long term of service," it was resolved, "is the best evidence that he has performed those duties to the satisfaction of the people, regardless of party, and that he has their confidence and esteem. We congratulate him upon his long and honorable career in so prominent and responsible a position in which he has always shown himself a courteous gentleman, an able financier, and a clear-headed business man." In 1854 the Charlestown Savings Bank was incorporated, with his brother Phineas Stone as president, and himself as trustee and treasurer. Upon the death of his brother, in 1891, he succeeded to the presidency. It has proved one of the most prosperous and successful banks in the Commonwealth. For more than ten years he, as treasurer, with the assistance of the president, performed

all the labor of the bank without any compensation to either. In 1861, when the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company was incorporated and organized, he was chosen one of its directors, and soon succeeded to the presidency, which position he now holds. In 1863 he was elected director of the Monument Bank, and on the death of Hon. James O. Curtis was elected its president. He was one of the original shareholders of the Mystic River Company, a large landed corporation, and for more than twenty years was its clerk and treasurer. In the several positions held by him as treasurer, he has administered the duties with signal ability, allowing no waste of the public funds, and no moneys to be paid out except duly approved by the proper boards or officers, and in strict conformity to law. His attention to business, great executive ability, and physical endurance, enabled him to work sixteen hours a day, and to perform all the duties in the several offices that he has held at the same time; and during the thirty years as treasurer of the county, he never employed a clerk or assistant. With all his cares and close application to business, he has been ever ready to hear and give judicious advice, and to aid the poor and unfortunate to overcome their difficulties and troubles. He was generous, and gave freely to relieve the wants of the distressed poor, dispensing his charities mainly in person. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, voting for Franklin Pierce; then he became a Republican and voted for John C. Fremont, and he has continued in that party ever since. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to come to the support of the government. Before provision for the soldiers enlisted had been made, he was one of the twenty-one persons who paid the expense of fitting out the first three companies from Charlestown to go to Washington to defend the capital. Exempt from draft by reason of age, he sent the first representative recruit from Charlestown at his own expense, also sent a colored recruit, and contributed hundreds of dollars during the war for military purposes. Early in life he joined the Free Masons, and is now prominent in the order; he is treasurer of two masonic organizations. Mr. Stone remained a single man until after he was fifty years of age. Then he was married to Miss Sarah E. Mills. They live in the town of Everett, to which they moved from Charlestown in 1872. Until late years Mr. Stone has not taken an active part in town affairs, though a liberal contributor to all matters of public interest. In 1888 he was made a member of a committee appointed to consider the question of sewerage, and was chosen its chairman. In March, 1889, this committee presented an able report, drafted by Mr. Stone; and a commission of five, of which he was chairman, was established to carry out its recommendations. Mr. Stone was elected one of the road commissioners of the town of Everett for three years, the first and only office he has ever held.

Stone, Arthur Kingsburg, was born in Boston Dec. 13, 1861. He was educated in Framingham and at Harvard College, graduating A.B. in 1883. He received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1888. After serving a year and a half in the Massachusetts General Hospital he went abroad, and there further studied his profession in Vienna, Berlin, and Strasburg. Returning to Boston in 1889, he at once began private practice, and has since continued here. He is also surgeon to the Boston Dispensary. He has contributed several noteworthy articles to medical papers. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Stone is not married.

Stone, James S., son of Albert and Sally B. (Kimball) Stone, was born in Grafton, Mass., July 4, 1816. He was educated in the common schools and in Phillips (Andover) Academy. He began business life in the boot and shoe trade in Albon, Ill., when twenty-one years of age. In 1845 he returned East, and in Boston entered business on his own account. Subsequently he became a partner in the house of Fay, Jones, & Stone, and Fay & Stone. In 1875 he retired from active business, and has since been interested in real estate and building. He was married on June 13, 1838, to Miss Mary I. Phinney, of Falmouth, Mass.; they have three children: Albert, born in Albon, Ill., May 20, 1843, married Anna H. Putnam; Ellen Augusta, born in Boston, Aug. 9, 1846, died Sept. 26, 1850; Edwin Palmer Stone, born in Medford, Mass., Sept. 3, 1853, married Clara O. Leland.

Stone, Jonathan, seventh son of Phineas and Hannah (Jones) Stone, was born in Weare, N.H., April 29, 1823. He was for many years engaged in the granary and provision business in Charlestown; and built, owned, and let houses and stores. He was a member of the common council in 1872, and was elected mayor of Charlestown in 1873, — the last mayor of the city, as it was annexed to Boston on Jan. 1, 1874. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Abraham and Caroline D. Andrews, and a native of New Hampshire; and his second was Mary L. Andrews, sister of his first wife. He has had three



Jas. S. Stone

Jonathan Stone

children: one daughter, Sarah Lizzie, and one son, John Henry, by his first wife, and one daughter, Carrie Louisa, by his second wife. He built a fine residence in Revere, Mass., on land formerly owned by Dr. Tuckerman, on the high ground west from the corner of Broadway and Aladdin streets, to which he moved in June, 1870.

Stone, Phineas, son of Silas Stone, was born in that part of Harvard, Mass., now known as Boxboro'. About the year 1803 he moved to Weare, N.H., and establishing himself at Oil Mill Village, built an oil mill, manufactured linseed oil, and also kept a country store. In 1808 he was married to Hannah Jones, a native of Londonderry, N.H., born April 27, 1783. She kept a school at Weare (Oil Mill Village) for several years. They had a family of eight children, one daughter and seven sons, all of whom were born at Weare, N.H., namely: Sarah Stone, Phineas J., Silas, Josiah, Amos, Jasper, Joseph, and Jonathan. All lived to mature age except Josiah, who died when an infant. In 1824 Phineas Stone removed with his family to Charlestown, Mass. There he kept a grocery store. He died in Charlestown, Jan. 9, 1852, aged seventy-six years, and was buried in the tomb which he had built the year before in Boxboro', his native town. His widow survived him fifteen years. She died in Charlestown, Dec. 17, 1867, aged eighty-four years seven months and twenty days, and was also buried in the tomb at Boxboro'. He was captain of a company of New Hampshire detached militia of the First Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. N. Fisk, in the War of 1812. He went from Weare on or about Sept. 12, 1814, did actual service at Portsmouth, N.H., and was honorably discharged. He was drafted at Goffstown for three months, continued as captain for some time, and was subsequently chosen colonel of the regiment. The daughter, Sarah, married Seth W. Lewis, of Claremont, N.H. She died in Charlestown, April 27, 1872, aged sixty-three years. Her husband, Seth W. Lewis, died July 1, 1872, aged sixty-six years.

Stone, Phineas Jones, eldest son of Col. Phineas and Hannah (Jones) Stone, was born in Weare, N.H., May 23, 1810. There he lived until November, 1824, when he removed with the family to Charlestown, Mass. He began business in the West India goods trade in 1834, and by untiring industry and perserverance laid the foundation of his success in after life. He retired from this occupation in 1851. He was selectman of Charlestown in 1839 and 1840; member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1840, 1856, 1862, and 1863; and inspector of the Massachusetts State Prison three years, from 1856 to 1859. It was during this time that Deputy Warden Walker and Warden Tenny were murdered, and Mr. Stone had charge of the prison for six weeks, pending the appointment of new officials by the governor. In this position he displayed great executive ability, and gave courage to the officers under him by keeping in order the prisoners, excited and almost demoralized as they were by this double act of blood. "Will there be services in the chapel this morning?" he was anxiously asked after the murder of Warden Tenny. "Most certainly," he replied, and providing arms and ammunition for each officer, gave orders for their immediate use in case of any indications of a revolt. He was mayor of Charlestown in 1862, 1863, 1864; and was instrumental in raising and forming several companies for the defence of the country during the Civil War, who did active service in the army of the North. During his administration was completed the introduction of water from Mystic pond, yielding an ample supply for the inhabitants not only of Charlestown, but of several surrounding towns. He was United States assessor, sixth Massachusetts district, from 1867 to 1873, when the office was abolished by act of Congress. He was one of the original movers for the act of incorporation authorizing the improvement of about one hundred acres of flats lying between the north and south channels of the Mystic River, upon which to-day there is a taxable property of more than $1,000,000, and which eventually will increase to many millions, as it is the terminus of the Northern railroads to the deep water of Boston harbor. At the organization of the Charlestown Five-Cent Savings Bank, in 1854, he was elected its president, a position he held until his death, on Aug. 12, 1891. He was also a director of the Charlestown Gas Company, and the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company. He was a man of commanding presence, loyal to his country in the hour of its peril, of sterling integrity of character, upright and honorable in all his dealings, sympathetic with distress, his hand open to relieve suffering without ostentation or publicity. His wife was Ann Mariah (Lindsey), a native of Charlestown, Mass., who died in 1851; they had four sons: Phineas J., jr., who served as paymaster in the Federal army during the Civil War, and died in 1889; Joseph, who was formerly agent of the Manchester (N.H.) Mills, and of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., and who now resides in

the Roxbury district; the two other sons died in infancy.

STORER, DAVID HUMPHREYS, son of Hon. Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer, was born in Portland, Me., March 26, 1804; died in Boston, September, 1891. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1822, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1825; and he received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1876. After leaving college he settled in Boston and practised here until his retirement not long before his death. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1866; professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Harvard Medical School from 1839 to 1858; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the Boston Society of Natural History; and an honorary and corresponding member of a large number of other scientific and medical societies. In addition to his medical work Dr. Storer was for many years greatly interested in scientific research, and especially in the department of ichthyology. He published a "Report on the Fishes and Reptiles of Massachusetts" in 1839, and in 1867 a descriptive work entitled "The Fishes of Massachusetts;" also a "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America." Dr. Storer was married, April 20, 1829, to Miss Abby Jane Brewer, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Boston; their children were: Horatio Robinson (now of Newport, R.I.), Francis Humphreys (professor of agricultural chemistry at Bussey Institute, West Roxbury district), Abby Matilda, Mary Goddard, and Robert Woodbury Storer.

STORER, MALCOLM, son of Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R.I., and grandson of David Humphreys Storer, of Boston, was born in Milton, Mass., in 1862. His early education was obtained in England and at Newport, R.I. He graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1885, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1889. After spending a year in study in Europe he returned to Boston in 1891, where he is now practising his profession, established in his grandfather's old home. He is unmarried.

STOWELL, JOHN, son of John J., native of Worcester, and Mary (Davidson) Stowell, native of Charlestown, was born in Boston in 1822. His father was a watchmaker by calling, and lived most of his life in Charlestown, where he died in 1864. His mother died in 1877. They had five children, three of whom are living. John Stowell was reared in Charlestown. He attended the grammar school, and at the age of thirteen became apprenticed to the firm of Samuel Kidder & Co., druggists and manufacturers. The firm was at that time the only manufacturing chemists in this locality. In 1858, with a son of the junior partner, Daniel White, he purchased the business of Samuel Kidder & Co. Mr. White died in 1864, since which time Mr. Stowell has continued the business. It is now confined to manufacturing and wholesaling, the retail business having been given up in 1876. Mr. Stowell is vice-president of the Warren Savings Institution, having held the office since 1861, and also a member of the board of investment. He is a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Society for the Advancement of Science. In religion he is Universalist.

STROUT, ALMON A., son of Elisha and Mary (Hagan) Strout, both natives of Maine, was born in Limington, that State, May 8, 1835. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the O'Hagan family, formerly of the north of Ireland, which has been prominent for two centuries in connection with the profession of the law, and of which the late Chancellor O'Hagan was a member. Mr. Strout

ALMON A. STROUT.

was educated in the public schools and in the North Bridgton and Fryeburg academies. Bowdoin con-

Phinehas Stone

ferred upon him the degree of A.M. in later years. He began the study of law at the age of nineteen with Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, N.H., finishing in the office of Howard & Strout in Portland, Me. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice at Harrison, Me., moving to Portland in 1864. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Gen. George F. Shepley, which continued until the latter was made United States circuit judge some four years later. He then formed a partnership with George F. Holmes, and continued the practice of his profession in Portland; in 1882 he became general counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway, for the New England States, which position he now fills. In 1884 he became counsel for the Boston & Lowell Railroad, continuing as such until this road was absorbed by the Boston & Maine. In January, 1889, he opened an office in Boston, where he is now associated with William H. Coolidge in general practice, still retaining his office in Portland. The firm is one of the counsel of the New England Telegraph Company, and in a certain class of cases of the New York & New England. Mr. Strout comes of a Democratic family, but he has been a Republican since 1862. He was a member of the "count out" Legislature of Maine in 1880–1. He is a Knight Templar and a Mason.

STURGIS, R. CLIPSTON, architect, was born in Boston Dec. 24, 1860. He received his early education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and at Mr. Noble's school, Boston, and after graduating from Harvard, in the class of 1881, immediately went abroad to study architecture, remaining in England and on the Continent nearly four years. On returning to this country he entered the office of John H. Sturgis, who had been practising in Boston for a quarter of a century, and was well known as a leading architect of the highest reputation. On the death of J. H. Sturgis, in 1888, he succeeded to the long-established practice, and in partnership with W. R. Cabot has continued to the present time. Mr. Sturgis is the architect of the club-house of the Boston Athletic Association, which cost, complete, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. He also designed the residence of Mrs. Charles Blake on Beacon street, the dwelling of Eugene V. R. Thayer on Commonwealth avenue, which is remarkable for its beautiful and artistic interior; Colonel Peabody's house on Commonwealth avenue, the Church of the Advent on Brimmer street, the Mission Church of St. Augustine, the Central school-house at Milton, and the Willard school-house in Quincy. Elaborate interior detail and artistic exteriors are Mr. Sturgis' specialties. He was married in 1882 to Miss Esther Mary Ogden, of Troy, N.Y., and resides in Boston.

SULLIVAN, EUGENE S., superintendent of the Mystic Water Works of the city of Boston, was born in Boston July 4, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the business of plumbing and sanitary engineering. In 1882, after a competitive examination, he was appointed master mechanic at the Boston Navy Yard. This position he resigned in 1885 to take the management of a plumbing establishment in Minneapolis, Minn. A year later he returned East to take a similar position in Lowell, which required his services throughout New England. In the spring of 1889 he was appointed superintendent of the Mystic Water Works. Mr. Sullivan is an active member of the New England Water Works Association, and of several social and benevolent organizations. He has a wife and seven children.

SULLIVAN, JOHN HENRY, son of Michael and Mary (Kelly) Sullivan, was born in Bere Haven, County

JOHN H. SULLIVAN.

Cork, Ireland, April 27, 1848. He received his early education in the national schools there, and, coming to this country when a young man, pursued a course at Comer's Commercial College here in

Boston. After mastering the science of navigation, while for a time following the sea, he became engaged in the survey of cargoes brought to this port by East India merchants. Subsequently he was made inspector of East India merchandise. After four years of this work, he became chief clerk and superintendent of the National Line of steamers, and upon the withdrawal of that line he was engaged in the same capacity by the Dominion Line, which succeeded it. He was also superintendent of the docks of the Warren and Leyland lines. Resigning after six years of service, he became master-stevedore of the Warren Line, which position he still holds. He was a member of the common council in 1884 and 1885, of the board of aldermen in 1886 and 1887, and of the State Senate, representing the Fourth Suffolk District, in 1888. He is a member of the Sachem and Putnam clubs of East Boston, the Knights of St. Rose, the Montgomery Guards Veteran Association, the Knights of St. Patrick, the Charitable Irish Society, and the Royal Society of Good Fellows and Foresters. He was married, Sept. 11, 1870, in Providence, R.I., to Miss Katie F. Sullivan; they have six children: George H., John F., Mary Louisa, Annie, Arthur, and Margaret Frances Sullivan.

Suter, Hales W., son of John and Sarah W. (Wallace) Suter, was born in Boston Dec. 30, 1828. The father, in early life, was engaged in the fur trade on the north-west coast (Alaska), and later was a successful merchant in the East India business in this city. Hales W. prepared for college in the Latin School, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1850. He studied law first with Hubbard & Watts, then at the Harvard Law School, and subsequently with John J. and M. S. Clarke. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1852, and has since practised his profession alone, except during the period between 1868 and 1876, when he was in partnership with C. T. & T. H. Russell. He has been president of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company for two years, and of the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company since its organization. Mr. Suter is Republican in politics, and was in the common council in 1858.

Sutherland, John Preston, M.D., son of John Sutherland, of Boston, was born in Charlestown, under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, Feb. 9, 1854. He was educated in Boston schools. After several years spent in business here he decided to study medicine, and entering the Boston University School of Medicine was graduated therefrom in 1879. Then he was abroad for several months; and on returning established himself in Concord, Mass. After two years there he came to Boston, where he has since remained. He is a member of the medical staff of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. He is also connected with Boston University Medical School: was lecturer of anatomy during 1888, and is now professor. In 1882 and 1883 he was member of the editing board, and since that time has been editor of the "New England Medical Gazette." He is a member of Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has written extensively as editor of the "New England Gazette," and has also contributed to various other papers. Dr. Sutherland was married March 10, 1879, to Miss Evelyn, daughter of James Baker, of Boston.

Swallow, George N., son of Amaziah N. and Rebecca P. (Proctor) Swallow, was born in Charlestown Jan. 2, 1854. He was educated in the grammar and high schools there. He began work as a clerk in the grocery business at No. 12 City square, Charlestown district, and is now of the firm

GEORGE N. SWALLOW.

of A. N. Swallow & Co., in the same place. He is prominent in local and State politics, and has

served three terms in the lower house of the Legislature, in 1889, 1890, and 1891. He was also a member of the Republican State committee in 1890 and 1891. He was married April 26, 1888, to Miss Florence B. Eastman. They have no children.

Swan, Robert T., son of Samuel and Elizabeth B. (Cushing) Swan, was born in Dorchester May 6, 1843. His father has been for many years master of the Mayhew and Phillips schools, in Boston. His education was obtained in the public schools and in a private school in Eagleswood, N.J. After leaving school he entered mercantile life in Boston, and was employed with the firm of Denny, Rice, & Co., from 1859 to 1868. Then, on account of ill health, he was obliged to spend a year abroad. Returning home he went into the lumber business, where he remained a few years. He was clerk of the municipal court in the Dorchester district until the office was abolished, and a representative in the lower house of the Legislature from Ward 24, one term. Then, in 1880, he was made chief special agent of the United States Census, in charge of manufacturing statistics of Boston, and in 1885 chief of the divisions of enumeration and agriculture for the State Census. In 1888 he was appointed secretary of the commission on public records of parishes, towns, and counties, and in July, 1889, commissioner to succeed Hon. Carroll D. Wright, resigned. Mr. Swan is a member of the Union Lodge Masons (formerly secretary), and of St. Stevens Royal Arch Chapter of Quincy (ex-secretary).

Swan, Walter E., chief clerk of the Boston water board, son of William Henry Swan (who was a school teacher in one of the Boston schools for nearly twenty years), was born in Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1844. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Dorchester, and he was educated in the public schools there, graduating from the Dorchester High School in 1861. After leaving school he first worked for Charles V. Poor & Co., wholesale druggists, on India street, Boston, where he remained but a short time, when he secured a position with Stone & Downer, Custom House brokers, on State street. With this firm he was employed until he enlisted as a recruit in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded in the right hand and was discharged for disability. After his return from the war he spent two years in Philadelphia in clerical positions, and then came back to Dorchester and was employed for upwards of eight years with the firm of A. Sternfeld & Bros., importers, on High street, Boston. In 1874 he left the employ of this firm to accept the position of clerk of the Cochituate water board to which he was elected on July 9 of that year; this he filled until the Boston water board was established, in 1876, when he was elected clerk of that board; which position he has since held. He is a member of Benjamin Stone, jr., Post 68, G.A.R., of Dorchester, and served as commander during the year 1889. Mr. Swan was married April 29, 1869, to Miss Harriet W., daughter of William C. Pike, of Boston, and has two sons. He now resides in the Dorchester district.

Swasey, George R., son of Horatio J. and Harriet M. (Higgins) Swasey, was born in Standish, Me., Jan. 8, 1854. He attended Gorham Academy and Westbrook Seminary, and entered Bowdoin College in 1872, graduating in 1875. Two years later he entered the Boston University Law School, graduating therefrom in 1878. He was then elected a tutor in that school, and filled the position until 1883, when he resigned. In 1884 he was appointed lecturer in the Boston University Law School, and still holds that position. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the Boston school board. He is a member of the Curtis, the Young Men's Democratic, the Athletic, and the Pine Tree Clubs, and the Boston Lodge of Elks.

Swift, Henry W., son of William C. N. and Eliza N. (Perry) Swift, both natives of New Bedford, Mass., was born in that city Dec. 17, 1849. His father was a retired merchant. The Swifts came from Barnstable and the Perrys from Bristol county. He was prepared for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and graduated from Harvard 1871. He read law in New Bedford with Marston & Crapo for one year, and then spent two years at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year and began practice soon after. He has continued successfully in general practice, largely corporation business, with Russell Gray, now at No. 50 State street. He is attorney in Boston for the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad. In politics he is Democratic. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1882, serving on the committee on finance. In 1879 and 1880 he represented the Republican Ward 9 in the common council, as a Democrat. In January, 1892, he was appointed by Governor Russell a member of the board of harbor

and land commissioners. He is a member of the Somerset and Union Clubs, of the Young Men's

HENRY W. SWIFT.

Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and of the Democrat State committee, being chairman of the finance committee of the latter.

SWIFT, JOHN L., was born in Falmouth May 28, 1828. In the spring of 1845 he came to Boston, where he has since resided. Early in life he became engaged in mercantile business, and was an active member of the Mercantile Library Association, from 1848 to 1852. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1855, and was an active supporter of Henry Wilson for the United States Senate. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1857, and voted for Charles Sumner for his second term as United States senator. In 1858 he was appointed pilot commissioner by Governor Banks, and resigned the office while acting as lieutenant of the "Boston Tigers," a battalion occupying Fort Warren, under orders of Governor Andrew, at the opening of the Civil War. He was appointed United States storekeeper at the Custom House, June, 1861, resigning in August, 1862, and enlisting as a private in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was promoted to sergeant, and while the regiment was embarking on a train for Antietam, was detached as lieutenant to recruit a company in Roxbury. As captain of Company C, Forty-first Regiment, he joined General Banks' expedition to the Gulf department, and was appointed provost judge of Baton Rouge. He was captain and judge advocate on the staff of General Grover until 1864, and was one of the volunteers of the "Forlorn Hope" for assault on Port Hudson. General Swift was honorably discharged from the army, to be appointed adjutant-general of the State of Louisiana, which position he held until some time in 1865, when he resigned. Sept. 11, 1866, he was appointed, by President Johnson, naval officer of customs for the port of Boston, which office he held until March, 1867, when Gen. Francis A. Osborn succeeded him. Then in April, that year, Hon. Thomas Russell, collector of the port, appointed him deputy collector. In this office he remained until 1869, when he resigned to engage in business in New York city. In July, 1874, he was again appointed deputy by Collector William A. Simmons, which office he filled, serving four years under Collector Beard and under Collector Worthington, until Nov. 30, 1886, when Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was commissioned collector of the port by President Cleveland. General Swift was editor of the "State," a weekly newspaper, from 1885 to 1887, and was on the editorial staff of the "Boston Evening Traveller" from 1887 to March, 1890. He has taken an active part upon the platform in every presidential election since 1852. In March, 1890, he was for the third time appointed deputy collector, by Collector A. W. Beard, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Congregational, Massachusetts, and Roxbury Clubs, the Loyal Legion, Harvard Law School Association, and Post 68, G.A.R.

TAFT, CHARLES H., M.D., was born in Boston in 1857. When he was a child his parents removed to Somerville, where he received a thorough training in the public schools of that city. In 1877 he graduated from the classical department of the Cambridge High School; entering Harvard College, he graduated therefrom in the class of 1881. Among his college classmates were Rev. George A. Gordon, Edward Reynolds, M.D., Rev. William L. Worcester, Moses King, Rev. Roderick Stebbins, and others of note. After graduating from college Dr. Taft engaged in a number of mercantile pursuits, both in New York and Boston, and then in 1884 entered the Harvard Dental School, receiving his degree of D.M.D. in June, 1886. He has been engaged since that time in active prac-

Chas. H. Taylor.

F. GUTEKUNST, PRINT

tice in Cambridge. On June 24, 1890, he was appointed instructor of operative dentistry at the Harvard Dental School, which position he still holds. He is secretary of the Harvard Dental School Association, a member of the Harvard Odontological and the Massachusetts Dental Societies, and secretary of the American Academy of Dental Science. He is exceedingly fond of athletic sports, and during his college days, when he was a member of the Harvard Athletic Association, he won many honors in different field meetings. He is now president of the Cambridge Riding Club.

Talbot, Emory Harlow, son of Rev. Micah J. and Eliza (Davis) Talbot, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851. He was educated in the East Greenwich, R.I., Academy and Wesleyan University. Immediately after his graduation he began journalistic work, and has continued steadfastly at it ever since. His first regular connection was with the "Boston Globe" as a reporter in 1877, from which position he was subsequently promoted to the "night desk." For several years he has been connected with the "Boston Journal," and now occupies the responsible position of night editor of that paper. He has also done much notable work as a special news correspondent of New York and Western newspapers. He is a member of the Boston Press Club, for three years on its board of directors, and of the Franklin Typographical Society. On Sept. 12, 1876, Mr. Talbot was married to Miss H. Virginia Davis, of Baltimore, Md.; they have three children: Frank, Arthur, and Ethel Talbot.

Talbot, Israel Tisdale, M.D., was born in Sharon, Mass., Oct. 29, 1829. Like many New England boys he was obliged to depend upon his own resources and energy to obtain an education. At the age of fourteen he went to Baltimore, where he opened a private school. This proved very successful, and with teaching occasionally he obtained means by which he was enabled to continue his studies. He fitted latterly at the Worcester Academy, to enter the sophomore class at Harvard. Circumstances, however, prevented him from completing his classical course, and in March, 1851, he entered the Harvard Medical School. He spent one winter in Philadelphia and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College in 1853 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1854. He then spent three years in medical study abroad (1854–5 and 1857–8). Since 1848 Boston has been his home, and he has resided here constantly except when his studies called him away. He has had an extensive practice, and, firmly convinced of the truth of homœopathy, he has done much to organize and establish its institutions. He originated the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, chartered in 1856, and except during his absence in Europe in 1857–8 has been its secretary up to the present time. He has done much for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, of which he has been trustee, secretary, and vice-president, as well as president of its medical board for several years. He was instrumental in securing the establishment by the State of the Westboro' Insane Hospital. He was active in organizing the Boston University School of Medicine, of which from its commencement he has been the dean and professor of surgery. He has occupied the positions of secretary and president of the Boston Homœopathic Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy, all of which have prospered under his direction. He was vice-president of the International Homœopathic Congress held in London in 1881, and president of a similar congress held in Atlantic City in 1892. He established and for several years was the editor of the "New England Medical Gazette," and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Aside from active membership in many medical and other societies, he is an honorary member in twelve State Medical Societies and in the National Homœopathic Societies of Great Britain, Germany, and France. In 1856 Dr. Talbot married Miss Emily Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Me., who has been well known through her influence in educational matters. They have two daughters and two sons living.

Taylor, Bertrand Eugene, architect, son of Jacob and Harriet (Thayer) Taylor, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 29, 1856. He was educated at the St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, and was fitted for college, but did not enter. After thorough preparation he began the practice of his profession, and entered into partnership with George D. Rand, in January, 1881, under the firm name of Rand and Taylor. He is a member of Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, of the Newton, and the Architectural clubs. He was married Oct. 17, 1883, to Miss Helen Clifton Payne; they have three children: Ruth, Dorothy, and Clifton Taylor.

Taylor, Charles H., editor-in-chief and general manager of the "Boston Globe," was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 14, 1846. He was educated in the Charlestown public schools. At fifteen

years of age he found his first employment in a Boston general printing-office. Here the "Massachusetts Ploughman" and the "Christian Register" were set up, so that he learned the trade of a compositor on those papers. The year 1861 found him in the "Boston Traveller" office, where he worked at different times in the mail-room, the press-room, and the composing-room. He was but sixteen years of age when he left the "Traveller" office and shouldered a musket for the war as a private soldier in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, one of the youngest recruits to enlist in defence of the Union. He served in the field about a year and a half, with Gen. N. P. Banks' command. In the memorable assault upon Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, Private Taylor was badly wounded, and in consequence was sent into the army hospital at New Orleans, where he remained nearly three months, when he was honorably discharged from the service and sent home. He still carries the bullet with which he was wounded. Returning to civil life he reëntered the "Traveller" office, and, after working for some time in the composing-room of that paper, became one of its reporters, and soon made his mark as an intelligent and ready writer, with a sharp "nose for news." He grappled with the mysteries of shorthand writing, and, having mastered that difficult art, did much notable work as a stenographer. While connected with the "Traveller" he also earned considerable reputation as a correspondent for newspapers in other cities, his letters to the "New York Tribune" and the "Cincinnati Times" attracting attention at the time. On Jan. 1, 1869, a new phase of his career opened. On that date he became private secretary to Governor William Claflin, and for several years thereafter his face was a familiar one about the State House. Governor Claflin made him a member of his military staff with the rank of colonel, and as "Colonel Taylor" he has ever since been popularly known, though by the more recent appointment of Gov. William E. Russell he is now more properly addressed as "General Taylor." While acting as Governor Claflin's private secretary Colonel Taylor continued a large part of his former work as a newspaper correspondent, and never once dissociated himself from his chosen profession as a journalist. He remained at his secretarial post in the governor's office for three years. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Somerville and was reelected the following year, receiving the unusual honor on both occasions of being the unanimous choice of his fellow-citizens regardless of party lines. In the year 1873 he was nominated by the many friends whom he had made in the Legislature for the clerkship of the House, a position that had long been held by the well-remembered newspaper correspondent, William S. Robinson, whose letters over the signature of "Warrington" were then among the most salient features of the "Springfield Republican." Mr. Robinson's friends made a stout fight for his reelection, but Colonel Taylor defeated him overwhelmingly. Colonel Taylor filled the office of clerk of the House until August, 1873, when another chapter in his career was to open. It was in that month and that year that Colonel Taylor took charge of the "Boston Daily Globe," then a newspaper which had been started a little over a year before, and which was struggling to obtain a foothold among the older Boston dailies. For nearly five years as manager of the "Globe," he seemed to be fighting a losing battle, but on March 7, 1878, he took a bold new departure, and, reorganizing the enterprise as a Democratic two-cent daily paper, conducted on popular lines, and appealing to the many instead of the few, gave it a second birth. This somewhat audacious step proved to be the turning-point in the history of the "Globe." Colonel Taylor had found for his paper and himself that tide "which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." The history of the "Boston Globe" from that date on to the present time is one of the romances of modern journalism. It is a witness to the genius, energy, and indomitable pluck of its creator. Not by one, but by many and repeated strokes of enterprise has Colonel Taylor placed the "Globe" in its present position. The keynote of his success has been — striking originality of ideas and liberality in carrying them out. He found the "Globe" a staid, conservative sheet, addressed to the literary and cultured few, and he has made it a sprightly, dashing, and aggressive sheet, full of new, bizarre features, and successfully catering for the favor of the reading million. Among the novelties which, through the "Globe," Colonel Taylor has grafted to some extent on the daily journalism of Boston, the regular illustration of news articles, political cartoons, serial stories, and "signed editorials" are to be reckoned. There is always an element of surprise in the "Globe's" management. Colonel Taylor has indeed a positive gift for doing the unexpected. Still a young man, well on the sunny side of fifty, with excellent health and surrounded by a large staff by whom he is personally beloved as well as professionally honored, he occupies a most conspicuous place in American journalism of to-day.

TEELE, JOHN OSCAR, son of Samuel and Ellen Chase (Clough) Teele, was born in Wilmot, N.H., July 18, 1839. He was educated at the New Hampton and New London, N.H., Academies, and fitted for college, but the college course was interrupted by the Civil War. He studied law and began practice in Hillsborough Bridge, N.H., in 1863, a member of the law firm of Briggs & Teele. Here he remained until 1867. Then he removed to Boston and was a partner of Hon. Charles R. Train from 1868 to 1885, when Mr. Train died. He has since practised alone. He was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature in 1886 and 1887. On the 18th of February, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Page; they have one son, Arthur P. Teele, now in Harvard College.

TEMPLE, THOMAS FRENCH, was born in Canton, Mass., May 25, 1838. He was educated in Dorchester, and served as clerk and treasurer of the town until its annexation to Boston in 1869. He was then appointed the first judge of the Dorchester municipal court. Since 1871 he has held the responsible position of register of deeds. He was a member of the board of overseers of the poor for twenty years. In 1870 he was elected to the common council from the Dorchester district. Mr. Temple is a member of many organizations, and has been commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; president of the trustees of Cedar Grove Cemetery; a director of the International Trust Company; trustee of the Home Savings Bank, the Perkins' Institution for the Blind, and the Farm School; director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Boston Lead Manufacturing Company, and president of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, past master of the Union Lodge, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Consistory. He was formerly connected with the Boston Fire Department.

TENNEY, JOHN ARTHUR, was born in Newport, N.H., Oct. 19, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Newport, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1883. He settled in Gardner, where he remained for a year and a half, and then went abroad, studying at Vienna, Paris, and London during 1884 and 1885. When he returned he came to Boston and began practice here in 1886. He is now professor of ophthalmology and otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is connected with the Suffolk Dispensary as oculist and aurist. He is a member

JOHN A. TENNEY.

of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Boston Therapeutical Society.

TENNEY, WARD M., son of Orlando B. and Lydia

WARD M. TENNEY.

M. (Harriman) Tenney, was born in Georgetown, Mass., May 25, 1849. He was educated in the local schools, and early in life learned the art of wood-engraving, entering the Boston office of Britcher & Russell in 1863. In January, 1886, he established the well-known Boston Engraving Company, which employs approved processes for producing half-tone work.

Thayer, Charles Paine, M.D., son of Samuel White Thayer, was born in Randolf, Vt., Jan. 22,

CHARLES P. THAYER.

1843. He was educated in Burlington, Vt., graduating from the high school and studying two years in the university. Then he joined the Thirteenth Vermont regiment and served in the army as hospital steward for nine months. After this service he returned to Burlington and entered the medical department of the university, from which he graduated M.D., in June, 1865. He at once began the practice of medicine in Burlington, where he remained until 1871, when he was appointed surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In that capacity he served three years. Again returning to Burlington he resumed general practice. In October, 1878, he came to Boston, and here he has since remained in general practice. Dr. Thayer was city physician of Burlington from 1872 to 1875, and health officer from 1875 to 1878; he was also examining physician for the Germania and Vermont Life Insurance Companies and the New England Commercial Travellers Association. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, of the Chittendon Company Society, and the Burlington Medical and Surgical Club, at one time president of the latter, and of the Massachusetts and Suffolk District Medical Societies. He was also the publisher of the Vermont Medical Register. He was adjunct professor of anatomy in the Burlington Medical School, and is now professor of anatomy and business manager of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston. Dr. Thayer was married Sept. 2, 1871, to Miss Mary Alice, daughter of A. S. Bemis, of Boston.

Thayer, David, M.D., son of Deacon Nathaniel Emmons Thayer, of Braintree, Mass., was born in that town July 19, 1813. His maternal grandfather was Deacon Elphaz Thayer, who was a soldier of the Revolution and was with Washington at West Point at the time of the defection of Gen. Benedict Arnold and the capture and execution of the unfortunate Major André, the British spy. He is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, of the "Mayflower" company. Dr. Thayer was educated in the common schools of his native town, in the Weymouth and Braintree Academy, in Phillips (Andover) Academy, in the Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, N.H., and in Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. His medical education was acquired chiefly in Boston, in the medical department of Harvard College, and in the Massachusetts General Hospital. At this time it was not his intention to become a physician, but he began the study of medicine with Prof. B. F. Joslin, M.D., LL.D., in 1830, while an undergraduate at Union College, with the intention of preparing himself for a life of travel and exploration. He went to the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where he took his degree, preparatory to his departure for Rio Janeiro; but the death of his father and the earnest desire of his mother caused him to abandon, for the present, his long-cherished plan of becoming a traveller, and he took an office in Boston; and here he has remained until the present — through a period of nearly fifty years in the practice of medicine. Dr. Thayer has shown through his whole life a spirit of fearlessness and independence both in thought and action. While in Phillips Academy, the famous George Thompson, of England, lectured in Andover, on American slavery, and many of the students of the Theological Seminary and of Phillips Academy heard him. The faculty were opposed to Thompson and his abolitionism, and to prevent the

Very Truly Yrs
David Thayer

students hearing him, old Prof. Moses Stuart, at a prayer meeting on Sunday afternoon, used this language, speaking of George Thompson: "Young gentlemen, I warn you, on the peril of your soul's salvation, not to go to that meeting to-night." The discussion of the question of slavery was forbidden in the Philomathean Society in the academy, and students were forbidden to join the anti-slavery society in the town of Andover. About fifty young men of the academy, however, refused to submit to this dictation. They drew up a protest in which they denied the right of the faculty to exercise such authority, and presented it in print to that body; and this proving ineffective they demanded their credentials and obtained them. About forty of these young men then left in a body. This was the beginning of Dr. Thayer's interest in the anti-slavery cause, and it led him to side with the abolitionists. He became an admirer and a follower of Garrison and Phillips, Francis Jackson, Rev. Theodore Parker, Governor Andrew, Theodore D. Weld, John Brown, and others. He was an active agent of the "underground railroad," while that institution was in active service, and his house was a refuge and an asylum for fugitives from oppression, for twenty years before the war which emancipated the slaves. One of John Brown's men was concealed in his house on the day when John Brown was executed. Dr. Thayer was professor of practice and the institutes of medicine in Boston University for several years. In 1883 he went to Europe and visited the hospitals of England and the Continent. In 1889 he obtained letters-patent from the United States and from several European governments, for an invention which he called an Aerial Railway, for the exploration of the polar zone and for navigating the air. Dr. Thayer was married in 1860, and after a period of twenty-two years he obtained a decree of divorce by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

THAYER, SAMUEL J. F., architect, was born in Boston Aug. 19, 1842. At the close of his school days, in 1858, he entered the office of J. D. Towle, an architect at that time of considerable eminence, as a student (in those days "apprentice"), remaining there three years. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and was shortly promoted to engineer service in the Eighteenth army corps. On his return from the army he was engaged in many of the active works that followed the close of the war. He has built a goodly number of dwellings, churches, and hotels, from Cape Cod to Michigan; among the latter are the Thorndike, the extensions of the Quincy and Parker Houses, the Farragut at Rye Beach, the Atlantic at Nantasket, and a still uncompleted hotel at Los Angeles, Cal. He has been a strong adviser as to building in a "fire-proof" way where life is endangered or where great values are stored. His three most prominent buildings where this has been strictly adhered to are, that admittedly fine civic building, the City Hall at Providence, R.I. (which was awarded to him in an anonymous competition of twenty-four architects), the Tudor on Beacon street, and the Boston Tavern. The town halls of Brookline and Stoughton, the Nevins Memorial Hall in Methuen, the Library of Dartmouth College, the high schools in Springfield, Mass., and Nashua, N.H., all testify to his skill, not only by their beauty, but by their adaptability to the uses for which they are designed. In mercantile buildings, strength, simplicity, and ample provision for light has been his rule. He was the recipient of one of the three medals and diplomas awarded by the United States Centennial Commission to New England architects for bold and excellent design. Mr. Thayer was married in 1864 to Miss Emeline W. Goodwin, a Boston school-teacher.

THOMPSON, CHARLES F., was born in Orange, Mass., Dec. 15, 1852. He is of English descent,

CHARLES F. THOMPSON.

and numbers among his ancestry some of the old residents in this country. Stephen Fossett, his

mother's grandfather, left England in 1650, and a few years later settled in Boston. The latter's son was brought up here, and at one time lived in the only house on the island of East Boston, then "Noddle's Island," situated in what is now the very centre, and supplied English vessels with produce from his farm. The relatives on the father's side came over from England in 1700, and also settled near Boston. One of them at least is known to have fought in the Revolutionary War. Charles F. Thompson's parents moved from Orange to Fitchburg in 1857, and from there to Lynn in 1862. In Lynn he received his education in the public schools; and soon afterward began his business life. He was employed for a time in various capacities in shoe factories in Lynn, and eventually worked his way up to a position of importance with F. W. Breed, with whom he remained fourteen years. During this period he became interested in several profitable ventures. At one time he owned the largest portion of the stock of a coöperative shoe manufacturing company; and he now holds one-half interest in a manufactory of shoe supplies. He also invested considerably in real estate in Lynn and adjoining towns. In 1881 he joined the Odd Fellows, and has since been very prominent in fraternal circles. He is a member of thirteen orders, in four of which he is treasurer. When the order of The World was established, he was made supreme secretary, and to his tireless energy and excellent management that order owes much of its advancement. He has the reputation of being one of the first authorities on all that pertains to the subject of fraternal insurance.

Thompson, George Eben, M.D., son of the late Charles A. C. and Louisa J. (Davis) Thompson, was born in Durham, N.H., Dec. 15, 1859. He attended public schools of Dover, N.H., to which place his parents moved in 1868, took a scientific course at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1879, and entered the Harvard Medical School in that year. In 1882 he became house physician at the McLean Asylum, and in 1883 house physician at the Boston City Hospital. He received his degree in 1884, and began practice in Boston, where he has since remained. He is at present physician to out-patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the American Academy of Medicine. He was married in 1887 to Miss Dora F. Atwood, and has two children: Charles F. and Marjorie Thompson.

Thornton, William, M.D., son of Thomas and Eliza (Young) Thornton, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1846. He received his education under private tuition, at Cambridge, England, and is a Guy's Hospital man. His professional work began in 1873, when he became an assistant to Dr. Chadwick, of London. In 1877 he came to Boston, and has since remained here. He has received the diploma of the Academy of Medicine of France in recognition of his work, "Origin, Purpose, and Destiny of Man," as one of the most valuable additions to science of late years, and he has also honors on the same work from Tokio University, Japan. In 1885 he wrote "Rationalism in Medicine." He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Dr. Thornton was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah Gamble; they have five children: Alice Louise, Florence

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Gertrude, Wilhelmina Maria, Sadie, and William George Thornton.

Thurston, Rufus Leander, M.D., son of Abel L. Thurston, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 7, 1850. He was educated in the Fitchburg public schools and the Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H. At nineteen he entered the drug business, and subsequently began the study of medicine under the late William T. Wythe, M.D., and Alfred Boyson, M.D., at San Francisco, Cal. Dr. Thurston

also attended lectures at the Pacific Medical College, San Francisco, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating from the latter in the winter of 1881–2. He is a member of the International and the Boston Hahnemannian Associations.

TILDEN, GEORGE T., architect, was born in Concord, N.H., in 1845, and received his education at the Phillips (Exeter) Academy. He pursued his architectural studies in the office of Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, and then went abroad for a year, studying in England, France, and Italy. He began the practice of his profession in Boston in 1872, continuing alone until 1880, when he entered into partnership with Arthur Rotch, under the firm name of Rotch & Tilden, at No. 85 Devonshire street. The work of the firm includes some of the most elaborate and beautiful buildings in this vicinity. They built the Church of the Messiah and the Church of the Ascension in Boston, the Church of the Holy Spirit in Nahant, Episcopal churches at Chestnut Hill and in Wellesley, the Art Museum and Art School at Wellesley College, gymnasiums at Hojan College and Exeter Academy, the Bridgewater Public Library, high schools in Milton and Plymouth, and a large number of private houses and churches in other places. On Commonwealth avenue, and on Fifth avenue, New York City, are many fine mansions designed by this firm. They also designed the Fortress hotel at Quebec.

TILL, CHARLES HENRY, son of Thomas and Mary E. (Hiller) Till, was born in Swampscott, Mass., March 29, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of that town. He began business with the Tapley Machine Company of Boston, and has ever since been connected with it, now occupying the position of treasurer. He was married Sept. 7, 1885, to Miss Isabella McDonald.

TILTON, FRANK HERBERT, M.D., son of John and Celia Luce (Meader) Tilton, was born in Great Falls, N.H., July 2, 1856. His education was attained in the public schools of Nashua, N.H., in the University of Vermont, and the University of the City of New York. Adopting medicine as a profession he began practice in 1879 at Norway, Me., where he remained for a period of seven and a half years. Then he removed to East Boston, and has since been established here. He has held prominent offices in the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic, and the Odd Fellows orders. He is a member of the Maine State Medical Society. Dr Tilton was married Sept. 22, 1879, to Miss Fannie

FRANK H. TILTON.

Prescott Small; they have two children: Winona and Celia Tilton.

TOBEY, EDWARD SILAS, son of Silas and Mary (Fuller) Tobey, was born in Kingston, Mass., April 5, 1813; died in Brookline March 29, 1891. His father, of Berkeley, Mass., was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1807; his grandfather, Hon. Samuel Tobey, also of Berkeley, was judge of the court of common pleas of Taunton, and engaged as a ship-owner in the commerce of Newport, R.I.; and his great-grandfather, Samuel Tobey, was a graduate of Harvard College, 1731, and the first minister of the town of Berkeley after its separation from Taunton. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Jabez Fuller, of Kingston, who was a direct descendant of Dr. Fuller of the "Mayflower," and Lucy (Loring) Fuller, daughter of Anne Alden, of Duxbury, a direct descendant of John Alden. When Edward S. Tobey was four years of age his father died, and several years later his mother married Hon. Phineas Sprague, of Duxbury, a widower with a young daughter whom Mr. Tobey eventually married, April 5, 1841. They had ten children, of whom seven survive. Mr. Tobey's education was begun in the old Mason-street school, Boston, continued three years in the town school of Duxbury,

one year at a private school in Kingston, then at the academy in South Bridgewater and at a boarding-school in Medford, and finally in the high school at Duxbury. Failing health compelled him, when nearly fitted for Harvard College, to relinquish his cherished purpose of college instruction, and he entered mercantile life. In 1830, in connection with business, and also for the benefit of his health, he made a voyage in the brig "Spartan" from New York to Malaga. On his return he reëntered the counting-room of his step-father, who was the senior partner in the old-established firm of Phineas & Seth Sprague, extensively engaged in foreign and domestic commerce as shipowners and otherwise. In April, 1833, again seeking health, and as supercargo, he sailed for Charleston, S.C., in the ship "Fama;" thence in the "Dalmatia," for Cowes, Isle of Wight; thence to Antwerp, and to St. Ubes, Portugal. At the age of twenty-four he became a copartner of Phineas & Seth Sprague, under the firm name of P. & S. Sprague & Co. Subsequently Hon. Seth Sprague withdrew and the firm continued, under the name of Phineas Sprague & Co., until ten years later, when Mr. Sprague died (July, 1853). Mr. Tobey continued the same business until 1866. In 1838 Mr. Tobey made his third voyage to Europe, as a passenger in the steamship "Great Western," one of the first steamers successfully to cross the Atlantic. It was her second voyage, and was made from New York to Bristol, Eng. Briefly visiting London and Paris, he sailed from Havre in the brig "Falco" for Malaga, where he purchased a cargo of fruit and sailed for Boston, arriving October 17, after a passage of thirty days. He remained at home closely attending to business until 1840, when, in company with Hon. Seth Sprague, he again, and for the last time, visited Europe. This was wholly a pleasure tour. They sailed May 13, 1840, in the packet ship "Stephen Whitney," reaching Liverpool in seventeen days. They travelled in England, Ireland, and Scotland, France, on the Rhine, and in Holland, returning to New York in October, *via* Liverpool, in the packet ship "Roscius," a voyage of twenty-seven days. In 1838 or 1839 Mr. Tobey was chosen a director of the United States Insurance Company; in 1839 a director of the Commercial Bank to assist in closing up its affairs, it having become embarrassed; and in 1842 a director of the Union Bank, which office he held until 1866, when he resigned because the United States government required national bank directors to take oath that they would personally attend to the duties of their office, — an obligation with which his numerous other duties rendered it impossible to comply. He was on the board of managers of the Suffolk Savings Bank; was one of the founders of the Boston Board of Trade; was chairman of many of its important committees, notably that on the subject of the cause of the crisis of 1857 and its remedies. In his report on this subject he set forth his views of the true theory and system of banking and its relation to the question of currency, which received the unanimous acceptance of the board, and was generally endorsed by the press. His later report on the restoration of American shipping interests was one of his most valuable contributions to the community at the time it was presented, and in pamphlet form has been widely circulated. He was vice-president of the board in 1859, and in 1861, 1862, and 1863 its president, — three years being the limit of tenure of that office by the same person, as provided by its constitution. In 1861 Mr. Tobey became a director in the Union Steamship Company and chairman of its building committee for the construction of two iron steamships of 2,000 tons each. These were the "Mississippi" and the "Merrimac," built by Harrison Loring, of South Boston. They were to run between Boston and New Orleans, but were prevented by the outbreak of the Civil War, sold to the United States government and used as transports throughout the war. The "Mississippi," on her first voyage, carried General Butler and his regiment to New Orleans. At the close of the war they were sold to a New York company, and one of them made the shortest passage on record at that time between New Orleans and New York, — five days and twenty-two hours from the bar. Mr. Tobey was also a director of the Boston and Southern Steamship Company, and chairman of its building committee for the construction of two iron steamships, the "South Carolina" and the "Massachusetts," 1,160 tons each. These also were built by Harrison Loring. They were successfully employed between Boston and Charleston, S.C., for about six months, when at the outbreak of the war they passed into the hands of the government and subsequently performed important blockade service in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere. The "South Carolina" took twenty-five prizes the first six months of her service. During the war Mr. Tobey was prominent in many ways. He was appointed by Governor Andrew a member of the committee on harbor defence, and was also chairman of the committee of the board of trade on the same matter. In this capacity he inspected the fortifications in the harbor from time to time in company with military officers, and at one time with Secretary of the Treasury Chase, and the fact of its defenceless condition, though

officially reported to Secretary of the Navy Welles, was carefully excluded from the newspapers to avoid attracting attention of the South. Incidentally, he also visited Fortress Monroe and the Army of the Potomac. He was one of the Boston committee appointed in 1861 to meet delegates from other cities in Washington and confer with Secretary Chase and Congress as to the financial policy to be adopted by the government. In 1861, also, he was president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and as chairman of its army committee was actively engaged in coöperation with the United States Christian Commission in supplying the soldiers in the field and in aiding the sick and wounded. Soon after the close of the war he became one of the one hundred corporators of the national asylums for soldiers. In 1801 he received the Republican nomination for mayor of Boston, at that time equivalent to an election, but his business engagements obliged him to decline it. The next year he again received the nomination and accepted it, although under political circumstances then which made failure almost certain, but he was defeated by only 960 votes. A third time he was nominated by acclamation, and again business engagements compelled him to decline. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate. There he served on the committees on federal relations and mercantile affairs (chairman), and on a special joint committee on rates of interest (chairman). He declined to be a candidate for a second term. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Boston, by President Grant, — an appointment wholly unsolicited, — and was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Arthur. During his continuance in the office, covering eleven years, he served under the administration of five presidents and of nine different postmasters-general. He brought to the duties of the office a long business experience and administered them on business principles. He was the first treasurer of the Russell Mills, Plymouth, Mass., a successful duck manufacturing company, and continued in that office from 1854 until his death. Mr. Tobey held official relations to many educational, religious, and philanthropic institutions: he was president of the Congregational Association, the American Missionary Association, the Boston City Missionary Society (for eight years), the American Peace Society, and the Congregational Club. He was the first president of the Pilgrim Society, which was organized in 1865; and in 1871 as president of that society caused to be inscribed on the eastern face of the large rock on Clark's Island in Duxbury Bay, which sheltered the Pilgrim band on their first Sunday in America, the terse record in their journal, "On the Sabbath Day We Rested." He was a trustee of Dartmouth College for eight years, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of A.M., and was the first contributor towards the Webster professorship there; also a trustee of Bradford Academy; and he took a leading part in the movements resulting in founding the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and secured from Dr. William J. Walker, then residing in Newport, R.I., the generous gift of $75,000 to the original fund. He was a member of the Historic Genealogical Society; an officer in the Webster Historical Society; and a member of the Mount Vernon Church from the first year of its foundation, in 1842, until his removal to Brookline in 1883; treasurer of the society for eighteen years, and for several years chairman of the prudential committee. Upon removing to Brookline he transferred his church relations to the Harvard church, Rev. Dr. Reuen Thomas, pastor.

Tobey, Walter Henry, M.D., son of G. G. Tobey, was born in New York Dec. 2, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and an academy in New York, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, M.D., in 1874. He then practised with his preceptor, Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Boston, for four years, after which he engaged in general practice alone. He was connected with the Homœopathic Dispensary for three years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynecological Societies, the Hahnemannian Club, and the American Institution of Homœopathy. He has contributed a number of noteworthy papers to the various medical journals. Dr. Tobey was married Sept. 23, 1885, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alfred Baker, of New York.

Torrey, George A., corporation counsel of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, is a son of Ebenezer and Sarah A. Torrey, and was born in Fitchburg May 14, 1838. His father was a prominent man in State politics, having been a member of the State senate, and was also at one time in the governor's council. The son attained his early education in Fitchburg, and prepared for college at Leicester Academy, graduating from Harvard in 1859. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and finished his course there in 1861, the same year beginning practice in Fitchburg with Nathaniel Wood. This association lasted until 1873, when Mr. Torrey came to Boston, and has since been engaged in practice here. Since 1887 he has occupied his

present position as corporation counsel of the Fitchburg Railroad Company. He has been twice elected

GEORGE A. TORREY.

to the State senate, in 1872 and 1873, and during both terms rendered faithful and efficient service.

Tower, Benjamin L. M., son of Dr. George and

BENJAMIN L. M. TOWER.

Adeline (Lane) Tower, was born in Boston June 17, 1848. His father was a well-known physician of Boston, who died in 1876. Mr. Tower is a graduate of the Boston Latin School, and of Harvard in the class of 1869. He studied at the Harvard Law School, completing his preparation for the legal profession in his present office, the firm then being Brooks & Ball. In March, 1872, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and in 1874 became a member of the firm of Brooks, Ball, & Storey. In 1887 the present firm of Ball & Tower was established. In politics Mr. Tower is Republican, with Independent views. He is master of St. John's Lodge, Free Masons, the oldest in the United States; a member of St. Bernard Commandery, and of the Algonquin, Athletic, and several yacht clubs.

Trefry, William D. T., son of Samuel Stacey and Rebecca (Wormstead) Trefry, was born in

WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY.

Marblehead, Mass., May 10, 1852. Both his father and paternal grandfather held positions of trust and honor, and on his mother's side he is descended from a family celebrated in local annals for its patriotism and the bravery of several of its members in the Revolution. He was educated in the Marblehead public schools, and fitted for college there. Then he entered Tufts, and graduated in the class of 1878. He studied law in the office of Ives & Lancoln, Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar

at the April term of the court in 1882. In his own town he has served ten years, 1880–90 inclusive, as a member of the school board, chairman of the board for four years; and as a trustee of the Abbott Public Library for a number of years. He has been a member of all the bodies in the Scottish rite of Masonry up to and including thirty-second degree, also of all the bodies in the York rite; district deputy grand master of the Eighth Masonic district; past master of Philanthropic Lodge; and is at present prelate of Winslow Lewis Commandery of Knights Templar, Salem, and junior grand warden of Sutton Lodge of Perfection, Salem. In the autumn of 1890 Mr. Trefry was elected State auditor of accounts, on the Democratic ticket, with William E. Russell as governor, and served through the year 1891 with marked success. In December, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Russell a member of the board of commissioners on savings banks. He is unmarried.

Tucker, Charles E., was born in Boston May 6, 1847. He was educated in the Dwight and Latin Schools, and after leaving school went into the employ of Lewis Coleman & Co., remaining with them for three years. He was then in the employ of James Edmond & Co., formerly of Liberty square, and also occupied the position of book-keeper with the Boston branch of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York. While holding the latter position he was appointed treasurer of the Globe Theatre by the late Arthur Cheney. In 1872 he was clerk in the treasurer's and collector's office at City Hall, and in 1873 was appointed permanently in the department, filling various positions until 1883, when he was made chief clerk. This position he held until 1889, when he received the appointment of receiver of water-rates and subsequently receiving teller of taxes, which position he now holds.

Tucker, James Crehore, son of Joseph and Lydia (Crehore) Tucker, was born in Milford, N.H., Oct. 26, 1831. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. He came to Boston in 1849 when a lad of eighteen, and after thoroughly learning the carpenter and builder's trade with Ansel Lothrop, he successfully followed this line of work in this city and neighborhood until 1864; in that year he was chosen by the city council superintendent of public buildings of the city of Boston, and this office he has held without interruption ever since. The buildings under his charge number nearly three hundred. Mr. Tucker is a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the directors of the Odd Fellows Hall Association; he also belongs to

JAMES C. TUCKER.

the Free Masons, and to a number of other fraternal societies. He was married in Boston, Nov. 16, 1858, to Miss Maria A. Simpson. They have no children.

Tuckerman, J. Willard, was born in Racine, Wis., Aug. 3, 1853. He was educated in Wisconsin and in Cambridge. He first entered the dry goods commission business; then became a stock-broker, and from 1880 to 1888 was a member of the firm of Howard, Walter, & Co.; then withdrawing from this firm he began a real-estate business at No. 113 Devonshire street, and in Brookline, handling a large amount of Brookline property and fire insurance. He is the agent for the Beaconsfield terraces on Beacon and Tappan streets, Brookline, private dwellings erected in the Knapp estate. Mr. Knapp named the first terrace "The Frances," the given name of his wife; the second "The Richter," after his eldest son; the third "The Filmore," after his eldest daughter; the fourth "Marguerite," after his second daughter. Each terrace contains from six to ten houses, and each is different in architecture from the others. There is a handsome park of over six acres, artistically arranged and cared for at the personal expense of Mr. Knapp, for the general use of the dwellers in the terraces. There is also a

fine tennis-court, a handsome casino with large dancing-hall and music-room, bowling-alley and billiard-room in the middle of the park, and all the houses are heated by steam from a central plant. Mr. Tuckerman is also agent for Eben D. Jordan, who owns almost the entire south-westerly slope of Corey hill.

Tufts, Arthur W., son of Gilbert and Mary (Chickering) Tufts, was born in Charlestown Feb. 20, 1828. His ancestors came to this country early in the seventeenth century, that on his father's side settling in Medford, that on his mother's side in Dedham, where he was prominent in the early history of the town. Arthur W. was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, and in the Chauncy Hall School, Boston. He was first employed in mercantile business on City wharf, Boston, and during the greater part of his career he was a member of the firm of Flint & Tufts, wholesale lumber-dealers, this city. While a resident of Charlestown he served in the common council and on the school committee: three years in each. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and of the senate in 1882 and 1883, in each branch serving on important committees. In the senate he was chairman of the committees on cities and on the treasury. He was presidential elector in 1884, and delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1888. Although now retired from active business he is connected with several corporations as director, is president of the Roxbury Institution of Savings, and is trustee of various estates. He is also one of the corporate members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and one of the auditors of the board; president of the City Missionary Society, and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. Mr. Tufts was married Nov. 9, 1853, to Miss Annie Hooker, daughter of Rev. Henry B. Hooker.

Turner, William Dall, son of John B. and Ellen Augusta (Cobb) Turner, was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, 1863. He was educated at the Adams Academy, Quincy, spending five years there; and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1884. Then he studied two years at the Harvard Law School. His first association was with Sumner C. Chandler, formerly of Brookline and now of New York, in general law-practice in Palatka, Fla. Subsequently he returned to Boston, and was for a while associated with Lyman Mason, and then for a year with H. W. Chaplin. At present he is practising alone. In 1890 he was appointed solicitor for the metropolitan sewerage commissioners, the State board having charge of the construction of the system of sewerage for a number of cities and towns. In 1891 he took a leading part in the movement to secure the introduction here of the "Torrens" system of State registration of titles to land now in force in the Australian colonies and elsewhere, appearing before committees of the Legislature, and writing various articles for the "American Law Review" and the newspaper press in its support. Mr. Turner is unmarried.

Tyler, Joseph H., register of probate and insolvency, Middlesex county, was born in New Hampshire in 1825. He was educated in the public schools, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851. Then he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1853. Removing to Cambridge, he practised there until 1859, when he was elected (in the fall of 1858), at the creation of that office, register of probate and insolvency, which position he now holds. He has been a member of the Cambridge common council and board of aldermen, serving two years in each branch, and of the school board. He was a director and president of the Cambridge Railroad Company, and has been a director of the Cambridge National Bank since its organization, a trustee of the East Cambridge Five Cents Savings Bank for more than twenty-five years, and a master in chancery of Middlesex county since 1885. His son is a lawyer of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College, and his daughter is a graduate of the Harvard Annex.

Upham, Henry Lauriston, D.M.D., son of the late Joseph Emerson Upham, of Templeton, Mass., was born in Phillipston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1848. His education was obtained in the Templeton High School, the Appleton Academy, N.H., and the Green Mountain Institute, Woodstock, Vt. He was in the West several years for his health, three years acting as secretary and treasurer of the Tiffin (Ohio) water-works, beginning with their construction, and three years as receiver of supplies on the United States snag-boat "Richard Ford," operating in the Wabash and White Rivers. Returning East he entered the Harvard Dental School, and graduated in June, 1886. Establishing himself in Boston, he has since continued the practice of his profession here. He is also an instructor in the Harvard Dental School. He is a member of the Harvard Odontological Society.

VIAUX, FREDERIC HENRY, was born in Boston May 24, 1848. His father, Edward H. Viaux, was a native of Paris, France, an instructor in Harvard University, and long an official in the French consulate of Boston. The son was a Franklin-medal scholar of the Latin School, and in 1870 was graduated at Harvard, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He passed his first year after graduation in teaching private pupils, and at the same time organized a movement in Boston for the relief of the distress and destitution in France occasioned by the Franco-Prussian war. The result of his labor in this direction was the "French Fair," so called, held in the Boston Theatre in April, 1871, which proved one of the most interesting and successful fairs ever held in Boston. Mr. Viaux was a member of the executive committee in charge of the enterprise, and its secretary. Over $75,000 was distributed among the sufferers by the war in France through its results. Preferring a business career to the long novitiate necessary for the practice of a profession, Mr. Viaux established himself without previous training as a broker in real estate, and has ever since been connected with real-estate interests. In 1880 he began the work of improving the large district of marshes and flats on the Cambridge side of the Charles-river basin, and secured the legislation incorporating the Charles River Embankment Company, under whose auspices the enterprise has been carried forward. He has been connected with this corporation since its inception, and in the pursuance of his service thereto was instrumental in introducing here the new hydraulic system of dredging. It was chiefly through his efforts that the Harvard bridge, the first stone and iron river-bridge built in Boston, and the new great thoroughfare connecting Boston with Cambridge and the country beyond, became a reality; and he designed the elaborate plan for the laying out for residential purposes of the riparian quarter of Cambridge now in process of reclamation. In 1888 he started the movement for the establishment of the Real Estate Exchange of Boston, of which institution he is the treasurer and manager. In 1892 he took charge of the improvement of the extensive waste lands of East Cambridge, between Craigie and West Boston bridges. He is a director in several corporations and a member of numerous associations and clubs. He was married in 1873, to Miss Florence B. Farrar, and has three children: Victor, Florence, and Frederic Viaux.

VINAL, CHARLES A., son of Albert and Eliza A. Vinal, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, where he remained completing his education by working out some mathematical problems until his sixteenth year. Then he was ambitious to become a man of business, and, finding employment with Albert A. Pope in Boston, set earnestly to work. On reaching his twenty-first birthday he was admitted a partner in the business, the firm name being changed to Albert A. Pope

CHARLES A. VINAL.

& Co. Their specialty at this time was glove calf, patent leather, and shoe-manufacturers' goods, and so successfully was the business developed that in 1878 Mr. Pope retired. Mr. Vinal and A. W. Pope, under the old firm name for three years, and afterwards as Vinal, Pope, & Co., continued the business until 1889, when Mr. Pope withdrew, and Walter H. Holbrook and Samuel W. Bates were admitted, the firm name being changed to Charles A. Vinal & Co. The nature of the business is the same as that of the old firm, — shoe-manufacturers' goods, and also glove calf, grained and patent leathers, — but it is considerably extended. The firm are extensive dealers in shoe lacings, and import directly from large European houses; and they are manufacturers of Dongola goat, curing skin directly from Calcutta. Mr. Vinal has repeatedly visited England and the Continent, and his business connection with English manufacturers, with whom his

dealings are direct, is a matter of considerable importance. In politics he is independent, and he has no political aspirations. He was married in 1880, to Miss Helen B. Furber, of New Hampshire; they have three children: Charles A., jr., Ethel, and Albert Vinal. Mr. Vinal's residence is still in his native city of Cambridge.

WADE, Levi Clifford, was born in Allegheny, Penn., Jan. 16, 1843; died at Homewood, Oak Hill, in Newton, Mass., March 21, 1891. His parents were of New England birth. He was educated at home and in the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. From thirteen to sixteen he was under private tutors; from sixteen to nineteen he studied in Lewisburg University, where he passed through the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes. He then entered Yale College at nineteen, and was graduated in the class of 1866 with special honors. While in college he was one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and took several prizes in debate, declamation, and composition. He studied Greek and Hebrew exegesis one year under Dr. H. B. Hackett, and theology one year under Dr. Alvah Hovey, and taught school in Newton from 1868 to 1873, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to practice in 1873, and was employed by I. W. Richardson in his law practice until 1875, when he opened an office on his own account in Boston, and here continued until May 1, 1880. During the last three years he was in partnership with Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, under the firm name of Wade & Brackett. After 1880 Mr. Wade confined himself exclusively to railway law and management, and was counsel for the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Sonora, and the Mexican Central Railway Companies. He was one of the four original projectors and owners of what is now the property of the Mexican Central Railway Company, and was its president and general counsel at the time of his death. Mr. Wade was married in Bath, Me., Nov. 16, 1869, to Margaret, daughter of Hon. William and Lydia (Elliot) Rogers; of this union there are four children: Arthur C., William R., Levi C., jr., and Robert N. Wade. Mr. Wade represented Newton in the lower house of the Legislature four successive years, from 1876 to 1879, and in the latter year he was elected speaker of the House. He was one of the directors of the General Theological Library, of the Mexican Central Railway Company, the Sonora, the Atlantic & Pacific, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky, & Cleveland Railroad Companies. From the numerous testimonials of sorrow at the death of Mr. Wade, and of respect for his great worth and important services, the following resolutions of the directors of the Mexican Central Railway may properly be given a place here:

Whereas, in the providence of God, Levi C. Wade, president of this company, has been removed by death, and whereas the board of directors, recognizing and fully appreciating his long and valuable service and the warm personal regard in which he was held by each member of the board, desire to place upon the records their appreciation of his loyalty to this company and his worth as a man. At the commencement of the building of the Mexican Central Railroad in 1880, Mr. Wade was its attorney, and in that position he displayed remarkable skill and sagacity. In 1884, upon the retirement of Thomas Nickerson from the presidency, Mr. Wade was elected to fill the vacancy. He assumed the position under circumstances discouraging and disheartening. The railroad was not earning the interest on its first-mortgage bonds. The company was heavily in debt, and its credit was gone. Mr. Wade, as its president, threw himself with all his power and energy into the reorganization of the securities. Upon this he worked incessantly, and succeeded in reorganizing the whole bonded debt. He built the Guadalajara branch, he finished the Tampico branch, and he completed his plans for the improvement of Tampico harbor. And, still more, he arranged, on a most satisfactory basis for this company, a settlement in cash with the government of Mexico for all the subsidy due from the Mexican government to this corporation, — in amount over $14,000,000, — the last draft having been paid the day before his death. Passing in review his connection with this company, commencing with its organization as its attorney, and later as its president, he met every demand. He mastered and was successful in the details of railroad work, he built branch roads, and he developed and carried to success large schemes of finance. He adapted himself to all these with a quickness and accuracy seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of railroad management. Amid all the large work in which he was engaged, Mr. Wade was simple in his nature, courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, and easily approached by the humblest person. He showed at all times the fullest integrity and honesty of purpose, and was as magnanimous as he was broad in his conduct of affairs. 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 easily be filled.

Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. Wade, the members of the board feel that they have lost a firm friend, a noble-hearted, generous-minded, faithful man, one who has had their fullest confidence and never failed them. Their sympathy goes out to his family in their deep sorrow, with the hope that the noble example and the life that has been so full of large and successful work and noble Christian duty may be to them a consolation and a strength.

Voted, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the board, and a copy sent to the family of Mr. Wade.

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WADE, RUFUS R., son of Abraham and Johanna (Robbins) Wade, was born in Boston July 10, 1828. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and began business life as a manufacturer of blank-books. Subsequently he was for eleven years an officer in the various penal institutions of the State, including the Cambridge House of Correction and the Charlestown State Prison. Then he was appointed special agent of the post-office department at Washington, and afterwards chief of the Secret Service Department for the New England States. In 1879 he was commissioned by Governor Talbot as chief of the State District Police; and upon the reorganization of that department was reappointed by Governor Long, and continued in the office by succeeding governors. He is president of the National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America. For ten years he was secretary and treasurer of the Middlesex county Republican committee; and he was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Middlesex (political dining) Club. He was married Oct. 10, 1849, in Charlestown, to Miss Mary A. Marsh; they have no children. He resides in Somerville.

WADLIN, HORACE G., son of Daniel H. and Lucy E. (Brown) Wadlin, was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., Oct. 2, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and by private instruction. Then he entered the office of Lord & Fuller, of Salem, as a student of architecture, subsequently becoming first assistant in their Boston office, and in 1874 associated with them in practice. The following year he began practice independently in Boston, devoting himself principally to designing school and municipal buildings and domestic work. In 1879 he became an attaché of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, first as special agent. Afterwards he was in charge of special lines of statistical work, and was connected with many of the more important investigations undertaken by the bureau. He was next engaged in the preliminary work of the decennial census of 1885, and was chief of the Census Division of Libraries and Schools. In 1886, upon the resignation of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Mr. Wadlin was appointed to that position, in which he has since continued. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, serving upon the committees on the census, woman suffrage, education, and railroads, parts of the time as House chairman of the last three. In politics he is Republican. In his own town he has been a member of the school board since 1875 (some time chairman), and for many years a trustee of the Public Library; he was one of the incorporators of the Reading Coöperative Bank and its first vice-president; and he is reporter of the Reading Lodge Knights of Honor. He is a member of the American Statistical and the American Social Science Associations, one of the council of the latter. He has done much literary work in connection with economic and historical subjects. He was married Sept. 8, 1875, to Miss Ella F. Butterfield; they have no children.

WALKER, C. HOWARD, architect, was born in Boston June 9, 1857. After passing through the public schools of this city he studied architecture with Messrs. Sturgis & Brigham, and spent two years in New York city. In 1881 he went abroad, where he continued his professional education for over two years, being sent out by the American Archæological Society in the Assos Expedition to Asia Minor. He has followed his calling in Boston for six years, in 1889 forming a partnership with Herbert R. Best, with main offices at No. 6 Beacon street, and a branch office in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Best resided in the latter city, and built there a large bank building, a handsome church edifice, and other structures. On the 1st of March, 1891, Thomas R. Kimball, graduate of the Institute of Technology in 1889, was admitted to partnership on his return from abroad, the firm name becoming Walker, Kimball, & Best. On April 26, 1891, Mr. Best died in Omaha, and Mr. Kimball has succeeded him in the Western office. In Boston the firm's largest works are the fine Hotel Ludlow, in the rear of Trinity Church, one of the most imposing edifices in that fair section of the city, and the new Mt. Vernon Church, corner of West Chester park and Beacon street. The concern has had several contracts with the Boston Park Commissioners for bridge designs and artistic buildings. In suburban residences they have met with great success, and have designed some of the most elaborate private dwellings at Chestnut hill, Brookline, Cambridge, and Manchester-by-the-Sea. They are the architects of the Longfellow Memorial Park, Cambridge, the public fountain in Quincy, and similar works of architectural art. Mr. Walker is instructor and lecturer in the Institute of Technology, on the history of ornament, and in the Art Museum, on decorative art.

WALKER, J. ALBERT, son of the late Nathaniel K. and Sarah A. (Pray) Walker, of Portsmouth, N.H., was born in that city Aug. 13, 1839, and was the

eldest of eight children. He went to the public schools of Portsmouth, and subsequently was placed under the tutorage of W. C. Harris, who had gained local fame as an instructor of the youthful mind. He was here a witness of the sudden death of the master during recitation. About this time the young man was seized with a passion to "go to sea," and forsook his books for a sailor's life. A few months, however, served to satisfy him with this occupation, and he returned home and became a

J. ALBERT WALKER.

clerk in his father's store. In 1858 he entered the firm, which was then changed to N. K. Walker & Son. From 1868 to 1880 he was a partner with C. E. Walker in the coal business in Portsmouth. This partnership was dissolved in 1880. In 1874 he sold his interest in the original store to his brother. Mr. Walker had long had his mind on the wharf property of the Concord Railroad Company, and in 1880 he leased it for a term of years, and built upon it one of the largest coal-pockets in New England. Four years later he opened an office in Boston, on Congress street. Business grew rapidly, and he was very soon obliged to enlarge his facilities at Portsmouth. In 1885 he bought the adjoining wharf-property, owned by W. D. Fernald, on Market street, and here built several large coal-storage sheds. Finding that the Fernald property was still too small for the growing business, he acquired that of the Plaisted heirs in the same locality. But even this was insufficient, and accordingly, in 1890, he secured an additional lease from the Concord Railroad Company, and erected another large pocket, besides raising the old one in order to admit a car carrying twenty-five or thirty tons. The distribution of the coal at Boston is by two large pockets on the Boston & Maine Mystic wharf, and one on the Boston & Maine Mystic-river wharf. The Portsmouth end of the business is in charge of A. W. Walker, and C. O. Walker and E. L. Churchill attend to the Boston part. Mr. Walker himself looks after the purchasing of stock for both coal depots, and when it is considered that the business is second to none in the New England States it will be seen that the task is not a light one. But he does not allow his strong social instincts to be subdued in the rush and competition of money-getting. He is a member of the Algonquin, Art, and Beacon Clubs of Boston; also of the New Hampshire Club, and of several of the leading secret fraternal societies. He is attached to DeWitt Clinton Commandery Knights Templar, to St. Andrew's Lodge of Masons, and to the Piscataqua Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a director of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, and of the Bank of Mutual Redemption of Boston; treasurer of the Manchester Mills of Manchester, N.H.; vice-president of the Milford & Hopedale Electric Railroad, Milford, Mass.; vice-president of the Milford, Grafton, & Upton Railroad; a director of the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, and of the Granite State Insurance Company. There are also other minor institutions with which he is connected. He has given liberally to charity, and in his native city two institutions have particularly felt his benefactions — the Cottage Hospital and the Chase Home. The religious belief of Mr. Walker is that of the Unitarians. In politics he is a strong Republican. Much against his wishes, he was made a candidate for governor of New Hampshire at the convention of 1891 in Concord. Although after having put his hand to the political plow he never turned back, and showed grand capacity and leadership, he was defeated. The vote, however, which he received was a handsome one. In 1865 Mr. Walker married Miss Amanda M., third daughter of the late William Pettigrow, of Portsmouth, whose fame as a shipbuilder was almost national. Two children were born to them, one, a girl, dying in infancy; the other, Miss Mabel Walker. His residence is at Portsmouth, N.H.

WALKER, MAURICE A., M.D., son of James and Angie (Moseley) Walker, was born in Levant, Me., Nov. 28, 1867. His early education was obtained in the

Arthur E. Walworth.

public schools of Boston and in Denver, Col. In 1889 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Denver, and was senior house-officer at the Union Pacific Railroad Hospital in that city. In 1890 he returned East, and entered the Harvard Medical School, taking a post-graduate course, and receiving his degree the following year. He is now (1892) associated with Dr. Galvin in the management of the Boston Emergency Hospital.

WALLACE, JOHN, was born in Scotland. His education was begun there and finished in the Lincoln School here in Boston, his parents coming to this country in 1843, when he was a lad. He began business life in the shoe trade, in which he continued until 1870, when he went to New Orleans. There he lived until 1880. Returning to Boston, he entered the real-estate business, buying and selling, and negotiating loans, operating principally in Back Bay and Brookline properties. He was married in Boston in 1862, to Miss Annie E. Fitch, daughter of the late Jonas Fitch. He was a resident of Commonwealth avenue before he moved to New Orleans, and has resided there since his return.

WALLBURG, OTTOMAR, was born in Boston April 15, 1843. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and being a natural artist early learned the painting and decorative trade. In 1868 he formed a copartnership with William A. Sherry, with whom he had been associated in work for several years, and, under the firm name of Wallburg & Sherry they have become widely known as designers and executors of artistic fresco and other fine decorative work. They have done the interiors of notable churches from Halifax to Texas, of many national, state, and city public buildings, and of fine dwellings in the Back Bay district, in Brookline, and other neighboring places. Among their more important works are the frescoing of the Custom House and the council chamber of the City Hall, the Odd Fellows' Halls in Lawrence and Lowell, academies in Bradford, Mass., and Geneva, N.Y., the Dudley-street Baptist Church, and the Eliot Church, Roxbury district. In other sections of the country their work is shown in town halls, public halls, banks, theatres, and residences. They employ thirty or more skilled men, and send them often to distant points to fulfil contracts. Mr. Wallburg is an ex-president of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association of Boston, and a member of the Master Builders' Association. He was married in Boston March, 1878, to Mrs. Frances C. Schoefft. He resides in the Roxbury district.

WALTON, GEORGE LINCOLN, M.D., was born in Lawrence, Mass., March 15, 1854. His early instruction was derived from the public schools of that place and Westfield, and at the Williston Academy. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1875, receiving the degree of A.B., and then entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1880. The same year he went abroad, spending three years in Berlin, Leipsic, and Paris, returning to Boston in 1883, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. Dr. Walton holds the position of physician to the department of diseases of the nervous system at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is clinical instructor in the same department to the Harvard Medical and Dental Schools. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, the Boston Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, and the American Neurological Society. He has been a frequent contributor to the various medical journals.

WALWORTH, ARTHUR C., son of James J. Walworth, the pioneer and founder, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Joseph Nason, of the steam-heating business in the United States, was born in Boston April 29, 1844. He is a grandson of Capt. George Walworth, of New Hampshire, and a descendant in the sixth generation from William Walworth, who came from England to Fisher's Island and Groton, Conn., in 1693, and was the progenitor of nearly all of the name in the United States. Mr. Walworth's mother was a daughter of Leavitt Nason, and a sister of Joseph Nason, his father's partner in the original firm of Walworth & Nason, founded in 1842. Arthur C. Walworth entered the Boston Latin School in 1857, and graduated with honor in 1862. Then he went to Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1866. Fortunate in a father who wished to give him as good an education as was then to be obtained, he was enabled to continue his studies at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard University), and to complete his education as a civil engineer at the famous Écôle des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris. He is now at the head of the Walworth Construction and Supply Company, which is engaged in the business of erecting steam-heating and power plants. His concern is an offshoot of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and was started by the junior Mr. Walworth in 1887, to follow up especially the business of contracting and construction, while the old company are rather

manufacturers and jobbers. His concern has already completed some large contracts, such as the State Insane Asylum at Concord, N.H., the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, and the entire plant of Brown University in Providence, R.I., where all the buildings are warmed from a central battery of boilers. To these may be added the heating-apparatus of the new Boston Public Library, now in process of construction, which plant will be one of the most elaborate and best-equipped in the United States. Apart from his business Mr. Walworth has at times engaged in transient literary work. He has also been more or less interested in politics, and represented the city of Newton in the lower house of the Legislature of 1887 and 1888. When a young man he was interested in military matters, being a member of the Boston Cadets and at one time captain of the Newton company in the First Regiment Massachusetts Militia. He has always been active in church and social matters, and is a member of the Congregational, the Massachusetts, the Newton, and the University (a charter member) Clubs, and of the University Club of New York. He is also an active member of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; and he is president of the New England Association of Master Steam-fitters. Mr. Walworth married the eldest daughter of the late Gardner Colby; their children are six in number, four boys and two girls. He resides in Newton Centre, near the old Colby estate.

Walworth, C. Clark, the head of the extensive Walworth Manufacturing Company, was born in Canaan, Grafton Co., N.H., March 23, 1815. His father was Hon. George Walworth, a well-to-do farmer of Grafton County, N.H., who served in the Legislature of that State, and was otherwise prominent. He was born in New Hampshire, and was descended from the old English family of Walworth, whose genealogy runs back into the nobility of England, the first of whom was Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London at the time of Wat Tyler's Rebellion, and one of the king's body guard. Sir William, in the latter capacity, was present at the meeting of the king and Wat Tyler, and when the latter was thought to be on the point of assassinating his majesty, it was the hand of Sir William which slew the rebel, thus saving the king's life. A monument to the memory of Sir William stands in London to-day, in Fishmongers' Hall, and on its base is inscribed "Walworth the Brave." C. Clark Walworth was reared on his father's farm. He was given a common-school and academic education, being unable, on account of poor health, to pursue a college course. After leaving school, and before he had attained his majority, he taught five different schools in his native county, each one of which was situated in a district noted for unruly and obstreperous scholars. In each instance he mastered the bad scholars and brought order out of chaos, demonstrating the possession of unusual executive ability, which in after life contributed greatly to his success. In 1836, in company with his brothers George and James, he went West and settled in Illinois, the two brothers locating at Alton and engaging in business, and he going up into Bond county, about forty miles from St Louis, and taking to farming. He remained on the Illinois farm for about two years, and then went to Iowa to assist in the building of a mill for his brother George and Timothy Davis, then an M.C., at Anamosa, Jones county. A natural mechanic, although he had probably never before been inside such a mill, he was able, with instructions from the millwright who put in the machinery, successfully to operate it, and was placed in charge of its work. About two years later he and his brother purchased Mr. Davis' interest, and subsequently taking a partner, he rented his brother's interest. Under this arrangement the mill was operated for about six years, during this period kept in continuous operation both night and day, the partners standing watch at the saw alternately. They supplied the United States government with lumber for the construction of the national road from Dubuque, Ia., to Little Rock, Ark. After awhile they added a grist-mill to their saw-mill, and this also was kept grinding both night and day, and frequently on Sundays. During his experience at this business, Mr. Walworth, always alive to what was taking place around him, saw that an investment in land would yield good returns, and consequently entered several thousand acres of government land in Iowa, paying for it about $1.25 per acre. In about the year 1847, on account of the poor health of his wife, he returned East, intending to spend only a few months here. Leaving her at the old home at Canaan, he came to Boston, where his brother James was then engaged in manufacturing. With an idea of familiarizing himself with his brother's business, and, if practicable, to establish a similar plant in Iowa, he entered the concern. But he continued on indefinitely, eventually giving up the plan of going back to the West. Three years after he began work here he became superintendent of the workmen. By this time he had mastered every detail of the work, and had made himself invaluable. In 1852

E. Malnight

he became a member of the firm with his brother, the previous partner, Mr. Nason, withdrawing. A few years later he raised one hundred thousand dollars, and organized a stock company with four hundred thousand dollars capital, which was incorporated as the Walworth Manufacturing Company, with J. J. Walworth as president, and C. C. Walworth as general manager of the mechanical department. In about 1885 he was made general manager of the entire business, and in 1891 was elected president of the company. He now holds the position of president and general manager. Mr. Walworth has made many valuable inventions in his line, among which are well worth mentioning his six-spindle tapping-machine, with which about ten times the amount of work, and better, can be accomplished than before; a patent radiator; a manifold, which reduces the cost over the old-fashioned fittings, and gives perfect control over the use of the steam; the patent screw-plate; and a patent safety floor-flange. In connection with another gentleman he also invented the Walworth sprinkler, which has saved millions of dollars' worth of property.

Walworth, James Jones, was born in Canaan, N.H., Nov. 18, 1808. He was educated in the public schools of that town, in Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt., and in Salisbury Academy, Salisbury, N.H. He taught public schools in New Hampshire three successive winters. He came to Boston in 1829, and was for ten years engaged in the hardware business, first as apprentice with Alexander H. Twombly & Co., subsequently as partner in the firm of Scudder, Park, & Co., and later as agent of the Canton Hardware Co. In 1841 Mr. Walworth, in connection with Joseph Nason, composing the firm of Walworth & Nason, founded the business of warming and ventilating buildings by means of steam and hot-water apparatus upon methods such as had not up to that time been in use, but which are now almost universally adopted, and the manufacture of the great variety of goods of iron and brass required in the construction of such apparatus. Beginning the business in New York, a year later a plant was started in Boston. They originated and introduced into practical use the now well-known system of warming buildings by the use of small wrought-iron tubes heated by steam; and, under Mr. Walworth's personal direction, the system was applied to numerous cotton and woollen manufactories, and other large buildings in all the New England States, for several years before any other concern entered the field. Walworth & Nason also introduced into this country, in 1846, what is known as the mechanical system of ventilation by the use of the "fan-blower," propelled by steam power, a system now extensively used throughout the United States. As engineer in this department, Mr. Walworth has designed and executed heating and ventilating apparatus in many of the earlier examples in hospitals, in theatres and other public buildings. Upon the foundation thus laid by this pioneer concern has grown a business of immense proportions, now represented by numerous establishments, small and large, in nearly every State in the Union, as well as in most European countries, involving a capital of, probably, more than fifty million dollars and the employment of one hundred thousand workmen. In the year 1852 the firm of Walworth & Nason was dissolved, Mr. Nason taking the business in New York, and Mr. Walworth continuing the business in Boston in his own name, and later in the name of J. J. Walworth & Co., until 1872, when the corporation of the Walworth Manufacturing Company was organized, with J. J. Walworth as president. This company now owns and occupies extensive manufacturing works in South Boston, employing at these works and elsewhere, including their sales department in the city proper, upwards of eight hundred workmen and other employés, and having actively employed in their business a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars. The salesrooms and offices are at Nos. 14 to 28 Oliver street. From this point their manufactured goods are shipped to all points of the United States and to several European countries, their annual sales amounting to about two millions of dollars. Mr. Walworth has also been for the last twenty-seven years president of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company, a large malleable-iron establishment in Branford, near New Haven, Conn.; and for a long period connected, as president, with several other corporations and societies, mechanical and literary. He represented the city of Newton in the lower house of the Legislatures of 1870 and 1871.

Ware, Darwin E., son of Erastus and Clarissa Dillaway (Wardwell) Ware, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 11, 1831. He was educated in the Salem schools, in Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1852, and in the Harvard Law School. After graduating from the latter he entered the law office of C. T. & T. H. Russell, and in 1856 began practice here in Boston. He has held a number of positions of trust, and performed notable public service. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1863, and of the senate in 1864 and 1865. In 1866 he was

appointed by Secretary McCullough one of two commissioners for the "codification of the customs revenue, and shipping laws" of the United States: and from 1866 to 1874, when he resigned, he was a member of the Massachusetts Harbor Commission. He is a member of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association (formerly its president), of the New England Tariff Reform League, the Massachusetts Reform Club, of the American Bar and the Boston Bar Associations, and of the Unitarian, and St. Botolph clubs, and other social, literary, and charitable organizations. He has been a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College for several terms since 1866. In politics Mr. Ware was a Free Soiler, then a Republican until 1884, and since that time an Independent in politics, acting generally

DARWIN E. WARE.

with the Democratic party. On May 26, 1868, he married Miss Adelaide F. Dickey; they have one son, Richard Darwin Ware.

Ware, Horace E., son of Jonathan Ware, a prominent physician of Milton, and of Mary Ann Ware, daughter of Edmund Tileston, of Dorchester, was born in Milton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1845. He graduated from Harvard College in 1867, and studied law in the Harvard Law School and with the late Judge W. S. Leland. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1869, and has been in general practice since, his present office being at No. 27 School street. He is Republican in politics, and represented his district (the Fourth Norfolk) in the lower house of the Legislature in 1879 and 1880. He has always resided in Milton.

Warnock, Adam, supreme secretary of the American Legion of Honor, was born in New York city in 1846. He was educated in the public schools there. At the age of sixteen he served as a special officer in the New York draft riots. He also served in the United States Navy. Early in life he became interested in fraternal societies. At eighteen he was a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars. As soon as he reached his majority he joined the Masons. He was long a member of Atlas Lodge of New York, and is now connected with the Columbian Lodge of Boston. He is also a member of Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, and Ivanhoe Commandery Knights Templar, New York; of the Commonwealth Lodge, Boston, Odd Fellows; of Howard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, New York; of the Yononto Tribe, Boston, Improved Order of Red Men, a charter member; of the Royal Arcanum; the Knights and Ladies of Honor; and the United Workmen, Pilgrim Fathers, Home Circle, Equitable Aid Union, and other fraternal insurance organizations. He joined the American Legion of Honor in Brooklyn, and, taking his card from Stella Council of that city, organized Greenwich Council in New York city. At the organization of the Grand Council in New York he was elected supreme representative. He was elected supreme secretary at the session of 1882, and is now serving his tenth year in that position. Since 1882 he has made his headquarters in Boston, residing in Cambridge. He is a member of the Union Boat and the Athletic Clubs, and of Post 30, G.A.R., Department of Massachusetts. His family consists of a wife, three boys, and two girls.

Warren, Franklin Cooley, son of John Wright and Harriet (Cooley) Warren, was born in Lincoln, Mass. He was educated in the public schools there and in a private school in Boston. In 1844 he began business as clerk or confidential agent for F. A. Benson, coal dealer of Boston, remaining with him for several years. In September, 1850, he began the wholesale and retail coal business with Seth Whittier as partner, under the firm name of Whittier & Warren, at Fisk's wharf. The association continued for four years, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Warren then began business for himself in the West End, on Charles street. He removed to his present office and wharf, Mt.

Adam Warnock.

Washington avenue, foot of Kneeland street, in 1884. When he began the coal business there were forty-two coal-wharves in the city; since then, notwithstanding that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of the business, the number of wharves has steadily decreased, there being now (1892) but twelve in Boston proper. Mr. Warren has travelled considerably in Europe; other than this his time has been devoted chiefly to business; he has never aspired to or held public office, though repeatedly urged by his party associates to stand as a candidate for place. He can trace his ancestry back to 1630, when his ancestors came to America from England in the ship "Arbella," landing June 8, 1630, at Essex. Mr. Warren was married in August, 1850, to Miss Margaret M. Covley.

WARREN, H. LANGFORD, architect, although of an old Massachusetts family, was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1857. He was brought by his parents to this country when an infant, and has since lived for long periods on both sides of the Atlantic, his later school and college days having been spent in Germany and England. After taking the special course at the Institute of Technology, he entered, in 1879, the architect's office of the late H. H. Richardson, in Brookline, and remained in his employ for five years. Then he spent a year and a half in travel and study in France, Italy, and England. On returning to this country he took charge of the architectural department of the "Sanitary Engineer" in New York. Returning to Boston in 1886, he opened an office for himself at No. 9 Park street. He designed the elegant residence of Charles J. Page, at the corner of Westland avenue and Parker street, which is especially noteworthy for its artistic interior — a line in which Mr. Warren is very successful. He also built the residences of William B. Strong and G. A. Burdett in Brookline, and a number of residences at Waban, Newton. He has a branch office in Troy, N.Y., where he has built, among other structures, several important city residences, and has done much fine work in Saratoga, Lake George, and other places in that vicinity. Among his other works may be mentioned the Scripps Cemetery Chapel at Detroit, a Gothic building with stone and brick vaults, and the town hall in Lincoln, Mass., recently completed. Mr. Warren has given considerable attention to landscape gardening; he designed the arrangement of Renfrew Park at Newport, R.I., besides its nineteen elegant dwellings, a Casino, with tennis courts, etc., and large club-stables. A large orphan-asylum in Troy, N.Y., which accommodates some two hundred and fifty inmates, one of the most completely appointed buildings of its kind in the country, is another of his designs; and he has also charge of the arrangement of the extensive grounds of the asylum. Mr. Warren is secretary of the Boston Society of Architects. He was married in 1888 to Miss Catharine C. Reed, of Boston.

WARREN, NATHAN, was born in Waltham, Mass., Feb. 11, 1838. He comes from the old New Eng-

NATHAN WARREN.

land stock from which most of the Massachusetts Warrens are descended. The original John Warren came from England and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, and the descendants of this family may be said always to have been represented prominently and actively in affairs since the early settlement. Mr. Warren's grandfather, for whom he was named, was a soldier of the Revolution; his father was in service in the War of 1812, and Mr. Warren himself was in the Civil War. So the family for three successive generations has a good military and patriotic record in the history of the country. Brought up on a large farm, on the outskirts of the busy manufacturing village of Waltham, attending the public schools and graduating at the high school, he was inclined to pursue his studies still further in a college course, but decided upon a commercial life. With this view he entered a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston, and was after-

wards established in New York in the commission business. In 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served through his period of enlistment in North Carolina. Subsequently he was in the public service in Louisiana, and in Washington at the close of the war. After the war he returned to Boston and was interested in shipping and commission business, in trade principally with Cuba, South America, and the west coast of Africa. In this connection he made quite an extensive trip to several places in the last-named part of the world during the years 1867–8. He has also travelled extensively in Europe and through his own country, especially in the Northwest, beyond the line of the frontier, before the construction of the great railways. Soon after the establishment of an active and independent agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Boston, Mr. Warren became connected with that society in its local business, and he has since been identified with its rise and progress and with the institution of life insurance. He is now the principal representative of the Equitable Life in Boston. He is also vice-president of the Life Underwriters Association in this city. He has always been actively interested in public and political affairs. In 1880–1 he represented Waltham in the lower house of the Legislature, when he was chairman of the committee on insurance and a member of the joint committee for revising the public statutes. He has also been a member of the Republican State central committee, and chairman of local and district committees in political campaigns. He is considered a person of excellent judgment, is calm, cool, and dispassionate, strong and sincere in his views. As a Mason, he has been a member of Monitor Lodge in Waltham for many years, and for two years the master. As a member of the board of trustees of the Waltham Public Library he was president for several years. Whatever has been for the public welfare of the community in which he has lived has found in him an active and conscientious supporter. Mr. Warren is fond of books and studies, and apart from business duties has done considerable work with his pen on topics of the day and other subjects of more permanent character. He contributed the history of Waltham in the recently published History of Middlesex county, and on the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration of the incorporation of that place was one of the committee of three to prepare the oration of the day, which, as an experiment of joint authorship for the preparation of an historical address within a very brief time, was eminently successful. He resides at Waltham, in a pleasant country house outside of the city. In 1883 he married Miss Charlotte E. Bacon, of Springfield; they have one child, Richard Warren.

Washburn, Frank L., son of George and Abby M. (Cheney) Washburn, was born in Peterborough,

FRANK L. WASHBURN.

N.H., May 1, 1849. He is a nephew of Hon. P. C. Cheney, ex-Lieutenant Governor and United States Senator from New Hampshire, and of Rev. O. B. Cheney, president of Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He was fitted for college at New Hampton, N.H., and attended Bates, from which he graduated. He studied law in Boston with his cousin, the late Horace P. Cheney, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1879. He at once began practice in this city, and for thirteen years has been associated with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. On June 14, 1877, he was married to Miss Annabelle E. Philbrick, of Candia, N.H.; they have two children, Grace and Katharine Washburn.

Washburn, George Hamlin, M.D., son of Rev. George Washburn, president of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, was born in Constantinople May 22, 1860. He was educated in the preparatory department of Robert College. Coming to America, he entered Amherst, where he graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of A.B. Afterwards, in 1886, he graduated from the Harvard Medical

School, receiving the degree of M.D. He was in the City Hospital two years (1885 and 1886), and then established himself in Boston in general practice. He is physician to the Boston Dispensary, and to out-patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the department for diseases of women, and surgeon to out-patients at the Free Hospital for Women. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of the Medical Library Association, and of the Obstetrical Society of Boston. Dr. Washburn was married in 1887, to Miss Anna M., daughter of S. C. Hoyt, of Auburn, N.Y.

WATSON, FRANCIS SEDGWICK, M.D., was born in Milton, Mass., May 31, 1853. He was educated

FRANCIS S. WATSON.

in the private schools of Eps Dixwell and John Hopkinson. He entered Harvard and graduated in 1875, and then the Medical School, graduating in 1878. He was house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1878 to 1879, and finished his medical education by two years' study in Vienna, Strasburg, Paris, and London. Returning to Boston in 1881, he began the practice of his profession in this city, where he has since continued. Since 1881 he has held various appointments: surgeon to the department of genito-urinary diseases, Boston Dispensary; assistant surgeon to the Home of the Good Samaritan; surgeon to out-patients at Carney, The Children's, and the City Hospitals; and assistant visiting surgeon to the City Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Association of Anthropologists, and instructor in minor surgery and in genito-urinary surgery in the Harvard Medical School. His principal writings include the following papers: "Tumors of the Bladder;" "Spontaneous Fracture of Stone in the Bladder;" "Points in Connection with the Renal Calculus;" "Cases of Tuberculosis of the Urinary Tract;" "Stone in the Bladder;" "Lumbar Nephrotomy;" and "Monograph on the Operative Treatment of Hypertrophied Prostate." He has invented the following new appliances: a splint for the treatment of acute hip-disease; perineal drainage-tube for the bladder; and bladder speculum and scissors cautery, for removing bladder tumors. He was delegate to the Berlin International Medical Convention, Aug. 18, 1889, from the Association of American Anthropologists. Dr. Watson was married June 16, 1886, to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston.

WAY, JOHN M., son of Lorin and Lettice C. (Aulds) Way, natives of New Hampshire, and of English and Scotch descent respectively, was born

JOHN M. WAY.

in Rochester, Vt., May 29, 1829. He obtained an academic education, which he largely augmented

by private study for a number of years. He came to Boston in 1847, where his brother, the late well-known Samuel A. Way, the millionaire, had preceded him. About the year 1850 he began the study of law with Hon. Edward Avery and the late Nathaniel Richardson, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and has been in general practice ever since. He is largely interested in real estate in Boston, and also owns large interests in Chicago and the West. Mr. Way was born a Democrat, but since the Butler campaign has affiliated with the Republican party. He resides in the Roxbury district, where he was in the common council three or four years. He married, Oct. 29, 1858, his present wife, Fannie D. Thomas, of Wayland, by whom he has two children living: William T., a lawyer of Princeton, Mo., and Edith Fannie Way. By his former marriage with Sarah L. Reed (deceased), there are two children living: John M. and Clarence Way, district attorney of Yuma county, Arizona.

Weeks, Andrew G., son of Ezra and Hannah (Merrill) Weeks, was born in North Yarmouth, Me., June 11, 1823. He was educated in public and private schools in Portland, Me. In 1840 he came to Boston, and entered the shop of Frederick Brown, druggist and apothecary, at that time on the corner of State and Washington streets. The year following he engaged with Smith & Fowle. He remained with them ten years, and then (in 1851) formed a copartnership with W. B. Potter, in the wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Weeks & Potter. This was the beginning of one of the most prosperous and most influential houses in the trade. In 1847 Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Harriet P. Pierce, of New York city. They have had four children: Harriet Emma (died in infancy), Warren B. Potter, Andrew Gray, jr., and Hattie P. (now Mrs. S. R. Anthony) Weeks. He resides in Boston, and is a warden of Emmanuel Church.

Weeks, Warren B. P., was born in Boston in May, 1858. He was educated in St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1881. In 1882 he became clerk of the International Trust Company, remaining in that corporation until 1887, when he entered the real-estate and insurance business, with office at No. 20 Water street. He has made a specialty of business property in Boston and manufacturing property out of the city, assuming the management and care of prominent estates, negotiating loans, and so on. In 1891 he removed to more commodious quarters, in the building erected by the John Hancock Insurance Company, on Devonshire street. He was married in Boston in 1885, and resides in the city.

Weil, Charles, son of Jacob and Theresa (Bruell) Weil, was born in Merzbach, Bavaria, July 5, 1854. His parents came to the United States when he was twelve years old. His education was mainly attained in the foreign schools. He spent two years in the English High School of Ann Arbor, Mich., and at the age of fourteen came East to begin active business in a wholesale house in New York. When seventeen years old he came to Boston, and two years after, in connection with Mr. Dreyfus, he established the wholesale furnishing-house then, as now, known by the firm name of Weil, Dreyfus, & Co. Under his management and direction they have been eminently successful. Notwithstanding their serious loss by the great fire of 1872, they have by careful study of the demands of trade made steady, continuous progress, adding annually to their capital, and to-day they stand among the leading houses in the line of men's furnishing-goods, of which they are also large manufacturers. Colonel Weil is a thorough American. He received his title of "Colonel" as a member of the military staff of Governor Ames. His benevolence and open-hearted liberality are shown in many ways, but he does not seek publicity in making any of his charitable gifts. Mr. Weil was married in New York in February, 1874, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Samuel and Helen Sykes; they have a family of five children.

Welch, Charles Alfred, the oldest lawyer in practice at the Suffolk bar, son of Francis and Margaret C. (Stackpole) Welch, natives of Boston, was born in Boston Jan. 30, 1815. His father was a Boston merchant, and for many years president of the Franklin Insurance Company. Mr. Welch prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in 1833. He then studied law in the office of Sprague & Gray, two terms at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He became a partner of the late Edward D. Sohier in 1838, continuing until the death of that eminent jurist, in 1888. He is now in practice alone at No. 9 Tremont street. He has been a Democrat since 1840, and is an extreme anti-tariff man in his views. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree, is past grand master for Massachusetts, and is now in the governing body of that

Austin C. Wilmington

fraternity. Mr. Welch resides on Beacon street in the winter, having a summer residence at Cohasset.

CHARLES A. WELCH.

He was born on the site of the post-office, in the old Stackpole residence.

WELCH, WILLIAM J., was born in Boston March 27, 1851. He was educated in the Eliot Grammar and the St. Mary's Parochial Schools. After leaving school he entered the employ of Daniel Howard, jr., newspaper and periodical dealer in the old Merchants Exchange Building, State street. He was elected to the common council in 1880, 1881, and 1882, serving on several important committees, notably those on finance, police, and assessors department. In 1883 he was elected alderman, nominated by the Democratic and Citizens' committees. He was renominated for 1884, but was defeated, as was the whole of the Democratic aldermanic ticket that year. In 1884 he was elected a member of the board of overseers of the poor, and served five years. At the December election of 1884 the aldermanic district-system went into operation, and Mr. Welch was then elected from the third district for 1885. In 1888 he was appointed superintendent of the water-works (Mystic Division), and in the same year was transferred to the position of superintendent of the meter department. In 1889 this department was abolished, and Mr. Welch was made assistant superintendent of the water-works, Eastern Division, and on June 1, 1891, he was appointed superintendent, the position which he now holds.

WELD, A. SPAULDING, son of the late John Gardner Weld, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1849. Coming with his parents to Boston the following year, he was educated in the public schools of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury. When a lad of sixteen he went into the dry-goods commission business, where he remained until 1877, when he became the New England agent for the Canada Southern Fast Freight Line, which position he held for seven years, until the consolidation of that line with the Blue Line. Then, in 1885, he entered his present business, the real-estate, with office at No. 27 School street and No. 703 Centre street, Jamaica Plain. Mr. Weld's father, the late John Gardner Weld, and his uncles, the late William F., Stephen M., Francis M., and Dr. C. M. Weld, were all residents and extensive property owners in Jamaica Plain. He is interested in Jamaica Plain property, and also carries on a large general real-estate and insurance business. He is treasurer of the Eastern Point Association. In 1883–4 he was a member of the Boston common council from Ward 23.

WELLINGTON, AUSTIN C., son of Jonas Clark and Harriet E. (Bosworth) Wellington, was born in Lexington, Mass., July 17, 1840; died in Cambridge Sept. 23, 1888. He was the head of the Austin C. Wellington Coal Company of Boston, and one of the most popular members of the Massachusetts militia. He began his business career in 1856 as book-keeper in the flour store of S. G. Bowdlear & Co., Boston, and continued with this firm until his enlistment, in 1862, in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He served through the war, returning at its close as adjutant of his regiment. Then he engaged in the coal business, and subsequently established the Austin C. Wellington Coal Company of Boston, of which he was general manager. He was also chairman of the Boston Coal Exchange, and president of the Charles River Towing Company. In 1875–6 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, serving on the committee on military affairs. Colonel Wellington's interest in the volunteer militia of the State was constant. In 1870 he was captain of the Boston Light Infantry; in 1873 he was elected major of the First Battalion of Infantry, consisting of his own and three other companies; and later he was commissioned colonel of

the First Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, which became famous for the high standard to which he brought it. His military instinct was a family inheritance; his great-grandfather, Captain Timothy Wellington, was a member of Captain Parker's company at the battle of Lexington, and his grandfather's brother, also a member of Captain Parker's company, was the first prisoner of the Revolution; he was captured by the king's troops early on that eventful morning, but he got away and later rejoined his company. Colonel Wellington was a director and afterwards president of the Mercantile Library Association, and was a member of the Art Club and the Cecilia Society of Boston, and of the Shakespeare Club of Cambridge. He was first married in Cambridge, June 30, 1869, to Miss Caroline L., daughter of George Fisher, of Cambridge. She died in 1879; and on Nov. 29, 1887, he married her sister, Miss Sarah C. Fisher.

Wells, Samuel, was born in Hallowell, Me., Sept. 9, 1836. His father was Samuel Wells, judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine from 1848 to 1852, and governor of that State in 1855. His mother was Louisa Ann Appleton, daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton, of Waterville, Me. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1857, and among his classmates are many of the leading lawyers of the Suffolk bar. He was admitted to practice in Boston Dec. 18, 1858, and was for ten years a partner with his father. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Edward Bangs under the firm name of Bangs & Wells, which relation still continues. Of late years Mr. Wells' time has been given more to the management of trusts and to office work than to litigation; and among his more important business connections are the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director and the counsel, and the State Street Exchange, of which he is president. He is also one of the trustees of the Boston Real Estate Trust, and a director in several business corporations. He is a member of many scientific, social, and charitable organizations, and has taken much interest in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, of which he is one of the trustees. He is at present grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. On June 11, 1863, Mr. Wells married Catherine Boot, daughter of the late Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D.; they have three children: Gannett, Samuel, jr., and Louisa Appleton Wells.

Wentworth, Walter A., was born in Brighton, now the Brighton district, May 20, 1846. He was a member of the firm of D. Connery & Co., builders, from March 15, 1881, until April 1, 1890, when he associated in partnership with Walter J. Connery, also of D. Connery & Co., and, under the firm name of Connery & Wentworth, succeeded to the business of D. Connery & Co., which itself had succeeded the long-established building firm of Standish & Woodbury. While making a specialty of mason work, Connery & Wentworth contract for all other branches of the building trade and assume the responsibility of the entire work in every detail. Their work is

WALTER A. WENTWORTH.

seen in the new Telephone Building, the Pierce Building on Copley square, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Homœopathic Hospital at the South End, the Cambridge Hospital, the Westborough Insane Asylum, the Quincy Storage Building, and many of the finest mansions in the Back Bay district. Mr. Wentworth was one of the originators of the Master Builders' Association, and he is also a member of the Charitable Mechanic Association. He resides in Allston.

Wesselhoeft, William Palmer, M.D., son of William Wesselhoeft, of Boston, was born in Boston Oct. 8, 1835. He attended Boston schools until he had reached the age of fifteen, when he went to Leipzig, and there graduated. He then returned to Boston and entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1857, receiving the degree of M.D. Since that time he has practised

homœopathy in Boston with marked success. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, of which he has been president, and of the Boston Hahnemannian Association. He has contributed various articles to the medical journals and the societies. Dr. Wesselhoeft was married Jan. 31, 1860, to Miss Sarah F. Allen, daughter of Hon. Elisha H. Allen, of Honolulu.

West, George Webb, M.D., was born in Salem, Mass., May 17, 1850. His education was obtained in the Salem schools and at Harvard College, from which he graduated A.B. in 1872. Then he spent two years abroad in travel and study. Returning in 1875, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated therefrom in 1879 with his degree of M.D., after serving a year as surgeon interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Then he went abroad again and continued the study of his profession in Vienna, Paris, and London. Upon his return to Boston in 1882, he was immediately appointed on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and this position he held until 1888, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1884 he was appointed demonstrator in minor surgeons' apparatus at the Harvard Medical School, which place he also held until 1888. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. Dr. West was married Nov. 6, 1885, to Miss Rose, daughter of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Chestnut Hill.

West, William Henry, was born in Milton, Mass., Jan. 27, 1830. He was educated in the public schools and at the Bridgewater Normal School. After leaving school he entered mercantile life in Boston, and is now a successful merchant. He was a member of the common council from 1871 to 1874, and in 1892 a member of the State senate, serving his second term. He has been on several important committees.

Weston, Alden B., superintendent of the registry division of the Boston post-office, was born in Duxbury, Mass., in the year 1844. He was educated in private schools in Pembroke and Northfield, and also took an academic course in the Highland Military Academy in Worcester; but at an early age he left school and went to sea in the merchant service, in which he remained for five years, serving in the capacities of boy, seaman, third and second officer. When the war broke out he entered the Union army as a private in the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. He then took a sea voyage, and after his return, owing to ill-health, was obliged to renounce the idea of following the sea as a profession. He served for a year and a half on the State constabulary, having been appointed by Governor Andrew, and was then appointed by Sergeant-at-Arms Hon. John Morrissey as messenger to the House of Representatives. In 1871 he entered the Boston post-office as a clerk in the mailing division, where he remained one year, being then transferred to the registry division; in 1880 he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of that division, and again promoted, in 1884, to be superintendent, which position he now holds. His father, Hon. Gersham B. Weston, was a native of Duxbury, a member of the Legislature for sixteen years, serving twelve in the House and four in the Senate, a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and a member of Governor Boutwell's council. He was a strong Republican in politics and an earnest advocate of temperance, and died in the year 1869, when seventy years of age.

Weston-Smith, R. D., was born in Newton, Mass., May 8, 1864. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1886. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and with his father, Robert D. Smith. Since his admission to the bar, in January, 1888, he has practised his profession in Boston. He was assistant counsel for the New York & New England Railroad from Feb. 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891. On Oct. 4, 1888, he married Miss Austiss, daughter of Charles Folsom Walcott. He is now living in Cambridge.

Wetherbee, Isaac Josiah, D.D.S., was born in South Reading, Vt., March 9, 1817. In his early life he gave marked evidence of a high order of genius for mechanical pursuits. At the age of fifteen he made a verge to a bull's-eye watch, for which he received one dollar and fifty cents. He had only two common files with which to form the verge, which was made from a darning-needle. He was very successful in altering over old flint-locks into percussion-locks, for which he received a fair compensation; also in making pistols. Later on he made a cylinder escapement for a Lepine watch without the aid of a watchmaker's lathe, for which he received four dollars as compensation.

The above feats show a marvellous intuition for one so young, and a large intelligence in the methods of

ISAAC J. WETHERBEE.

execution. Arriving at manhood, having obtained a fair education, he studied for the ministry under his father, who was an able and successful clergyman in the Free Baptist denomination. On June 2, 1841, at North Hampton, N.H., he was set apart by ordination to the gospel ministry, and subsequently held pastorates at Kittery, Me., and Charlestown, Mass., where he resided in 1845. For several years prior to 1846, he had done more or less dentistry for friends in a private way. Therefore when, by reason of ill-health, he found it necessary to relinquish his former profession, he was well trained to enter upon his present profession. He pursued his studies as best he could with the limited textbooks then extant, and in 1850 graduated from the Baltimore Dental College, the first, and the then only, dental college in the world, since which time he has held first rank among the leading dentists of the country. In 1865 the Boston Dental Institute was organized, and Dr. Wetherbee was elected president. It held its meetings monthly, and lectures were delivered on dental science and allied subjects, until it was superseded by a charter for the Boston Dental College, granted June 3, 1868. In July following the college was fully organized by the choice of Dr. Wetherbee as its president, and B. B. Perry as its secretary. Dr. Wetherbee was also elected to the chair of dental science and operative dentistry, which he held for fifteen years. Ultimately, a change in the by-laws of the college making the holding of the dual positions incompatible, he resigned his chair. Dr. Wetherbee has held the presidency of the Boston Dental College for twenty years, and still fills that office. He was president for one year of the American Dental Convention, also president of the Merrimac Dental Society for one year, and treasurer of the American Dental Association for two years. He is at present first vice-president of the Washingtonian Home, an incorporated institution at No. 41 Waltham street, Boston. He was the first permanent dentist to break away from the practice of a rigid exclusiveness which held sway in Boston among dental practitioners, and thereby opened the way for the organization of the Massachusetts Dental Society, of which he is now an honorary member. He has been exceedingly loyal to the dental profession. He was the first in Boston to require his students to remain with him for three years, and to promise to attend subsequently a dental college and graduate therefrom. His loyalty to a large clientage is proverbial.

Wetherbee, Roswell, M.D., son of Daniel and Clarissa (Jones) Wetherbee, was born in Acton, Mass., Aug. 30, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Acton, the high school in Framingham, and the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1881. He has since practised in Cambridge, where he served for a long period as city physician. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Cambridge Medical Improvement Association, and the Harvard Medical School Association. He was married June 3, 1885, in the Charlestown district, to Miss Annie, daughter of Francis Raymond.

Wetherell, George H., architect, son of John L. and Mary (Bradlee) Wetherell, was born in Boston June 2, 1854. After a training in Boston schools and the Institute of Technology, he went abroad, where he studied two years in Paris in the École des Beaux Arts. Returning to Boston, he began the practice of his profession, and was for some years at the head of the office of the late Nathaniel J. Bradlee. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Walter T. Winslow, under the firm name of Winslow & Wetherell, with offices at No. 3 Hamilton place, and this connection has since continued. His work is shown in many business structures in Boston, and a number in Kansas City,

fire-proof and substantial in construction, with convenient and comfortable interiors. Among the designs of the firm are the Hemenway Building on Tremont street and Pemberton square, the Globe, Marlborough, and Pray Buildings on Washington street, the Children's Hospital buildings on the Back Bay, and other notable structures. Mr. Wetherell was married in 1883, to Miss Cunings, of Boston.

Whall, William B. F., son of William J. and Anne (Dolan) Whall, both born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, was born in Salem street, Boston, almost under the shadow of old Christ Church, March 10, 1856. He received his early education in private schools, and began his collegiate course in Boston College, completing it in the College of the Holy Cross of Worcester, from which he received his A.B. in 1874, and A.M. in 1876. At both of these colleges he won the university prizes for elocution and English essay-writing. After graduating from Holy Cross he became assistant professor in ancient languages and mathematics at Loyola College, Baltimore, which position he held for two years. While thus engaged in teaching he began the study of law in the University of Maryland, and in May, 1876, graduated with the degree

WILLIAM B. F. WHALL.

of LL.B. In July of the same year, upon motion of Hon. John P. Roe (since then attorney-general of the State of Maryland) he was admitted to the Baltimore bar, being then only twenty years of age. He immediately removed to Boston, and, entering the post-graduate class of the Boston University Law School, spent a year more attending lectures and reviewing his previous studies, in June, 1877, receiving an additional degree in law. In November, that year, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in February, 1878, began the practice of his profession here. About that time the position of assistant lecturer in the Boston University Law School was offered him by the dean, Judge Bennett, but he declined it for business reasons. In 1881, in conjunction with Edward A. McLaughlin (the present clerk of the lower house of the Legislature), he prepared the copy of the "Public Statutes" for the press; he also prepared the copy for enactment. In 1886–7 he was a member of the Boston common council; and from 1887 to 1890 he was commissioner of insolvency for the county of Suffolk, declining a reappointment. He has been first vice-president of the Young Men's Catholic National Union of America, and has also occupied the same position in the Alumni Association of Holy Cross College. He was one of the founders of the Clover Club, drafted its constitution, and was its secretary for the first two years of its existence. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Whall was married on June 18, 1888, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Miss Helena Angela Le Blanc, of Brooklyn. Since 1888 he has resided in East Boston.

Wheeler, Morris Plumer, M.D., son of Philip C. Wheeler, of Wakefield, Mass., was born in Manchester, N.H., Nov. 7, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Wakefield, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School M.D. in 1874. He then associated himself with Dr. O. S. Sanders, at the same time attending lectures in the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1875 he established himself at No. 19 Allston street, Boston, and the following year moved to the Dorchester district, where he has since remained. He was physician to the Homœopathic Dispensary for five years. He is a member of the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies, and was for five years secretary of the latter. Dr. Wheeler was married May 16, 1863, to Miss Rosina B., daughter of William Crane, late of Wakefield, Mass.

Wheelwright, John T., son of George W. Wheelwright, was born in Roxbury Feb. 26, 1856. He prepared for college in the Roxbury Latin School,

and graduated from Harvard in 1876 and the Harvard Law School in 1878. He further studied law with Messrs. Brooks, Ball, & Storey, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1879. He has since practised in Boston, his office now being at No. 39 Court street. He is Democratic in politics, and has been prominent among the younger leaders of his party in the State. He was in 1891 and 1892 assistant quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Russell. He resides in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district.

WHIDDEN, RENTON, is a son of Thomas J. Whidden, one of the most prominent builders of his time in New England, who began business in Boston in 1845. In 1880 Renton Whidden was admitted to partnership with his father, and when the latter retired, in 1888, he and his brother Stephen succeeded to the business, under the style of Whidden & Co., at No. 101 Milk street. The firm is one of the heaviest contracting and building concerns in the city, erecting buildings of every description, complete in every detail.

WHIDDEN, STEPHEN, is a son of Thomas J. Whidden, who began business as a builder in 1845, and became widely known in New England. Upon the retirement of the elder Whidden, in 1888, he and his brother Renton succeeded to the business, and it has since continued under the firm name of Whidden & Co., at 101 Milk street.

WHIPPLE, JOHN JAY, son of Ferdinand and Hannah (Sweet) Whipple, was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of that city. When a young man, in 1866, he entered the business of drugs and groceries, under the firm name of J. J. Whipple & Co., which has continued to the present time. In 1885 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, in which he served as chairman of the committee on water-supply and as clerk of that on insurance; in 1884 and 1885 he was the secretary of the Republican State central committee; and the same years, and also in 1886, he was on the staff of Governor Robinson, with the rank of colonel. He was chairman of the first board of wage arbitration that ever existed in New England. In Brockton he was a selectman in 1878, when it was still a town; a member of the school board for nine years; a water commissioner for four years; and mayor of the city in 1886 and 1887. He is president of the Brockton Savings Bank, a director in the Brockton National Bank, and one of the proprietors of the Brockton City Theatre. He is a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Colonel Whipple was married on June 22, 1869, in Brockton, to Miss Helen O. Howard; they have three children: Mary Helen, Edith Bell, and Howard F. Whipple.

WHITCOMB, CHARLES W., son of Benjamin D. and Mary M. (McIntire) Whitcomb, was born in Boston July 31, 1855. He attended the Boston public schools, entered Bowdoin College in 1872, and two years later joined the junior class of Dartmouth, graduating therefrom in the class of 1876. While at Dartmouth he received several prizes in athletic contests, and wrote the class ode for Commencement day. After leaving college he attended the law lectures in the University of Göttingen, and travelled abroad until the summer of 1878. Returning to Boston, he entered the Boston University Law School and was graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar just previous to graduation, and began practice in Boston in the office of J. H. Benton, jr., with which he had become connected while at the law school. Subsequently he opened an office of his own. In 1886, upon the creation of the office of fire marshal, a State office judicial in character, and instituted for the purpose of holding inquests as to causes of fires and the prosecution of incendiaries, he was appointed to the

CHARLES W. WHITCOMB.

W. H. White

position by Governor Robinson, and was reappointed in 1889 by Governor Ames. In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Whitcomb was a member of the common council. Declining a third nomination, in 1885 he was the Republican candidate for the governor's council. In 1883, 1884, and 1885 he was secretary of the Republican city committee. He was married June 26, 1884, in Boston, to Miss Marie M. Woodsum; they have three children: Benjamin H., Charles Wilbur, jr., and Dorothy Whitcomb.

Whitcomb, Russell, was born in Malden, Mass., May 6, 1865. His parents moved to Boston when he was a child, and here he was fitted for college in Chauncy Hall School and under a private tutor. He studied law for two years in the office of Attorney-General Russell, of New York; and then, in 1885, entered the real-estate business in Boston with Edward F. Thayer, who had been established in the Equitable Building since 1877. On the death of Mr. Thayer Mr. Whitcomb succeeded to the business, and soon developed it to even larger proportions. The firm of Whitcomb, Weed, & Co. was formed, and the original offices of Mr. Thayer were occupied until the 1st of April, 1891. Then their increased business necessitated removal to the suite of five offices at No. 38, on the same floor of the Equitable Building. These pleasant rooms extend along the entire Federal street side of the building, and have two large windows on Milk street. The firm's specialty is the sale and leasing of downtown real estate in the wholesale and retail districts. They have control of a large number of buildings, making the leases and collecting the rents. They also do an extensive business in Brookline real estate. Mr. Weed, the second partner, is a native of Malone, N.Y., a graduate of Dartmouth (class of 1872) and of the Albany Law School; he practised in Malone and subsequently was admitted to the Massachusetts as well as the New York courts. Lawrence Whitcomb, the junior member, was educated in the Roxbury Latin School, and before entering the firm had for ten years been identified with the shoe and leather trade.

White, William Allen, M.D., son of William A. White, was born in Ware, N.H., May 2, 1863. He was educated in the high school of Concord, N.H., and graduated from the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons in April, 1890. Since that time he has been in general practice in Boston. He is instructor in the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is lecturer in the Boston Dental School in materia medica and therapeutics. Dr. White is also visiting physician to the Suffolk Dispensary, which position he

WILLIAM A. WHITE.

has held for two years. He conducts a drug-store at No. 150 Friend street, at which place he also has an office. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

White, W. H., was born in that part of the town of Woburn now Winchester, Mass., Oct. 26, 1829. His ancestry on both sides were of the pure New England type. His father, Col. Samuel B., was first treasurer of the town of Winchester, and was also the first commander of the Woburn Mechanics' Phalanx, a military organization of prominence for the past sixty years. W. H. White obtained his education in the public schools and the academy of Woburn. Upon leaving school at the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Joel Whitney, machinist. From Whitney's he went to the locomotive shops of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, in East Cambridge, and was soon promoted to engineer, running his engine between Boston and Lowell. Shortly afterwards he accepted a position on the Erie Railroad, at Hornellsville, N.Y. There he became foreman of locomotive shops, and later was advanced to the position of assistant master-mechanic at Dunkirk, N.Y., being then but twenty-one years of age. While in this position he was offered a partnership in the mahogany business in his native town, which

he accepted, and for a few years did a very profitable trade, when the mill was burned, entailing a heavy loss. Subsequently he entered the leather business. He built a tannery at Winchester, and for several years conducted this enterprise, until it was stopped by the depression of 1857. The following year he went to Montreal, where he planned and constructed large leather-works for a Boston firm, being principal manager for several years, and doing a successful business; but his deep-seated American ideas induced him to retrace his steps, and in 1863 he established his family in Lowell. He was at this period of his busy life still a young man, full of resources. For some years he had made the manufacture of glove leather his careful study, and engaging in this work, he soon attained an enviable reputation for the quality of his productions. In course of time he further increased the business by adding glove manufacture. Thus far he had been without a partner, but in 1867 he took with him a brother, and later a Mr. Kilburn, and established the firm of White Bros. & Kilburn, as glove and leather manufacturers. The quality of the product took the highest rank with the best New England trade, which in a measure had been cut off through the Civil War from imported goods of this character. Subsequently the firm was reconstructed as White Bros. & Sons, and engaged in the manufacture of fancy leathers. This style continued until 1887, when the firm was again reorganized, this time under the name of White Bros. & Co., which included the senior partner and his three sons; viz., Edward L., Henry Kirke, and William T. White. Edward L., the eldest son, had already been a partner in the old concern, and as such had taken a leading part in the conduct and management of the business, for which his marked skill and ability justly qualified him. Under his leadership and that of their experienced father, the younger brothers early developed superior business qualifications, and the house soon built up a very extensive and profitable business. The goods which they manufacture are of extraordinary delicacy of finish, and are made in various grades and colors, under a process known only to their house. They have already established agencies in the leading centres of Europe; viz., London and Northampton, Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna, and in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia. At home their productions are in demand, not only for boots and shoes, but for pocketbooks, piano and organ manufacturers, upholsterers, decorators; and they are adapted to many of the art industries. This firm were the largest producers in this country of alligator and lizard skins at the time when these skins were popular, and among their latest novelties has been their ooze leather, produced in various colors and finish much resembling silk plush or velvet. The factories of the Messrs. White are in Lowell; their working capacity is equal to some five thousand skins per day the year round. Mr. White is a gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes, of amiable disposition, and of a generous and philanthropic spirit. He commands and enjoys the goodwill and esteem of his townsmen. He is not a politician, nor does he seek public offices; he has already been a member of the Lowell city government, which has satisfied his ambition.

Whitmore, William H., was born in Dorchester Sept. 6, 1836. His active life has been passed in Boston, where he received instruction in the public schools and the high and Latin schools. He started in business life in 1859, with the firm of E. F. Jones & Whitmore, but this concern was dissolved in 1860. Later he became a partner of C. O. Whitmore & Sons, with which house he remained until 1865. At present he is engaged in the mining and smelting business. Mr. Whitmore has long been prominently identified with city politics, and for eight years was a member of the common council, president of that body in 1879. He is a prime mover in many Democratic circles, and, although not always conspicuous before the public, his judgment and foresight are often appealed to, and his advice followed. He has also been prominent in the field of literature, and has a wide reputation for accurate and careful work in historical writings. He has received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and Williams. For fifteen years he has been one of the commissioners of public records of Boston, and still holds this important position. Mr. Whitmore is a genial man socially, and ever ready to assist others with his vast store of historical information.

Whitney, Henry M., son of James Scolly and Laurinda (Collins) Whitney, was born in Conway, Mass., Oct. 22, 1841. He was educated in the public schools and in the Easthampton Seminary. He began his business career as a clerk in the Conway bank, where he remained three years. Then he came to Boston and was for a short time a clerk in the Bank of Mutual Redemption. Afterwards he was clerk in the navy agent's office for a year, — 1860, — and then was engaged in the shipping business in New York city. In 1866 he returned to Boston as agent for the Metropolitan Steamship

Theodore Roosevelt

Company, in 1879 he was made president of the company, which position he still holds (1892). In 1887 he was elected president of the West End Street Railway Company, and then began his notable career as the head of the great corporation which has revolutionized the street-car system of Boston. Having secured control of all the old lines and considerably extended them, the West End is now the largest street-railway in the world. In 1889 Mr. Whitney introduced electric cars run by the overhead trolley system, and in 1890 obtained a charter for an elevated railroad. Then, a rapid-transit commission having been created by the Legislature to inquire into the whole question, further development of the West End system in this direction was for the time suspended. Mr. Whitney is also president of the Hancock Inspirator Company. He was married Oct. 3, 1878, in Brookline, to Miss Margaret F. Green; they have four children: Ruth Bowman, Elinor Green, Laura Collins, and James Scolly Whitney.

Whitney, James Laman, son of Josiah Dwight and Clarissa (James) Whitney, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1835. His early education was obtained in the Northampton Collegiate Institution, and then he attended Yale College, from which he graduated in 1856, and Berkeley Scholar of the House 1856–7. Then for some time he was librarian of the Brothers in Unity, Yale College, and afterwards assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. From 1858 to 1868 he was a bookseller in Springfield, Mass., and from 1870 to 1887 he had an interest in the same business. In 1869 he entered the service of the Boston Public Library, and is now principal assistant librarian in charge of its catalogue department; is editor of the Ticknor Catalogue, and other catalogues and bulletins of the library; also editor of the "Handbook for Readers in the Boston Public Library." Mr. Whitney was chairman of the school committee of Concord, Mass., from 1879 to 1887; is secretary of the library committee of the Concord Free Public Library; chairman of the book committee of the Bostonian Society; and treasurer of the American Library Association.

Whiton, John Chadwick, master of Suffolk County House of Correction, South Boston, was born in Hingham Aug. 21, 1828. He obtained his education in the public schools of that town. After leaving school he was employed as clerk in a retail grocery store in Boston, and afterwards in a wholesale store, where he remained until 1862, when he entered the army with the Forty-third Regiment as lieutenant-colonel. He was mustered out in July, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. Before he went out to the field he was in command of Company A, Second Battalion Infantry, Massachusetts Militia (the Tigers), at Fort Warren, April, 1861, for four weeks. In the winter of 1863 he was superintendent of recruiting in Plymouth county. In April, 1864, he was lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Fifty-eighth Regiment Volunteers, remaining in the service until he was finally mustered out, July, 1865. On the 1st of September, 1865, he was appointed chief clerk in the Boston city auditor's office, which position he held until Sept. 15, 1873, when he took charge of the institutions on Deer and Rainsford Islands. Here he remained till August, 1876. In the spring of 1877 he was appointed treasurer and steward of the Reformatory Prison for Women, and this position he held two and a half years. From 1880 to 1883 he was superintendent of the Boston and Hingham Steamboat Line. In 1884 he was appointed to his former place in charge of institutions on Deer Island, which he held until March, 1889, when he was transferred to his present position as master of the House of Correction. Mr. Whiton is a member of the Columbian Lodge of Masons, of the Loyal Legion, and of Post 15, G.A.R.

Wiggin, John William, son of Andrew J. Wiggin, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 8, 1837. He is a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, of Gov. Thomas Wiggin, who came from the west of England in 1631 and settled in Stratham, N.H.; and on the maternal side, of John Hoyt, who also came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Salisbury, Mass. Governor Wiggin came to New Hampshire as agent of the English proprietors of the "Upper Plantation," embracing Dover, Durham, Stratham, and a part of Newington and Greenland. After spending two years here he visited England on business, and, as Governor Winthrop says, "by his good testimony in behalf of the Massachusetts Colony he did much to avert the evils that threatened it." John Hoyt of Salisbury was also a chosen leader among the earlier settlers of that ancient town, holding offices of trust for many years. John William Wiggin was educated in the Lowell public schools. He was first employed in the Lowell mills as a "bobbin boy," and later engaged with the Lowell Carpet Company as a wood machinist. In 1864 he became superintendent for Flint & Hall, of Boston, in the construction of portable houses, and he con-

tinued in this line of business for that and another firm until June, 1870, when he was appointed deputy-surveyor under Gen. George W. Cram, surveyor-general of lumber for Massachusetts. Upon the retirement of General Cram in 1884, Mr. Wiggin was appointed surveyor-general for the term of three years. He was reappointed by Governor Ames, and still holds the position. During the winter of 1888 he was engaged by the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company of Bradford, Pa., and, as inspector-general, organized for it a valuable system for the inspection, piling, and shipment of lumber, which was new to that region. General Wiggin has held various positions of responsibility in the higher grade of fraternal organizations.

Willard, Edward A., son of Joseph A. and Penelope (Cochran) Willard, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7, 1844. He received his education in the public schools. When about sixteen years of age he entered the wholesale dry-goods business in Boston, as a clerk, and there remained a little over a year. Shortly after reaching seventeen he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for the period of nine months, and was sent to Newberne, N.C., where the regiment was attached to the command under General Foster. Participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, and returning to Cambridge in 1863, he soon reënlisted, this time in the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery for three years, Capt. (now Major) Edward J. Jones commanding, which was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps under General Burnside, then attached to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. Starting in the campaign of 1864, he was present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, etc., and all the battles around Petersburg and Richmond, up to the surrender of Lee in 1865. Again returning to Cambridge in the fall of this year, he entered the money-order department of the Boston post-office, John G. Palfrey then being postmaster. There he remained for about a year and a half, during the latter part of the time under the then newly-appointed postmaster, William L. Burt. Some time during the year 1867 he entered the clerk's office of the Superior Court. Here he remained until the present jury waived, or third session of said court, as it is now called, was created, when, in February, 1877, he was appointed by the court, as second assistant clerk, to take charge of that session. That position he held until January, 1890, when he was appointed first assistant clerk, to take the place made vacant by the death of the former assistant. Mr. Willard's father is the present clerk of the Superior Court; his grandfather was Sidney Willard, at one time a professor in Harvard College and afterwards mayor of Cambridge, and his great-great-grandfather was president of Harvard. He is also related to Maj. Solomon Willard, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and also to Solomon and Aaron Willard, the makers of famous clocks, and Solomon Willard, the designer of Bunker Hill Monument. On his mother's side he is related to Peter Faneuil. Mr. Willard's residence is in Cambridge.

Willard, Joseph Augustus, son of Sidney and Elizabeth (Andrews) Willard, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 29, 1816. After studying for a time in the Westford Academy and the Cambridge Latin School, he was prepared for college

JOSEPH A. WILLARD.

under the able instruction of James Freeman Clarke and Ralph Waldo Emerson. He did not then enter college, but in 1830 went to sea. Returning at the end of eight years he resumed his studies with his father, who had formerly been a professor at Harvard University. In 1846 he entered the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and two years later, in addition to his other duties, was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Joseph Eveleth. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1854, and the following year was appointed to the office of assistant clerk of the

Superior Court of the County of Suffolk. In 1859 he was appointed assistant clerk of the present Superior Court, and in 1865 clerk of the Superior Court, appointed by the court to fill a vacancy. He has received a reëlection every term since. His present term will expire in 1897. Mr. Willard is prominent in Masonic affairs, and is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He numbers among his ancestors men who have been prominent in the history of the State for generations; among them Joseph and Samuel Willard were each president of Harvard University, and his father was librarian and professor of Oriental languages and Latin in the same institution. His great-great-grandmother, on his mother's side, was Anne Dudley, more familiarly known in history as Anne Bradstreet, wife of Gov. Simon Bradstreet.

Williams, Fred. Homer, son of Virgil Homer and Nancy Reed (Briggs) Williams, was born in Foxborough, Mass., Jan. 7, 1857. He was educated in the Foxborough schools and at Brown University, from which he graduated in the class of 1877. For two years after his graduation he taught school in East Medway (now Millis). He was admitted to the bar Sept. 18, 1882, and has since practised his profession in Boston, his office at No. 53 Tremont street. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Williams was married July 19, 1881, to Miss Julia Annette Blake; they have one child, Harold P. Williams.

Williams, George Fred., son of George Williams and Henrietta (Rice) Williams, was born in Dedham, Mass., July 10, 1852. His maternal ancestors are of old Massachusetts stock, and his paternal ancestors were German and French. He was educated in private schools until he entered the high school in Dedham. In 1868 he entered Dartmouth College. At the end of his freshman year he went to Germany, where he studied in Hamburg for six months, and spent the next year at the universities in Heidelberg and Berlin. Making up the college studies of sophomore and junior year in the spring and summer of 1871, he reëntered his class at Dartmouth and graduated in 1872. In the winter of 1872 and 1873 he taught school in West Brewster, Mass., and in the spring and summer of 1873 was a reporter of the "Boston Globe." He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1875. Subsequently Little, Brown, & Co. published his volume of "Massachusetts Citations," and he edited for that firm volumes ten to seventeen of the "Annual United States Digest." He was for three years a member of the Dedham school committee. He began active participation in politics as a Republican in 1882, and in 1883 organized the Norfolk Republican Club, which was and now is one of the largest political clubs in the State. In the summer of 1884 he joined the Independent movement, and was one of the committee on resolutions in the Independent convention held at New York. Appointed by the Massachusetts Committee of One Hundred one of its executive committee, he was in August selected as chairman of that committee which conducted the State campaign. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he took an active part as a Democrat. In 1890 he was elected to the fifty-second Congress from the Ninth Massachusetts District, succeeding a Republican, Hon. John W. Candler. His political work has been done in connection with constant work in the profession of the law, which he has practised mainly in the courts of Boston. He has been for several years a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and has served as secretary and on the executive committee of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston. He is now president of the Dartmouth Club of Boston. In 1886 he delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston by invitation of the city, and in 1889 delivered an address before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College, on the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington.

Williams, Harold, M.D., was born in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 5, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline and at Harvard College, graduating A.B. in 1875, from the Medical School M.D. in 1878. Then he went abroad, spending one year in Vienna, six months in Paris, and six months as surgical interne in the London Hospital. He returned to Boston in 1880, and has since practised his profession here. He also practises during the summer at Nantucket. He is physician to children at the Boston Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals, some of his more noteworthy papers being on "Cæsarean Section and High Forceps" ("American Journal of Obstetrics"), "Climatic Treatment of Phthisis" ("Medical and Surgical Journal"), and "A Case of Hodgkins' Disease" ("Medical and Surgical Journal"). Dr. Williams is

also the author of several works of fiction. He was married June 27, 1876, to Miss Alice Louise, granddaughter of the late George B. Cary, of Boston.

Williams, John J., son of Michael and Ann (Egan) Williams, was born in Boston April 27, 1822. His education began in Mrs. Newmarch's kindergarten school. Then he was for some time a pupil of Father Fulton, and at the age of eleven was sent to St. Sulpice College, Montreal, Canada, where he studied about eight years. In 1841 he went to Paris and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice. At the age of twenty-three he was ordained a priest, and returning to Boston he officiated in the old cathedral on Franklin street, where the cathedral building now stands. In 1855 he was appointed rector of the cathedral, and there he remained until 1857, when he was appointed pastor of St. James Church, Albany street. The same year he was made vicar-general, and during the last years of Bishop Fitzpatrick's episcopate he administered the diocese. In 1866, on the 19th of January, he was appointed coadjutor of the bishop of Boston with the right of succession; and by the death of Bishop Fitzpatrick he became bishop of Boston, consecrated on the 11th of March, that year. In 1866 he assisted at the Plenary Council of Baltimore, and in 1869–70 at the Œcumenical Council held in Rome. He has been connected with many good works in Boston. He was instrumental in the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd, the Redemptorist and Oblate Fathers, the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the Infant Asylum. He also reorganized and enlarged the Home for Destitute Children, founded the Catholic Union, and led the movement for the building of the present great cathedral at the junction of Washington and Union Park streets. The first sod of the cathedral lot was turned April 27, 1866, on Bishop Williams' forty-fourth birthday, and the building was completed and dedicated Dec. 8, 1875. In that year (1875) Boston was created an archbishopric, and Bishop Williams was made the first archbishop on the 12th of February. On the 2d of May the ceremony of conferring the pallium of an archbishop upon him took place in the new cathedral, which, being yet unfinished, was temporarily fitted for the occasion. The brilliant and solemn ceremony was before all the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of New York, the clergy of this and neighboring dioceses, and a great congregation of six thousand persons. Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, celebrated the solemn high mass, Bishop Goesbriand preached the sermon, and the pallium, which had been brought from Rome by an ablegate of the Pope, Mons. Cæsar Roncetti, accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Uballi, and by a nobleman of the Papal Guard, Count Marefoschi, was conferred upon the new archbishop by Cardinal McCloskey, of New York.

Wilson, William Power, son of James Hamilton and Margaret McKim (Marriott) Wilson, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1852. His paternal great-grandfather was William Wilson, who was born in Limerick, Ire., in 1750, came to America in 1773, founded the house of William Wilson & Sons in Baltimore, was for seventeen years president of the Bank of Baltimore, served one term in the Maryland Legislature, and was grand-uncle of W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist, who was named after him. The maternal grandfather of William Power was William H. Marriott, a lawyer by profession, who was speaker of the Maryland house of delegates 1824–5, and collector of the port of Baltimore 1844–9, being appointed Nov. 22, 1844, and serving until May 31, 1849. And Mrs. Margaret Duncan, who built the "Vow" church in Philadelphia, was Mr. Wilson's great-great-great-grandmother through his maternal grandmother. William Power Wilson was educated at Phillips (Andover) Academy, at Harvard College one year, and at the Harvard Law School three years. He received the degree of LL.B. from the latter in 1877, and soon after was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Boston. He has been prominent in municipal and State politics since his first appearance in the common council in 1886. He was a member of that body two years, 1886–7, and took a leading part in its proceedings. In December, 1887, he was elected an alderman and served in the board three years, — 1888, 1889, 1890, — the last year as chairman. Then he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, in which he served one term (1891) in leading positions. During 1891 he was president of the Republican city committee. He is a member of a number of local organizations, including the Union and St. Botolph Clubs. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College. Mr. Wilson was married April 30, 1884, to Miss Louise Keith Kimball.

Windsor, Sarah Sweet, M.D., was born in Smithfield, R.I., Aug. 10, 1863. Her early education was obtained in Greenville, and in the Providence, R.I., High School. Then she entered the Boston University, and took the courses in the College of

Woodrow Wilson

Liberal Arts and the School of Medicine. After graduating from the latter, in 1885, she spent a year in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital as house surgeon, and then went abroad. There she studied in Vienna, Paris, and Freiburg. Returning to Boston in 1887, she began the practice of her profession. Her specialty is obstetrics, and she is assistant in obstetrics in the Boston University School of Medicine. She is a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society.

Wingate, James L., was born in Gorham, Me., June 4, 1837. He came to Boston in 1854, and was employed by the old house of Charles S. Burgess & Co., painters and decorators, on Hawley street, until 1860. Then, in company with the late Thomas H. Burgess, brother of Charles S., he succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Burgess & Wingate. In 1866 Mr. Wingate withdrew from the firm, and since then has been in business on his own account. He has decorated many of the largest public buildings and private residences in Boston and vicinity, notably the Hotel Brunswick, the Boylston, Hospital Life, Fiske, new State Street Exchange, Telephone and Equitable Buildings, and the new Court House, and their handsome interiors testify to his artistic taste and ability. He is an active member of the Master Builders' Association, one of the board of trustees in 1886 and 1887, vice-president in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and president in 1891.

Wood, Charles Greenleaf, son of David and Dolly (Greenleaf) Wood, natives of Newburyport, was born in that city July 28, 1822. His father was a graduate of Harvard in 1814 and afterwards a sea captain. The son was educated at Dummer Academy and came to Boston in 1838. Here he obtained a position as clerk for John Wetherell in the dry-goods business, and later became his partner, under the firm name of Wetherell, Stone, & Wood. Mr. Wetherell died in 1854, and subsequently the firm of Stone, Wood, & Baldwin was established, later changed to Stone, Wood, & Co. Mr. Wood retired in 1867, and travelled abroad for a year and a half. In 1875 he became treasurer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position he still holds. He is a member of the board of government of the Homœopathic Hospital, and was treasurer for five years. He was treasurer of the American Unitarian Association also for five years. He is an active member of Rev. Edward E. Hale's church, and was a member of the standing committee for twenty-six years. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the Art Club, vice-president two years and president three years. He was married in 1847, to Miss Sarah H., daughter of the late John W. Bradlee, of Boston. She died in 1852. They had two children: Elizabeth Bradlee, now wife of Francis R. Allen, architect, Boston, and Charles G. Wood, who married a daughter of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Knight, of Massachusetts, and is in business in New York city.

Woodbury, Isaac F., was born in Salem, N.H., Oct. 31, 1849. He learned his trade as mason and builder of the well-known firm of Standish & Wood-

ISAAC F. WOODBURY.

bury. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with George E. Leighton, under the firm name of Woodbury & Leighton, and they have become one of the most important building-concerns in the city. Their large workshop and extensive lumber-yard on Malden street are thoroughly equipped for mason and carpenter work of every description, and they employ from two hundred to five hundred workmen. They are the builders of the new Public Library on Copley square, and the Harvard Medical School Building, next it on Boylston street; of a large number of down-town business buildings, notably several of the new structures on Kingston street, the Boylston Building on Washington and Boylston streets, the John H. Pray Building, and the Farlow Building on State street; of numerous pri-

vate residences on the Back Bay; the St. Stephen's Church in Lynn; and many other fine structures. They are also the owners of the plant of the Milford Pink Granite Co., of Milford, who received the diploma at the Charitable Mechanic Exhibition of 1890, for the beauty and fineness of texture of their granite. Of this material the Public Library and the Eliot Church are built. Mr. Woodbury is a member of the Master Builders' and of the Charitable Mechanic Associations. He was married in 1873, to Miss Emma F. Woodbury, and resides in Allston, with his family of seven children.

Woods, Solomon Adams, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Woods, was born in Farmington, Me., Oct. 7, 1827. On the paternal side he is descended from Samuel Woods, an original landed proprietor of Groton, Mass., where the family long lived; and on the maternal side in the sixth generation from Captain Samuel Adams, magistrate and representative of Chelmsford, Mass., in its first half-century. Mr. Woods' paternal grandfather was a pioneer at Farmington, and his father a leading man in the town. The son was brought up on a good farm, and attained his education in the district school and at the Farmington Academy. At the age of twenty he engaged with a

SOLOMON A. WOODS

local carpenter to learn the use of tools and the trade of house-building. Four years later he came to Massachusetts to purchase machinery for the manufacture of doors, sashes, and blinds, his purpose being to erect a mill in his native town and to enter this business in partnership with his former employer. Instead, however, of carrying out this plan he engaged in the same business in Boston, as a journeyman, with Solomon S. Gray. Within the first year Mr. Woods purchased the plant, and on the 1st of January, 1852, went into the manufacture on his own account. In 1854 he entered into partnership with Mr. Gray, under the firm name of Gray & Woods, for the manufacture and sale of a wood-planing machine, originally designed by Mr. Gray, but rendered more practical by the inventions of Mr. Woods. This partnership continued for five years, during which period additional improvements were patented. In 1865 Mr. Woods' business, then conducted under his name alone, was considerably extended by the addition of the manufacture of the Woodbury planer, with the Woodbury patented improvements, of which he was the sole licensee; and to meet its demands, he erected manufacturing works in South Boston, and established branch houses in New York and Chicago. Eight years after, in 1873, the S. A. Woods Machine Company, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, was formed, Mr. Woods as president. This position he still holds. More than fifty patents for devices and improvements in machines for planing wood and making mouldings have been issued to the successive firms of Gray & Woods, S. A. Woods, and the S. A. Woods Machine Company, and they have received nearly a hundred gold, silver, and bronze medals from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association and other similar institutions. Mr. Woods has been a member of the Boston common council (1869, 1870, and 1871), in which he served on important committees and took a leading part; in 1870 and 1871 he was a director of the East Boston ferries; and in 1878 he declined a nomination to the board of aldermen, pressed upon him by both the Republican and Citizens' parties. Since 1870 he has been a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, and for many years a member of its board of investment. Mr. Woods was married in Boston, Aug. 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Weathern, of Vienna, Me. She died in 1862, and he was again married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah Catharine Watts, of Boston. He has three children: Frank Forrest, Florence, and Frederick Adams Woods.

Woodworth, Dwight Sidney, M.D., son of Sidney and Gratia L. (Reed) Woodworth, was

born in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 3, 1851. His parents moved to Fremont, O., when he was quite

DWIGHT S. WOODWORTH.

young, and there he obtained his early education in the public schools. When he was but fourteen years old his father died, leaving the family in somewhat straitened circumstances. He then "hired out" to a grocer, working noons and evenings for his board and clothes, with the privilege of attending school. He remained in the West, engaged successively in the grocery, clothing, and dry-goods trade, until 1870, when he came to Boston and entered the employ of C. F. Hovey & Co. While here he began the study of medicine. Removing to Fitchburg in 1873, he continued his studies there with Dr. H. H. Brigham. Then he studied in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and graduating in the class of 1876, he returned to Fitchburg and at once began the practice of his profession. From 1879 to 1886 he served as city physician of Fitchburg. He is now medical director of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society, medical examiner of numerous secret societies, and surgeon of the board of examiners for pensions. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He belongs to a number of the social and benevolent organizations of Fitchburg, and is especially prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He has been a member of the school board, and its president; also president of the common council, and of the board of overseers of the poor. Dr. Woodworth was married Sept. 25, 1875, in Fitchburg, to Miss Emma L., adopted daughter of Dr. H. H. Brigham; they have two children, Laura A. and Ethel A. Woodworth.

WORTHEN, ALBERT PARKER, son of Samuel K. and Sarah F. (Parker) Worthen, was born in Bridgewater, N.H., Sept. 8, 1861. He attained his education in the town schools of Bristol, N.H., and the New Hampton Institute, from which he graduated in 1881. He studied law in the Boston University Law School. Graduating in 1885, he was admitted to the bar the same year. Since that time he has practised his profession, with offices in Boston and Weymouth. Mr. Worthen is unmarried.

WRIGHT, GEORGE, son of Samuel and Ann (Tone) Wright, was born in Harlem (New York city), in 1847. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career as clerk in a down-town office when a lad of fourteen. At a later period he took up ball-playing, and in course of time, when yet a young man, became a noted athlete and baseball player. He has been a member of the Union

GEORGE WRIGHT.

of Morrisianna and Cincinnati Base Ball Clubs, and his wonderful playing as a short-stop has never been

equalled. He is now of the well-known Boston firm of Wright & Ditson, dealers in athletic goods. Mr. Wright was married in 1872, to Miss Abbie A. Coleman; they have four children: Lillie A., Georgiana, Beals Coleman, and Irving Cloutman Wright.

Wyman, Henry A., was born in Skowhegan, Me., Feb. 3, 1861. He received his early education in his native place. At the age of fourteen years he came to Boston and was employed here in a wholesale store. After a few years, having saved sufficient money, he went to Baltimore, Md., where he studied privately under his uncle, Professor Lovejoy, dean of the late Baltimore University. He returned to Boston, and was engaged as secretary to the chief engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel. He held this position one year and then entered the Michigan University, but remained there only a short time, owing to ill-health. In 1883 he entered the Boston University School of Law, and was graduated in 1885, eighth in a class of sixty. He was admitted to the bar the same year, from the office of Judge Bennett. Afterwards he entered the office of the attorney-general, first as clerk; then he was made second assistant attorney-general, which place he held during the term of Mr. Waterman, and finally resigned to accept the position of first assistant United States district attorney. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed lecturer on criminal law in the place of the dean at the Boston University Law School. His father, Henry A. Wyman, was a lawyer of Maine and partner of Hon. Stephen Coburn. Mr. Wyman was married in 1891.

Young, John Francis, M.D., son of Neil Young, was born in Boston Feb. 12, 1854. His general education was begun in the public schools here, and continued in Clongowes Wood College, Ireland; then, returning to Boston, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated M.D. in 1879. Again going abroad, he further pursued his medical studies in Dublin, London, and Paris. Upon his return home he was appointed house surgeon to the Boston City Hospital. Later he was assistant surgeon of the First Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry. In 1885 he was made a trustee of the City Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Young was married Sept. 24, 1884, to Miss Caroline M. Blake, of Boston.

Young, William N., was born in Provincetown, Mass., July 8, 1831, and was educated there. He came to Boston when a young man, and soon entered the building and contracting trade as a member of the firm of Ross & Young. When, in 1859, Mr. Ross removed to the West, he formed a copartnership with George L. Richardson, who had been a member of the firm of Nottage & Richardson, then dissolved, under the firm name of Richardson & Young. They have continued together to the present time. Their work in Boston has been extensive and important, including the construction of substantial buildings entire, although their specialty is interior finish in woods of all kinds. Mr. Young is an active member of the Master Builders' Association, and one of the directors of the Charitable Mechanic Association. In 1856 he was married to Miss Betsey M. Small. He resides in the Charlestown district.

INDEX TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A.

Abbott, Josiah G., 120. (ill.)
Adams, Charles D., 121.
Adams, Henry S., 121.
Adams, Melvin O., 121. (ill.)
Adams, Waldo, 122.
Aldrich, Henry O., 122. (ill.)
Aldrich, Samuel N., 123.
Alger, Alpheus B., 123.
Alger, Edwin A., 123. (ill.)
Allen, Frank D., 124. (ill.)
Allen, Gardner W., 124.
Allen, Stillman B., 125.
Allen, Walter B., 125.
Amerige, C. Wardwell, 125.
Ames, Oliver, 125. (ill.)
Anderson, Elbridge R., 126.
Andrews, Augustus, 126.
Andrews, Robert R., 126.
Andrews, William H. H., 127. (ill.)
Angell, George T., 127. (ill.)
Apollonio, Nicholas A., 128.
Armstrong, George W., 128. (ill.)
Aspinwall, William, 129. (ill.)
Atkinson, Byron A., 130.
Atwood, Harrison H., 130. (ill.)
Avery, Edward, 131. (ill.)
Ayers, George D., 132.

B.

Babbitt, George F., 132.
Babcock, James F., 132.
Babson, Thomas M., 133.
Bacon, Edwin M., 133.
Bacon, Lewis H., 133.
Bailey, Andrew J., 134. (ill.)
Bailey, Dudley P., 135. (ill.)
Bailey, Hollis R., 135.
Baker, Almena J., 135.
Baker, Charles H., 136. (ill.)
Baker, George T., 136.
Baker, Henry A., 136.
Balch, George H., 137.
Ball, Henry B., 137.
Ball, Joshua D., 137. (ill.)
Ball, Josiah W., 137.
Barnes, Charles M., 138.
Barnes, Henry J., 138. (ill.)
Barrett, William E., 138.
Bartlett, Charles W., 139.
Bateman, Charles J., 139. (ill.)
Bates, Phineas, 140.
Beach, Henry H. A., 140. (ill.)
Beal, Caleb G., 140. (ill.)
Beard, Alanson W., 141.
Belcher, Orlando F., 141.
Bell, Thomas F., 141.
Bellows, Howard P., 142.
Bennett, Edmund H., 142. (ill.)
Bennett, Frank P., 142. (ill.)
Bennett, Samuel C., 143.
Benton, Josiah H., jr., 143. (ill.)
Berry, John K., 144.
Besarick, John H., 144.
Bigelow, George B., 144.
Bigelow, Jonathan, 144.
Bigelow, Lyman F., 145.
Binney, Arthur A., 145.
Bird, Francis W., 145.
Birtwell, Joseph, 145.
Blackall, Clarence H., 146.
Blackmar, W. W., 146.
Blair, Isaac, 146. (ill.)
Blake, Francis, 147. (ill.)
Blake, George F., 148. (ill.)
Blake, S. Parkman, 149.
Blake, William P., 149.
Blanchard, Benjamin S., 149.
Blood, Hiram A., 149. (ill.)
Blood, Robert A., 150.
Blunt, William E., 150.
Boardman, Halsey J., 150. (ill.)
Bond, Charles H., 151. (ill.)
Boothby, Alonzo H., 151.
Bosson, Albert D., 151.
Bosworth, Nathaniel, 152.
Bouvé, Walter L., 152.
Bowen, Henry J., 152. (ill.)
Brackett, Elliott G., 152.
Brackett, John Q. A., 153. (ill.)
Bradford, Henry W., 153.
Bradley, William L., 153. (ill.)
Brady, Hugh E., 154.
Brechin, William P., 155. (ill.)
Breed, Francis W., 155. (ill.)
Breed, Joseph J., 155. (ill.)
Bridgham, Percy A., 156. (ill.)
Briggs, Frederick M., 156.
Brigham, Charles, 156.
Bright, William E., 157. (ill.)
Brine, William H., 157. (ill.)
Broderick, Thomas J., 158.
Brooks, Francis A., 158. (ill.)
Brooks, George M., 158.
Brooks, Phillips, 158.
Brown, Buckminster, 159.
Brown, Enoch S., 160. (ill.)
Brown, J. Merrill, 160.
Bryant, John D., 160.
Bryant, Lewis L., 160.
Bryant, Napoleon B., 161. (ill.)
Buchanan, Joseph R., 162.
Buckley, Melville B., 162. (ill.)
Bullard, William N., 163.
Burdett, Joseph O., 163. (ill.)
Burke, John H., 163.
Burnham, Lamont G., 163. (ill.)
Burns, Mark F., 164. (ill.)
Burr, Chauncy R., 165.
Burrage, Walter L., 165.
Burrell, Herbert L., 165.
Burrell, Isaac S., 165.
Burt, George L., 166. (ill.)
Burt, John H., 166. (ill.)
Bush, J. Foster, 167. (ill.)
Butler, J. Haskell, 167. (ill.)
Butler, John H., 168.

C.

Cahill, Charles S., 168.
Campbell, Charles A., 168.
Campbell, Benjamin F., 168. (ill.)
Campbell, Samuel S., 169. (ill.)
Candage, Rufus G. F., 169. (ill.)
Candler, John W., 170. (ill.)
Capen, G. Walter, 171.
Capen, Samuel B., 172. (ill.)
Carleton, Guy H., 172.
Carney, Michael, 172.
Carson, Howard A., 173.
Carter, Henry H., 173.
Carter, Solomon, 173.
Chamberlain, Myron L., 174. (ill.)
Chandler, Henry B., 174. (ill.)
Chandler, Parker C., 175.
Chandler, Peleg W., 175. (ill.)

Chandler, Thomas H., 179.
Chapin, Charles T., 177.
Chapin, Nahum, 177. (ill.)
Chapman, John H., 177.
Chase, Andrew J., 177.
Chase, Caleb, 178. (ill.)
Chase, Horace, 178. (ill.)
Chenery, Elisha, 178. (ill.)
Cheney, John E., 180.
Child, Linus M., 180. (ill.)
Church, Adaline B., 180.
Churchill, Gardner A., 181. (ill.)
Clapp, Charles M., 181.
Clapp, Dwight M., 182.
Clapp, Herbert C., 182.
Clapp, James W., 182.
Clark, Augustus N., 182.
Clark, Charles E., 182.
Clark, C. Everett, 183.
Clark, Chester W., 183.
Clark, Edward W., 183. (ill.)
Clarke, Augustus P., 184. (ill.)
Clarke, Thomas W., 184.
Clement, Edward H., 185.
Clements, Thomas W., 185.
Clifford, Henry M., 185. (ill.)
Clough, George A., 186.
Cobb, Frederick C., 186.
Codman, Charles R., 186.
Codman, John T., 187. (ill.)
Coggan, Marcellus, 188. (ill.)
Colby, John H., 188.
Coleman, E. B., 188. (ill.)
Collins, Patrick A., 189. (ill.)
Comer, Joseph, 189.
Conant, William M., 189.
Connery, Walter J., 190. (ill.)
Converse, Alfred C., 190. (ill.)
Converse, Elisha S., 191.
Cook, John H., 192.
Cooke, Frederick A., 192.
Coolidge, Charles A., 192.
Coolidge, William H., 192.
Cooney, P. H., 192.
Corcoran, John W., 192. (ill.)
Corse, John M., 193.
Cotter, James E., 193. (ill.)
Coy, S. Willard, 194.
Creech, Samuel W., jr., 194.
Crocker, George G., 194.
Crocker, John M., 195.
Cuddihy, John J., 195.
Culver, Jane K., 196.
Cunniff, Michael M., 196. (ill.)
Cunningham, Thomas E., 196.
Currier, Frank D., 197.
Curry, George E., 197. (ill.)
Curtis, Benjamin R., 197. (ill.)
Cushing, Ernest W., 198. (ill.)
Cushing, Henry G., 199.
Cushing, Ira B., 199. (ill.)
Cushman, George T., 200.
Cutter, Charles K., 200.
Cutter, Charles R., 200.
Cutter, Dexter J., 201.
Cutter, Leonard K., 201.

D.

Dabney, Lewis S., 201. (ill.)
Dabney, William H., 202.
Dale, William J., jr., 202.
Daly, James M., 202. (ill.)
Dallinger, William W., 202.
Damon, George L., 203. (ill.)
Damrell, Charles S., 204.
Damrell, John S., 204. (ill.)
Davis, Samuel A., 205. (ill.)
Davis, Thomas W., 205.
Day, Albert, 205.
Dean, Benjamin, 206. (ill.)
Dean, Josiah S., 206.
Dearborn, Charles E., 206.
Dennison, George, 207.
Devens, Charles, 207. (ill.)
Devine, William H., 208.
Dewey, Henry S., 208.
Dexter, Wallace D., 209.
Dickinson, Marquis F., jr., 209. (ill.)
Dillaway, W. E. L., 209. (ill.)
Dishrow, Robert, 210.
Ditson, Oliver, 210. (ill.)
Dixon, Lewis S., 210.
Doane, Thomas, 211.
Dobson, John M., 211. (ill.)
Dodge, Charles A., 212.
Dodge, Charles H., 212. (ill.)
Dodge, J. H., 212.
Doggett, Frederick F., 213. (ill.)
Doherty, Philip J., 213.
Donnelly, Charles F., 213.
Dorgue, William, 214.
Dore, John P., 214.
Dorr, Jonathan, 215.
Dow, James A., 215.
Dowsley, John F., 215.
Draper, Henry S., 215.
Drisko, Alonzo S., 215.
Duane, John H., 215.
Dudley, Sanford H., 216.
Dunn, William A., 216. (ill.)
Durgin, Samuel H., 217.
Dutton, Samuel L., 217. (ill.)

E.

Eames, George F., 218. (ill.)
Eddy, Otis, 218.
Edgerly, Martin V. B., 218. (ill.)
Elder, Charles R., 219.
Elder, Samuel J., 219. (ill.)
Elliott, George B., 220.
Ely, Frederick D., 220. (ill.)
Emerson, William R., 220.
Emery, William H., 221.
Emmons, Freeman, 221. (ill.)
Endicott, William C., 221.
English, James S., 222.
Ernst, George A. O., 222. (ill.)
Evans, Alonzo H., 223.

F.

Fall, Charles G., 223.
Faxon, Henry H., 223. (ill.)
Fee, Thomas, 224.
Fenderson, Lory B., 224.
Fisher, Theodore W., 224.
Fiske, George M., 224. (ill.)
Fiske, John M., 225.
Fitch, Robert G., 225. (ill.)
Fitz, Frank E., 226.
FitzGerald, Desmond, 226.
Flood, Thomas W., 226.
Flower, Benjamin O., 227. (ill.)
Flower, Richard C., 227. (ill.)
Floyd, David, 228.
Flynn, Edward J., 228.
Fogg, John S. H., 229.
Fogg, William J. G., 229.
Follett, John A., 229. (ill.)
Folsom, William A., 229. (ill.)
Forsaith, William J., 230.
Foss, James H., 230.
Fox, John A., 230.
French, J. Warren, 230.
Frink, Alden, 231.
Frost, George E., 231.
Frost, Rufus S., 231. (ill.)
Fuller, Frank S., 232. (ill.)
Fuller, Lorin L., 233. (ill.)

G.

Gahm, Joseph, 233. (ill.)
Gale, William B., 234.
Gallagher, Charles T., 234.
Galvin, George W., 234.
Galvin, John M., 235. (ill.)
Galvin, Owen A., 235. (ill.)
Gannett, George, 236.
Gargan, Thomas J., 236. (ill.)
Garland, George M., 236.
Gaston, William, 237. (ill.)
Gaston, William A., 237. (ill.)
Gavin, Michael F., 238.
Gay, George W., 238. (ill.)
George, Elijah, 238. (ill.)
Gerrish, James R., 239.
Gilman, Raymond R., 239. (ill.)
Gilson, Alfred H., 239.
Glines, Edward, 239. (ill.)
Gooch, Joseph L., 240.
Goodrich, Frederick E., 240.
Goodspeed, Joseph H., 241.
Gove, Wesley A., 241.
Graham, Douglas, 241.
Graham, John R., 242. (ill.)
Grainger, William H., 242. (ill.)
Grant, Melville C., 243. (ill.)
Graves, Chester H., 243.
Gray, Orin P., 244.

Green, Charles M., 244. (ill.)
Greenough, Francis B., 245. (ill.)
Grinnell, C. A., 245.
Gunter, Adolphus R., 246.

H.

Haberstroh, Albert, 246. (ill.)
Hadlock, Harvey D., 247. (ill.)
Haile, William H., 248. (ill.)
Hale, Edwin B., 248.
Hall, Boardman, 248. (ill.)
Hall, E. H., 249.
Hall, William D., 249.
Halsey, Frederick W., 249.
Hamlin, Edward S., 250. (ill.)
Hammer, Charles D., 250
Hammond, John W., 250. (ill.)
Hammond, William P., 251. (ill.)
Harding, Edward M., 251.
Hardy, John H., 252.
Harrington, Charles, 252.
Harrington, Edward T., 252. (ill.)
Harris, Francis A., 252.
Hart, Thomas N., 253. (ill.)
Harvey, John F., 253.
Harwood, Joseph A., 253
Hassam, John T., 254. (ill.)
Hastings, Caroline F., 255.
Hastings, Lewis M., 255.
Hasty, John A., 255.
Haynes, John C., 255. (ill.)
Haynes, Tilly, 250. (ill.)
Hemenway, Alfred, 257.
Hemenway, Frederick M., 257.
Herbert, John, 257. (ill.)
Hersey, Ira G., 258.
Hillard, James L., 258.
Hills, Thomas, 258.
Hincks, Edward W., 259. (ill.)
Hobbs, George M., 260.
Hodgkins, William E., 201. (ill.)
Holmes, Oliver W., 261.
Holton, Eugene A., 202. (ill.)
Homans, John, 202.
Homes, William, 203. (ill.)
Hooper, Franklin H., 203.
Horsford, Eben N., 203. (ill.)
Horton, William H., 205.
Houghton, Henry A., 205.
Howe, Elias, 205. (ill.)
Howe, Elmer P., 207.
Howe, James S., 207.
Hunnewell, James F., 207. (ill.)
Hunt, Freeman, 208. (ill.)
Hunt, William P., 208. (ill.)
Huntress, George L., 208.
Hutchinson, Eben, 209. (ill.)

I.

Ingalls, William, 209. (ill.)
Innis, George H., 270.

J.

Jack, Edwin E., 271.
Jack, Frederick L., 271.
Jackson, Philip A., 271.
Jackson, William, 271. (ill.)
Jacobs, David H., 272.
Jacobs, J. Arthur, 272. (ill.)
Jefts, William A., 272.
Jenkins, Charles, 273.
Jenkins, Edward J., 273. (ill.)
Johnson, Eugene M., 274.
Johnson, Frank M., 274. (ill.)
Johnson, Frederick W., 274.
Jones, Arthur E., 274. (ill.)
Jones, Claudius M., 275.
Jones, D. Wayland, 275.
Jones, Frank, 275. (ill.)
Jones, Leonard A., 270. (ill.)
Jordan, Henry G., 277.

K.

Keany, Matthew, 277. (ill.)
Kellogg, Edward B., 278.
Kellogg, Warren F., 278. (ill.)
Kendall, Henry H., 279.
Kendrick, George W., jr., 279. (ill.)
Kennedy, Alonzo L., 279.
Kennedy, George G., 279. (ill.)
Kenny, James W., 280. (ill.)
Kimball, Charles W., 280.
Kimball, John W., 281. (ill.)
Kimball, Leonard M., 282.
Kimball, Samuel A., 282.
Kimpton, Carlos W., 282. (ill.)
Kimpton, Edwin S., 282. (ill.)
Kingman, Hosea, 283. (ill.)
Kingman, Rufus A., 283.
Kinsman, Edgar O., 283.
Knight, Frederick L., 283.
Knight, Joseph K., 284.
Knowles, William F., 284.

L.

Laforme, Vincent, 284.
Langmaid, Samuel W., 285. (ill.)
Lathrop, John, 285. (ill.)
Lawrence, William B., 285.
Leach, Elbridge C., 286.
Leach, Elbridge G., 286.
Leatherbee, William H., 286.
Lee, William H., 286. (ill.)
Leighton, George F., 287. (ill.)
Leighton, John W., 288.
Leland, George A., 288. (ill.)
Leonard, George H., 288. (ill.)
Leseur, Horatio, 289.
Lewis, Charles H., 289. (ill.)
Lewis, Edwin J., jr., 290.
Lewis, G. Wilton, 290
Lewis, Isaac N., 290. (ill.)
Lewis, Weston, 291.
Lewis, William W., 291.
Lincoln, Albert L., 291.
Lincoln, Solomon, 292. (ill.)
Lincoln, William, 292.
Linscott, Daniel C., 293. (ill.)
Litchfield, George A., 293. (ill.)
Little, Arthur, 294.
Little, John M., 294.
Locke, Fred A., 294.
Lockwood, Rhodes, 294.
Longfellow, Alexander W., jr., 295.
Loring, Caleb W., 295.
Loring, Edward P., 296.
Loring, George B., 296.
Lothrop, Augustus, 296. (ill.)
Lothrop, Daniel, 297. (ill.)
Lovell, Benjamin S., 297.
Lovell, John P., 298.
Lovering, Henry B., 298.
Lovett, Joseph, 299.
Lowell, John, 299. (ill.)
Lund, Rodney, 300.

M.

Mainland, John Y., 300. (ill.)
Manchester, Forrest C., 300. (ill.)
Manning, John P., 301.
Marcy, Henry O., 301.
Martin, Augustus P., 301. (ill.)
Martin, William H., 302. (ill.)
Matthews, Nathan, jr., 302.
Maxwell, J. Audley, 303. (ill.)
Maynadier, James E., 304.
McCall, Samuel W., 304.
McCormack, Alexander L., 304.
McDonald, James A., 304. (ill.)
Macdonald, William L., 305.
McDougall, Samuel J., 305.
McGann, Thomas F., 305.
M'Glenen, Henry A., 305. (ill.)
McIntire, Charles J., 306.
McIntosh, David, 306.
McKay, George E., 306.
McKay, Henry S., 307. (ill.)
McKim, John W., 307. (ill.)
McLaughlin, John A., 308.
McLauthlin, George E., 308. (ill.)
McMichael, Willis B., 300. (ill.)
McNary, William S., 309.
McNeil, Neil, 310.
McNutt, John J., 310.
Meehan, Michael, 310.
Merrill, Moody, 310. (ill.)
Meyer, George v. L., 311. (ill.)
Miller, George N., 311
Miller, John, 311. (ill.)
Miller, Marquis S., 312.
Minot, Francis, 312.
Minot, James J., 312.
Mitchell, Edwin V., 312. (ill.)
Monks, George H., 313.
Moody, William H. H., 313. (ill.)

Morris, Francis, 313.
Morrison, George W., 313.
Morrison, William A., 314.
Morse, Bushrod, 314. (ill.)
Morse, Elijah A., 315. (ill.)
Morse, George W., 315. (ill.)
Morse, L. Foster, 316. (ill.)
Morse, Nathan, 316. (ill.)
Morse, Randall G., 317. (ill.)
Morse, Robert M., jr., 318. (ill.)
Morton, Charles, 318.
Morton, Francis F., 318.
Moseley, Herbert, 319.
Mott, J. Varnum, 319. (ill.)
Mowry, Oscar B., 319.
Munroe, Martin A., 319.
Munroe, William A., 320.
Murphy, Francis C., 320.
Murphy, James R., 320. (ill.)

N.

Naphen, Henry F., 321. (ill.)
Nash, Stephen G., 321. (ill.)
Neal, Alfred J., 322.
Needham, Daniel, 322. (ill.)
Newcomb, Edgar A. P., 323.
Newell, Otis K., 323. (ill.)
Newton, E. Bertram, 324. (ill.)
Newton, John F., jr., 324. (ill.)
Nichols, Charles F., 324.
Noble, John, 325.
Norcross, James A., 325. (ill.)
Norcross, John H., 326.
Norcross, Orlando W., 326. (ill.)
Norris, Albert L., 326.
North, Charles H., 326. (ill.)
Norton, William A., 327. (ill.)
Noyes, David W., 328. (ill.)
Nugent, James H., 328.

O.

Oakes, William H., 329.
O'Brien, John B., 329.
O'Keefe, Michael W., 329.
Oliver, Fitch E., 329. (ill.)
Olmstead, James M., 330.
O'Meara, Stephen, 330.
O'Neil, Joseph H., 330. (ill.)
Orcutt, Frank E., 331.
Osborn, Francis A., 331. (ill.)
Osgood, Hamilton, 333.
Osgood, Nathan C., 333.
Osgood, William N., 333.
O'Shea, Edward F., 333. (ill.)
O'Shea, Patrick, 334.
Otis, Albert B., 334.

P.

Packard, Horace, 334.
Page, Charles E., 334. (ill.)
Page, Edward, 335.
Page, Frank W., 335. (ill.)
Page, George H., 336. (ill.)
Page, Washburn E., 336. (ill.)
Page, Wesley L., 336. (ill.)
Paine, Charles J., 337. (ill.)
Paine, Robert T., 337.
Parker, Bowdoin S., 338.
Parker, Charles W., 338. (ill.)
Parker, Edmund M., 339.
Parker, Henry G., 339.
Parker, Joseph W., 340. (ill.)
Parkman, Henry, 340.
Parks, John W., 340.
Parmenter, William E., 341. (ill.)
Parsons, Frank S., 341.
Partridge, Horace, 342. (ill.)
Payne, Frederick W., 343. (ill.)
Payne, James H., 343. (ill.)
Payne, James H., jr., 344.
Peabody, Francis, jr., 344. (ill.)
Pearson, Linus E., 344.
Peirce, Henry, 345. (ill.)
Peirce, Warren A., 345.
Perkins, Edward A., 345.
Perry, Baxter E., 346. (ill.)
Perry, J. Frank, 346. (ill.)
Phelps, James T., 347. (ill.)
Phillips, Leslie A., 347. (ill.)
Pierce, John, 348.
Pillsbury, Albert E., 348. (ill.)
Pilsbury, Edwin L., 349.
Pinkerton, Alfred S., 349. (ill.)
Piper, James R., 350.
Plummer, Rufus B., jr., 350. (ill.)
Pomeroy, Hiram S., 351.
Pope, Albert A., 351. (ill.)
Pope, Arthur W., 351. (ill.)
Pope, William, 352. (ill.)
Porter, Alexander S., 352. (ill.)
Porter, Charles B., 353. (ill.)
Post, Abner, 354.
Potter, William H., 354.
Powers, Cassius C., 355.
Powers, Charles E., 355.
Powers, Samuel L., 355. (ill.)
Prang, Louis, 356. (ill.)
Pratt, Charles E., 359.
Pratt, Harvey H., 359.
Pratt, Miles, 359.
Pray, William, 360. (ill.)
Preble, Joseph H., 361.
Prescott, Charles J., 361.
Preston, William G., 361.
Prince, Charles A., 362. (ill.)
Proctor, Thomas P., 362.
Proctor, Thomas W., 362.
Putnam, William J., 363. (ill.)
Putnam, J. Pickering, 363.

Q.

Quimby, Ralph A., 393.

R.

Rand, Arnold A., 364.
Rand, George D., 364.
Ranney, Ambrose A., 364. (ill.)
Rawson, Warren W., 364. (ill.)
Reade, John, 365. (ill.)
Reed, James R., 366.
Rhodes, Samuel H., 366. (ill.)
Rice, Alexander H., 366. (ill.)
Rich, Isaac B., 366. (ill.)
Richards, Calvin A., 367. (ill.)
Richards, Joseph R., 368.
Richardson, Albert W., 368.
Richardson, Frank C., 368.
Richardson, George L., 369.
Richardson, James B., 369. (ill.)
Richardson, Maurice H., 369.
Richardson, Spencer W., 370.
Richardson, William H., 370. (ill.)
Ricker, James W., 371.
Rinn, J. Philip, 371.
Roads, Samuel, jr., 371.
Robinson, Charles H., 371. (ill.)
Robinson, Frederick M., 372.
Rockwell, Horace T., 372. (ill.)
Rogers, Homer, 373. (ill.)
Root, Henry A., 373.
Root, William A., jr., 373.
Ropes, John C., 374.
Ross, Henry F., 374. (ill.)
Roth, Arthur, 375.
Rowe, George H. M., 375. (ill.)
Russell, Arthur H., 376.
Russell, Charles T., 376. (ill.)
Russell, Charles T., jr., 377.
Russell, Daniel, 377. (ill.)
Russell, Thomas H., 378. (ill.)
Russell, William E., 379. (ill.)
Rust, Nathaniel J., 379.

S.

Saltonstall, Leverett, 380.
Sampson, Walter S., 380. (ill.)
Sanborn, Henry W., 381.
Sanders, Orren B., 381.
Sanders, Orren S., 381.
Sanford, Alpheus, 381. (ill.)
Sanger, Chester F., 382.
Savage, Henry W., 382.
Sawin, Charles D., 383.
Sawyer, Charles W., 383.
Sawyer, Timothy T., 383.
Sayward, William H., 384.
Scott, Charles W., 384. (ill.)
Seaver, Edwin P., 384.
Sharples, Stephen P., 385.
Shattuck, Frederick C., 385.
Shattuck, George O., 385. (ill.)
Shaw, John O., jr., 386.
Shaw, James S., 386.
Shaw, Levi W., 386. (ill.)
Shepard, Edward O., 387. (ill.)

Shepard, Harvey N., 388.
Shepard, John, 388. (ill.)
Shepherd, James, 389.
Shepley, George F., 389.
Shuman, A., 389. (ill.)
Simmons, John F., 390. (ill.)
Simpson, Frank E., 391. (ill.)
Sleeper, S. S., 391. (ill.)
Slocum, William F., 391. (ill.)
Slocum, Winfield S., 392.
Smith, Albert C., 392.
Smith, Charles W., 392. (ill.)
Smith, Eugene H., 393.
Smith, Franklin, 393. (ill.)
Smith, George E., 394.
Smith, G. Waldon, 394. (ill.)
Smith, Henry H., 394.
Smith, Herbert L., 395.
Smith, James, 395.
Smith, J. Heber, 395.
Smith, Jonathan J., 395. (ill.)
Smith, Robert D., 396. (ill.)
Smith, William E., 397.
Smith, Winfield S., 397.
Snow, Samuel, 397.
Soley, John C., 397. (ill.)
Soule, Lawrence P., 398.
Southard, Louis C., 398. (ill.)
Spaulding, John, 399. (ill.)
Spear, Edmund D., 400. (ill.)
Spear, William E., 400. (ill.)
Spencer, Warren W. C., 401.
Spofford, John C., 401. (ill.)
Sprague, Henry H., 402.
Sprague, Rufus W., 402. (ill.)
Spurr, Howard W., 403. (ill.)
Squire, John P., 403. (ill.)
Stacey, Benjamin F., 404.
Stackpole, Frederick D., 404.
Stackpole, J. Lewis, 404. (ill.)
Stearns, Albert B., 405.
Stearns, William S., 406. (ill.)
Stedman, George, 406. (ill.)
Stedman, Henry R., 406.
Stephenson, Harris M., 407.
Stevens, Charles B., 407.
Stevens, Charles W., 407.
Stevens, Edgar F., 407.
Stevens, Edward F., 408.
Stevens, G. H., 408.
Stevens, Stephen G., 408.
Stevenson, John L., 408. (ill.)
Stewart, George A., 409.
Stone, Amos, 409. (ill.)
Stone, Arthur K., 410.
Stone, James S., 410. (ill.)
Stone, Jonathan, 410. (ill.)
Stone, Phineas, 411. (ill.)
Stone, Phineas J., 411. (ill.)
Storer, David H., 412.
Storer, Malcolm, 412.
Stowell, John, 412.
Strout, Almon A., 412. (ill.)
Sturgis, R. Clipston, 413.
Sullivan, Eugene S., 413.
Sullivan, John H., 413. (ill.)
Suter, Hales W., 414.
Sutherland, John P., 414.
Swallow, George N., 414. (ill.)
Swan, Robert T., 415.
Swan, Walter E., 415.
Swasey, George R., 415.
Swift, Henry W., 416. (ill.)
Swift, John L., 416.

T.

Taft, Charles H., 416.
Talbot, Emory H., 417.
Talbot, Israel T., 417.
Taylor, Bertrand E., 417.
Taylor, Charles H., 417. (ill.)
Teele, John O., 419.
Temple, Thomas F., 419.
Tenney, John A., 419. (ill.)
Tenney, Ward M., 419. (ill.)
Thayer, Charles P., 420. (ill.)
Thayer, David, 420. (ill.)
Thayer, Samuel J. F., 421.
Thompson, Charles F., 421. (ill.)
Thompson, George E., 422.
Thornton, William, 422. (ill.)
Thurston, Rufus L., 422.
Tilden, George T., 423.
Till, Charles H., 423.
Tilton, Frank H., 423. (ill.)
Tobey, Edward S., 423.
Tobey, Walter H., 425.
Torrey, George A., 425. (ill.)
Tower, Benjamin L. M., 426. (ill.)
Trefry, William D. T., 426. (ill.)
Tucker, Charles E., 427.
Tucker, James C., 427. (ill.)
Tuckerman, J. Willard, 427.
Tufts, Arthur W., 428.
Turner, William D., 428.
Tyler, Joseph H., 428.

U.

Upham, Henry L., 428.

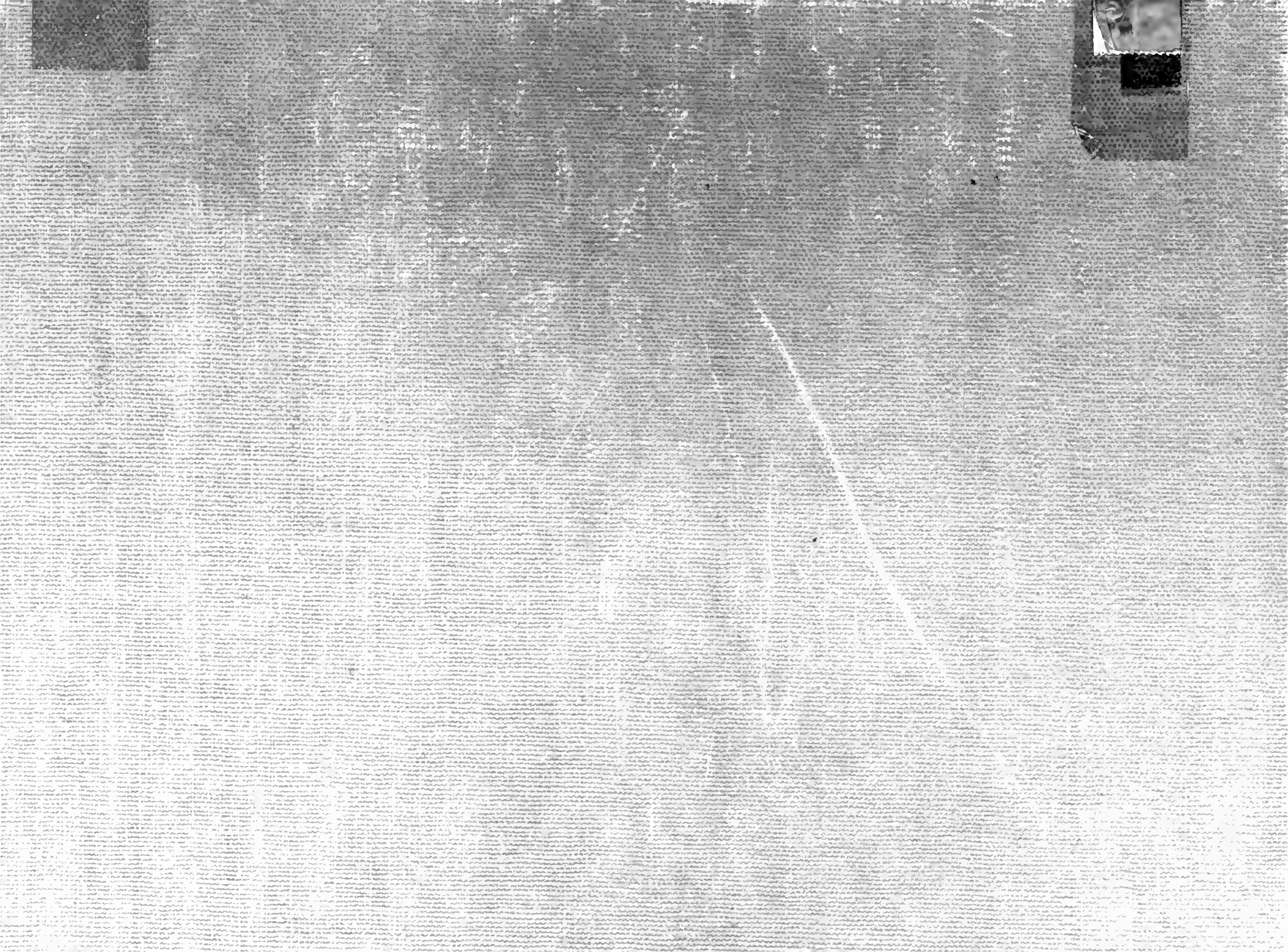
V.

Vaux, Frederick H., 429.
Vinal, Charles A., 429. (ill.)

W.

Wade, Levi C., 430. (ill.)
Wade, Rufus K., 431.
Wadlin, Horace G., 431.
Walker, C. Howard, 431.
Walker, J. Albert, 431. (ill.)
Walker, Maurice A., 432.
Wallace, John, 433.
Wallburg, Ottomar, 433.
Walton, George L., 433.
Walworth, Arthur C., 433. (ill.)
Walworth, C. Clark, 434. (ill.)
Walworth, James J., 435. (ill.)
Ware, Darwin E., 435. (ill.)
Ware, Horace E., 436.
Warnock, Adam, 436. (ill.)
Warren, Franklin C., 436.
Warren, H. Langford, 437.
Warren, Nathan, 437. (ill.)
Washburn, Frank L., 438. (ill.)
Washburn, George H., 438.
Watson, Francis S., 439. (ill.)
Way, John M., 439. (ill.)
Weeks, Andrew G., 440.
Weeks, Warren B. P., 440.
Weil, Charles, 440.
Welch, Charles A., 440. (ill.)
Welch, William J., 441.
Weld, A. Spaulding, 441.
Wellington, Austin C., 441. (ill.)
Wells, Samuel, 442.
Wentworth, Walter A., 442. (ill.)
Wesselhoeft, William P., 442.
West, George W., 443.
West, William H., 443.
Weston, Alden B., 443.
Weston-Smith, R. D., 443.
Wetherbee, Isaac J., 443. (ill.)
Wetherbee, Roswell, 444.
Wetherell, George H., 444.
Whall, William B. E., 445. (ill.)
Wheeler, Morris P., 445.
Wheelwright, John T., 445.
Whidden, Renton, 446.
Whidden, Stephen, 446.
Whipple, John J., 446.
Whitcomb, Charles W., 446. (ill.)
Whitcomb, Russell, 447.
White, William A., 447. (ill.)
White, W. H., 447. (ill.)
Whitmore, William H., 448.
Whitney, Henry M., 448. (ill.)
Whitney, James L., 449.
Whiton, John C., 449.
Wiggin, John W., 449.
Willard, Edward A., 450.
Willard, Joseph A., 450. (ill.)
Williams, Fred H., 451.
Williams, George F., 451.
Williams, Harold, 451.
Williams, John J., 452.
Wilson, William P., 452. (ill.)
Windsor, Sarah S., 452.
Wingate, James L., 453.
Wood, Charles G., 453.
Woodbury, Isaac F., 453. (ill.)
Woods, Solomon A., 454. (ill.)
Woodworth, Dwight S., 454. (ill.)
Worthen, Albert P., 455.
Wright, George, 455. (ill.)
Wyman, Henry A., 456.

Y.

Young, John F., 456.
Young, William N., 456.

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