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# MAINE

A HISTORY

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CENTENNIAL EDITION

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*Hatch, Louis Clinton*

BIOGRAPHICAL



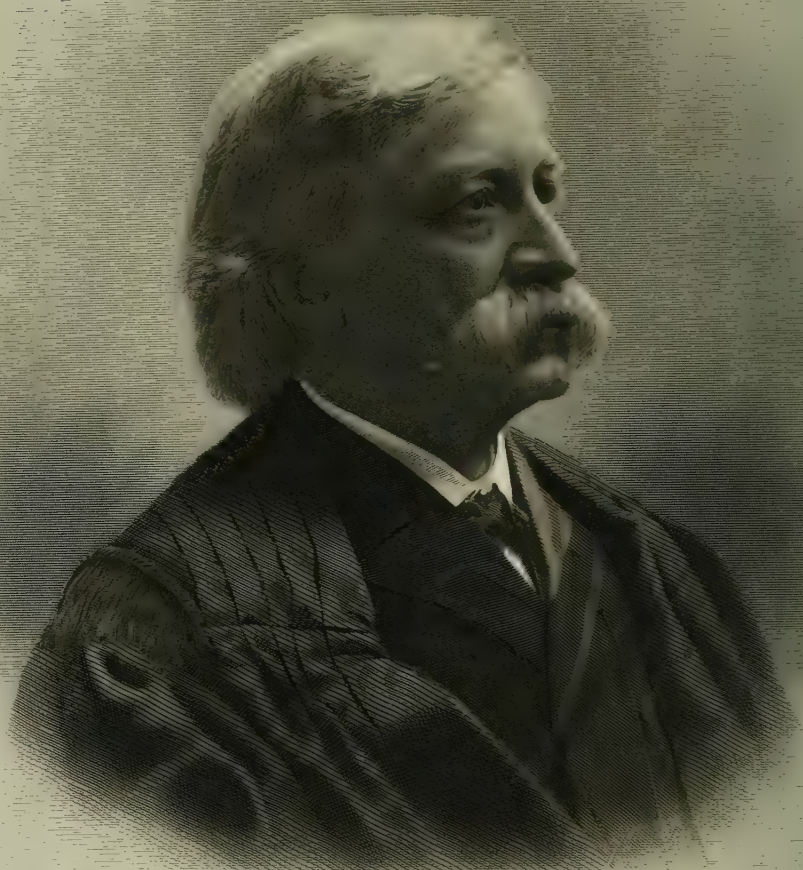
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# BIOGRAPHICAL



W. W. Fuller



# BIOGRAPHICAL

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**MELVILLE W. FULLER**—The qualities which advanced Melville W. Fuller to the head of the United States Supreme Court were inherited from a long line of noble ancestors, including two of the most important families of the Plymouth Colony, numbering among his forebears lawyers and jurists of marked ability.

The ancient seat of the family was in the parish of Redenhall, County Norfolk, England. Edward and Samuel Fuller were passengers on the historic *Mayflower*, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Edward Fuller, the son of Robert Fuller, was one of the signers of the compact on board the *Mayflower* before landing. Both he and his wife died early in 1621, leaving a son Samuel. This Samuel, early left an orphan, lived with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was the first physician at Plymouth, and of whose will he was executor. He married Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, and had nine children, among whom was Samuel Fuller. He married his cousin Anna, daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller, who also came in the *Mayflower*, but after the death of his parents returned to England. Matthew Fuller, eldest son of Samuel and Anna Fuller, was born at Barnstable, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, where he settled in 1713. He married Patience Young, daughter of George and Hannah (Pinson) Young, of Scituate. Their third son, Young Fuller, married Jerusha, daughter of Jonathan and Bridget (Brockway) Beebe, of East Haddam, Connecticut. Their third son, Caleb Fuller, born in 1735, in Colchester, graduated from Yale College in 1758, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1762. He resided in Ellington, Connecticut, and married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, the famous minister who preached forty-five years ago at Attleboro, Massachusetts, a son of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Dunstable, and great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Caleb Fuller removed to Middletown, Connecticut, and later to Hanover, New Hampshire. His son, Captain Henry Weld Fuller, graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law, and settled in practice at Augusta, Maine, in 1803. He married Esther Gould, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gould, of

Newburyport, Massachusetts, who led a company of thirty minute-men from Topsfield to Lexington on the alarm of 1775, and received a wound in that battle, which left a scar upon his cheek for life. He was later a captain in the Continental army, and was the last man to cross Charlestown Neck on the retreat from Bunker Hill. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Bennington and Stillwater, and commanded the main guard at West Point when Arnold fled after the capture of Major André. Frederick Augustus Fuller, son of Henry Weld and Esther (Gould) Fuller, was born October 5, 1806, in Augusta, read law with his father, was admitted to the bar, practiced at Augusta and Orono, Maine, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Penobscot county. He died January 29, 1841. He married Catherine Martin, daughter of Nathan and Pauline Bass (Cony) Weston, of Augusta. Nathan Weston was the second Chief Justice of Maine, a son of Daniel Weston, who was a jurist of note.

Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine Martin (Weston) Fuller, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. He was prepared for college at Augusta, and went to Bowdoin College in 1849, from which he graduated in 1853, afterward entering the Dane Law School of Harvard University, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1855. He entered upon practice in Augusta, and while waiting for clients employed his spare time in newspaper work, a circumstance to which is doubtless due somewhat of the literary facility which formed a marked feature in his career.

While Mr. Fuller was acting as reporter for the *Augusta Age* (of which his uncle, B. A. C. Fuller, and himself were publishers) in the Maine House of Representatives, James G. Blaine was engaged in a similar capacity in the Senate for the *Kennebec Journal*. Through political opponents, then and in after life, the two were always personal friends, and at last by curious coincidence, found themselves together in Washington—the one as Chief Justice of the United States, and the other as Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller, while practicing in Augusta, was

elected city attorney at the age of twenty-three, and also president of the Common Council. In 1856 he visited Chicago, where he met Mr. S. K. Dow, from New York county, Maine, a practicing lawyer. A partner of Mr. Dow was retiring from the firm, and Mr. Dow offered Mr. Fuller a place in his office, either as partner, or clerk, at the salary of fifty dollars a month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms for five months, living within his income. Before a year he enjoyed a considerable business, in which he continued until he left the bar for the Supreme Court. His legal career was strongly marked with industry, persistency and brilliant success. During his thirty years' practice he was engaged in as many as three thousand cases at the Chicago bar. He affected no specialty, conducting a general practice, practically excluding divorce law and criminal law, in which class of cases his name scarcely appears. Mr. Fuller's partnership with Mr. Dow continued until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then Fuller, Ham & Shepard for two years, and for two years thereafter Fuller & Shepard. In 1869 he received as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. This was terminated in 1877, after which he was alone. His business was only such as he cared to accept, and his professional income during his later practicing years was estimated at twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum.

A staunch Democrat, Mr. Fuller became by sympathy and personal regard an earnest adherent of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and on the death of the great statesman, June 3, 1861, he was made a member of the committee having charge of the funeral ceremonies. In 1862 Mr. Fuller was elected a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. He reported to that body the resolutions in memory of Senator Douglas, and made one of the opening addresses on that occasion. In 1864 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, and as a Unionist (not a Republican or anti-slaveryite) gave support to the National Government. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking an active interest. Immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland as President for his first term, Mr. Fuller called upon him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite, it seemed desirable that his successor should be taken from the West, and Mr. Fuller's liberal

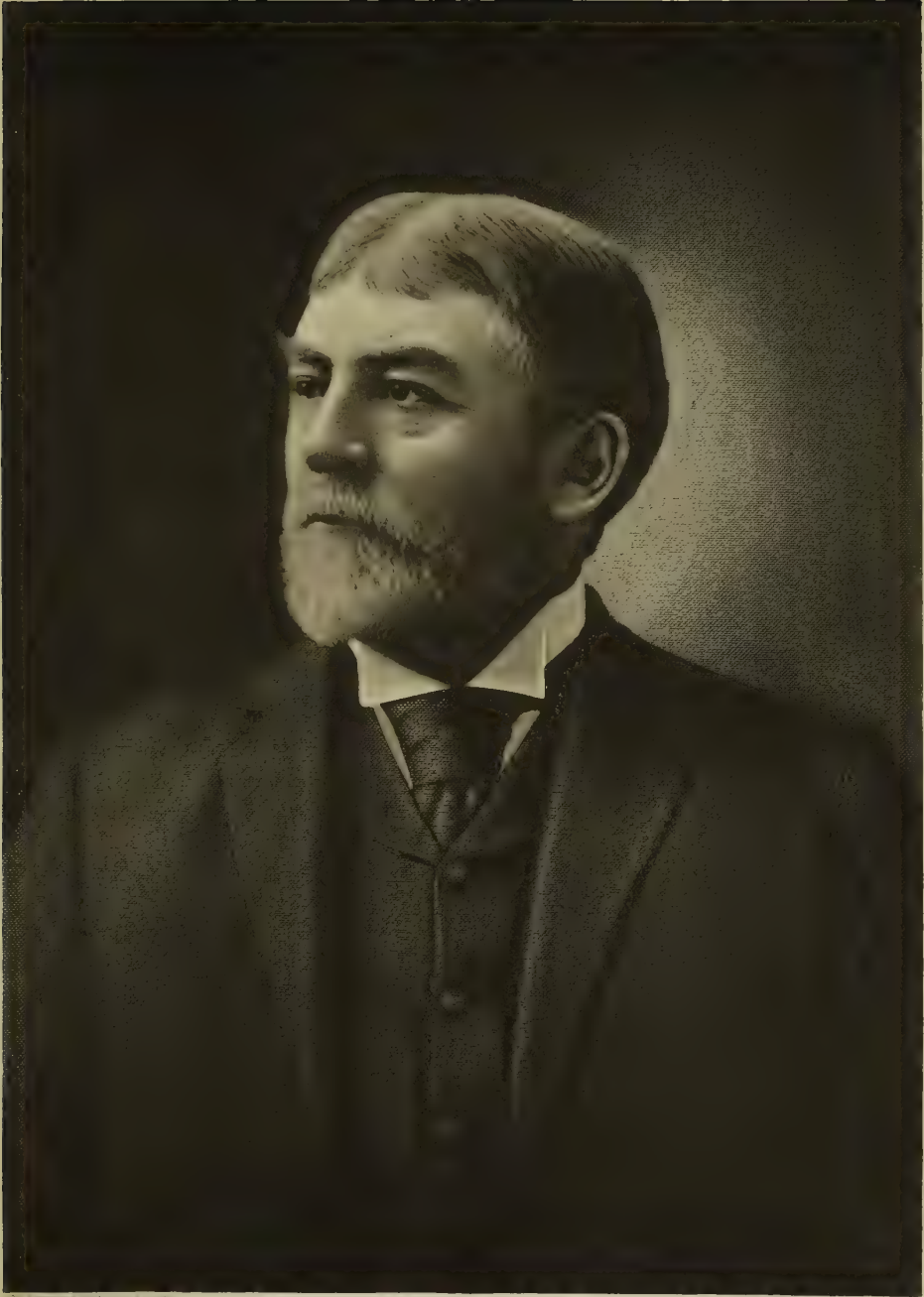
education, high legislative ability, lofty professional standard, marked industry and command of languages—all these, combined with his devotion to the principles of the party of which President Cleveland was the chosen exponent for the Nation, made him a logical nominee for the position, which was accordingly offered him. Mr. Fuller, highly appreciating the high and unexpected honor, hesitated. He was not ambitious of distinction, and his large family necessitated his most careful consideration as to whether he could afford a position which would reward him less liberally than did his profession. He, however, consented, and on April 30, 1888, President Cleveland nominated him for Chief Justice of the United States, and he was confirmed by the Senate on July 20, and took the oath of office October 8, 1888.

Mr. Fuller received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Northwestern University and from Bowdoin University in 1888; from Harvard in 1890, and from Yale and Dartmouth in 1901. He was chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution; chairman of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College. He was one of the arbitrators to settle the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guinea, Paris, 1899; was a member of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the Muscar Downs, The Hague, 1905; a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; and received the thanks of Congress, December 20, 1889. As Chief Justice, he administered the official oath to Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Taft, and died during the administration of the latter, July 4, 1910.

Mr. Fuller married (first) in 1858, Calista O., daughter of Eri Reynolds; and (second) May 30, 1866, Mary E., daughter of William F. Coolbaugh, a leading citizen of Chicago. She died April 17, 1904, when Chief Justice Fuller practically retired from society.

**EUGENE HALE**—The name of Hale will ever honor the history of Maine, as it does that of the United States. It is identified with patriotism and public service. Eugene Hale descended from worthy American ancestors. The name under the different forms of de la Hale, at-Hale, Hales and Hale, has been abundant in Hertfordshire, England, since the early part of the thirteenth century. No evidence appears that any of the name were above the rank of yeoman before 1560. The name also early prevailed and is probably still found in a dozen other counties in England. Of the Hales of





George Hale





Gloucestershire, to which family belonged the illustrious Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice, Atkyns, in his history of that county, says: "The family of Hale has been of ancient standing in this county, and always esteemed for their probity and charity." Within the first fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, at least eight emigrants of the name of Hale, and perhaps two or three more, settled in that colony and in Connecticut, descendants of five of whom are traced to the present time. There is no evidence that any of these were of kin to Thomas Hale, of Newbury, the immigrant ancestor of the line of which this article treats. The name was also found among the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland, and their descendants bearing the cognomen are still found in the Southern States. In New England the name has been brought into prominence by Nathan Hale, the patriot by John P. Hale, the distinguished statesman of New Hampshire; Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, and others.

Thomas Hale, the earliest known progenitor of the family herein considered, was of the parish of Walton-at-Stone, in Hertfordshire, England. No record of his birth is found, but the parish register, which styles him "Thomas Hale, Senior," shows that he was buried October 19, 1630. He left a will bearing date October 11, 1630, proved December 9, 1630, in the court of the Archdeaconry of Hitchin, in the County of Herts, the original of which is still on file among the records of the court. After the usual pious profession of faith, thanks to God, committal of his soul to its creator and his body to burial, he disposes of his personal property and his real estate consisting of eleven, and perhaps twelve, distinct parcels. Among those designated are the house close, the backside close, the hill close, and the meadow and rye close. From the brief record, it is apparent that he was of the rank of yeoman of the smaller class as to property, but marked by thrift, respectability, honesty, piety, and prudent foresight. It is impossible to determine the value of the estate which he left, but it was evidently not large, perhaps worth an annual rental of four or five hundred dollars. He married Joan Kirby, who was of the parish of Little Munden, Herts, which was probably the place of her birth and their marriage. They were the parents of five children: Dionis, Thomas, Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth. At some time between her husband's death and June, 1637, Joan, widow of Thomas Hale, married a Bydes, or Bides, probably John,

and was still living in October, 1640, the date of her mother's will, but was probably dead before 1660.

The only son, Thomas Hale, was born in 1606, in the parish of Walton-at-Stone, and baptized there June 15, 1606. In 1635 he settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, with his wife, Thomasine, locating on what is now called the Parker river. Ten years later he removed to Haverhill, same colony, where he was a landholder, a prominent citizen, a magistrate, serving in various official capacities, and upon important committees. Many conveyances of real estate, in which he is described as "glover," "yeoman," or "leatherdresser," appear in his name. He died in Newbury, December 21, 1682, and his widow, January 30, 1683.

Their eldest child, Thomas Hale, was born November 18, 1633, in England, and died October 22, 1688, in Newbury. He was almost continuously in the town service, as an official or on important committees. He married at Salem, May 26, 1657, Mary, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of that town, baptized December 28, 1630, at Muskham, County Notts, England, died December 8, 1715, in Boxford. She was the executrix of his will, which disposed of property valued at £505, 6s. and 8d.

Their third son was Captain Joseph Hale, born February 20, 1671, in Newbury, died February 13, 1761, in Boxford, one week short of ninety years old. He was a man of means, and served the town in both civil and military capacities. He married, November 15, 1693, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Perley) Watson, of Boxford. She died February 1, 1708.

They were the parents of Ambrose Hale, third son, born July 16, 1699, in Boxford, died April 13, 1767, in Harvard, Massachusetts. He was a Colonial soldier in 1759 from Harvard, where he settled about 1742. He married, in Boxford, December 11, 1722, Joanna Dodge, born July 15, 1702, died February 10, 1732, daughter of Antipas and Joanna (Low) Dodge, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Their second son was Benjamin Hale, born March 14, 1728, in Boxford, died September 20, 1771, in Harvard. In 1757-58 he was a soldier of the French War, a corporal in Captain Haskell's company, which marched from Harvard to Fort William Henry in 1757. His estate was valued at £405, 4s. 10d. He married in Harvard, October 6, 1757, Mary Taylor, born March 12, 1733, in that town, who survived him, daughter of Israel and Rachel (Wheeler) Taylor.

Their youngest child, David Hale, was born March 22, 1772, in Harvard, lived some years at Rutland, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Turner, Maine, and died there February 6, 1846. His homestead farm is still in possession of the family. He married in Ellington, Connecticut, October 5, 1794, Sarah Kingsbury of that town, born 1766, died May 7, 1847, daughter of Simon and Deliverance (Cady), Kingsbury, of Ellington Connecticut.

Their second son, James Sullivan Hale, born December 13, 1806, in Turner, died there December 17, 1880. He was a well-to-do farmer, a man of marked individuality of character, with a keen sense of humor. He married February 11, 1835, Betsey Staples, born October 16, 1808, died December 5, 1881, eldest child of John and Betsey (Young) Staples, of Turner. Two of their sons attained high distinction in their native State.

Eugene Hale, eldest child of James Sullivan Hale, was born June 9, 1836, in Turner, and grew up on the paternal farm, carrying his part in its labors, while attaining his primary education in the district and grammar schools of the town. After a course at Hebron Academy, he entered the office of Howard & Strout in Portland, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857, before the completion of his twenty-first year. He immediately began practice of law in Orland, Maine, removing soon afterward to Ellsworth, becoming a member of the law firm of Robinson & Hale. The senior member died soon after, and for ten years Mr. Hale continued there in independent practice, developing great ability and success as a lawyer. For nine consecutive years he served Hancock county as attorney, and was long associated under the firm name of Hale & Emery with Lucilius Alonzo Emery, recently retired from the Supreme Bench of the State. After the latter's elevation to the bench, Mr. Hale was associated with Hannibal E. Hamlin, son of the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States under Abraham Lincoln. Very early Mr. Hale became active in political matters, and in 1867, 1868 and 1880 was a member of the State Legislature. He was remarkably well versed in political questions, a ready and able debater, and quickly gained prominence in legislative matters. During his last term he was chairman of the committee of the Legislature to investigate what has since become familiarly known as the "State Steal," and largely through his efforts this scheme was exposed and thwarted. In 1868 he

was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and by reelection served in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. In 1874 President Grant tendered him the office of postmaster-general, which he declined. By reelection he served in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee in the last. President Hayes offered him the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, but this he also declined. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and again in 1876 and 1880. In the last two he was a leader of the Blaine forces. On the retirement of Hannibal Hamlin from the United States Senate, Mr. Hale was elected to succeed him, and took his seat March 4, 1881. By subsequent reelections he was chosen for a period of thirty years. In all of these he received the unanimous vote of his party in the Legislature. While in the House of Representatives he was a member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Naval Affairs and other important committees, and when he entered the Senate was placed on the Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs. In 1919 the Government caused one of its new naval ships, a destroyer, to be named the "Eugene Hale" in memory of his services for the American Navy, the leading naval authorities agreeing that his constructive hand had more to do with the building up of our navy than that of any other statesman of his generation. In his long service in the Senate he took a leading position, was chairman of the Committee on Census until 1893, when the Democrats gained control of the Senate. He served as chairman of the committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs, and as member of the Finance, Philippine Census, Canadian relations, and Private Land Claims committees, and in the last term was chairman of the Republican Conference of the Senate, and of the Republican steering committee and was the floor leader of the Republicans. Many of the most important appropriation bills were passed under his management. Among these were the bills passed in the Senate for the construction of a new navy. He introduced the first amendment favoring reciprocity with the countries of Central and South America, which he supported with speeches that received a wide circulation. While his addresses were delivered with telling force, and made keen thrusts at his adversaries, they were never ill-natured. During the campaign of 1882 his speech upon the free trade attitude of the Democratic Convention of that year was







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*W. T. R. M.*

the Republican keynote speech and was very widely circulated. Mr. Hale was ever active in securing efficient and proper government of the District of Columbia. Both in the practice of law and in the conduct of party politics he was always recognized as the wise counsellor.

He was a wide reader, delighting especially in poetry. His style was based on the best models in English literature. He could quote accurately from almost all the standard works of fiction and poetry. A contemporary recalls an instance where Senator Hale once heard a chance quotation from Scott's 'Lady of the Lake'; he immediately recited the whole battle scene, giving the charge of the royal archers through the glen, and the rush of the clansmen under Roderick Dhu. With words carefully selected he was an easy and forcible speaker, and his extemporaneous addresses required no revision. As an after-dinner speaker he was always effective and interesting, whether his remarks treated of great subjects or were on occasions where wit and merriment abounded. The principal educational institutions of Maine—Bowdoin, Bates and Colby colleges, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Hale had great faith in the resources and prospects of his native State, and his investments were made in her industries. He erected a beautiful home called "The Pines" on the heights at Ellsworth, surrounded by several hundred acres of field and woodland. He was an extensive purchaser of timber lands and of seashore property, and invested in cotton, woolen and pulp mills of Maine. Wherever known, Mr. Hale was recognized as a man of culture, of broad and genial nature, and drew about himself cordial friends and few enemies. He was a liberal entertainer, both at Washington and in his home at Ellsworth, where, during the summer vacations, many friends from within and without the State gladly accepted his hospitality. In these entertainments he was ably seconded by his wife, an accomplished hostess, delighting in nothing more than looking after a house full of friends.

Mr. Hale was married in December, 1871, at Washington, to Mary Douglas Chandler, only daughter of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, long a Senator from Michigan, and afterwards Secretary of the Interior. Mrs. Hale inherited many of the great qualities of her eminent father. She was a woman of rare endowments and character, and a source of helpfulness to her distinguished husband through life. They had three sons: Chandler, Frederick and Eugene. Fred-

erick Hale, the second son, now occupies a seat in the United States Senate, a worthy son of an eminent father. He was elected to the Senate in 1916, his father having retired in 1911.

Mr. Hale, the subject of this sketch, died October 27, 1918.

**HON. JOSEPH PARKER BASS** was a lineal descendant of Pilgrim and Puritan ancestry. His paternal ancestor was Deacon Samuel Bass, who, with his wife Anne, came to New England in Governor Winthrop's company, in 1630. He removed with his family, in 1640, to Braintree (now Quincy), and represented the town in the General Court for twelve years. Historians credit him as being a man of strong and vigorous mind and as one of the leading men of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His son, John Bass, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632, and married, December 3, 1657, Ruth Alden, a daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, characters that have been made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Myles Standish." John Bass, the son of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, married Abigail Adams, a daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams. Her father was an uncle of John Adams, the second President of the United States.

The line of descent for five generations is as follows: Samuel Bass, son of John and Abigail (Adams) Bass, married Sarah Savil, and their only son, Samuel (2) Bass, married Anna Rawson. Samuel (3) Bass, son of Samuel and Anna (Rawson) Bass, was born August 22, 1747, and died in February, 1840. He married, September 29, 1772, Elizabeth Brackett, and their son, Samuel (4) Bass, born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1777, married Polly Belcher. Samuel (5) Bass, son of Samuel (4) and Polly (Belcher) Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, November 15, 1805, and died in Randolph, Vermont, October 17, 1862. He married Margaret Parker, a daughter of Joseph Parker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and the issue of this marriage was two sons, Samuel (6), born October 11, 1833, and Joseph Parker.

Joseph Parker Bass was born at Randolph, Vermont, September 24, 1835. He received his education in the common schools and academy located in his native town. Arriving at the age of eighteen years, he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, turned his attention to commercial business, and was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store there. Seven years later he engaged in the same business in that city for himself, and in the



fall of 1863 removed to Bangor, Maine, where he continued the dry goods business until 1870. He then turned his attention to larger fields of enterprise, and engaged quite extensively in buying and selling timber lands and city real estate.

Mr. Bass, from an early age, was interested in political matters, and he became a familiar figure at the sessions of the Maine Legislature. It is an interesting fact that his first appearance heralded the memorable senatorial contest of 1869 between Hannibal Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill, in which the latter was defeated by one vote. This result was obtained by a member from Aroostook county, who cast a blank ballot, and the efforts of Mr. Bass, in connection with other Bangor citizens, were directed to keep the eastern members in line for Mr. Hamlin. Although Mr. Bass was originally a Republican, and supported General Grant for the Presidency in 1872, the following year he accepted a nomination for mayor of Bangor on a Citizens' ticket, and defeated his Republican opponent by a majority of 405 votes. In entering on his duties as the chief municipal officer of the city, there were many important matters for consideration. A man of strong convictions, Mr. Bass would not yield to coercion. The custom of cities loaning funds for the building of railroads had become ruinous to the city's finances, and the newly elected Mayor vigorously protested a loan for the construction of a railroad from Bangor to Calais. The matter was to be voted upon by the people at a special meeting, and the parties interested, having the support of the Board of Aldermen, attempted to have a special meeting of the board called to postpone the meeting of the voters, but this Mayor Bass declined to do, and on the date appointed the loan project was defeated. Through his efforts during a smallpox epidemic, free vaccination and the isolation of patients were established. In the case of an afflicted child, the father resisted its removal to the pest house, threatening death to anyone attempting its removal. The policemen being afraid to do their duty, Mayor Bass took the initiative, and directed the removal of the child. The child died and the father brought suit against the mayor for \$10,000, but the latter was sustained by the courts, and the decision has often been quoted as authority in establishing the rights of municipal officers in handling contagious diseases. Partisanship was at the extreme point during Mayor Bass' administration. His erection of a building to house the city carts was criticised; it was charged by his political opponents that the con-

struction was without any authority of the City Council. This was, however, contradicted by a member of the finance committee of the Council, and though the new City Council ordered Mr. Bass to remove the building, the city solicitor decided that the erection of the building was legal.

An interesting episode of Mayor Bass' administration was the visit of President Grant and a distinguished party to Bangor, in August, 1873. Members of the Republican party determined that the Mayor should take no part in the reception of the Presidential party, but he outwitted his opponents, captured the party, gave them a ride of several hours' duration, entertained them at lunch, and carried off all the honors of the reception. This was President Grant's second visit to Bangor, as he was in the city at the great celebration held at the time of the opening of the European & North American Railway, October 18 and 19, 1871, to mark the establishment of direct rail line between New York City and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It was during his mayoralty administration that Mr. Bass interested himself in the State Fair. In 1873 the City Council voted an appropriation if the fair was held at Bangor, with a contingent appropriation if held there the following year. The fair officials, in violation of their agreement, decided to hold the fair in 1874 in another locality, and though the Mayor vetoed a resolution of the City Council to pay the contingent appropriation, the new incoming administration paid the amount. The position taken by Mr. Bass worked against his re-election for Mayor, but afterwards he was commended for the position he had taken in the transaction. This unfair treatment by the trustees of the Maine State Fair in discriminating against Bangor induced Mr. Bass, in connection with F. O. Beal and Ezra L. Sterns, to promote the Eastern Maine State Fair. This was a private organization, and the first fair was held in 1883, and for twelve years Mr. Bass was president of the association, a corporation having been formed, and successful exhibitions were given. The exhibition of 1887 rivaled even the cattle shows in England, and in many respects fairly equalled the Royal Exhibition in that country. The following year the great feature was the exhibit by the New Brunswick government of twenty carloads of Percherons, Clydesdales stallions and brood mares. In 1889 a controversy arose between Mr. Bass and his colleagues, the latter demanding they should receive compensation for their services. As Mr. Bass had fur-

nished the financial backing and the exhibition grounds free, he immediately took possession of the real estate, and for the next six years it was conducted under his sole management. The great attraction of the fair in 1890 was the stallion Nelson, who made the world's record 2.15½, hitched to high sulky on a half-mile track. The stallion had been suspended by the National Trotting Association, of which the Eastern Maine State Fair was a member, and on the refusal of the parent organization to allow the Maine horse to exhibit, the Eastern Maine State Fair withdrew its membership. Mr. Bass, however, secured an act of the Legislature to allow Maine agricultural societies to enforce the rules of the National Trotting Association when not conflicting with the laws of the State.

A suit in equity was brought by Messrs. Beal and Sterns against Mr. Bass, claiming he was profiting by the fair, and that the corporation not being legally formed, was a partnership. The courts decided it was a legally organized corporation, but in 1894 Mr. Bass, owing to the divided support of the citizens of Bangor, decided to withdraw from his connection with the fair, and on payment of a certain amount by the plaintiffs in the suit, made a new lease of the exhibition grounds, and withdrew from any connection with the enterprise.

Mr. Bass was a member of the Legislature of 1876; he succeeded in obtaining the passage of an amendment to the law relating to the liabilities of municipalities for personal damages on the public sidewalks and highways. He also introduced an order for investigation of the sale of State lands for the benefit of the agricultural college at Orono, which had been disposed of at a ruinous price, much below that of other States. He always remained a warm advocate for appropriations for the State College, which he felt thus suffered at the hands of the State. Though the inquiry was held, it was difficult to obtain facts, and no redress could be obtained from the purchasers of the lands. He took an active interest in the legislation to allow the University of Maine to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which met with strong opposition from Bowdoin College, but it was finally passed by the Legislature of 1907. He took an early stand in favor of the non-taxation of mortgages, which finally became a law in 1911, and though attempts have been made to repeal it, it is still a law of the State. It was largely through his endeavors that a State hospital was finally located at Bangor. In 1897 he introduced a bill to take

poultry and poultry products from the taxable list, and through his appearance before the committee, and earnest endeavors, the bill was passed. The valuation of this product was more than doubled in the next fifteen years. He advocated the same law for cattle, sheep and swine, and succeeded in the passage of a measure, in 1915, exempting them from taxation, but by an amendment passed in 1917, the wise law became inoperative. Mr. Bass' interest in legislative matters was always for the advancement of the State, and he never benefited by one dollar in the passage of any legislative enactment.

One of Mr. Bass' principal interests was in the timber lands of Maine. Over a long period of years there were various attempts made to increase the taxation on timber lands; this was not objected to by the owners if the money be used for protection against forest fires. Mr. Bass was chairman of the legislative committee for the Maine timber land owners for over thirty years. At the legislative session of 1905 a resolution was introduced for a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to assess taxes on all timber lands in unorganized townships equal to that of organized towns and cities, and even did not relieve the timber land owners of a road tax. The supporters of the bill argued that these taxes should be used for the support of State institutions and public purposes. Mr. Bass, as chairman of the committee of timber land owners, was supported by influential citizens of the State, and after a hearing before the committee to which it was assigned, so convincing were the arguments against the bill, the committee unanimously reported that the amendment ought not to pass.

In 1883 the Maine Central railroad leased the European & North American railway. There was quite a large amount of European stock owned in Bangor, and the city received from the State treasurer, under the gross transportation law, a rebate of several thousand dollars on stock owned in Bangor. A Bangor member of the Governor's Council was able to induce the Council to refuse to grant the rebate to municipalities where stock was owned, for the reason that the road had been leased to the Maine Central. Mr. Bass took this matter up before the legislative committee and cited legal opinions, taking the ground that the executive council could either retain this money in the treasury or deliver it to the municipalities where stock was owned, as before the road was leased. Mr. Bass had an act introduced in the Legislature directing



that this rebate money be paid to municipalities where the stock was owned, leased roads as well as others, which act was finally passed. After the passage of the act, there were three years that the money was retained in the State treasury. Mr. Bass had another act introduced, ordering the State to pay over to the municipalities the amount of rebate retained for the three years, which was passed. Various attempts have been made to secure the repeal of this rebate law, but they have been defeated, with Mr. Bass leading the opposition. In the formation of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, Mr. Bass was active in securing rights-of-way and necessary legislation, and was the first person to subscribe to the stock, taking \$52,500. On the organization of the company he was chosen one of the directors. Through his instrumentality the bequest left by Gen. S. F. Hersey to the City of Bangor was largely augmented. The principal of the bequest was to be paid in 1900, and the trustees of the estate had made a previous settlement of \$100,000 cash with the City Council. Mr. Bass, not satisfied with this settlement, urged the City Council, in 1900, to make further demands of the trustees, and eventually through his efforts another \$50,000 was obtained from the trustees of the estate.

Bangor, in 1911, suffered from a great fire, and the question of civic improvement became a leading question. The appointment of Mr. Bass as a member of the Committee of Safety, brought him in touch with the situation. He strongly advocated the building of the public library on its present location, and also the erection of the high school building on its former lot in Abbott Square, and opposed the movement to build the post office in Centre Park. He was successful in opposing, in Bangor, the establishment of the commission form of government.

For over forty years Mr. Bass was the owner of the Bangor *Daily Commercial*, and, like a number of newspaper proprietors, was called upon to defend himself in libel suits, and he successfully combatted these suits, the costs being assessed to the plaintiffs. A corporation was formed in 1905, known as the J. P. Bass Publishing Company, for the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Commercial*.

Mr. Bass attended the National Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, and his prominence in Maine politics, even at that time, was recognized by William H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In discussing plans for the Democratic cam-

paign in Maine, Mr. Bass advised a general reorganization, with new committees in each Congressional district, arguing that on these conditions there would be good prospects of success. He was afterwards invited for a conference at New York City, when plans were formulated for the Maine campaign; the National Committee agreeing to duplicate any amount of money raised in each Congressional district. The fusion of the Democrats and Greenbackers resulted in the election of Gen. Harris M. Plaisted as Governor, though the Republican presidential candidate, General Garfield, carried the State.

Mr. Bass was chairman of the executive committee for Maine of the World's Fair Commission, held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1893. He was successful in obtaining private subscriptions to augment the State appropriation of \$10,000, and a building was erected at the cost of \$30,000, which was pronounced by President Palmer of the Exposition as "the best building on the grounds except for size." The building after the Exposition was removed and rebuilt at Poland Spring, Maine, where it is still preserved. Mr. Bass was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts and Maine and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

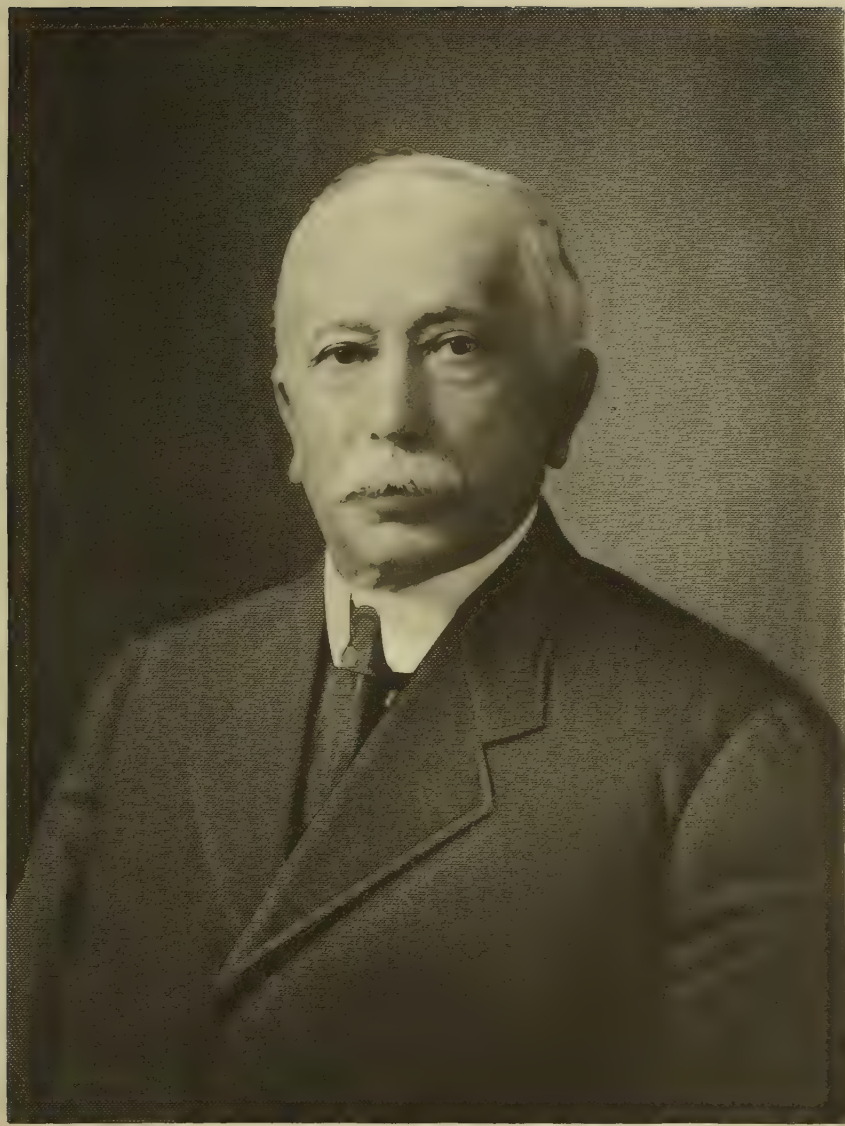
Mr. Bass married, in 1866, Mary L. March, daughter of Leonard and Martha L. March, prominent residents of Bangor, Maine. Mrs. Bass died in 1899.

Honorable Joseph Parker Bass died at his home in Bangor, Maine, March 27, 1919, at the age of eighty-three years, six months and three days. He had been suffering for several weeks from obstruction to the circulation in his left leg, and it was hoped that he might obtain relief from an operation, which was performed by Dr. C. A. Porter, of Boston, but a clot of blood went to the heart and death came suddenly. Mr. Bass left a large property and made a number of public bequests. He gave Maplewood Park to Bangor for a public park, to be named Bass Park, and among other bequests was a gift of \$25,000 to the Eastern Maine General Hospital, and a liberal annuity for the Bangor Children's Home.

**GEORGE COLBY CHASE**—From most worthy Quaker ancestry, President Chase inherited those qualities that placed him where he was at the time of his death.

(1) The first of his family in this country was William Chase, born in 1595, who came in Win-





The American National Society

George C. Chase - 1871-1872

George C. Chase.



throp's fleet in 1630 with his wife, Mary, and son, William Chase. It has been claimed by some that he was related to Aquila Chase, who settled in Northeastern Massachusetts, but no such relationship has ever been proved. He settled at Roxbury, was a member of the Apostle Eliot's church, and was made freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1637 he was a member of the company that settled at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he died in May, 1659. His wife died in the following October. He was a soldier against the Narragansett Indians in 1645.

(II) William (2) Chase, son of William (1) Chase, born about 1622, who accompanied his father from England, lived in Yarmouth, where he died February 27, 1685. There is no record of his wife. Several of his sons were identified with the Society of Friends. They lived for some years in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and removed thence to Swansea, Massachusetts.

(III) Joseph Chase, fifth son of William (2) Chase, married, February 28, 1695, Sarah Sherman, of Swansea, daughter of Sampson and Isabelle (Tripp) Sherman, born September 24, 1677. The Shermans were also identified with the Friends, of whom there was a considerable colony in Swansea.

(IV) Stephen Chase, fourth son of Joseph Chase, was born May 2, 1709, in Swansea, and died June 22, 1790. He married Esther Buffington, who was born August 12, 1712, and died May 14, 1750. The Buffingtons settled in Salem and Lynn, Massachusetts, and were among the early residents of Swansea, the first of the name, Thomas Bovanton, lived in Salem, where he married, December 30, 1671, Sarah Southwick, probably a granddaughter of Lawrence Southwick, and a niece of Whittier's Cassandra Southwick, of Salem. They were the parents of Benjamin Buffington, who was born 1675, in Salem, lived for a time in Lynn, and settled in Southeastern Massachusetts within the bounds of the Swansea Monthly Meeting Society of Friends, of which he became a member. The Puritan officials of Massachusetts were wont to ignore the Quakers, and the town records fail to give any information concerning the early Quaker families. It is probable that Esther Buffington, above mentioned, was a daughter of Benjamin Buffington.

(V) Stephen (2) Chase, sixth son of Stephen (1) and Esther (Buffington) Chase, was born February 3, 1740, in the vicinity of Swansea, and died December 18, 1821, in Unity, Maine. He began the settlement of that town in 1775,

probably traveling by water from his native locality in Massachusetts; proceeded first to Durham, Maine, and thence up the Kennebec river and its tributaries to Unity Pond, and on a commanding eminence, overlooking that water, built a log house. His wife, Hannah (Blethen) Chase, born May 27, 1739, in Swansea, died in Unity, June 2, 1845, at the age of one hundred and six years. The Blethens were also a Quaker family that was numerous represented in and about Swansea.

(VI) Hezekiah Chase, son of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Blethen) Chase, was born October 27, 1774, and was an infant when his parents located in Unity. He was one of the best known men of that town, and died there April 9, 1848. He was often the representative of the town in the State Legislature, and also served as judge of probate for Waldo county. His wife, Sarah (Gilkey) Chase, was born in Unity, September 27, 1779, and died March 18, 1833.

(VII) Joseph Chase, son of Hezekiah Chase, was born October 22, 1804, in Unity. He was an industrious farmer, recognized by his townsmen as a man of strict integrity, and popularly known as "the honest man." He was a great lover of books, his knowledge of the Bible and of general history surpassing that of most professional students. He died at his son's home in Lewiston, September 24, 1876. He married, July 4, 1842, Jane Chase Dyer, born in Thordike, April 4, 1815, died in Lewiston, August 18, 1887. She was a woman of superior intellect and encouraged her children in the pursuit of knowledge. Her mother was one of nine sisters, whose descendants have been characterized by public spirit and enterprise. One of them was the mother of Rev. Elijah P. and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, the former the first martyr in the cause of Anti-Slavery.

(VIII) George Colby Chase, son of Joseph Chase, was born March 15, 1844, in Unity, and passed through the usual experiences of a farmer's son in Maine. He was early introduced to rigorous farm labor, and previous to the age of twelve years attended the district schools in winter only, with the exception of a few weeks in summer. After he was twelve years old his school privileges were entirely limited to the winter term, with the exception of a few weeks in the old-fashioned high school. When sixteen years old, through the influence of his mother, he was permitted to spend a term at the Maine State Seminary. Principal Cheney, his teacher in Latin, especially urged upon the boy's parents



his continuance in school, but circumstances prevented his return to the seminary for more than two years. During much of this time the severe illness of his father left the entire care of the family on this youth of sixteen. In the succeeding four years, beginning at the age of seventeen, he taught winter schools and had an occasional term at the seminary, but was busily engaged most of the time in farm labor. At the age of twenty he graduated from the preparatory department of the seminary, at the head of his class, and in the following autumn entered Bates College. Poor health and the necessity of earning the expenses of his education somewhat retarded his progress, but he persevered, was active in the religious work of the college and in the debates of his literary society. In 1868 he graduated at the head of his class, having received in his sophomore year the prize for the first public debate held in the college.

His friends had always expected that he would enter the ministry, but he was hesitant, not feeling sure that he was called to preach. In his uncertainty respecting duty, he declined an opportunity to remain at Bates as a teacher with the prospect of a permanent position in the college. About this time he also declined the principalship of the Maine Central Institute and a promising position in Rhode Island. He became instructor in Greek, Latin, Mental and Moral Philosophy in the New Hampton Literary Institution, where at the end of his second year the examination of his classes was attended by President Cheney and Professor Stanton of Bates. Upon their urgent request that he return to his *alma mater*, he decided to attend the Theological School at Bates, and at the same time to act as tutor in the college. Here from 1870 to 1871 he studied Theology and taught Greek to the freshman class. At the end of the year he was unanimously elected to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in Bates, and spent the following year in graduate work at Harvard University in special preparation for his duties. Among his instructors were Professors James Russell Lowell, Ezra Abbott, Francis J. Child and E. A. Sophocles. In 1872 he began his work at Bates. Practically nothing had been attempted previously in his department. The organization of the work in English at Bates is therefore to be credited wholly to President Chase. His work in the early years was extremely laborious, including not only lectures and recitations, but the correction of all student themes and the care of all class and public speaking. For several

years he gave declamation drill during each term to every student in the college. His hours of labor were longer than those of almost any unskilled workman in the State. The condition of the college also demanded that he assist in other departments and a part of the work in his own department was necessarily given over to tutors and instructors. For some years he taught the freshman class in Greek, and in 1873-74, during the absence of Professor Hayes in Europe, he taught the latter's classes in exegesis of the Greek Testament, and Botany. In the following year, during the absence of Professor Stanton, besides carrying a large share of his own work, he taught all the Greek and Latin in the curriculum, except the freshman Latin.

As the college grew and prospered, Professor Chase was enabled to give most of his attention to his own department. In 1881, after Bates had suffered serious financial losses, Professor Chase was chosen to act in association with President Cheney in the endeavor to increase the college fund. Beginning in the winter of 1881-82 he continued for ten years to devote nearly all of his vacations and, in addition, two whole terms to the work of raising money. Through his efforts the college received for current needs and for its fund about one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000). He was wont after completing a term to leave Lewiston on the first outgoing train, often taking with him essays to be corrected during his leisure moments or while pursuing his journey. During these years Professor Chase had been very active in increasing the college library and received in a single year more than one thousand choice volumes in its behalf. His labors in behalf of the college brought him into relation with many leading people, and he made for it many friends among wealthy and eminent men.

President Chase was always a student of education and educational methods. In preparing students for Bates, Dartmouth, and Brown at the New Hampton Literary Institution, he gained a large insight into the work of secondary schools. No student whom he fitted for college was ever conditioned at admission, and Dartmouth gave him the credit of furnishing some of the best prepared members of a class of eighty. For many years President Chase was a director of the Latin School of Lewiston. For sixteen years he was a member of the Lewiston School Board—during two years of that time its president. He declined a reëlection to the Board in 1891. Much of the effi-





Arthur Sewall



ciency of the Lewiston schools may be credited to his wise influence and judicious action.

Persistence in such arduous labors naturally made great inroads upon his health, and in the summer of 1891 the trustees sent him abroad to obtain a much-needed rest. Accompanied by his wife, he spent six months in general travel, including some six weeks in exploration of the English Lake District and about three months in London, where he attended lectures in the London University College and studied in the British Museums. He also gave considerable attention to German educational methods.

In 1894 he was made president of the college, with the title of President and Professor of Psychology and Logic, and he continued in that capacity to the time of his death. President Chase was essentially a college man and had relatively little time to devote to other interests or other lines of public service. He occasionally made public addresses, but was obliged to decline many invitations to lecture at various institutions in New England. On two different occasions he declined to consider other positions which promised to treble his salary.

In addition to his Inaugural, he has published two addresses before the committee on education of the Maine Legislature, two before the American Institute of Instruction, an address at the Centennial Celebration of Unity, in 1904, one before the Northern Baptist Convention on the Religion of a College Student, a monograph on the Disruption of the Home, a sermon on Altruism (published by Funk and Wagnalls in *Modern Sermons by World Scholars*), an address on Higher Education, and numerous papers upon various educational subjects.

The growth and progress of Bates under the administration of President Chase are in large measure an index to what he has accomplished in the 25 years since he was inaugurated. At the close of 1894 Bates had 585 graduates, 167 students, 9 officers and instructors, and 55 courses of study (15 elective and 40 required). At the close of 1919 she will have 2,376 graduates, more than 400 students (after a shrinkage from nearly 500 due to war conditions), 40 officers and instructors, and 190 courses of study. In 1894 the college had 5 buildings. In 1919 it has, including one in process of erection, 17. In 1894 the Bates Library contained 11,639 volumes; in 1919, 47,000 volumes. In 1894 the fund as shown by the treasurer's report was \$317,850. In 1919 it is nearly \$1,200,000; and the total assets of the institution are more than \$1,-

700,000. In 1894 Bates was scarcely known outside of New England. In 1919 her contributions to the faculties of American colleges and universities, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and most of the great universities of the West, have been more than 90, distributed among more than 60 institutions.

George Colby Chase was married June 12, 1872, to Emma F. Millett, born June 27, 1845, in Norway, Maine, daughter of Joel and Betsy (Parsons) Millett. The family of President and Mrs. Chase includes one son and four daughters. President Chase died at his home, May 27, 1919.

**ARTHUR SEWALL**, third son of William Dunning and Rachael (Trufant) Sewall, was born in Bath, Maine, Thanksgiving Day, 1835. His father was one of the prominent shipbuilders of Maine, and Senator in the Legislature of his State. He was the grandson of Colonel Dummer Sewall, of the Revolutionary army, who was the fifth generation in lineal descent from Henry Sewall, sometime mayor of Coventry, Great Britain. Henry Sewall's grandson (Henry) married Jane Dummer, and emigrated to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634.

Noble descent is claimed for the family, but if it cannot boast of that in its ancient home, it did not take long to attain prominence in the new. There is no family more conspicuous in early New England history. Three of the lineal descendants of Henry Sewall became chief justices of Massachusetts, and two others were judges of the highest court of the province and the commonwealth.

Attorney-General Jonathan Sewall, of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, was a great-grandson of Henry Sewall, and a cousin of Jonathan Sewall, who was the poet of the Revolution (Jonathan Mitchell Sewall). A son of Attorney-General Jonathan Sewall, who was a Royalist Refugee, became Chief Justice of Quebec in 1789. Of all these, the most famous was Samuel Sewall, the first Chief Justice, the "Good-and-Wise" of Whittier's line, who, carried away by the prevailing delusion on the subject of witchcraft, joined with members of his Court in condemning several accused persons, but unlike others made a public confession of his error in the Old South Church. His son, the Rev. Joseph Sewall, was long pastor of the Old South Church, and was elected president of Harvard College, but declined. Of the other children of Henry, Anne married William Longfellow, and was the

direct ancestress of the poet, and from Stephen was descended Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. The family of Sewall is connected with nearly every prominent family of New England.

John Sewall, brother of Samuel and Anne Sewall, who married Hannah Fessenden, of Cambridge, was the ancestor of the Sewalls of Maine. His son, Samuel, settled in York in 1708.

David Sewall, a son of the preceding, was a classmate at Harvard of John Adams, and was appointed by Washington (1789) the first United States Judge for the District of Maine, having previously served on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He filled these positions "For forty years without one failure of attendance," until he retired from public life in 1818.

David Sewall's brother, Dummer Sewall, settled in Bath in 1764, and was the great-grandfather of Arthur Sewall. At the age of twenty-one, Dummer Sewall enlisted in the Provincial army, raised to operate against the French in North America, and served at Louisburg, where he was appointed an ensign. Upon his return, the following year, he was appointed lieutenant, and ordered to the army for the invasion of Canada under General Amherst, and served until the fall of Montreal, at which he was present. As soon as hostilities were threatened by Great Britain, he was elected by the people of the district as one of the committee of safety. In April, 1775, he led the men of Georgetown (now Bath), to drive off the King's spar-makers, and arrested the King's agent, it being the first act of resistance to British authority in the District of Maine. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which assembled at Watertown; and by the council then administering the executive affairs of the State he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, with which he marched to Cambridge and joined the Continental army under General Washington. He was a magistrate for his county of Lincoln, appointed by the first Government established by the people of Massachusetts; and soon after the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, he was elected a Senator from the District of Maine.

Arthur Sewall was educated in the common schools of Bath. At an early age he went to Prince Edward Island, trading and securing ship timber that he sent to the ship yards along the Kennebec. Returning, when less than twenty years of age, he entered the employ of his father's firm (Clark & Sewall).

Dummer Sewall, himself, had built some small

vessels in conjunction with others, as also Joseph, his son, the grandfather of Arthur Sewall, but the Sewall firm really had its beginning in 1823, when William D. Sewall launched the brig *Diana* of but one hundred and ninety-nine tons burden. From that time, without interruption, this firm continued to build vessels, in the most of which it held a controlling interest, upon land taken up by Dummer Sewall upon his arrival in Bath, and which had been continuously in the ownership of the family and is today.

In 1854, Arthur Sewall formed a partnership with his senior brother Edward, under the firm name of E. & A. Sewall, taking over the business of the old firm of William D. Sewall and Clark & Sewall. In January, 1855, the two brothers (Arthur and Edward) launched their first ship, the *Holyhead*, of over one thousand tons burden, a large ship, in those days, followed the same year by another. Every year since then, until three years after the death of Arthur Sewall, this firm built on an average a ship a year, most of them of large tonnage for their era.

A recapitulation of the names of some of the most famous ships built by the Sewall Brothers recalls a glorious chapter of our early Merchant Marine: the *Hellespont*, *Leander*, *Valencia*, *Vigilant*, *Villa Franca*, *Ocean Scud*, *Vancouver*, *Vicksburg*, *Intrepid*, *Volant*, *Ocean Signal*, and the bark *Frank Marion*. Then, in 1869, a group of three noted vessels, *Undaunted*, *Eric the Red* and *El Capitan*. Then the *Occidental*, *Oriental* and *Continental*. Then the harvest group, *Harvester*, *Reaper*, *Thrasher* and *Granger*. The *Indiana* was launched during the exciting days of the Tilden campaign, in anticipation that the State of Indiana would go Democratic. (For Mr. Sewall was an admirer of Tilden, and thoroughly believed in his election in 1876.)

In 1879, upon the death of the elder brother, Edward, the firm name was changed to that of Arthur Sewall & Company; and associated with Arthur was his second son, William D., and his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall. The building activity of this firm continued on an increasing scale. In 1890 they launched the ship *Rappahannock*, of over three thousand tons burden, then the largest wooden ship afloat. While this ship was on the stocks, President Benjamin Harrison visited Bath as the guest of Mr. Sewall, and walked along the keel of this ship. The coincidence was noted that Mr. Sewall's father had, in 1841, during the presidency of the elder Harrison, launched another ship *Rappahannock*, then of only a little over one thousand tons burden,



which was at that time the largest wooden ship afloat. In December of the same year (1890) the firm launched the ship *Shenandoah*, still larger. In September, 1891, they launched the *Susquehannah*, and in August, 1892, the *Roanoke*, which was then the largest wooden ship afloat, and holds the record today of being the largest wooden sailing ship ever built.

It had been demonstrated, however, that the limit of size had been reached in these vessels, beyond which wooden construction could not go, as it was impossible to build to such dimensions of wood and have the vessels withstand the strain. So, in the spring of 1893, Arthur Sewall, having made a tour of the shipyards of the world, began the equipment of his yard for the complete construction of steel sailing vessels, and the first result of this was the steel ship *Dirigo*, the first steel sailing ship ever built in the United States. A steel fleet followed, some for outside ownership. Those that were built and owned by this firm were the *Arthur Sewall*, *Erskine M. Phelps* (known as the *White Flier*), *Edward Sewall*, five-master schooner *Kineo*, and the most famous of the group, though not launched until after the death of the senior partner, the *William P. Frye*, which has the distinction of being the first American ship sunk by Germany, bombed by the German cruiser, *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, on January 28, 1915. Curiously enough the Senator for whom this ship was named was the boldest in his denunciation of the action of Germany in the Samoan affair, when first the cloven foot of German diplomacy was shown in her relations with the United States. For, she demonstrated there, in that small theatre, the same disregard of treaties, insolence toward the United States, and brutality toward a weak people, which she has now so demonstrated before the entire world. In the possession of this fleet of wood and steel, the Sewall firm controlled the largest fleet of sailing ships in the United States. It is doubtful if any larger amount of similar tonnage was controlled by any other partnership in the world.

It was in his career as a builder of ships that Arthur Sewall took his greatest pride. There was sentiment in his work, as shown in the choice of names; there was family pride, in expanding an industry that had come down to him for generations; and there was patriotic pride, in keeping afloat the American flag. For he was an intense American. In times of war, nothing could induce him to disguise or prepare his ships against possible capture; and the Stars

and Stripes and the flag of the Sewalls continued to fly from his ships during the entire Civil War. One of his best, the *Vigilant*, was captured by the Confederate gunboat, *Sumter*, when she was but fairly out upon the high seas. There was also a professional pride, for he watched every part of a ship's construction; and there was nothing connected with it of which he was not capable of manually performing. Those were days of relations of mutual helpfulness between employer and employe. There was an *esprit de corps* in the Sewall yard that could only be found in a small community where the workmen were resident, and self-respecting and respected citizens.

Mr. Sewall took equal pride in his work after a ship had sailed out of the still waters of the Kennebec and began to make a record for herself upon the high seas. Almost all of the Sewall vessels were officered from the banks of the Kennebec, with a preference given to the boys of Bath. For many years there was no field more promising for a young man to follow. The best blood of Maine has proudly walked the quarter-deck of Bath-built vessels, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that at least every family on the river has contributed one son to the service of the Merchant Marine.

If Mr. Sewall could have had his way, and had the conditions been favorable, he would gladly have devoted all his time to the building of ships. But his capabilities as a man of affairs drew him into other work. His father had been a director of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, and when this road was made a part of the Maine Central Railroad system, a system comprising nearly all of the railroad mileage of the State, Mr. Sewall became a director of, and later in 1865, the president of the corporation, which position he held for nine years, a term longer than that of any other previous incumbent, and during which the condition and the extensions of the road made their greatest progress. He would have continued longer in the office of president had his nature been one of subserviency. He was also a director of the Eastern Railroad, and was its president before it became merged into the Boston & Maine. He had extensive connections with other roads, not only in Maine but also in the Western States and in Mexico. He was the third president of the Bath National Bank, the first president of which had been his father's partner, and the control of which had remained in the Sewall family. He was also a factor in the establishment of the



Bath Iron Works. Arthur Sewall was a man of marked executive ability and capacity, business judgment, and a safe counsellor in business enterprises. It was due to these qualities, rather than to any large holdings of stock, that he was called to the numerous corporate positions that he filled.

All his life Mr. Sewall was keenly interested in the political affairs of his country, but never was he a seeker of political honors. He regularly and conscientiously discharged his duty as a citizen at the polls, and was a man of decided opinions, which he was ever ready to avow, however unpopular they might be. Mr. Sewall was a Democrat from conviction, and in this conviction he never wavered, which fact closed to him every avenue of political preferment in Maine. He was councilman, and in 1876-77 alderman of his city, and these are the highest and the only elective political offices he ever held. Within his party, however, he occupied a position of enviable prominence for many years.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore that nominated Horace Greeley in 1872; and again to that in Cincinnati, which nominated Hancock in 1880. He was also a delegate-at-large to the convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884. In 1888, he was present at the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, and was then elected a member of the National Democratic Committee, and was also a member of the executive committee of that organization for the campaign of that year. He attended the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1892, and again elected to the National Committee, and made a member of the executive committee. In 1893, he was the nominee of his party for the United States Senate against the Hon. Eugene Hale. Mr. Sewall's Democracy, like himself, was virile and robust; but sometimes it seemed as if his political faith was fashioned on what he thought the Democratic party ought to be, rather than what it was in fact. On leading issues his party faith seemed overshadowed by his Americanism. He was not a Free Trade Democrat, and was a follower of Randall rather than of Carlisle. With regard to the tariff, he would have used it so far as necessary to raise revenue, as a weapon against other Nations, a weapon of defense to our industries, as well as a weapon of action to force from other Nations a return for every concession that we made to them. To this extent he sympathized with the reciprocity measures of Blaine, and was a believer in discriminat-

ing duties in favor of American tonnage as advocated by Jefferson. When this measure failed he stood strongly for the different ship-subsidy bills fathered by the Republican party, for which he found little favor in his own. He thought it not only humiliating and costly but also dangerous, as recent events have proved, that we should be dependent upon foreign tonnage to carry our own commerce. In this, he saw, with the prescience that was one of his marked characteristics, the situation with which we had to deal in the World War.

In line with his views on the tariff, he believed that through the power of commercial discrimination and retaliation, our Government had nothing to fear from any Nation of Europe; and with such a weapon we required no great navy. He was an advocate of a vigorous foreign policy. With regard to our relations with Canada, he would have had us deal with her so as to force her to realize her disadvantage as a British dependency. He favored the annexation of Hawaii; the maintenance of our influence in Samoa; and the independence of Cuba. He was a warm admirer of the ability and vigor of Cleveland's Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, especially as displayed in the defense of the Monroe Doctrine, in which he firmly believed. From the time that the free coinage of silver attained any place in public discussion, Mr. Sewall had been its ardent and outspoken champion. In 1893, he wrote to William L. Putnam, his intimate friend from boyhood, and one of the leading lawyers and Democrats of New England, as follows:

Our President, in supporting his Single Gold theory, remarked in his interview with Governor Northern that he was desirous, as far as in his power, not to lessen the purchasing power of our money, intimating that he would rather see it increased so that the laborer and the farmer would buy as much or more with his dollar than he ever had heretofore. He seems to overlook the fact that the laborer and the farmer have first to buy their dollar with their labor and their products before they can come to the process of spending it and realize its high purchasing power. . . .

It seems to me that establishing and continuing this Single Gold Standard is equivalent to our Government furnishing new measures of value, which give the purchaser much more for his money than ever before; or, which would be like furnishing the farmer, to measure his grain when selling, with a new half-bushel measure that would hold three pecks. The country cannot prosper under this system. The repeal of the Sherman Purchasing Clause will restore fully confidence in our money, and if we would continue on that line and contract our currency to nothing but Gold, that confidence in our money would be still greater; but this remedy will not restore confidence in business and confidence in new industries and enterprises. Before that is fully restored, we have got to so modify and change our system of money that we may be free in the future, as far as pos-

sible, from these extreme fluctuations and have such a system that will treat capital and labor alike—in other words, that while the dollar will purchase its bushel of wheat as heretofore, the farmer will also be protected and will not be subjected by any combination to be forced to sell his wheat at an under value. . . .

The recent panic, from which we are about recovering, has proven, I think, to many minds, that the material defect in our financial system was not the operation of the Sherman Purchasing Law, for the repeal of which there is now such a clamor and such an effort being made by the Administration. That, no doubt, contributed very largely to the general scare and unsettled feeling that brought about the panic; but, the ripening process of the Single Gold Standard, under which we have lived since 1873, had, to my mind, more to do with it than the purchase of silver. This panic was a "Money" and "Banker's" panic, the one to follow, unless we remedy our financial system, and furnish a stable, bi-metallic basis for our currency, will be a commercial panic, far more serious and more disastrous in its effect, than the recent one. I assume, and I think the statistics confirm the conclusion, that we have not gold enough in the world for all the important nations to base their financial systems upon the Single Gold Standard.

At the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896, the natural firmness and power of decision that characterized Arthur Sewall, together with his warm advocacy of silver, brought him at once into prominence. In the National Committee, he opposed the Gold men at every point in the preliminary organization of that convention, and voted for Daniels as against Hill for temporary chairman. He did this with full knowledge that his action would be resented by the delegation from Maine, where the silver sentiment had not developed, and in consequence of his action he was dropped by the Maine delegation from the National Committee. On the same day he telegraphed his wife that he was now out of politics forever and for good. Within thirty-six hours he was nominated for the second highest position within the gift of his party. His nomination took place on the fifth ballot. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, McLean, of Ohio, Williams, of Massachusetts, and Bland, of Missouri, were his leading opponents. Mr. Sewall received 568 out of a total of 679 votes. A writer of the time affirms that:

It was the executive ability of men like Sewall that prevented riot, and a demonstration of mob rule, at that convention, when the Radicals, in their hour of triumph, came near to losing their advantage by parliamentary indiscretion. When regularity was brought out of that political chaos, Sewall was placed on the National ticket with Bryan . . . for his demonstrated ability, and exhibition of love for fair play.

Upon his return to his native city he was welcomed by such a joyous outpouring of its citizens as Bath had never before seen. Mr. Sewall accepted the nomination for vice-president in the full belief that in doing so he was performing

a sacred duty. In his speech of formal acceptance at Madison Square Garden, on the evening of August 12, he said:

Our Party, and we, believe that a great majority of the American people are convinced that the legislation of '73, demonitizing silver, was a wrong inflicted upon our country that should and must be righted. We believe that the Single Gold Standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe; and so dwarfed it, in its development and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the Nation, that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed. We believe that we need, and must have, the broad and expanding fountain of both gold and silver to support a monetary system strong enough, stable enough, and capable of meeting the demand of a growing country and enterprising people—a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken by every foreign draft upon us; a system that will maintain a parity of just values and the Nation's money, and protect us from the frequent fluctuations of today—so disastrous to every business and industry of the land. We demand the free coinage of silver; the opening of our mints to both money metals, without discrimination; the return to the money of our fathers; the money of the Constitution—Gold and Silver. We believe this is the remedy, and the only remedy, for the evil from which we are now suffering—the evil that is now so fast devastating and impoverishing our land and our people, bringing poverty to our homes, and bankruptcy to our business, which if allowed to continue will grow until our very institutions are threatened. The demonitization of silver has thrown the whole primary money function on Gold, appreciating its value and purchasing power. Restore the money function to silver, and silver will appreciate, and its purchasing power increase. Take from Gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced; and in due course, the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes. We shall then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system, commensurate with our country's needs and future development; not the unsafe basis of today, reduced by half, by the removal of silver, and continually undermined by foreigners carrying from us our Gold. This is the reform to which we are pledged—the reform the people demand—the return to the monetary system of over eighty years of our National existence. The Democratic party has already given its approval, and its pledge; our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle for which we contend, but ask us to await permission and co-operation of other Nations. Our people will not wait; they will not ask permission of any Nation on earth, to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. The issue has been made; the people stand ready to render their verdict next November.

I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation, every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved.

On September 24, following, Mr. Sewall addressed to Stephen M. White, chairman, and members of the notification committee the following:

We have rescued our party from those who under the influence of the money-power have controlled and debased it. Our mission now is to rescue from this same power and its foreign ally, our own beloved country. . . .

The test of party principles is the Government they assure. The proof of good Government is a contented and happy people; and the supreme test of both is the ability to guide the country through a



crisis such as the people of all Nations periodically have to face. Our people now face a crisis—a crisis more serious than any since the war. To what party shall they turn, in their dire emergency? It is true that the present crisis may not involve all equally; that there are those who do not suffer now—who may not suffer should the crisis threatened by the Gold Standard come upon us in all its fury. Human selfishness makes these deaf to all appeals. But to these, fortunately, the Democratic party has never needed to appeal to win its battles; nor, does it now, save as there are some among them who can rise superior to self in the sacrifice that such a crisis demands of every patriot.

We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard; that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted, but in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the creators of the Nation's wealth in peace, its defenders in war? Have they the prosperity that was theirs so late even as twenty years ago? I deny it; they deny it. None affirm it, save those whose interests it is to do so—whose profits would diminish as prosperity returns to those off whose distress they thrive.

All is indeed right between capital and labor. The "best money in the world" is none too good for those who have got it; but how about the 90 per cent. of our people who "have got it to get?" How is it with those who must buy this "best money in the world" with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these, is the question for all to ask who really love this land. Is it a fair measure of values, that fifteen bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar; ten bushels of oats for a dollar; three bushels of wheat; and all other products of the soil and mines; and the labor of all wage earners at the same ration? Does any fair mind say this is honest money that forces such an exchange? And if it is not a fair exchange, is it honest? Is it less than robbery?

This is the condition to which the Single Gold Standard has brought us; under it, the appreciation of the "best money in the world" has increased the wealth of the rich; and for the same reason has increased the debt of the debtor. So it has been; so, under the present standard, it must continue to be.

With these object lessons about us, little need have we for history and statistics, and the researches of scholars. Little satisfaction it is to us, that they have warned us long since of the deadly evil of the Gold Standard. It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways. Whither shall the people go? In the way that has led to their enslavement? Or, in that which offers them their only chance to regain individual liberty, lasting prosperity, and happiness? Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions. Alas, for the Republic, they are already here, created by the Republican party and policy of the last thirty years—created by the very system we now overthrow and destroy.

Nor do we raise a sectional issue. The nomination you tender repels the charge; none know better than I, that this nomination is meant as no personal tribute, but fresh assurance that our party remains true to its historic character—the non-sectional party of our country. Not by our policy, but only by the continuance of the Gold Standard can sectionalism be revived—sectionalism that under the Republican rule hung as a heavy curse over the land, sectionalism that it is the glory of the Democratic party at last to have destroyed.

Neither shall our opponents be permitted to terrify the people by predictions that temporary disturbance or panic will come from the policy we propose. The American people will be loyal to the Nation's money;

will stand behind it; and will maintain it at whatever value they themselves may place upon it. . . .

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us; let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. We know well the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged; we are anxious only that the people of the land shall understand it; and then our battle is won. Behind all the intrenchment of the Gold Standard are gathered those favored classes it has fostered and nourished—the only "dangerous" classes of the land. Avarice and unholy greed are there; every trust and combination are there; every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of Gold.

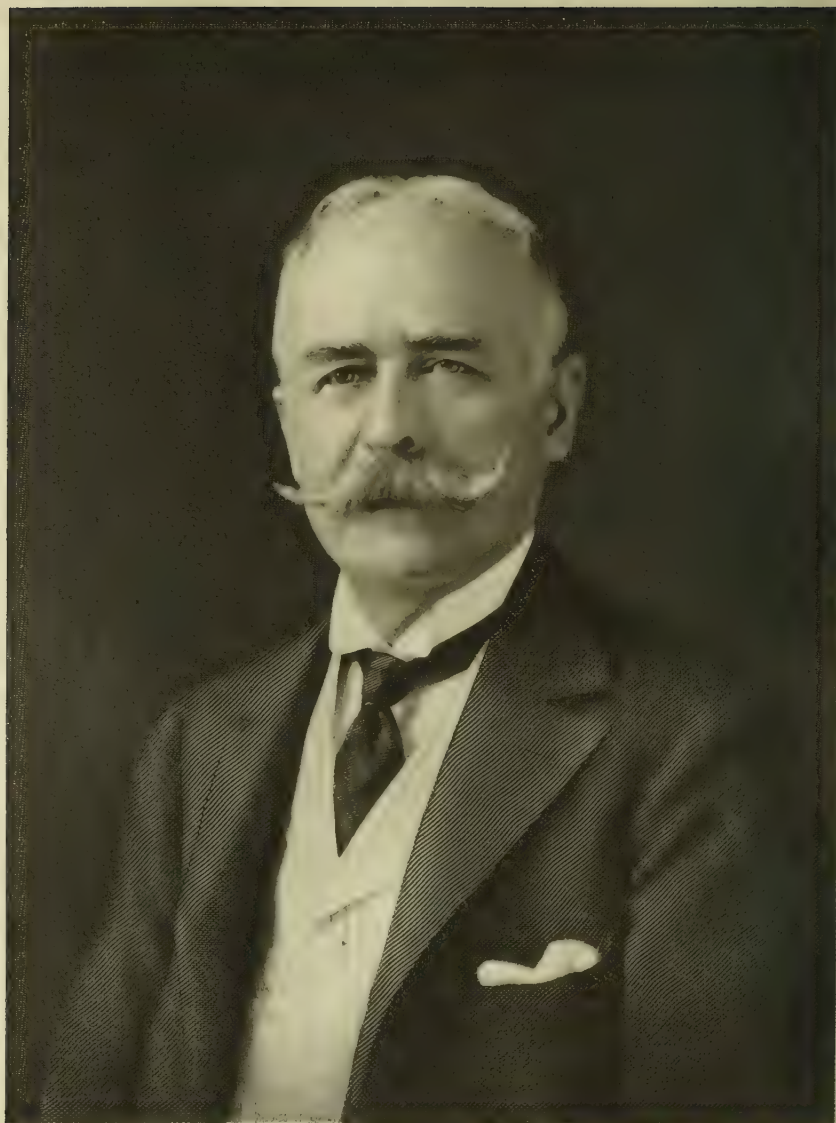
With us, in our assault upon these intrenchments, are all those unselfish men, who, not now suffering themselves, cannot rest content with conditions so full of suffering for others; and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist the attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties. These are the patriots of 1896—the foes of a "dishonest" dollar, which enriches 10 per cent. of our people to rob the rest—the defenders of the homes of the land, of public morals, and the public faith, all of which alike forbid the payment of Government obligations in a coin costlier to those who are obliged to pay more than what the contract calls for—the defenders of the honor of the Nation, whose most sacred charge it is to care for the welfare of all of its citizens.

The election resulted in giving Mr. Bryan a popular vote of 6,500,000—the largest vote he had at any time received as a candidate. He received 176 electoral votes; Mr. Sewall, 149; and Mr. Watson, of Georgia, who was put in the field by the Populist party to defeat Mr. Sewall, 27. Had the election taken place in September, it is the conviction of Mr. Bryan, which he has steadfastly maintained, that he and Mr. Sewall would have been elected. After his defeat, Mr. Sewall continued actively in his business of shipbuilding, and traveled extensively. Mr. Sewall was a member of the New Church (Swedborgian).

In 1859, he married Emma Duncan Crooker, daughter of Charles Crooker, Esq., an old-time shipbuilder. Mrs. Sewall's mother (Rachael Sewall) was descended from the Samuel Sewall, who came to York. Arthur Sewall died on September 5, 1900, at Small Point, Maine, his summer home. His widow still survives him. He had three sons: Harold Marsh; William Dunning, his business successor; and Dummer, who died in infancy. Arthur Sewall's grandchildren are: Captain Loyall Farragut Sewall, late Tank Corps, A. E. F.; Ensign Arthur Sewall, 2d, U. S. N. R. F.; Emma Kaiulani Sewall; and Camila Loyall Ashe Sewall, all children of Harold Marsh Sewall; also Arthur; Margaret (Mrs. F. M. Hector); Dorothy Sumner; and Lieutenant Sumner Sewall, late Aviation Corps (American Ace), children of William D. Sewall.







Arvid M. Shultz

**HAROLD MARSH SEWALL** was born in Bath, Maine, January 3, 1860, son of Arthur and Emma Duncan (Crooker) Sewall. He received from Harvard the degrees of A.B., 1882; LL.B., 1885, and from Bowdoin College in 1919, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Sewall married, September 14, 1893, Camilla Loyall Ashe, of San Francisco, daughter of Richard Porter and Caroline Loyall Ashe. Mr. Sewall was vice-consul at Liverpool, 1885-87; consul-general at Samoa, 1887-89; opposed German pretensions at Samoa; attaché of commission that negotiated Berlin Treaty of 1889, for Joint Government of Samoa by the Powers; reappointed consul-general at Samoa, 1889-92; secured site to Naval Station at Pago-Pago; admitted to Maine bar, 1892; chairman of Maine Republican State Convention, 1896; delegate to Republican National Convention, 1896; member of Maine House of Representatives, 1896; United States Minister to Hawaii, 1897; received transfer Sovereignty of Islands, 1898; special agent of United States until organization of the Territory; first member of the Republican National Committee for Hawaii; member of Maine House of Representatives, 1903-07; Maine Senate, 1907-09; Republican candidate for Congress, 1914; delegate-at-large to Republican National Convention, 1916; chairman of Maine Committee of Public Safety throughout the War with Germany.

**CHARLES ALLCOTT FLAGG**—The literate of the world are indebted to the painstaking labors and industries of the librarians of the country. Among the latter none have been more prominently identified with genealogical and historical researches than Charles Allcott Flagg. He was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 1, 1870, the son of Samuel Benjamin and Anna Bigelow (Allcott) Flagg.

His early education was obtained at the public schools, he was fitted for college and graduated A.B. from Bowdoin College in the class of 1894. In that year he turned his attention to teaching and for one year was principal of the High School at Hopedale, Massachusetts. At this period Mr. Flagg commenced his life's work as librarian, entering the New York State Library School at Albany, the first school for librarians ever established. In 1896, after civil service examinations, he became assistant and later sub-librarian in charge of history and genealogy at the New York State Library at Albany, New York. He resigned this position in 1900 to accept the charge of American His-

tory in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia. Here he remained until 1913, when he was called to assume charge of the Public Library of Bangor, Maine, which was soon to remove into its new and attractive building. The task of rebuilding a library which had been destroyed by fire was a herculean one, but Mr. Flagg was equal to the occasion and through his efforts the library is already second in size and circulation among the public libraries of the State; and, being exceptionally strong in reference material, has extended its usefulness all over Eastern Maine.

The breadth of his interest in library matters is shown by the fact that he has been for several years a member of the Maine Library Commission, and an active member of the Maine Library Association, having served the latter as its president.

Mr. Flagg received the degree of B.L.S. in 1899 from the New York State Library School, and in 1902 the George Washington University conferred on him the degree of M.A. He is a member of the American Library Association, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, the American Historical Association, member of standing committees of Maine Historical Society and Bangor Historical Society, and a member of the college fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. A Republican in his political affiliations, he has never been an aspirant for civic honors. He is an attendant of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Flagg married at Washington, District of Columbia, February 18, 1909, Ethel M. Flinder, a resident of that city.

**HUGH J. CHISHOLM**—Among the names of the great leaders and captains of industry associated with the material development of Maine during the generation just passed, none holds a more prominent place than that of Hugh J. Chisholm, whose activities seemed ever to be directed more to the advancement of the welfare of the community than to the accomplishment of his own advantage, and who came to be regarded by all who came in contact with him with feelings of affection and veneration, not often the lot of men. Mr. Chisholm was a member of one of the old noble families of Scotland, his ancestors having been the Chisholms of Eichless Castle, in Invernesshire, who bore the following arms:



Arms—Gules, a boar's head erased argent.

Crest—A dexter hand holding a dagger erect proper, on the point a boar's head couped gules.

Supporters—Two naked men wreathed about the loins, with clubs on their shoulders proper.

Mottoes—*Viant Virtue*, and above the crest, *Feros Feris*.

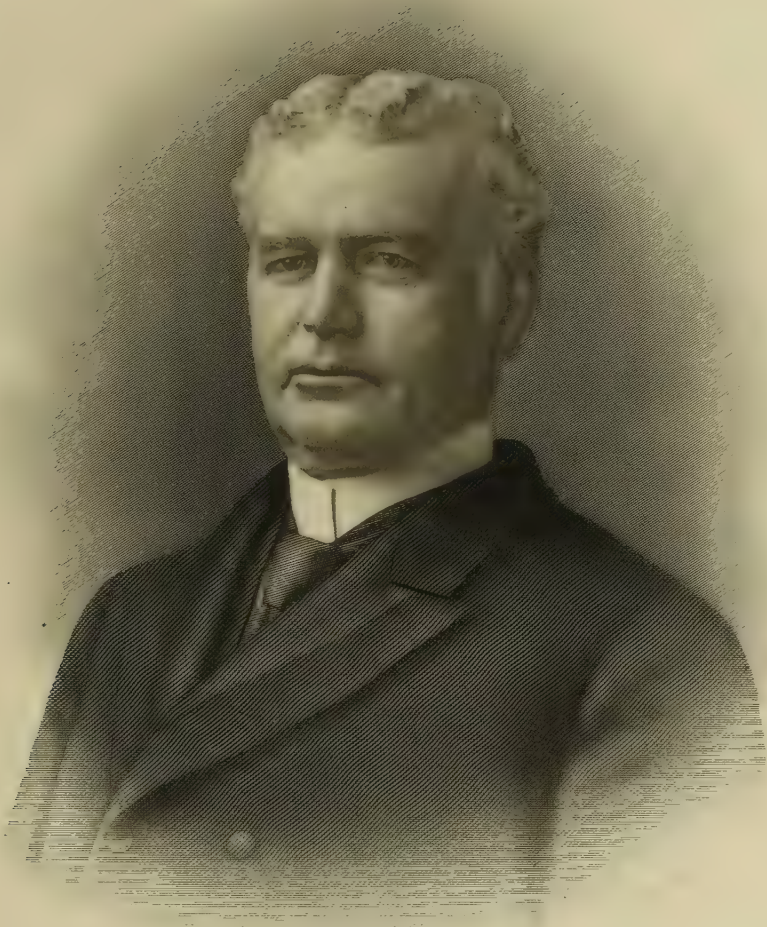
The line of descent of the Chisholm family may be traced back unbrokenly to the year 1300, at which time the Clan Chisholm made their headquarters at Strathglass in the Scottish Highlands, and the family is still powerful and numerous in that part of the old country.

The American branch of the family was founded by Alexander Chisholm, who was born in the town of Inverness, Scotland, April 9, 1810, and came to Canada early in his youth. He eventually settled in the town of Niagara Falls on the Canadian side of the border between that country and the United States, and there continued to make his home until the close of his life. He married there, Mary Margaret Phelan, a native of the town, born March 18, 1822.

Born May 2, 1847, at Niagara, Canada, Hugh J. Chisholm, son of Alexander and Mary Margaret (Phelan) Chisholm, passed his childhood in his native place, and up to the time of his thirteenth year attended the local public schools. At that time, however, his father died, and the circumstances of the family were such that the lad was obliged to abandon his studies and assist in the support of his mother. Feeling that there was nothing to be done in the little town of his birth that offered much opportunity for the future, the enterprising lad left home and made his way to the nearby city of Toronto, where he found employment as a newsboy on the trains of the Grand Trunk Railroad, the main route between Toronto and the city of Detroit, Michigan. This position soon led to a business that engrossed the major part of Mr. Chisholm's time and attention until his coming to the United States many years later. His mind even as a lad was of the original type that naturally develops new ideas and plans, and it soon became obvious to the lad that he could make much more for himself by selling his own papers and magazines than as the agent of a company which took most of the profit. Accordingly, he saved up such of his slender earnings as were not necessary for his immediate needs and soon found himself in a position to purchase his own stock for sale upon the trains. From actually carrying on the work himself, he was in a position to gauge very accurately the tastes and wants of the traveling public, and in his purchases

showed great good judgment and foresight in this matter, so that there was but little waste in his stock and his profits grew. Although he was working hard at the task of building up his business, Mr. Chisholm was so ambitious that, with the first fifty dollars he could save, he paid for his tuition at the Commercial College of Bryant and Stratton, Toronto, and there took a business course after hours. While making his trips between Toronto and Detroit, Mr. Chisholm made the acquaintance of another newsboy who travelled between the latter point and Port Huron, whose name, Thomas A. Edison, has since then become known to the whole world. When only sixteen Mr. Chisholm purchased the news business of his former employer, and began to build up a large trade that gradually extended from the run from Toronto to Detroit to other parts of the road, and eventually to other lines until it embraced most of the railroads of Canada and a number in the New England States. Indeed, it grew so large that it became one of the most important of its kind in the country, and known from one end of it to the other. Mr. Chisholm continued to display the same ability to gauge the desires of his patrons as he had when actually selling the papers himself and the business grew apace. In 1861 he took his brother into partnership and the firm of Chisholm Brothers was formed which continued active for many years. By the year 1866 this concern employed two hundred newsboys, selling papers, magazines, books and other similar articles on the Grand Trunk between Detroit and Portland, Maine, also between Chicago and points as far east as Halifax, and on the principal lines in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York State, embracing above five thousand miles of road. Besides this they also operated on many of the principal steamboat lines in the same region. The headquarters of the firm was at Montreal, but there were also branch offices in various other cities. In order better to meet the tastes of the travelling public, which he was so keen in gauging, Mr. Chisholm opened a publishing business in connection with his trade as news dealer. He was the first to publish railroad and tourists' guides and also books and albums with descriptions and pictures of the various routes of travel, and these added greatly to the volumes of his sales.

Mr. Chisholm, from the time of his boyhood, always felt a profound interest in the United States, and as his business gradually extended down into this country, and he grew familiar



*Wm. J. Chisholm*





with it and its institutions, the idea formed itself in his mind of becoming a citizen. He was keenly sympathetic with its ideals and standards and during the Civil War, although surrounded by many sympathizers of the Southern States, was consistently loyal to the cause of the Union. It was in 1872 that he finally came to the United States and located at Portland, Maine, and shortly after he became a citizen of this country. He sold out to his brother his Canadian interests and took over the New England part of the business which he continued upon a larger scale than ever. He also established a publishing business in Portland and made a specialty of fine lithographs, producing no less than three hundred separate sets of albums of views in various parts of the country, ranging in size from small pamphlets to handsome quarto volumes. Not only Maine and the New England States were included in this collection, but the scenery along most of the great transcontinental railroads, especially such picturesque roads as the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland. Among his publications should be mentioned a series of illustrated descriptions of the important cities of the United States. Most of his engraving was done by the experts of Europe and was of the highest quality of workmanship. He contracted with a number of the largest news dealers in the country to handle his works exclusively and hundreds of thousands of them were sold in all parts of the United States.

As the news business had led naturally to that of publishing, so the latter, in its turn, led to that of the manufacture of paper, and it was not long after his coming to Portland that Mr. Chisholm's attention was turned to the question of wood pulp. The great and various possibilities of this new material recommended it to his interest and he soon became an active promoter of the manufacture of this material. Besides paper he engaged in the manufacture of fibre ware, and was one of the first patentees of this material. He met with many obstacles in the way of making the thing practical, but eventually surmounted them all and established a factory at Portland which turned out fibre pails, tubs and similar utensils in large numbers. Shortly after the plant was disposed of and a new one at Waterville opened, which became the first permanent manufactory of this kind of ware. Still another plant was opened by Mr. Chisholm and a number of associates at Windham, near Portland, which was soon running on a paying basis. He was also one of the

organizers of the Somerset Fibre Company at Fairfield, Kennebec county, Maine, which began operation with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and of which he remained a director for several years. It was in the year 1881 that Mr. Chisholm established the Umbagog Pulp Company of Livermore Falls, Maine, for the manufacture of pulp paper, and continued the president and manager of that concern up to the time of his death. As soon as this enterprise was fairly started, Mr. Chisholm sold out his interests in the fibre concerns, and from that time on gave his entire attention to the manufacture of paper, where, with his unerring foresight, he perceived the greatest future. He founded the Otis Falls Pulp Company of Livermore Falls in 1887, which was capitalized at three-quarters of a million dollars, and with Mr. Chisholm as treasurer, general manager and the principal owner of the plant. This concern, one of the largest of its kind in the country, eventually became a constituent of the great International Paper Company, organized in the year 1898 by Mr. Chisholm and his associates and which included many of the most important paper plants then in existence in a gigantic merger. Of this Mr. Chisholm was the president until 1908.

It was as early as 1882 that Mr. Chisholm began to be interested in what is probably his greatest single achievement, although at that time it is doubtful if he had any idea of what his projects would develop into. This was the great Rumford Falls development, of which he became the virtual parent, the creator of a whole town and a whole group of great industries which are so related to it that their existence depends on it while its life depends on them. He first began his work at this place, then entirely undeveloped, in association with Mr. Charles D. Brown, buying in the first place the old railroad line running from Portland to the Rumford Falls brick field, both road and brick works having fallen into disrepair. He at once set about reorganizing the property under a new corporation, gave it the name of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad and himself became its president and general manager, and the owner of four-fifths of the stock. What must have appeared to less clear sighted men as a somewhat doubtful investment was entered into by Mr. Chisholm with the most complete confidence, for he saw clearly the great opportunities offered by the situation, with an unlimited supply of water power and easy access to good markets. The

possibilities of the former were especially apparent to him and he set to work to develop them as the chief factor in the growth of the future community which he had already begun to plan. He constructed dams and open way canals at different levels until he had arranged for some fifty thousand horse power, and he then interested capital to organize the Oxford Paper Company and construct plants which were among the largest of their kind in the United States. The company, of which he was the largest owner and the manager, continued to operate successfully and on an ever larger scale up to the time of his death. This great plant had an auxiliary sulphide pulp plant which supplied it with all the wood pulp needed in the manufacture of paper. About the same time Mr. Chisholm was associated with others in establishing the Rumford Falls Sulphide Company, of which he became the treasurer and a director. With commendable good judgment he perceived that no community should depend too completely upon the success of any single industry or type of industry, even when it was of so substantial a character as that he had here established. And accordingly he set about organizing a group of enterprises of several different kinds at Rumford Falls. Among these were the Woollen Company, and as the town became larger the Rumford Falls Light and Power Company, and several other concerns, in all of which he was a large stockholder. Another venture which Mr. Chisholm undertook at about this time, and which, like all that he was connected with, was eminently successful, had nothing to do directly with Rumford Falls. This was the construction of the railroad from Mechanics Falls to Auburn, Maine, which he did in the best fashion, putting in fine iron bridges and heavy steel rails for the entire distance, and fitting it with first-class rolling stock so that it was one of the best roads in the entire State.

But, although Mr. Chisholm was interested in many enterprises throughout this region of the State, undoubtedly his particular interest was centered in the Rumford Falls development. As the town grew he set himself the task of providing all the water power necessary to its best interests and really subordinated all his other ventures to the Rumford Falls Light and Power Company which was to furnish this essential commodity. His aims and purposes were highly altruistic and he showed a keener pleasure in the growth of the town itself than in the value of his own investments. He spent a great deal of time

in working out the plans for the prospective city and laid out the property in accordance with his idea of an ideal community. He firmly believed that one of the chief factors in the future of a community was the real comfort and contentment of the inhabitants, and with this end in view he constructed a large number of model houses for workers with small means. Strathglass Park is the result of this plan, a section of the city laid out in the form of an oval with broad streets on either hand and charming parks between. Well constructed brick houses facing on the parks were then erected by Mr. Chisholm which he put upon the market at a figure within reach of the most modest incomes. This kind of thing has been attempted frequently elsewhere but rarely with the success which attended Mr. Chisholm's efforts, for to his idealism in the matter he brought the most searching practicality which always weighed his schemes and tested them critically before he put them into effect. From the wilderness that marked this site before Mr. Chisholm arrived on the scene, there arose a thriving city with a speed and promptness that suggested the conjuror's wand. One of the most typical of Mr. Chisholm's achievements at Rumford Falls was the establishment of the club there and the erection of the club house. It was his intention that this should be of such a nature that every element of the working population should be attracted to it and he set about it with his accustomed foresight and skill. It would doubtless have been easy for him to have put his hand in his pocket and paid for it himself, but this did not form a part of his plan. He felt that this would smack of charity, and that he strongly disapproved of as a system, however generous he might be in individual cases. In order to overcome this difficulty he organized the Mechanics' Institute, which has been paid for and maintained by the men who have actually enjoyed its advantages, its membership representing an extraordinarily large portion of the community. The Mechanics' Institute, of which Mr. Chisholm was perhaps prouder than of any single achievement, has played a great part in the upbuilding of the city and in raising the lives of its people above the sordid material things that often tend to become the standard in purely industrial communities. In view of his great services to the entire region, there could have been no more appropriate action than that taken by Bowdoin College shortly before his death in conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts, an occasion which was







Wm. J. Christman

taken by President Hyde, of that institution, to refer to Mr. Chisholm as a "Far sighted and forceful business man, who had sought to share his prosperity with his employees and to help them to wholesome and happy lives." Mr. Chisholm's death occurred July 1, 1912, at his home on Fifth avenue, New York City.

Hugh J. Chisholm was united in marriage, September 1, 1872, at Portland, Maine, with Henrietta Mason, a native of this city and a daughter of Dr. Edward Mason, at one time a well known physician here. Mrs. Chisholm survives her husband. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Hugh J., Jr., whose sketch follows:

**HUGH J. CHISHOLM, JR.**—It seems to be a fact, and one worthy of note, in viewing the State of Maine from a historic standpoint, that the brains of comparatively young men control the most important affairs of State and Nation. and that the successful results are mainly due to them. A most worthy member of this class is the man whose name heads this biographical record.

Hugh J. Chisholm, Jr., was born April 17, 1886, at Portland, Maine, a son of Hugh J. Chisholm, deceased, whose biographical record precedes this. As a child he attended the public schools of Portland, but in 1898 his parents went to New York and made their home on Fifth avenue during the winter. The lad was then sent to a well-known private school there and prepared for college. He matriculated at Yale University in 1904, and after taking the usual academic course was graduated with the class of 1908. He then entered the Harvard Law School and graduated from that institution in 1911. Mr. Chisholm did not practice his profession, however, but quickly identified himself with the great business enterprise which his father was then conducting. Only a year later, however, the death of the elder man suddenly transferred the whole of the great responsibility upon the shoulders of the son, a tremendous burden for so young a man to bear, and that the more especially as his intense devotion to his father made the latter's death a severe shock. He has amply measured up to the task thus suddenly thrust upon him, and is now carrying on the great enterprises of his father with the same success and in the same spirit of broad-minded altruism which characterized that remarkable man. Mr. Chisholm is undoubtedly one of the most important figures in the business world of Maine today.

In conclusion we may say of Mr. Chisholm that success has crowned his efforts, untiring industry, indefatigable perseverance, careful attention to details, painstaking thoughtfulness, have produced the results, but down deep below all this has been his honesty and undeviating devotion to principles of integrity and justice. He is always willing to listen to and respect the opinions of others. When the time comes for action he acts according to his own judgment. His accurate estimates of men enables him to fill the many branches of his business enterprises with employees who seldom fail to meet his expectations. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, personally liked by those who know him best and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his merited success is marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

**HENRY CLAY MERRIAM** was born at Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, November 13, 1837, son of Lewis and Mary (Foss) Merriam, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Joseph Merriam, Kent, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1635, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts.

Henry C. Merriam was graduated at Colby University in 1864, notwithstanding he had accepted a commission as captain in the Twentieth Maine Regiment in 1862. The battle of Antietam brought him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In 1863 he joined General Ulman's expedition to Louisiana to organize colored troops, and was placed in command of the First Louisiana Native Guard, already organized, the oldest black regiment in the Federal army. This regiment was distinguished at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and led the final assault on Fort Blakely, Mobile, April 9, 1865, the result being the capture of the fort and six thousand prisoners—Colonel Merriam voluntarily leading the charge in advance of orders. This was the last assault of the Civil War, and for it he received the Congressional medal of honor, and was breveted colonel in the volunteer and regular army. He was mustered out, October 24, 1865, and resumed the study of law. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed major of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, regular army, and during April-June, 1867, he commanded the infantry reserve battalion of Custer's Indian campaign in Kansas. He commanded Fort McIntosh, 1876, during the last Mexican Revolution; bombarded the Mexican Federal force of Col-

onel Pablo Quintana, April 10, redressing outrages against the Americans; crossed the Rio Grande, August 22, and rescued United States Commercial Agent Haines, who had been captured by a band of Revolutionists. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Second Infantry, June 10, 1876, and was assigned to the Department of the Columbia during the Nez Perce War of 1877. For his services in Idaho and Washington, and for his successful management of the various Indian tribes of that region, resulting in gathering the Indians upon reservations and opening vast tracts to settlement, Colonel Merriam received the highest official commendation of his department commanders, Generals Howard and Miles, and of the State authorities. Promoted colonel of the Seventh Infantry, July 10, 1885, he commanded Fort Laramie, Wyoming, until October 15, 1889, when his command was ordered to Fort Logan, Colorado. During the Sioux campaign of 1890-91 General Merriam commanded all troops along the Cheyenne river, South Dakota, and disarmed nearly three hundred of Sitting Bull's followers during their stampede after the death of their chief.

Appointed brigadier-general, June 30, 1897, he was assigned to the Department of the Columbia, which included Alaska, and was charged with the work of organizing a relief expedition to pierce that frozen region in midwinter to rescue starving miners. When war with Spain was declared, he was made a major-general of volunteers and his command increased to include the entire Pacific Coast and Hawaii. He was also called upon to organize, equip, instruct and forward across the Pacific the troops operating in the Philippines under Generals Merritt and Otis. In January, 1899, he was relieved by Major-General Shafter, and assigned to command the Departments of the Colorado and the Missouri, and in 1901 he was retired by age limit with the rank of brigadier-general, and advanced to the rank of major-general by special act of Congress, approved February 5, 1903. General Merriam is the inventor of the infantry "pack" bearing his name, for which he was awarded a gold medal by the French Academy of Inventors.

General Merriam married at Fort Brown, Texas, 1874, Una, daughter of Judge John Macpherson, of Jamaica, West Indies. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters. General Merriam died November 12, 1912.

**JAMES WARE BRADBURY**—The name Bradbury belongs to that great group which have

had their origin in earlier place names and is undoubtedly of Saxon origin. Its most probable derivation is from the early form of the word "broad" and that very common suffix "bury," which has been defined variously as meaning a hill, a domain, a house and a town. Like almost all the early names we find it under a great variety of spellings and the forms Bradberrie, Bradberrie, Bradberry, and Bradbury are common. As nearly as we can speak of any form being correct in those days of loose orthography, the latter is probably the best usage, and it is certainly the one adopted by the founder of the family in this country and pretty closely followed by his descendants. We do not find the name mentioned prior to the year 1433, A. D., but in that year there were living among the gentry at Ollersett in the parish of Glossop, Derbyshire, England, Roger de Bradbury and Rodolphus de Bradbury, and this place seems to have been the ancient home of the family from which all its branches subsequently came. The Bradburys of the United States are descended from a line which probably originated with one Edward Bradbury, of Ollersett, Derbyshire, who married Eleanor Shakerly, a daughter of Thomas Shakerly, of Longson. This Edward Bradbury had two sons, one by the name of Ottiwell and the second Robert. The line may be traced unbrokenly to one Robert Bradbury who was, in all probability, the second son of the Edward Bradbury mentioned above, but of this fact there is no direct evidence.

(I) Robert Bradbury, of Ollersett, Derbyshire, married a daughter of Robert Davenport, of Bramhall, in the County of Chester, and they were the parents of the following children: William, mentioned below, and Thomas, who was inducted rector of Meesden, in Essexshire, February 6, 1486, and died in 1513.

(II) William Bradbury, son of Robert Bradbury, of Braughing, Hertfordshire, was patron of the church of Westmill in that county, in 1462, and married Margaret Rockhill, daughter of Geoffry Rockhill, of Wormingford. They were the parents of the following children: Robert, mentioned below; Thomas, who became Sir Thomas Bradbury, sheriff of London in 1498, Lord Mayor of London in 1509, and Lord of several manors in Hertfordshire, Essex and Kent; George, who was a prosperous merchant of London; Henry and Phillipa, who became the second wife of John Jocelyn, of High Roding, Essexshire.

(III) Robert (2) Bradbury, son of William





A. C. Merriam  
Major General U.S.A.



and Margaret (Rockhill) Bradbury, was named in the inquisition of his brother, Sir Thomas Bradbury, then dead (Supposed Justice of the Assize, Isle of Ely, February 4, 1486, witness to will of George Nicholl, of Littlebury, December 2, 1484, died 1489, and buried in Church of Grey Friars, London). He is said to have married Anne Wyant, a daughter of Infans Wyant. They were the parents of one child, William, mentioned below.

(IV) William (2) Bradbury, son of Robert (2) Bradbury, was born in the year 1480, and succeeded his uncle, Sir Thomas Bradbury, as Lord of the Manor of Mancenden and other great estates. He acquired the Manor of Catmere Hall in Littlebury, Essexshire, in 1543, and was buried at Littlebury, June 15, 1546. It is not known whom he married, although he is incorrectly stated to have wed Joan Fitzwilliams, daughter of Sir John Fitzwilliams, Lord of Elmyr and Spottsbury, and widow of Thomas Bendish, of Bowre Hall, in Steeple Bumstead. Whoever his wife was, they were the parents of the following children: William, who married Helen or Eleanor Fuller; Phillipa, who married (first) Michael Welbore or Pondes in Clavering, Essexshire, and (second) John Barlee, of Stapleford, Abbots, Essexshire; and Matthew, mentioned below.

(V) Matthew Bradbury, son of William (2) Bradbury, was Lord of the Manor of Wicken Hall, in the Parish of Wicken Bonant, which he acquired by purchase in 1557. He also purchased the Manor of Grange at Thaxted, Essexshire, in 1551, but sold it the next year. His death occurred June 19, 1585, and his son William was appointed administrator of his estate. He married Margaret Rowse, of the city of Cambridge, and they were parents of the following children: William; mentioned below; Thomas, who married Dorothy Southwell; and Barbara, who married (first) Sir Henry Cutts, (second) Sir Thomas Fludd, (third) Edward Gill, Esq., (fourth) Walter Covert, of Boxley in Kent.

(VI) William (3) Bradbury, son of Matthew and Margaret (Rowse) Bradbury, inherited his father's Manor of Wicken Bonant, and is named in the wills of his cousin Robert and brother Thomas. He died November 30, 1622, and was buried at Wicken. He married Anne Eden, the daughter and heir of Richard Eden, Esq., LL.D., of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolkshire, and they were the parents of the following children: Matthew, mentioned below; Wymond, mentioned below;

Henry, who died in early youth; Thomas, who died in early youth; Thomas (2), who died in early youth; Bridget, who became the wife of Francis Bridgewater; Anne, who became the wife of Thomas Kinethorpe, of Louth, Lincolnshire; Alice, who was baptized at Newport Pond, February 23, 1572-73, and married (first) George Yardley, of Weston, Hertshire, and (second) Thomas Wadeson.

(VII) Matthew (2) Bradbury, son of William (3) and Anne (Eden) Bradbury, inherited the Manor of Wicken Bonant, where he lived and died September 22, 1616. He married Jane Whitgift, daughter of William Whitgift, of Clavering, Essexshire, and his marriage settlement is dated, June 6, 1594. They were the parents of the following children: Matthew, Edward, Phillipa, Barbara, Margaret, Elizabeth and Martha.

(VII) Wymond Bradbury, son of William (3) and Anne (Eden) Bradbury, also resided at Wicken Bonant during his early youth, but afterwards removed to the Parish of White Chapel, in the County of Middlesex, where he died in 1650. He was baptized at Newport Pond, May 16, 1574, and was residing in London, October 17, 1628. He married Elizabeth Whitgift, sister of the wife of his brother Matthew, who died June 26, 1612, at the age of thirty-eight years and three months, and was buried at Croyden in the County of Surrey. They were the parents of the following children: William, baptized at Newport Pond, September 28, 1607, and probably born September 13 in that year; Thomas, mentioned below; James, baptized at Wicken Bonant, June 21, 1616; Anne, who married (first) ——— Troughton, and (second) ——— Stubbles.

(VIII) Thomas Bradbury, second son of Wymond and Elizabeth (Whitgift) Bradbury, was baptized at Wicken Bonant, Essexshire, England, on the last day of February, 1610-11. Early in 1634 he appeared at Agamenticus, now York, Maine, as the agent or steward of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the Province of Maine. Thomas Bradbury was one of the original proprietors of the ancient town of Salisbury, Maine, and one of the earliest settlers there, becoming in time a very prominent citizen. He was made a freeman in 1640, and held several important offices, including schoolmaster, town clerk, justice of the peace, deputy to the General Court, associate judge and captain of the military company. He must have been a man of much culture and enlightenment, and described as having an easy, graceful and legible hand, and a clear and concise style of expression. There is still



extant a copy of his will, which is phrased in the quaint old diction of those days. He married, in 1636, Mary Perkins, a daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich. She was one of those who was tried and convicted of witchcraft, but was fortunate enough to escape punishment. Mr. Bradbury died March 16, 1695, and his wife, December 20, 1700. A very interesting and moving excerpt from the testimony of Thomas Bradbury during his wife's trial for witchcraft has come down to us, and reads as follows:

Concerning my beloved wife, Mary Bradbury, this is what I have to say: We have been married twenty-five years, and she has been a loving and faithful wife unto me unto this day. She hath been wonderful laborious, diligent and industrious in her place and employment about the bringing up of our family, which have been eleven children of our own and four grandchildren. She was both prudent and provident, of a cheerful spirit, liberal and charitable. She being now very aged and meek, and grieved under afflictions, may not be able to speak much for herself not being so free of speech as some others might be. I hope her life and conversation among her neighbors has been such as gives a better or more real testimony than can be expressed by words.

Thomas and Mary Bradbury were the parents of the following children: Wymond, mentioned below; Judith, born October 2, 1638, married, October 9, 1665, Caleb Moody; Thomas, born January 28, 1641; Mary, born March 17, 1643, married, December 17, 1663, John Stanyan, of Hampton, New Hampshire; Jane, born May 11, 1645, married, March 15, 1668, Henry True; Jacob, born June 17, 1647, died at Barbadoes; William, born September 15, 1649, married, March 12, 1672, Rebecca Maverick.

(IX) Wymond (2) Bradbury, son of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was born April 1, 1637, and died April 7, 1669, on the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies. He married, Sarah Pike, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Sanders) Pike, May 7, 1661, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born February 26, 1662, and became the wife of Abraham Merrill; Anne, born November 22, 1666, and became the wife of Jeremy Allen, and Wymond, mentioned below.

(X) Wymond (3) Bradbury, son of Wymond (2) and Sarah (Pike) Bradbury, was born May 13, 1669, and died in York, Maine, April 17, 1734. He married Mariah, daughter of the Rev. John and Joanna (Rosetter) Cotton, who was born January 14, 1672. Her father was the son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Story) Cotton. They were the parents of the following children: Jabez, born January 26, 1693, died January 13, 1781, a resident of Boston; Wymond, born August 18,

1695, married Phebe Young; John, mentioned below; Rowland, born December 15, 1699, married Mary Greenleaf; Ann, born March 9, 1702, became the wife of Jabez Fox, of Falmouth; Josiah, born July 25, 1704, married Anna Stevens; Theophilus, born July 8, 1706, married Ann Woodman; Maria, born 1708, became the wife of Samuel Service, of Boston; Jerusha, born July 5, 1711, became the wife of John Pulling, of Salem.

(XI) John Bradbury, son of Wymond (3) and Maria (Cotton) Bradbury, was born September 9, 1697, and died December 3, 1778. He was the founder of the York family of Bradbury, and was a prominent man in the affairs of that community and of the Presbyterian church there, of which he was an elder. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and it is said that on one occasion he rebuked his minister in open meeting for sentiments disloyal to the colonies, expressed in his sermon. He married Abigail Young, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Abigail Donnell Young, of York, who died September 28, 1787. He served for several years as a member of the Provincial Legislature, as well as on the Executive Council, and he was also judge of probate. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Cotton, mentioned below; Lucy, born January 18, 1725; Bethulah, born March 30, 1727, and became the wife of James Sayward; Mariah, born April 5, 1729, and became the wife of — Simpson; Abigail, born August 12, 1731; Elizabeth, born January 5, 1734; John, born September 18, 1736, married Elizabeth Ingraham; Joseph, born October 23, 1740, married Dorothy Clark; and Anne, born June 2, 1743, married — Moulton.

(XII) Cotton Bradbury, son of John and Abigail (Young) Bradbury, was born October 8, 1722, at York, Maine, and resided at that place. He married Ruth Weare, a daughter of Elias Weare, of York, and died June 14, 1806. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Lucy, born June 20, 1754, became the wife of Nathaniel Moulton; Edward, born May 20, 1757, married Eunice Berry, and died May, 1828; Daniel, born April 7, 1759, married Abigail Junkins; Betsey, born December 10, 1760, married Daniel Knight; Abigail, born December 16, 1765, married Elihu Bragdon; Olive, born January 3, 1768, married, January 15, 1795, Nathaniel Dorman, of Arundell; Joseph, born May 1, 1770, married Jerusha Harmon; James, mentioned below; and Ruth, born October 19, 1774, became the wife of Joseph Haley.

(XIII) James Bradbury, son of Cotton and





James W Bradley



Ruth (Weare) Bradbury, was born April 24, 1772, at York, Maine. As a young man he studied for the medical profession, and after graduation practiced for a year at Ossipee, New Hampshire. In 1798 he settled at Parsonsfield, Maine. He soon had an extensive practice and continued actively engaged thus for nearly half a century. When an old man, he removed to Windham, so that he might be near his only daughter, who had married and resided there. His death occurred February 7, 1844. While practicing at Parsonsfield, Dr. Bradbury had a large number of medical students attached to his office, and among them several men who became distinguished in medical societies in Maine. He was himself a first-class physician and was greatly respected and honored throughout this entire region. He was always upright in all his dealings with his fellows, and possessed of an exceedingly courteous and attractive manner. He joined the Free Baptist church in 1816 and continued a member until the time of his death. Dr. Bradbury married, in 1800, Ann Moulton, a daughter of Samuel Moulton. She was born September 2, 1777, and they were the parents of the following children: James Ware, mentioned below; Samuel Moulton, born August 22, 1804, married (first) Susan Brackett and (second) Elizabeth Brackett, and died September 22, 1888; Clarissa Ann, born June 19, 1807, became the wife of Dr. Charles G. Parsons, of Windham.

(XIV) Hon. James Ware Bradbury, LL.D., son of James and Ann (Moulton) Bradbury, was born June 10, 1802, at Parsonsfield, Maine. As a lad he attended the public schools of his native place, and afterwards studied for a few terms at the academies of Saco, Limerick and Effingham, New Hampshire, and completed his preparatory course at Gorham Academy. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution, he entered the sophomore class at Bowdoin College in 1822 and graduated from that institution with one of the most famous classes ever graduated there, that of 1825. Among his classmates were Henry W. Longfellow, Josiah Stover Little, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, and George B. Cheever. Among all these brilliant men, Josiah S. Little took the highest honors for scholarship, and at the commencement three English orations were assigned, the valedictory to Little and the other two to Bradbury and Longfellow. Upon completing his course at Bowdoin, Mr. Bradbury was offered the post of principal of the academy at Hallowell, and accepted the offer,

coming to that place to take up his new duties. At that time no town in Maine was more distinguished for culture and literary attainments. To it had recently come Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, formerly a member of the English parliament who, with his family, gave a high tone to the society there, while the good doctor was ever doing some kind act to improve the condition in all classes. Dr. Bradbury, however, remained but one year there, having determined to make the profession of law his career in life. With this end in view, he entered the law office of the Hon. Rufus McIntire, of Parsonsfield, where he studied for a time, and later the office of the Hon. Ether Shepley, of Portland, subsequently the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Here Dr. Bradbury continued his studies and was admitted to the bar. Between the date of his having completed his studies and his admission to the bar, however, the young man had opened a school for the instruction of teachers at Effingham, New Hampshire. This was an innovation at the time and he was able to draw a large class of fifty or more who desired to be drilled in the practice of this profession. Dr. Bradbury conducted his class in a very original manner and indeed may be said to have formed a model for the various normal institutions which have since sprung up throughout this country. Mr. Bradbury removed to Augusta in the year 1830, where he opened an office for the practice of the law. At that time the Kennebec county bar was famous for the ability and brilliancy of many of its members, among which were numbered Peleg Sprague, George Evans, Reuel Williams, Frederick Allen, Henry W. Fuller, William Emmons, Timothy Boutelle, Samuel Wells and Hiram Belcher. In spite of the difficulty of gaining a conspicuous place amid such a galaxy this feat was accomplished by young Mr. Bradbury, who soon began to attract the attention, not only of his professional colleagues, but of the entire community. He was unusually well qualified for his profession, and was devoted to it in a manner typical of the best traditions of the bar. The law itself was his mistress and not used by him as by so many lesser men, as the mere stepping stone to political preferment. After four years hard work, he had developed a large practice which he continued to increase up to the time of his nomination and election to the United States Senate in 1846. During the sixteen years that he was thus actively engaged in practice, he handled a very large proportion of the impor-

tant litigation of the region, and no law office in Kennebec county was busier than his. He was in great demand as a trial lawyer and was frequently retained by other prominent attorneys as counsel in their important cases. His unusually profound knowledge of the principles of the law, together with an amazing quickness and alertness of intellect, made him unusually effective in court, and there were very few attorneys who cared to meet and oppose him under these conditions. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Mr. Horatio Bridge which, however, only lasted a year, but in 1838 Richard D. Rice, later associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, became a student in Mr. Bradbury's office, and upon his admission to the bar was taken into partnership by the elder man. This continued until 1848, when Mr. Rice was appointed to the bench by Governor Dana. Mr. Bradbury then formed a partnership with the late Lott M. Morrill, and during this partnership Mr. Morrill was elected State Senator and three times Governor of Maine. After Mr. Bradbury's return to his practice, upon his retirement as United States Senator, he formed a partnership in 1856 with Joseph H. Meserve, who remained a member of the firm until his death in 1864. Mr. Bradbury then admitted his son, James Ware Bradbury, Jr., into partnership. He was himself practically ready to retire at this time, but continued to keep up the firm for the purpose of establishing his son in practice here and was indeed still active up to the time of his death in 1876.

Upon first coming to Augusta, Mr. Bradbury edited for about one year a Democratic journal called the *Maine Patriot*. He was a staunch adherent to the principles and policies of the Democrat party, although absolutely independent of mind, and his judgments were formed wholly upon honest thought and conviction and without regard to partisan consideration. Although never anxious to hold public office, and never allowing political matters to interfere with his legal practice, such were the abilities of Mr. Bradbury that it was very difficult for him to remain altogether outside the arena of public life. In 1835 he was appointed county attorney by Governor Dunlap and accepted this post as being in line with his regular professional activities. Upon certain occasions, however, he was a conspicuous figure in the political campaigns of his day, this being the case, especially when what he considered important principles were at stake. He was a strong supporter of

Andrew Jackson as against Mr. Van Buren, and when at the Baltimore convention of 1844 James K. Polk was offered as a compromise candidate, he departed from his usual custom and spoke in favor of that gentleman's candidacy throughout the campaign. It was at the 1846 session of the Maine Legislature that Mr. Bradbury was chosen United States Senator for the term of six years, and at the commencement of the session of 1847 he took his seat. His entrance into the Senate occurred at a very critical and interesting period in the history of the United States, and he found himself working among such men as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglass, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase and other of the giants of that time. The country was in the midst of its war with Mexico, and Mr. Bradbury at once became a staunch and patriotic supporter of the administration in its efforts to sustain and equip the little American army, then operating in the heart of Mexico and surrounded by hostile forces greatly superior to itself. At this time, too, the question of slavery was becoming more and more a vital issue before the country, and Mr. Bradbury became a powerful champion of the right of the Congress to legislate upon the question of slavery in the territories. Throughout his long and important association with the body, Mr. Bradbury maintained a standard of disinterestedness and enlightenment surpassed by very few, and his attitude on the great public question of the day might well have served as a model for many of his fellow whose power and influence was even greater than his. He served as chairman of the committee on printing, and was also a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on claims. He continued to be devoted to the principles of democracy, and throughout his life regarded the administration of President Polk as the most important in our history. His name was continually identified with reform legislation, and he was regarded as one of the most effective speakers and readiest debaters of the Senate. After the termination of his office, he refused reelection to same and retired to private life and the resumption of his legal practice.

Mr. Bradbury always maintained a wide and enlightened public interest in all questions affecting the welfare of his home community. He was keenly interested in Bowdoin College and served for a number of years as a member of its board of overseers and for thirty years as a



member of its board of trustees. He was also interested in local history and was a member of the Maine Historical Society and its president from 1873 to 1889. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, attending the church of that denomination at Augusta and liberally supporting its work here. He was, however, exceedingly tolerant of the beliefs of other men and felt a broad charity and fellowship for all denominations of Christians. At a dinner given by the Maine Historical Society on the occasion of Mr. Bradbury's eighty-fifth birthday, the following remarks concerning him were made by Professor Chapman:

We are here today in grateful recognition of the debt we owe to the fidelity and wisdom of one who has been so many years our sageman—our esteemed and honored president. We all know, gentlemen, his unselfish devotion to the welfare of the society; his wise and watchful care over its varied interests; the kindly courtesy of his official and personal relations with us. It is a great pleasure to us to give some outward expression to the honor which our hearts have all along yielded to him. And in order to emphasize the feeling that prompted this gathering, we have been glad to invite and welcome here the representatives of sister societies to unite with us in this tribute of esteem. We may thus confirm, by living contact and fellowship, the sympathies that run along the obscure lines of antiquarian research, and bind us together in the ties of common or similar pursuits.

Nor do we forget that the day is one that permits us to add to this token and assurance of our associated regard the kindly congratulations and good wishes which belong to a personal anniversary an anniversary, it may be said, that recurs with startling frequency in all our lives. Whatever that was cherished and valuable, the passing years may have taken away from our revered president, who today reaches another milestone on his journey, they have not taken away from him the continued power and privilege of serving his fellowmen in many noble ways. They cannot take away from him the record of that for which we honor him—a life distinguished by important duties worthily performed, by high trusts faithfully discharged, by great privileges blamelessly enjoyed. And, on the other hand, they have brought to him in their swift passage,

That which should accompany old age,

As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.

James Ware Bradbury was united in marriage, November 25, 1834, with Eliza Ann Smith, a daughter of Thomas Westbrook and Abigail (Page) Smith, of Augusta, who was born March 18, 1815. Mr. Smith, the father of Mrs. Bradbury, was a prominent merchant and business man of Augusta. Mrs. Bradbury was a woman of unusually beautiful character and noteworthy talents and abilities. She was very charitable and an active worker in many philanthropic movements in this region. Her death occurred suddenly on January 29, 1879, and the epitaph engraved upon her tombstone is admirably appropriate, both in its simplicity and the sentiment it conveys:

She loved to do good.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were the parents of the following children, all born in Augusta: 1. Henry Westbrook, born February 10, 1836, married in 1878, Louisa Hoffman Gregorie, who died in 1912; they were the parents of two daughters: Alice, who died in infancy; and Lila, who married (first) in February, 1904, Dallett H. Wilson, of Baltimore, (second) Edward S. Rand, of New York; by her first marriage she had two children, Louise Bradbury, born in November, 1904, and James Ware Bradbury, born in 1906; by her second marriage she has two daughters, twins, Lila Bradbury and Josephine Lindsay, born in July, 1916. 2. James Ware, Jr., mentioned below. 3. Thomas Westbrook Smith, born July 24, 1841, died May 1, 1868; a young man of fine character and many abilities, whose early death was greatly lamented. 4. Charles, born March 31, 1846, married, November 8, 1870, Eva A. Lancaster, of Augusta, and makes his home at Boston.

(XV) James Ware (2) Bradbury, son of the Hon. James Ware (1) and Eliza Ann (Smith) Bradbury, was born July 22, 1839, at Augusta, and died September 21, 1876. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1861, and upon completing his studies there he entered the office of Bradbury, Morrill & Meserve to take up the study of law. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his father and for a number of years he carried on a very successful practice here. At the time of his premature death the future seemed to promise the brightest prospects and he was universally mourned as a valuable element in the community. He was city solicitor of Augusta in 1868, and was appointed United States commissioner in 1869, holding that office until his decease and discharging his duties with great independence and capability. He was keenly interested in public affairs, and like his father a staunch advocate of Democratic principles. Of him Professor Packard remarked at the time of his death: "He left with us the impression that he possessed intellectual powers which promised much for his friends and for the public."

#### OLIVER AND FRANK OLIVER MOSES—

Bath, Maine, has been, perhaps, of all the towns of the State, the most closely identified with that most romantic of industries, shipbuilding, during the great days when American ships were fashioned from the pine forests of the neighborhood in such numbers and won for this country a foremost place among the mercantile nations of the world. The sailing vessels of



all kinds built here, and especially the clipper ships, rivaled, if they did not surpass, the finest vessels on earth and carried the starry flag to every port of importance on the seven seas. And if Bath was thus distinguished among its fellow towns, the name of Moses holds a not less conspicuous place among those of the men who were the designers and builders of those wonderful ships which, though they trusted to the wind alone for their motive power, and were innocent of any steel or iron in their construction, braved every peril of the deep and established some records for speed that compared not unfavorably with all but the modern "greyhounds."

The Moses family is one of the oldest in New England, having been founded here some time prior to 1632, when there was a colonist of the name of John Moses at Plymouth, but the earliest record of one of the immediate line with which we are concerned was in 1646, where there was another John Moses living at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This Sergeant John Moses, as he was called, was a Scot and owned land in the suburbs of Portsmouth, which is still in the possession of his descendants after the lapse of more than two hundred and sixty years. It was George Moses, the great-grandson of the immigrant ancestor, who founded the Scarborough, Maine, branch of the family, to which Oliver Moses and his sons belonged. This George Moses was born at Portsmouth and there baptized, July 5, 1722. He removed from Portsmouth and settled on a farm at Scottow's Hill, near Scarborough in 1754, and there resided until his death.

Oliver Moses was born at Scarborough, Maine, May 12, 1803, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Milliken) Moses, old and highly respected residents of that place. When still little more than a youth, he left the parental roof and went to Portland, where he was apprenticed to a tinsmith and learned that trade. In the month of February, 1826, he went to Bath, which thereafter was his residence until the day of his death and here engaged in business at the craft he had learned. He was joined shortly after by his brother, William V. Moses, who had also taken up the trade, and the two young men entered into a partnership in their business. The first shop operated by them was situated on Vine street, Bath, but shortly after they removed to Water street, where the Bath Iron Works was first located, and there the firm of W. V. and O. Moses prospered greatly. They were both en-

terprising men who were always on the alert for new business openings and when, not long after, stoves began to be introduced to the local market they at once added them to their stock, together with iron goods in general, and were among the first dealers in this commodity in the neighborhood. To the business of dealing in iron and tin goods, they then added that of the manufacture of iron castings, and gradually specialized in that type used in the construction of railroads. A foundry was secured and operated which turned out these things with great rapidity, and as the railroads of the State were then in the process of their most rapid development, this line soon exceeded all other branches of the business, and the house began to gain a State-wide reputation. The building of ships was already one of the greatest in Maine at this time, and Mr. Moses determined to become connected with it. Accordingly, he constructed a ship yard at the foot of Pearl street in Bath, and there began building his vessels. A great number were built by them, all of which were of the highest type ship then constructed, the performance of which under the actual test of service soon brought well deserved fame to their designer. Mr. Moses had by this time come to be regarded as one of the most successful and substantial men in the community, and his extraordinary organizing and executive ability was recognized to such an extent that his services were desired by many enterprises, the affairs of which required the control of a master mind. He thus became interested in many concerns, the success of which was important to the community, and among these the growing railroad system of the State. It was Oliver Moses that superintended the construction of the Androscoggin Railroad, and he was one of the directors of the company and a large shareholder, besides for a time holding the office of president. He was also president of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, and managed the construction of that important line. Mr. Moses was the founder of the First National Bank at Bath, one of the first established in Maine and the sixty-first in the entire United States, and became its first president upon its organization, holding that office until his death. The Bath Savings Institution was one of the institutions which he was instrumental in founding, and of this he was a director during the remainder of his life. Another achievement of Mr. Moses was that in connection with the building up and development of the community in which he played a

prominent part. He interested himself in the matter of the city real estate and owned much valuable property here, which he developed highly, much to his own and the community's advantage. Columbian Hall Hotel was erected by him as were also Church block and Bank block, the building in which the First National Bank was first housed, while he was one of the chief contributors to the building of the Universalist church, Washington street. Mr. Moses was a Universalist in his religious belief and attended the Washington Street Church, which he had been so largely instrumental in erecting. In 1863 he started the Little River Manufacturing Company, which in 1865 was changed to the Worombo Manufacturing Company, the mill situated at Lisbon Falls, Maine, a firm which has ever since continued to make the finest woolen goods in the country. He was its president until his death and made it his most important undertaking.

Although his abilities were of a kind to eminently fit him for success in public life, Mr. Moses was in no sense a politician and his ambition for public office or honor of any kind did not exist. But, although he kept consistently out of politics, he was a staunch Democrat and an earnest and effective supporter of its principles. Mr. Moses was unquestionably one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of Bath, and few men of his generation did so much towards building up its industries and advancing its general welfare. He took a deep interest in the city and its affairs, its people and institutions, and left no stone unturned to contribute to their advantage and happiness.

Oliver Moses was united in marriage, July 9, 1829, with Lydia Ham Clapp, a daughter of Charles Clapp. They were the parents of the following children: Francis, died in infancy; Frank Oliver, mentioned below; Galen Clapp, the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work; Harriet Sylvester, who became the wife of George Knight, of Portland, now deceased; Anna Elizabeth, who became the wife of Benjamin F. Harris, of Portland; Julia, died in early youth; Wealthy Clapp, who became the wife of John W. Hinds, of Allston, Massachusetts, now deceased.

Frank Oliver Moses, second son of Oliver and Lydia Ham (Clapp) Moses, was born September 19, 1833, at Bath, Maine, and as a lad attended the local schools. Upon completing his education he was taken as a partner into the shipbuilding establishment of Stephen Larrabee, who after-

wards became his father-in-law, and there received his business training, and a better school it would have been difficult for him to have found. Later on, having become thoroughly familiar with every branch and aspect of shipbuilding, he engaged in the same line on his own account, and in a few years became one of the largest and best known builders of vessels in the country. Some of the ships that were launched from his ways were among the most famous of their class that came from the State or that ever sailed the seas. Among them should be recorded the *Oliver Moses*, the *Robert Cushman*, the *Frank Boulton*, the *John Carver*, the *H. V. Baxter*, the *James Wright*, the barks *Andaman*, *Nippon* and *Ami*, and the schooner *Orville*. Mr. Moses continued in active business until the year 1876, when he retired to a well-earned leisure. Mr. Moses was also one of the organizers of the Arctic Ice Company, in which enterprise he was associated with Edward Sewall, the business being the shipping of ice from Maine to the Southern and other States. Mr. Moses was a staunch Democrat in politics, and attended the Universalist church, taking an active part in the work of his church of which he was for many years a trustee. He was a Mason and Knight Templar.

Mr. Moses was a man of unusually strong character and attractive personality, an enterprising man, who like his father always kept the interest of the community in which he dwelt close to his heart and did a great deal to advance its growth and prosperity. He died March 11, 1895, at the age of sixty-one years, venerated and beloved, not only by his immediate relatives and friends, but by the community-at-large in a manner that rarely falls to the lot of men. He was laid to rest in the New Cemetery at Bath.

Frank Oliver Moses was united in marriage, October 16, 1855, at Bath, with Ann Maria Larrabee, a native of this city and a daughter of Stephen and Nancy Blackston (Allen) Larrabee, the former a well known citizen of Bath. Mrs. Moses survived her husband but little more than a year, her death occurring August 19, 1896. A devoted wife and mother, she was a sterling Christian character, and the long years of her marriage with Mr. Moses were unusually happy and harmonious ones. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Orville Bowman, deceased; he married Jane O. Cate, of Dresden, Maine, and they had two children: Frank Oliver, who married Edna Pettigrew, of Groton, Connecticut, by whom he had one child, Ann Maria; and Sally Pearson, who makes her home at Bos-



ton. 2. Emma Pedrick, who resides in the old Moses homestead at Bath. 3. Lydia Clapp, who resides with her sister in the old homestead. 4. Oliver, a well-known manufacturer of Bath, where he resides; he married Augusta Plummer, of Lisbon Falls, Maine, and they are the parents of the following children: Helen Larrabee, born June 5, 1894, became the wife of Walter Shaughnessy, to whom she has borne one child, Frances Anna; Frances Plummer, born November 2, 1896; and Oliver, born April 28, 1899.

**CYRUS HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR CURTIS**—While the fame of Cyrus H. K. Curtis securely rests upon his own achievement, it is also an interesting truth that he descends from an ancient English family and one of the oldest in the United States. The surname Curtis is derived from a Norman-French word, Curteis or Curtois, meaning courteous, civil. The name is supposed to have been brought to England in the eleventh century by the Normans in the train of William the Conqueror. The family has been traced definitely to Stephen Curtis, of Appledore, in Kent, England, to about the middle of the fifteenth century. In America the family is traced to the year 1631, twelve years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The name in early New England records is found as both Curtis and Curtiss, both spellings being yet retained in different branches of the family. The coat-of-arms of the Curtis family of Kent and Sussex, England, from whom William Curtis descended is:

Arms—Argent a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed, gules.

Crest—A unicorn passant or between four trees proper.

(I) The family name was brought to America by William Curtis, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, coming in the ship *Lion*, on her first voyage. His father, William Curtis, came a year later, but in the same ship, settling in Roxbury. He was accompanied by his three brothers—Richard, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts; John, left no descendants; and Thomas, who later settled in York, Maine. William Curtis was also accompanied by his wife, Sarah (a sister of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian apostle), and four children. He was born in England, 1590.

(II) William (2) Curtis, eldest son of William (1) Curtis, born in England, 1611, preceded his father to this country in 1631, settling at Scituate, where his later life was spent on his North river farm, where he died leaving issue.

(III) Benjamin Curtis, second son of William (2) Curtis, was born in Scituate, January, 1667. He built, owned and operated the Curtis Mills on Third Herring pond. He married, in 1689, Mary Sylvester, and died leaving issue.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Curtis, eldest son of Benjamin (1) Curtis, was born in Scituate, December 14, 1692, died in Hanover, that State, February 21, 1756. He married, December 13, 1716, Hannah Palmer, and had male issue.

(V) Thomas Curtis, second son of Benjamin (2) Curtis, was baptized September 4, 1720, at Scituate, but spent his life in Hanover. His first wife, Sarah (Utter) Curtis, died December 28, 1753, and he married (second) February 26, 1756, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Faith Rose. He had issue by both wives.

(VI) Thomas (2) Curtis, son of Thomas (1) Curtis, and his first wife, Sarah (Utter) Curtis, was baptized June 10, 1749, at Hanover, and like his father was a shipmaster. He settled in Maine with his wife, Abigail (Studley) Curtis, of Hanover, to whom he was married June 6, 1770.

(VII) Rev. Reuben Curtis, son of Thomas (2) Curtis, was born in Maine, in 1788, and became an ordained minister of the Baptist church, laboring many years as an evangelist in his native State. He married, December 1, 1808, Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Foster) Safford. She was born May 22, 1791, survived him, and married a second husband.

(VIII) Cyrus Libby Curtis, second son of Rev. Reuben Curtis, was born in Maine, January 7, 1822, and was a resident of Portland in that State. He was a decorator, and well known locally as a musician. He married, July 3, 1844, Salome Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Salome (Coombs) Cummings. She was born 1819, died 1897, leaving a son, Cyrus H. K., and a daughter, Florence G., who was born in August, 1855, died 1888.

(IX) Cyrus H. K. Curtis, only son of Cyrus Libby Curtis, and now the world-famous publisher of the Curtis publications—*The Ladies' Home Journal*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Country Gentleman*, and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1850. He attended the public schools of that city until he was sixteen years of age, and then left high school to engage in business, although he had been since 1862 a newsboy, and since 1863 had published in his own amateur printing office a boys' paper called *Young America*. In 1866 occurred the great Portland fire, causing enormous losses, but none more severe than that





*Cyrus H. K. Curtis*



of the young publisher, who saw his entire plant destroyed. He settled in Boston in 1869, and was publishing papers, continuing there until 1876, when he came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his great work in journalism has been accomplished. He founded the *Tribune and Farmer*, a weekly publication. Expansion seems a part of Mr. Curtis' nature, and everything in time becomes too small to fit his ambition. He had the *Tribune and Farmer* on a paying basis, and then sought a new outlet. This came in the form of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, first published in 1883 for the benefit of his woman readers. The child soon outstripped the parent, and from its first year's circulation of twenty-five thousand copies has grown to be the leading woman's journal of the country, with a circulation of over two million copies monthly, and read wherever English-speaking women are found. The *Tribune and Farmer*, having served its purpose of introducing its offspring. *The Ladies' Home Journal*, was sold, the new journal absorbing for a time the great energy of its owner. But with *The Journal* completely organized, with a capable head in every department, Mr. Curtis sought new fields to conquer, and found it in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, then a paper with a weekly circulation of three thousand five hundred copies. *The Gazette* was founded in 1728 under the name of *The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*, by Samuel Keimer, the first employee of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. The latter became the owner of the paper in the following October, and dropped the cumbersome title, retaining only *Pennsylvania Gazette*. In 1897, when Mr. Curtis purchased the paper, it had a circulation of two thousand. The circulation of the *Saturday Evening Post*, successor to *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, is now over two million two hundred thousand copies weekly. Nothing better shows the business acumen and vitalizing energy of the principal owner of this great publication than the above figures. How it was done and how it is still being done forms material for a volume. There is nothing in the history of journalism that can compare with the world-wide enthusiastic organization that forced the circulation of *The Post* to this enormous figure in a few years. From an unknown publication, a demand was created that forced hostile news companies and dealers to add it to their list or lose a host of customers. Now it can be purchased everywhere every Thursday morning. While Mr. Curtis would be the last man to say

"I did it," there is the fact—that as the head of the Curtis Publishing Company he did do it by surrounding himself with a corps of heads of departments ready and eager to work out the plans of their chief. *The Home Journal* is still the leader in the field of women and the home, but has many imitators. *The Post*, a man's journal, is supreme and alone in its field. While its circulation department is the greatest in the world, *The Post* has gained its position through the excellence of its editorial department and policy. Whether in science, discovery, politics, or fiction, the articles and stories are from the most eminent in their several fields. The advertising is most artistic and carefully chosen, another innovation, and the fact that the advertisement appears in *The Post* is a guarantee to the reader that the firm advertising is a reputable one.

With the two leading periodicals of the country, a monthly and a weekly, beautifully housed in a specially-designed and imposing building on Independence and Washington Square, Philadelphia, one would suppose Mr. Curtis would find full vent for his energy. But not so, there was still another field that offered him an irresistible inducement, that of the farm, field and country home. He purchased *The Country Gentleman* and to this is being applied the same principles that succeeded so well with the *The Home Journal* and *Post*. This property was purchased in 1912 and has responded to the application of Curtis methods with gratifying promptness, and with a weekly sale up in the hundreds of thousands. To these publications, all published in the new building, each covering its own special field, Mr. Curtis, in 1913, bought *The Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and within a short time has caused it to more than regain the proud position in daily journalism it held for so many years under the late George W. Childs. In the field of journalism it stands pre-eminent among Philadelphia papers.

While for many years the business has been incorporated as the Curtis Publishing Company, Mr. Curtis, as president, has had entire supervision, and while he has built up a wonderful organization, editorial and advertising, he has furnished the policy that must be followed and selected the men to act as his lieutenants. He is a thorough master of the detail of the publishing business, and has a secure position in the journalistic hall of fame.

The building that Mr. Curtis has erected as a home for his enterprises deserves mention. Al-



ways solicitous for the welfare of his people, it is nowhere shown so strikingly as in the modern character of the arrangement of rooms to get the best light and the sanitary arrangement of the departments. Experience and modern science have taught many valuable lessons, demonstrating the value of light, sanitation, nourishing food, suitable clothing, proper exercise and physical recreation in raising the standard of employees and in arousing an ambition to excel, each in his field of effort. Here the Curtis methods should serve as an object lesson to every employer. The standard of its work is patent to all, but the excellence of the methods by which an army of employees is kept cheerful, happy, contented and loyal has been often overlooked, but is a direct result of a Curtis method of securing efficiency, as marked as its policy of themselves giving the highest grade of service to their employers, the reading public.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Curtis have caused his services to be much in demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. He is a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia and the Real Estate Trust Company, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and an investor in many Philadelphia enterprises and companies. He is a Republican in political preference, but takes no active part in politics and opens his columns to representative men of all parties. During the campaign of 1912 articles appeared from each of the three leading candidates for president. He is a well-known clubman, belonging in Philadelphia to the Union League, Manufacturers', City, Franklin Inn, Poor Richard, Automobile, Corinthian Yacht and Huntingdon Valley Hunt clubs. His love of yachting is shown by membership in the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, the Portland Yacht Club of Portland, Maine, the Megomticook Country and Yacht Club of Camden, Maine. His New York clubs are: Aldine, New York, Yacht, Press and Advertising.

During the many years of Mr. Curtis' business activity he steadily maintained the habits of close and systematic application which were formed in early youth and might be said to constitute the cornerstone of his extraordinary success. He is a fine type of the broad-gauge business man, of clear vision, sound judgment and remarkable capacity for detail. Also, he is a man of kind feelings and generous impulses, making due al-

lowance for the failings of his fellow-men while demanding of them the same strict devotion to duty which he has always exacted from himself. All this appears in the portrait which accompanies this biography and without which the testimony furnished by the printed page would be extremely inadequate. He looks the man he is.

In March, 1875, Mr. Curtis married (first) in Boston, Massachusetts, Louise Knapp, born in that city, October 24, 1851, daughter of Humphrey C. and Mary (Barbour) Knapp; she died in February, 1910. Their only child: Mary Louise, married, in October, 1896, Edward W. Bok, the talented editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Their children are: Curtis and Cary. Mr. Curtis married (second) Kate S. Pillsbury, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Curtis home, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, is one of the show places of the State.

Throughout his career Cyrus H. K. Curtis has been animated by the spirit of progress, ever pressing forward and seeking to make the good better and the better best. He has furnished a true picture of the ideal business man, one who creates and adds to the wealth of nations while advancing his own interests. The great organization which he has founded and developed is a monument to his far-sighted business ability, but no less is it a monument to his philanthropy. He has given to hundreds employment and opportunities for self-culture and self-development, and the wealth which has come to him he has held in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows. While increasing the material prosperity of the community, he has labored for its moral and spiritual betterment. Publisher, business man, philanthropist—he is one of those of whom future generations will say: "The world is better because he lived."

**JUDGE LUERE B. DEASY**—When on September 1, 1918, Governor Milliken appointed Luere B. Deasy to succeed George E. Bird, of Portland, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, it was deserved recognition of the ability and learning of one of the leading lawyers of the State. Not that former recognition had been denied him, for he is rich in the honors of his profession, and in public life has both accepted and declined several important positions. While for more than thirty years Bar Harbor has claimed him as her own, his reputation as a lawyer is State-wide. He is learned in the law and his successful career at the bar is a guarantee that he will as



L. B. Deasy





worthily adorn the Supreme bench of his native State. He is a son of Daniel and Emma (Moore) Deasy, of Prospect Harbor, in the town of Gouldsboro, Hancock county, Maine, Prospect Harbor Village being located on an arm of the sea twenty-four miles from Ellsworth.

Luere B. Deasy was born in Gouldsboro, Maine, February 8, 1859, and there obtained his early public school education. He completed the courses of Eastern State Normal School at Castine, with graduation, and began preparation for the profession of law in the office of former Chief Justice Lucillius A. Emery, completing his studies at Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Hancock county, Maine, in 1884, and in 1886 opened an office in Bar Harbor. He practised alone for one year, then formed a partnership with John T. Higgins (now deceased), practising as Deasy & Higgins from 1889 until 1896. He again was in practice alone, 1896-1905, when he entered into partnership with A. H. Lyman, of Bar Harbor, the firm, Deasy & Lyman, continuing until the elevation of the senior partner to the Supreme bench. Judge Deasy practised in all State and Federal courts of the district, and through his frequent appearances became well known in the court of which he is now an honored associate judge. He is a member and formerly president of the Hancock county and Maine State Bar Association, a member of the American Bar Association, and highly regarded by his professional brethren. His practice was not confined to Bar Harbor or Hancock county, but was State-wide. This fact, coupled with his prominence in public life, his unusual prominence as a campaign orator and public speaker, kept him continuously in the public eye. Thus when Governor Milliken nominated him for associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court there was practically no dissent from the Governors' choice, and the new justice was overwhelmed with congratulations which were brought in person, sent in by wire, or spoken through the medium of the telephone.

In addition to the law business, Judge Deasy was one of Bar Harbor's able business men and most public spirited citizens, ever ready to give of his time and ability to any movement affecting the public good. He was president of the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company at the time of his appointment, was for many years president of Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, and president of the Hancock County Bar Association. He was also identified with other business interests of Bar Harbor, and

during the European war period served for some time as chairman of the Exemption Board of the first Maine district, and was chairman of the Bar Harbor branch of the American Red Cross. In politics a Republican, he represented his district in the Maine Legislature, and in 1909 was president of the Senate. He was appointed by Governor Haines chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, but that honor was declined. He has always ranked as an orator of unusual ability and as a public speaker is in constant demand. He is a member of Bar Harbor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Kebo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Blanguefort Commandery, Knights Templar.

Judge Deasy married, December 25, 1885, Emma M. Clark, of Gouldsboro, Maine, and they are the parents of two daughters: Blanche, married Asa Hodgkins, of Bar Harbor; and Louise, a graduate of Wellesley College, and a teacher in Bar Harbor High School.

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**PRENTISS MELLEN** was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, October 11, 1764, son of the Rev. John (1722-1807) and Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen; grandson of Thomas Mellen, a farmer in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and of the Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

He was prepared for college by his father, and was graduated at Harvard with his brother Henry in 1784, his brother John having graduated in 1770. He was tutor in the family of Joseph Otis at Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1784-85; studied law under Shearjashub Bourne in Barnstable, 1785-88; and practiced at Sterling, Massachusetts, 1788-89; at Bridgewater, 1789-91; at Dover, New Hampshire, 1791-92; at Biddeford, 1792-1806; and at Portland, 1806-40. He was married in May, 1795, to Sallie, daughter of Barzillai Hudson, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was a member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, 1808-09 and 1817; presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1817, and was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Eli P. Ashmun, who resigned in 1818, and he served until 1820, when Maine became a separate State and he was made chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He retired in 1834 on reaching the age of seventy years. He was chairman of the committee to revise and codify the public statutes of Maine in 1838. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Bowdoin in 1820, and was a trustee of Bowdoin, 1817-36. His decisions are

in Maine reports (vols I-XI). He died in Portland, Maine, December 31, 1840.

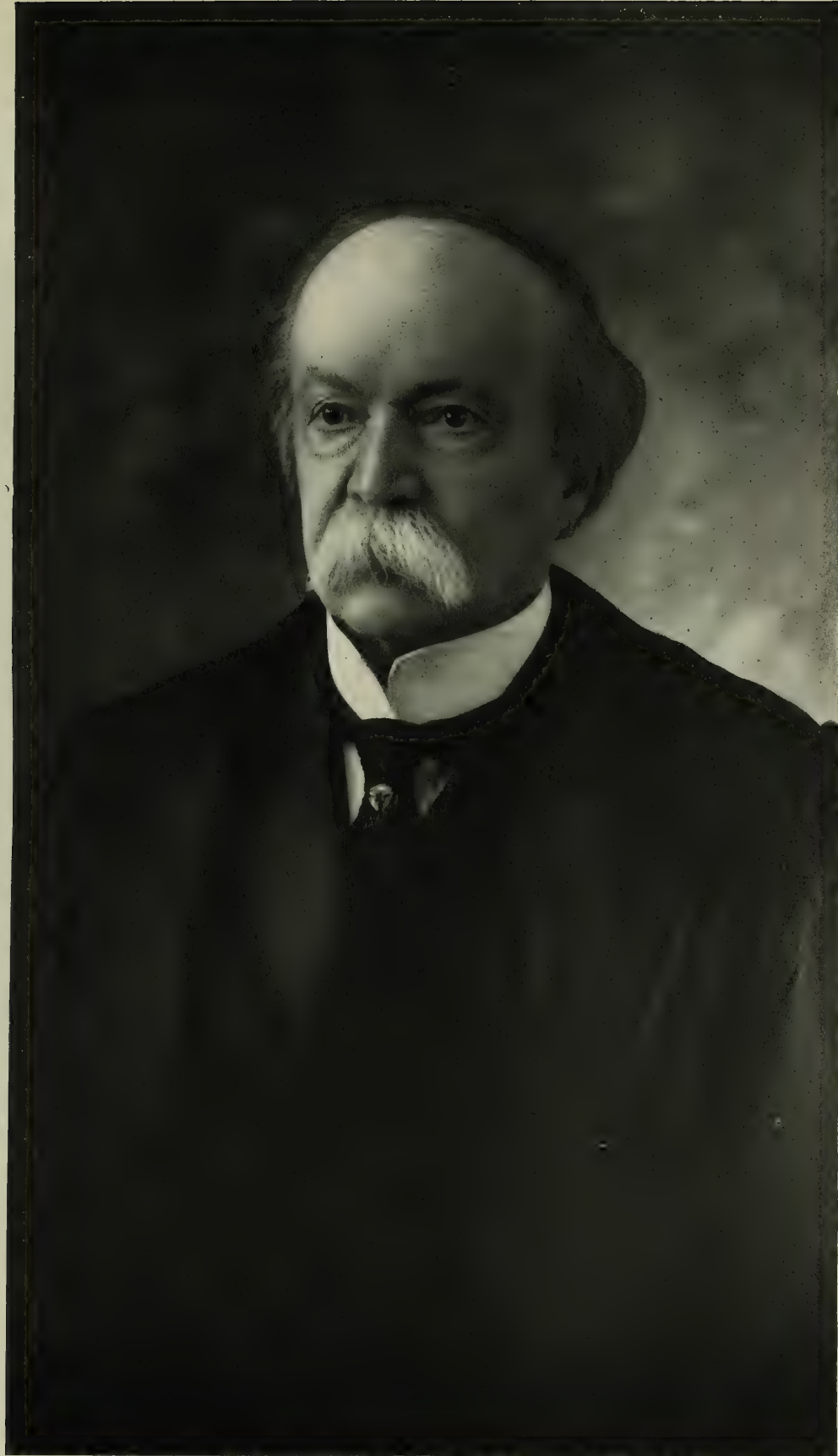
**JUSTICE WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE**—Few American families can point to so many men of great distinction as can that of Whitehouse. The stock has produced eminent churchmen, distinguished jurists and men of affairs and philanthropists that have had a national reputation, but none among them have more worthily borne the name and upheld the tradition than has William Penn Whitehouse, formerly chief justice of the State of Maine. A man of the widest and most generous culture, his legal acumen and his fairmindedness together with a sense of duty which has a certain Roman quality have eminently fitted him for his life-work of the law. He unites a wide outlook and a scholarly culture with a keen and ready mind that has never lost its cutting edge. His gracious and urbane manners appear the natural fruit, as indeed they are, of his character and attainments. In honoring him the State of Maine honored herself, for such men are the consummate flowering of all that is best in American life.

The Whitehouses of Maine have been noted as jurists, and are descended from Thomas Whitehouse who married a daughter of William Pomfret, of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1682, the line coming down through Thomas (2), Pomfret, Thomas (3), Daniel, Edmund, John Roberts to William Penn, the subject of this biographical sketch, and lastly to his son, Robert Treat Whitehouse.

Among the eminent men of the name should be mentioned the Rt. Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, born in 1803, and died in 1874, second bishop of Illinois, and the fifty-fifth in succession in the American episcopate. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and of the General Theological Seminary; served as rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York City, from 1844 to 1851, and was successor to Bishop Chase in Illinois. He was the first bishop in the American church to advocate the cathedral system in the United States. Sent to the Lambeth Conference held in England, he preached at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury the first sermon preached before that body. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Oxford University in 1867, having received that of LL.D. from his *alma mater*, Columbia, in 1865, and from the University of Cambridge in 1867. James Horton Whitehouse is another name that adds lustre

to the race from which he sprang. He was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1833, and designed for Tiffany & Company the Bryant Vase now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Another is William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, born in 1877, a noted explorer and hunter of big game in Somaliland, Abyssinia, British East Africa and Uganda. He was the first white man in the unknown region south of the chain lakes, and the result of his discoveries was given out in the book *Through the Country of the King of Kings*, published by Scribners in 1902. Still another of the name was Henry Remsen Whitehouse, a noted diplomat and author who was decorated by King Humbert of Italy with the Cross of the Commander of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. He was a distinguished student of literature and investigator of historical sources.

But among the men who have added distinction to the name of Whitehouse none has carried it to a higher place than the Hon. William Penn Whitehouse, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. He was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John Roberts and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse, and was thus of the eighth generation from the first American founder of the family. He began preparation for college at the China Academy while still working on his father's farm. In February, 1858, while a lad of sixteen, he entered upon an intensive course for his college entrance examinations, and made such good progress that he was able to enter Colby College without condition in September of that year. In 1863 he was graduated with class honors, delivering the English oration at commencement. Among his classmates at college were Governor Marcellus L. Stearns, Colonel F. S. Hazeltine of the Boston bar, Dr. John O. Marble of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Judge Bonney, late of the Supreme Court of Cumberland county, Maine. Mr. Whitehouse received his bachelor's degree in arts in 1863, and his master's degree in 1866. He taught for a time after leaving college and during the year 1863-64 was principal of the Vassalboro Academy. Having, however, decided upon the profession of the law as a life work, he entered the office of the late Sewall Lancaster, of Augusta, and afterwards continued his studies with ex-Senator Hale of Ellsworth. He was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county in October, 1865, and his first year of practice was in the city of Gardiner in partnership with Lorenzo Clay. In December of 1866 he removed to Augusta and formed a part-



*Wm. P. Whitehouse*





nership with George Gifford, which lasted until June, 1867, when the latter entered the field of journalism in Portland.

For four years Judge Whitehouse was city solicitor of Augusta, for seven years attorney for Kennebec county, and for twelve years judge of the Superior Court of Kennebec county. In 1890 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, holding that office until July 26, 1914, when he became chief justice, in which capacity he served until 1916, when he resigned. A profound knowledge of the law, a ripe and scholarly culture and trenchant mind were in him associated with a balance and sanity of temperament and a judicial habit of weighing evidence in its minutest detail. No man who has occupied the Supreme bench of the State of Maine, rich as has been its history, has by character or attainments more nobly carried out its highest traditions.

Upon his retirement he resumed his profession as counsellor-at-law at Augusta, and commands an important and distinguished practice. He is a Republican in his political opinions. In 1888 he became a trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank, and in 1907 of the State Trust Company. He served as chairman of the committee on the new Hospital for the Insane, and wrote a monograph against the cottage system which was published by the State. His services to the State and to the legal profession received acknowledgment from his *alma mater*, Colby College, by the bestowal of the degree of LL.D. in 1896, and from Bowdoin College in 1912.

Chief Justice Whitehouse married, June 24, 1869, Evelyn M., daughter of Colonel Robert Treat, of Frankfort, Maine, who was a direct descendant in the seventh generation from Colonel Robert Treat, who was colonial Governor of Connecticut for twenty-five years. Their son and only child is the Hon. Robert Treat Whitehouse, of Portland, a sketch of whom follows.

**ROBERT TREAT WHITEHOUSE**—Admitted to the Cumberland County bar in 1894, Mr. Whitehouse during the quarter century which has since elapsed has risen to high and honorable position as lawyer, public official and author of standard law books.

Robert Treat Whitehouse, eldest son of William Penn and Evelyn M. (Treat) Whitehouse, was born in Augusta, Maine, March 27, 1870. He completed public school courses in Augusta, and in 1887 was graduated from Congregational high school. He pursued classical courses at Harvard

University, gaining his A.B. at graduation in 1891. He then entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL.B. class of 1893. He was associated with the law office of Symonds, Cook and Snow, Portland, Maine, and in 1894 was admitted to the Maine bar. He continued in private practice in Augusta, Maine, until 1900, when he was elected county attorney, an office he held for four years. On January 16, 1905, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Maine, an office which he has since filled with credit and honor. He is the author of "Equity, Jurisdiction, Pleading and Practice," published in 1900, and Whitehouse's "Equity Practice" in three volumes, published in 1913, works of standard value to the profession.

Mr. Whitehouse was a member of the school committee of the city of Portland, 1894-1898, is a Republican in politics and prominent in party councils. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Lincoln Club, president 1894-98; the Cumberland Country and Fraternity Clubs of Portland; and president of the Economic Club. He is also at the present time president of the Maine State Board of Charities and Corrections. He married, June 18, 1894, Florence Brooks, daughter of Samuel Spencer and Mary Caroline (Wadsworth) Brooks of Augusta. Mrs. Whitehouse was educated in Portland city public schools and St. Catherine's Hall, later under private instruction in Boston, perfecting herself in music, languages, drawing and painting. She was a member of the Rossini Musical Club, and the author of "The God of Things," Little, Brown & Thompson, Boston, 1902; the same house publishing in 1904 her work, "The Effendi." She is also the author of several plays which have been produced, and in 1891-92 toured the art centres of Europe, also exploring the antiquities of Syria and Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse are the parents of three sons: William Penn (2), born August 9, 1895; Robert Treat (2), January 11, 1897; Brooks, April 21, 1904. The family home is at 108 Vaughan street, Portland, Maine.

**GEORGE ROWLAND WALKER**, although a native of Maine, has been identified with New York City for a number of years. He was born at Oxford, Maine, August 28, 1879, the son of George F. and Frances Melissa (Chadbourne) Walker. His early education was gained in the local schools, from which he went to the Portland High School, and was graduated in 1898. He then entered Bowdoin College, where his

record was one of great distinction, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which he received in 1902, was *summa cum laude*. He took as high a rank among his associates in the student body as with the faculty, and by the former he was elected Class Day Orator. He was also the manager of the Athletic Association, and a member of the Intercollegiate Debating Team, as well as a commencement speaker. After leaving Bowdoin College, he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Since his graduation, Mr. Walker has practised in New York, making a specialty of corporation and financial law. During the war, in 1918, he gave much of his time and attention to work for the Alien Property Custodian, making investigations and assisting in acquiring enemy properties; and serving as president and later as receiver of Alsen's American Portland Cement Works. He is a director of the Connecticut Brass Corporation and of other industrial corporations. He is also a director of the New York County National Bank. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of the Phi Beta Kappa, of the New York State and the American Bar associations, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is a trustee of the Maine Society of New York, and is the secretary of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of New York and its vicinity. He belongs to the Harvard Club of New York, to the Reform Club, to the Ardsley Club, to the Lawyers' Club, to the University Club of New York, and to the Delta Epsilon Club of New York.

**FRANCES MELISSA WALKER**—The career of Frances Melissa Walker has been one of exceptional activity and usefulness, and, although now of an advanced age, she gave to the Government loyal, patriotic service during the recent World War, doing personal work as chairman and captain in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, also continuing to use her influence in speaking and writing on the uses and abuses of the American flag, and for the promotion of all patriotic activities.

Frances Melissa Walker was born in Oxford, Maine, February 9, 1844, daughter of Samuel Hilborn and Charlotte Tewksbury (Washburn) Chadbourne, her mother a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Sally) (Perkins) Washburn, whose ancestors both came to Maine from Bridgewater,

Massachusetts, after the Revolutionary War or in about 1796. Ephraim Washburn, grandfather of Frances Melissa Walker, was a seaman on board the brig, *Dash*, served under Captain Porter in the War of 1812. The *Dash* was lost at sea about January 27, 1815, Mr. Washburn going down with the ship.

Samuel Hilborn Chadbourne was born in Oxford, Maine, October 2, 1810, son of Zebelan and Mary (or Polly) (Staple) Chadbourne. He married, January 3, 1832, Charlotte Tewksbury Washburn, of Oxford, Maine, born February 6, 1813, at Oxford, Maine, died January 20, 1897, and settled on a farm on Pigeon Hill, a part of Oxford, a merchant and nurseryman, was prominent in public affairs in town and State, serving as justice of the peace, constable, selectman; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and identified with the early temperance reform movement. At the time of the so-called "Aroostook War" (the bloodless war), he was elected and served as first lieutenant in Company A, of Light Infantry, First Regiment, First Brigade, Sixth Division of Maine Militia. Later he was commissioned captain of the same company to rank from September 10, 1841. He held that rank until April 18, 1845, when he was honorably discharged, having previously sent in his resignation. His original commission as lieutenant was signed June 8, 1838, by the then Governor of Maine, Edward Kent. During the first two years of the Civil War Mr. Chadbourne was a drill master and recruiting officer, but in the autumn of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He became regimental commissary, and was holding that rank, November 30, 1863, the date of his death in a military hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Samuel H. and Charlotte Tewksbury Washburn were the parents of seven children.

Zebelan Chadbourne was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1774, married Mary (or Polly) Staples, born in 1779. They settled in Oxford, Maine, where their eight children were born. Zebelan Chadbourne was a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Methodist. During the War of 1812-14, he enlisted in Captain Samuel Robinson's company (raised in Hebron, Maine), Lieutenant-Colonel William Ryerson's regiment, and was in service at Portland, Maine, from September 14, to September 24, 1814.

On the Washburn side Frances Melissa Walker traces to John Washburn, the founder of the family in New England, who settled in Dux-





*Francess Melissa Walker*



bury, Massachusetts, in 1632. He traced his ancestry through eleven generations to Sir Roger Washburn, of Little Washbourne, Worcestershire, England, who is mentioned in the Inquisition of 1259, and was living in 1299. John Washburn and his son, John, were among the fifty-four original progenitors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645. He married Margery Moore. The line of descent is through their eldest son, John (2), who came to New England with his father. John (2) Washburn married Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Experience and Jane (Cook) Mitchell; Jane (Cook) Mitchell was the daughter of Francis Cook, who came over in the *Mayflower*; their son, John (3); their son, Ephraim (1); their son, Manasseh, born in 1769, married Sylvia Caswell, born in 1771, died in 1869; their son, Ephraim (2), who came from Bridgewater to Maine with his four brothers, Ephraim (2) and Stephen Washburn settled in Shepherdsfield, now Oxford, the other two brothers settling in Paris, Maine. Ephraim Washburn, born October 1, 1789, died January 27, 1815, at sea, serving his country in the War of 1812. He married Sarah (or Sally) Perkins, born July 24, 1785, died in 1869, at Oxford. They were the parents of two children. Sally Perkins was a daughter of Joseph Perkins, who settled in Hebron, Maine (Oxford), in 1797. He was a soldier of the Revolution, his pension allowed in 1819 being granted for service in the Massachusetts Continental Line. He died January 18, 1836.

Frances Melissa Walker, daughter of Samuel Hilborn and Charlotte Tewksbury (Washburn) Chadbourne, was educated in Oxford public schools, the Douglas Private School at Harrison, Maine, and is a graduate of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Institute, completing a four years' course with the class of 1885. For a number of years prior to her marriage she taught in public and private schools in and around Oxford, Maine. She married, May 1, 1866, in Oxford, Maine, George F. Walker, born in Westbrook, Maine, in 1842, son of Isaac Newton Walker, born in 1816, died in 1895, a farmer and musician, who came from Westbrook and settled in Portland, Maine. Isaac N. Walker was a son of Isaac Gibbs Walker, born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in 1786, and died in 1863. Isaac G. Walker was a son of Timothy Walker, of Hopkinton, born in 1753, died in 1834, a private of the Revolution, serving under Captain Pope under date of July 21, 1780. Timothy Walker married, in 1777, Lois Gibbs, born in

1756, and they were the parents of fifteen children. Isaac Newton Walker married, in 1837, Relief Brown, born in 1820, died in 1890, and they were the parents of ten children.

George F. Walker, a merchant, built a house in the village of Oxford, nearly opposite the old brick school house which was the family home until 1888. Mr. Walker for several years served the First parish as treasurer, Mrs. Walker at the same time fulfilling the duties of clerk. Both had a genius for village improvement and were prime factors in the social life of the town. They continued in Oxford until 1888, when they moved to Portland for the purpose of giving their children better educational advantages.

Mrs. Walker has always been active in social, benevolent and patriotic work. In 1900 she was one of the seven women who organized the State of Maine Society, United States Daughters of 1812, and in 1906-08 and 1915-17 served that society as its president. She is also a member of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, which was organized in 1892, and has held offices in that body. At the annual meeting held in Washington on April 23, 1919, Mrs. Walker was elected curator of this society. This office carries a two-year term, and is one of the important offices in the National organization. She has been a member of and has taken an active part in the work of numerous women's clubs in Portland, and after the opening of the Wadsworth-Longfellow house on Congress street, Portland, she with other women of the city gave a great deal of time to the work of keeping this now famous house open for public inspection. She was actively engaged in this work for a considerable part of nine years, until conditions arose which resulted in turning the house over to the Maine Historical Society. Mrs. Walker is one of the few women who are members of the Maine Historical Society, that membership resulting from her keen interest in all matters historical, particularly those relating to the State of Maine and New England. Her particular theme is the War of 1812, of which she has made exhaustive study, her work in this line resulting in her being instrumental in having memorial tablets subscribed for and placed in Portland in commemoration of important historical spots. She is a member of High Street Congregational Church, Portland, and bears her full part in church work and activities. Recent war conditions called forth all her patriotism and she gave herself freely to every movement or drive in aid of Government



Loans, Red Cross, and similar objects, at the same time not relaxing her efforts to promote general respect for the American flag and to foster all patriotic activities. In addition to the societies named she is a member of the Portland Society of Arts and Crafts, and the Woman's Literary Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of five children: Walter Washburn, died in infancy; Millicent Georgiana, a teacher; Charlotte Relief, a teacher; George Rowland, a lawyer; Estella Augusta, married George William Gordon.

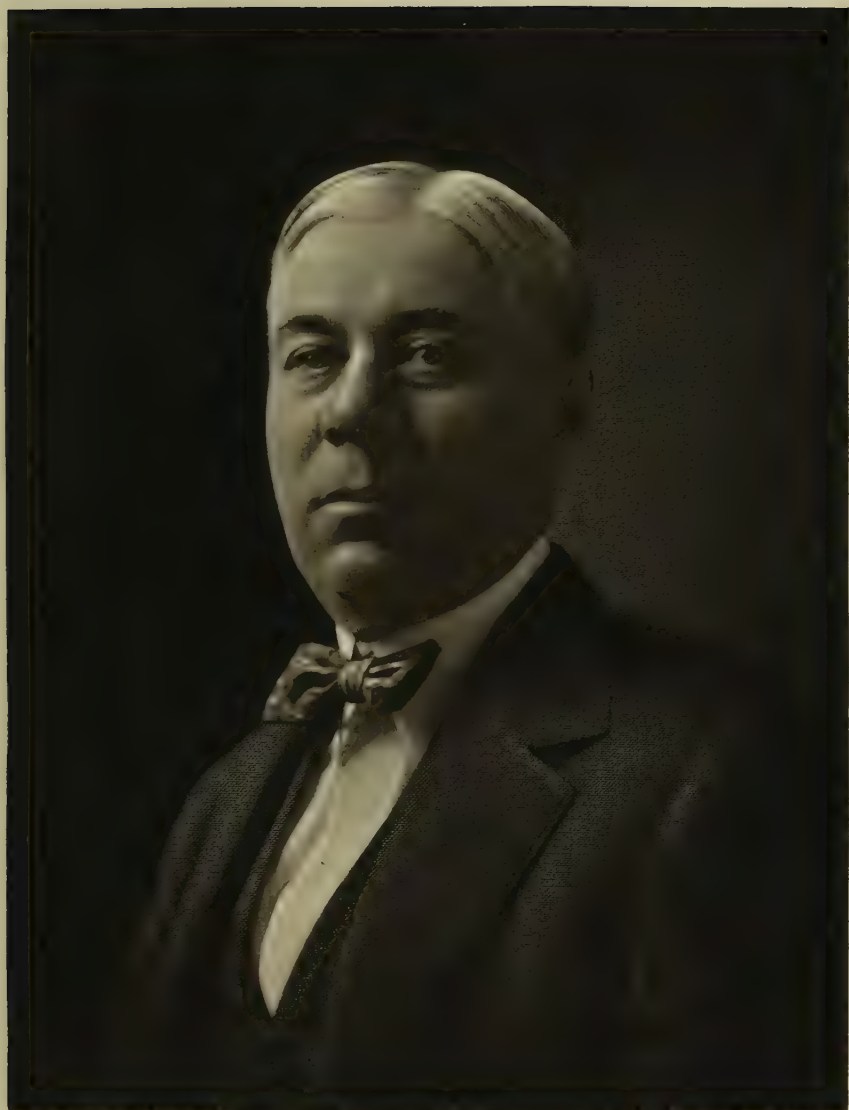
**FRED ALLISTON GILBERT**—From England came Charles Dupris dit Gilbeit, he settling near St. Francis, Province of Quebec, Canada, and there his son, Jean Gilbert, was born, Jean, the father of Thomas, and grandfather of Fred Alliston Gilbert, of Bangor, Maine, manager of the spruce-wood and timber lands department of the Great Northern Paper Company.

Jean Gilbert, son of the pioneer settler, was born near St. Francis, Quebec, Canada, and is believed to have gone to England, as he held the rank of corporal in the English army, and was married in that country. He learned the blacksmith's trade, but was also a carpenter and stonemason, three widely separated trades, but in each he was proficient. After his marriage he returned to Canada, coming thence to the United States, later than 1843. His first settlement was in Norridgewock, Maine, his next in Waterville, but in 1850 he moved to Orono, Maine, where he resided until his death in 1856. While he was a man of fair education, reading and writing French, he was especially noted for his physical perfection, standing six feet two inches in height and finely proportioned. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and reared his family in that faith. Jean Gilbert married, in 1822, Cecile Mercier, who died in Orono, Maine, in 1864, daughter of Augustin Mercier. They were the parents of five sons and seven daughters, one of his sons serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. This review follows the fortunes of Thomas, one of the five sons of Jean and Cecile (Mercier) Gilbert.

Thomas Gilbert was born in St. Francis, Quebec, Canada, November 15, 1841, and there spent the first nine years of his life, coming to Orono, Maine, with his parents, in 1850. His school years were few, but he improved the opportunities offered him, and when the death of his father, in 1856, left him the main support of the

large family, he was able to bear the burden. He was industrious and capable, becoming known as an expert lumberman, the best "gangman" on the Penobscot river, and without a superior in sawing lumber at the mill. He was ambitious, and when offered a contract to furnish ties for the European & North American Railroad he accepted and found the business profitable. Soon afterward he began driving his own logs to the down river mills, and became one of the well known and substantial men of the lumber business. He has always retained his residence in Orono, and is highly regarded by all who know him. Regular in his life and temperate in all his habits, optimistic by nature, and very friendly, he has extracted all that is best in life, and can review his long life with satisfaction. It has been said of him: "A railroad does not move its trains with more regular precision than he orders his daily life." His success has been fairly won and is richly deserved. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Thomas Gilbert married, July 7, 1864, Esther Cordelia Lyshorn, born at Hudson, Maine, January 2, 1845, died in Orono, Maine, January 31, 1894, daughter of Ephraim Hussey and Mary Ann (Townsend) Lyshorn. Ephraim was a son of Antoine Lyshorn (also written LaChance), who was born in Quebec, in 1750, and saw service with the French forces under Montcalm. In 1775 he enlisted in the American Colonial forces under Colonel Livingston, of General Arnold's army, was taken prisoner in 1776, escaped, re-enlisted in 1778, going to the Chaudiere as a scout, receiving honorable discharge upon his return. He again enlisted, serving for three months on the *Monmouth*, under Captain Ross, that vessel then being taken to Bangor and burned. In 1781 he enlisted in Captain Walker's company, and was stationed at Castine, under the command of Major Ullmer. After his marriage Antoine Lyshorn moved his home to Orono, where he cleared and cultivated for half a century the tract now occupied by the University of Maine. He married, at Winslow, Maine, Sarah Buzze, and reared a large family. Some of these children adopted Antoine as their surname, others retained LaChance, and still others changed it to Lyshorn. Ephraim Hussey Lyshorn, son of Antoine LaChance or Lyshorn, was born in Orono, Maine, March 10, 1815, died January 27, 1900. He was a farmer and woodsman, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary



*The American Historical Society*

*Eng. by E. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.*

*Fred A Gilbert*









Josiah H. Drummond

Ann Townsend, born May 30, 1816, died April 20, 1893. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah Emma, Albert T., Alfreda Jane, Hattie Viola, Fred Alliston, Susan Angeline, Esther Cordelia, who married Thomas Gilbert, Mary Abbie, and Clara Ella.

Thomas and Esther Cordelia (Lyshorn) Gilbert were the parents of ten children: Fred Alliston, of further mention; Edith Evelyn, born August 7, 1867, died August 7, 1868; Albion Augustus, born February 26, 1869; Charles Edward, born February 22, 1872; Grace Etta, born January 17, 1874, died December 23, 1876; Thomas Herbert, born April 8, 1876; Frank Yuba, born March 28, 1878; Eugene Clarence, born March 31, 1881; Daisy Alberta, born July 11, 1884; Alice May, born April 21, 1887. Realizing from his own experience the value of a good education, Thomas Gilbert gave his sons and daughters all possible educational advantages. The daughters all attended La Salle College in Massachusetts, one of them studying also at the Boston Conservatory of Music, while the sons are all graduates of high schools or colleges. Mrs. Gilbert was an ideal mother and a true helpmeet to her husband. She died sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Fred Alliston Gilbert, eldest child of Thomas and Esther Cordelia (Lyshorn) Gilbert, was born at Orono, Maine, April 2, 1866, and was there educated in the public schools, finishing with high school. After school years were completed he became associated with his father, and at the age of twenty was admitted a member of the firm, Thomas Gilbert & Son. This association continued twelve years, the young man becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the lumber business, and particularly expert as a lumber salesman. In 1898 he became a member of the firm, Gilbert & McNulty, but in 1903 retired from that firm, having in 1900 accepted his present position, manager of the spruce-wood and timber land department of the Great Northern Paper Company. Since 1903 he has devoted his time entirely to the interests of the Great Northern, his duties being the supplying of the many mills of that company with logs for pulp to be converted into paper. This requires many millions of feet of logs each year, and to keep up that supply timber tracts must be purchased by the thousands of acres that there may never in the future occur a scarcity of the proper sort of logs. He ranks very high in the lumber business, and was selected by the Governor of Maine as commissioner to investigate the methods of

scaling logs and lumber. He is a trustee of the Eastern Trust & Banking Company of Bangor, Maine, and of The Merrill Trust Company, but he has surrendered the directorship he formerly held with The Penobscot Lumbering Association; West Branch Driving & Reservoir Dam Company; Northern Maine Power Packet Company; and the Great Northern Supply Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Mechanics Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orono; Mt. Moriah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holds the thirty-second degree of Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter of Rose Croix; and of Maine Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Portland. His clubs are the Tarratine and Masonic of Bangor.

Mr. Gilbert married, in New Castle, New Brunswick, Canada, July 31, 1915, Janet Goodfellow Williston, born February 10, 1882, at New Castle, daughter of Robert A. and Elmira Eliza (McTabish) Williston, her father a lumber woods foreman. Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Gilbert are the parents of a daughter, Janet Alliston Gilbert, born August 29, 1917, and a son, Fred Alliston Gilbert, born November 24, 1918. The family home is in Hampden, Maine.

**JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D.**—Lawyer, Representative, Speaker of the House, State Senator, and Attorney-General, and holding the highest honors of all grand Masonic bodies of both the York and Scottish rites in the State of Maine, Josiah Hayden Drummond was prominently in the public eye during practically the entire period of his mature life. Such honors as above enumerated are not bestowed by favor or by chance, but have to be earned and deserved before a man is thus singled out for distinction. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in the State of Maine, and one of its standard bearers in the first campaign the newly born party waged in the State, and sat as a Republican in the Maine House of Representatives during the session of 1857. In Free Masonry he held the coveted thirty-third degree of the Ancient Scottish Maine Consistory, Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and no honor of Masonry which his brethren could bestow was denied him. Besides the wonderful record he compiled as a Mason, his memory is ever kept green in the order through his authorship of that standard



work, "Maine Masonic Textbook for the Use of Lodges." Seventy-five years was the length of his span of life, and from the age of accountability they were lived in usefulness and honor. Another Josiah Hayden, his son, has arisen in Waterville, Maine, also a lawyer, and prominent in Maine political affairs, serving as representative and State Senator. The son, Josiah H., is of the seventh generation of the family in New England, the American ancestor, Alexander Drummond, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian by faith and inheritance, who came with his children and grandchildren in 1729, settling in Georgetown, Maine. It is not certain whether he was born in Scotland or in the north of Ireland, but his parents were Scotch, and until 1729 he lived in Coppa, Ireland, where he buried his wife, later starting on his long journey to a home in the new world, a world he did not long live to enjoy, dying in Georgetown, Sagadahoc county, Maine, in 1730, his years many. Descent in this branch is traced through Patrick, son of Alexander.

Patrick Drummond was born in Coppa, Ireland, June 11, 1694, and came with his aged father and family to Georgetown, Maine, in 1729. Patrick Drummond married (second) Susanna Rutherford, daughter of Rev. Robert Rutherford, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, a pioneer of that denomination, east of the Kennebec river, in Maine. She was of the same family as Samuel Rutherford, 1600-61, the Scotch theologian and controversialist, rector of St. Andrews University, and commissioner to the Westminster Assembly, who, in 1636, was sentenced and banished to Aberdeen for preaching against "The Article of Perth." Patrick and Susanna (Rutherford) Drummond reared a family including a son, John, head of the third generation in Maine. John Drummond, the first in this line of American birth, was born in Georgetown, Maine, September 27, 1744, and there died September 10, 1771. He married Mary McFadden, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Stinson) McFadden. He died at the age of twenty-seven years, and left two sons, Rutherford and John (2), descent in this branch being traced through the younger, John (2), a posthumous son.

John (2) Drummond was born in Georgetown, Maine, April 13, 1772. He remained at the farm with his mother and brother, Rutherford, until June 10, 1793, when the brothers sold their property to a relative and located on a tract along Seven Mile Brook, in the town of Anson, there making a clearing, and planting a field of corn.

On the night of August 31, 1794, an untimely frost ruined their finely growing crop, which so disheartened the young men that they abandoned their farm and returned down the river, where Rutherford, on July 24, 1795, bought a farm next to the Winslow line, his the most northerly farm in the town of Vassalboro, John Drummond went over the boundary into the town of Winslow, but on the same river-road, about one mile distant from his brother, and bought the Parker farm. Later he purchased a farm three-quarters of a mile further north, later known in the family as The Old Farm. There John (2) Drummond died December 24, 1857, aged eighty-five years. He married, December 3, 1795, Damaris Hayden, daughter of Colonel Josiah and Silence (Howland) Hayden, and fifth in descent from Richard Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts. Damaris Hayden was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 18, 1775, died in Winslow, Maine, September 3, 1857, her husband surviving her but three months. Descent is traced in this line from Clark Drummond, the first born of John (2) and Damaris.

Clark Drummond was born at The Old Farm on the river-road, on the east bank of the Kennebec, town of Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, July 5, 1796, and there died in the house in which he was born on September 5, 1888, aged ninety-two years and two months. He attended the district school and worked on the farm with his father during his youth, later in addition to cultivating the farm being engaged as a lumberman. While still a young man he bought The Old Farm, and there brought his bride, and in the same house as himself his ten children were born, also grandchildren. Clark Drummond was ensign of the Winslow Military Company, and during the War of 1812 in service for sixty days, and for ten years he drew a United States pension on account of this service. He was for many years a justice of the peace and selectman for the town of Winslow. In politics he was a Democrat; in religious faith a Methodist. Clark Drummond married, June 5, 1821, Cynthia Blackwell, born in Winslow, Maine, January 9, 1799, died at The Old Farm in Winslow, Maine, February 8, 1868, her husband surviving her twenty years. She was the daughter of Captain Mordecai and Sarah (Burgess) Blackwell, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. Clark and Cynthia (Blackwell) Drummond were the parents of ten children, all born at The Old Farm in Winslow: Josiah Hayden, to whom this review is dedicated; John Clark, born July 11, 1829; Cynthia Ann,





*Joseph H. Hammond*



born January 24, 1832; Everett Richard, September 14, 1834; Sarah Blackwell, September 14, 1836; David Hutchinson, October 11, 1838; Caroline Redington, August 23, 1841; Charles Lathrop, November 18, 1843.

Josiah Hayden Drummond, of the sixth American generation, second son of Clark and Cynthia (Blackwell) Drummond, was born at The Old Farm in Winslow, Maine, August 30, 1827, died in the city of Portland, Maine, October 25, 1902. After preparation at Vassalboro (Maine) Seminary he entered Waterville (now Colby) College, whence he was graduated A.B. class of 1846, receiving from his *alma mater* in 1871 the honorary degree, LL.D. He studied and prepared for the profession of law, was duly admitted to the bar, and practised for many years in Waterville and Portland, Maine.

With the formation of the Republican party with its platform of opposition to human slavery, he joined with that organization, and until his death, almost half a century later, he remained a devoted adherent of that party. During the years, 1857-58, he represented Waterville in the Maine Legislature, and during the second term was Speaker of the House. The following year he was elected State Senator but resigned this seat in the Senate to accept appointment as attorney-general of the State of Maine, an office he held continuously from 1859 to 1863, inclusive. In 1865 he moved his residence to Portland, Maine, and in 1868 was again a member of the Legislature from Portland and Speaker of the House. His record as a lawyer is one of painstaking ability and devotion to a client's interest, while as attorney-general he brought all his learning and experience to the service of the State, and gave to the duties of his office the very best of his legal acumen, his record teeming with valuable, professional service. He was a member of the usual bar associations and societies, and was highly regarded by his brethren of the profession.

At an early age Mr. Drummond sought and gained admission to the Masonic order. He was deeply impressed with the pure teachings and beautiful symbols of the order, and in succession passed through the different bodies of the York and Scottish rites, finally attaining the highest degree possible to attain in the United States, the thirty-third, a degree which cannot be applied for, it only being conferred for "distinguished service rendered the order." He held the chief office in each of the subordinate bodies, and in turn was advanced through the chairs of

the Grand bodies until his collection of past officers' and past grand officers' jewels was one of greatest value. He was past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Free and Accepted Masons; past grand master of the Grand Chapter of Maine, Royal and Select Masters; past grand thrice illustrious master of the Grand Council of Maine, Royal and Select Masters; past grand eminent commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, Knights Templar; past grand high priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America Royal and Select Masters; and past grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Thirty-third Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America. For twenty-seven years he was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge, Maine Free and Accepted Masons. His best known contribution to the literature of Masonry is the "Maine Masonic Textbook for the Use of Lodges." His college fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon; his club, the Portland.

Mr. Drummond married in New York, December 10, 1850, Elzada Rollins Bean, born in Montville, Maine, March 2, 1829, died in Portland, Maine, June 25, 1907, daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh and Lucetta (Foster) Bean. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond were the parents of three daughters and a son: Myra Lucetta, born August 31, 1851; Josiah Hayden (2) of further mention; Tinnie Aubigne, born April 17, 1863, married Wilfred G. Chapman; Marhelia Bean, born June 11, 1866, deceased.

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**JOSIAH HAYDEN (2) DRUMMOND**—As the only son of his honored parents, Josiah H. Drummond had the benefit of his father's personal companionship, the teaching and advice to an unusual degree, and it is remarkable how the life and example of the father is reflected in the life character of the son, as the following review of his career will show.

Josiah Hayden (2) Drummond was born in Waterville, Maine, March 5, 1856, and there the first few years of his life were spent. His parents moved to Portland in 1860, and there he prepared for college in the public school, finishing with high school. He then entered Colby University, whence he was graduated A.B., and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Portland, Maine, and there continued until the present (1919), well established and prosperous. He is a member of the bar associa-

tions, and ranks with the leading lawyers of his city.

Mr. Drummond is a Republican in politics, and in 1891 represented his district in the Maine House of Representatives. In 1897-99, he was a member of the State Senate, serving with credit in both branches of the State Legislature. His college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon, Colby University Chapter; his clubs the Cumberland, Portland and Athletic of Portland, Maine, and the Republican of New York City.

He married in Jersey City, New Jersey, September 17, 1883, Sallie Tucker Blake, daughter of J. H. D. and Maria (Coffin) Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond are the parents of five sons and a daughter: Joseph Blake, born July 12, 1884; Wadleigh Bean, September 10, 1885; Daniel Tucker Coffin, July 18, 1887; Elzada Maria Wheeler, September 2, 1891; Robert Rutherford, June 11, 1894; and Ainslie Hayden, November 30, 1897.

**THOMAS CROCKER**—The annals of Paris, or, as often written, Paris Hill, the capital of Oxford, Maine, contain the life story of many men, some of them remarkable for their influence upon the times during which they flourished. Thomas Crocker, who from youthful manhood until his death resided in Paris, came of ancient Colonial family, tracing in paternal line to William Crocker, who came to Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1630. From William Crocker, the founder, the line of descent is through his son, Eleazer, his son Abel, his son Daniel, his son Roland, his son Thomas, of Paris, Maine, to whose memory this review of an honorable upright life is dedicated. Through maternal lines Thomas Crocker traced descent from John Tilly and John Howland of the *Mayflower*, Elder John Chipman, and Secretary Nathaniel Morton. More than thirty years of the life of Thomas Crocker were spent as a merchant in Paris, and in the early period of railroad development it was largely through his influence, effort and financial support which gave the now Grand Trunk Railway to Oxford county. In the midst of his great usefulness he was stricken with a great affliction, and during the last years of his life he sat in darkness. But his work was well done, and he left this world the better for his life and work.

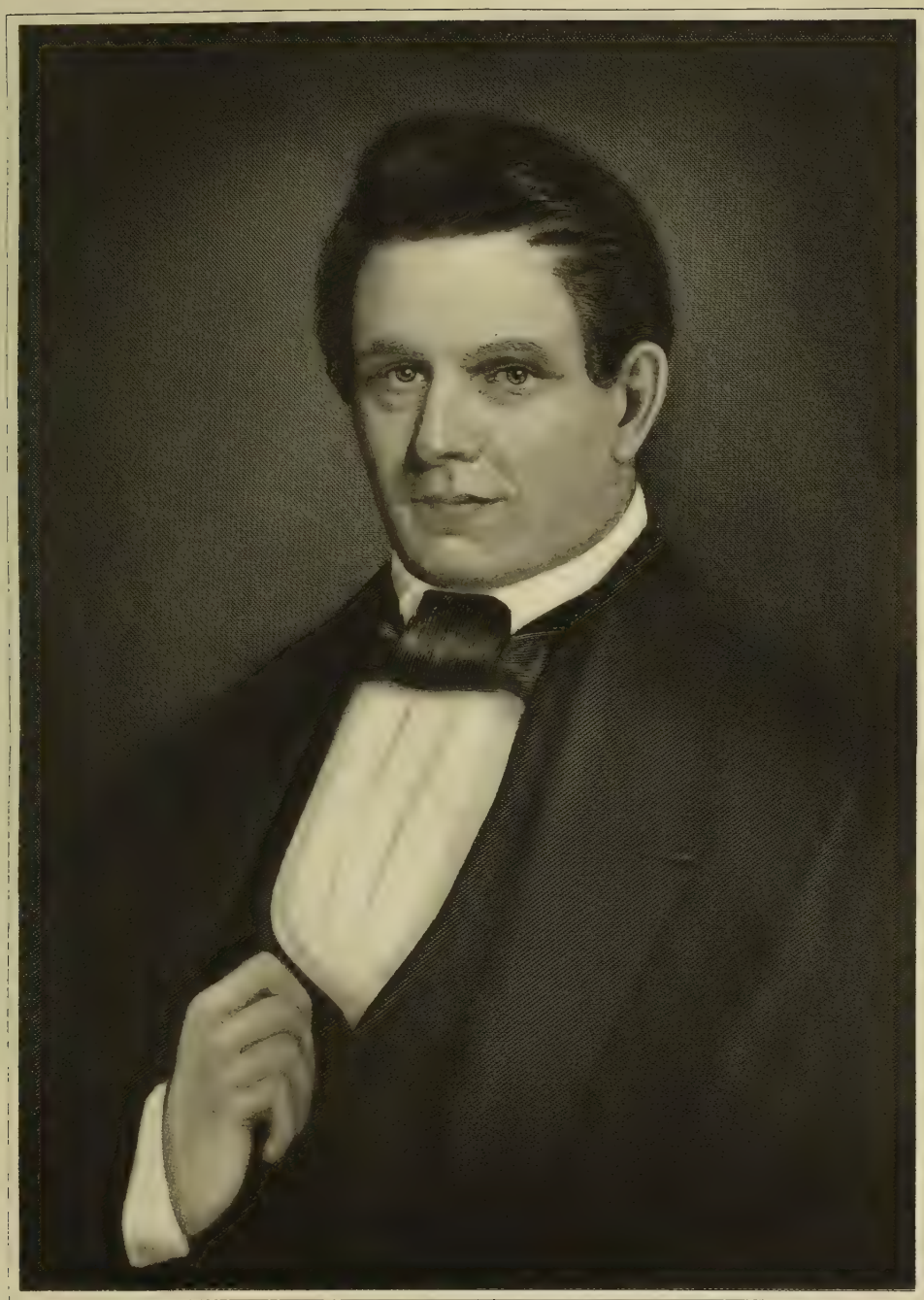
The Crocker records teem with military service on the part of the men of the family, and Thomas Crocker himself was a son of a Revolutionary veteran, Roland Crocker, who served

three years and six months in the Continental Army. He married Mehitable Merrill, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Mehitable (Harriman) Merrill. Lieutenant Thomas Merrill served eight months and eight days, beginning April 16, 1756, in Captain John Goff's company, Colonel Nathaniel Meserves regiment, raised for the Crown Point Expedition.

Thomas Crocker, second son of Roland and Mehitable (Merrill) Crocker, was born in North Conway, New Hampshire, April 14, 1788. Owing to the scarcity of schools his education was acquired under private instruction given by his maternal grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Merrill, a soldier of the Revolution. He began his business career in Norway, Maine, as clerk in the store of Increase Robinson, there giving abundant promise of business ability, promptitude, energy and fidelity distinguishing him even at that early age. Later he came to Paris Hill while the county was new, and in the midst of the thriving, active pioneer population laid the foundation of his character and fortune, for between 1830 and 1835 his store was a centre of trade and business, not alone for Paris, but also for the adjoining towns. He prospered abundantly in all his enterprises, his broad vision and sound judgment, coupled with executive and financial ability, insuring him success. In addition to his mercantile business he dealt heavily in timber lands, was one of the original directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and through his personal efforts and investment he contributed largely to the building of that road. It was through him and the men he influenced that the present location of the road was secured and a great benefit derived for Oxford county. It was perhaps as a director of that road, then the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company, that he rendered his county the greatest public service. He also conducted a private banking business, and was one of the most influential men of his district.

With his business ability and financial standing it was inevitable that he should be called into public life and to positions of trust. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1839, held various town offices, and was high in the councils of the Democratic party. He was often selected to administer estates and act as guardian of minor children. In 1814 he held the rank of ensign in Captain Stephen Blake's company. From 1854 until his death in 1872, Mr. Crocker was an invalid. Cataracts formed on both of his eyes and seriously interfered with his vision.





*Bro. L. C. Coker*









Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, Photographer

CROCKER HOMESTEAD, PARIS HILL, MAINE





Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, Photographer  
CROCKER HOMESTEAD, PARIS HILL, MAINE









Frank A. Munsey

In May, 1854, one eye only was operated upon with such disastrous results that he refused to have the other eye touched. During the last seventeen years of his life he was totally blind.

Thomas Crocker married (first) Clarissa Stowell, who died April 23, 1843, daughter of William Stowell, of Paris. Children: 1. Catherine N., born October 9, 1817, died October 17, 1833. 2. Thomas S., born August 27, 1819, died November 21, 1830. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born March 25, 1822, married Jesse Philip Daniel, of Lafayette, Alabama. 4. Annette Maria, died aged five years. 5. Charles Henry, born July 30, 1827. 6. Thomas M., born June 1, 1831, married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of James T. Clark, and settled on Paris Hill; his daughter, Harriet Clarissa Crocker, was born May 2, 1866. 7. Augustus G., died aged four years. Thomas Crocker married (second) Almira, daughter of Captain Bailey and Hannah (Swan) Davis, of Methuen, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Mira M., born May 10, 1846, married T. T. Snow, of Portland, whom she survives, a resident of Paris, Maine; they had one child, Julia C. Snow, who died January 13, 1917. 2. Augustus L., born May 4, 1850, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a civil engineer; married, January 4, 1883, Clara Todd Peabody, of Princeton, Maine; children: Ruth, born February 24, 1884, died May 7, 1900; Katherine M., born January 22, 1887, graduated from University of Minnesota, 1916, member of honorary society, Phi Beta Kappa; Thomas, born May 22, 1888, graduated from Macalester Academy, 1908, third in his class; spent three and a half years at University of Minnesota; left college, incompleting, to take business offer; felt call to ministry; returned for one semester to Macalester College for degree of Bachelor of Arts, graduating in 1916; graduated from McCormick Theological College, 1919.

Mrs. Almira (Davis) Crocker, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, December 30, 1814, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 30, 1894. She was a granddaughter of Captain John Davis, who commanded the Methuen company at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Her ancestors fought in all the wars of the new country from King Philip's War down through the Revolution. They were at Louisburg. Her descent was from Massachusetts Bay Puritans.

**FRANK A. MUNSEY** was born on a farm in the township of Mercer, Somerset county, Maine, August 21, 1854. When he was six months old

his parents moved to Gardiner, on the Kennebec, and three years later they left Gardiner and settled on a farm in the township of Bowdoin, Sagadahoc county, Maine. Here the subject of this sketch learned what he knows about farming—not an inconsiderable amount in view of the fact that his farm experience ended at the age of fourteen, when his parents removed to Lisbon Falls, in the township of Lisbon, on the Androscoggin.

It is Lisbon Falls that Mr. Munsey thinks of as his old Maine home. Here he developed into young manhood, and here, among the very fine people of that little village, friends and neighbors, his formative years were passed—that little village he loved as he loved the people in it, those who, with his family, made it home in all that the word expresses.

But Mr. Munsey regards, and has always regarded, the ten boyhood years spent on the farm, a hard, rocky, crabbed farm, as among the best training years of his life—foundational years. From early boyhood he was a dreamer, but, dreamer that he was, the dominant qualities of his mind were those of practical, sound sense. This power of vision has served him well in the outworking of his life. Mr. Munsey spent five years (1877 to 1882) in Augusta, as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. From there he went to New York to enter into the process of establishing a publishing house—his own business. The record shows that he succeeded.

While Mr. Munsey has had many other activities, he considers his life work to be that of editor and publisher. Nothing else has ever equaled this in interest for him; nothing else has given him the same measure of happiness, the same measure of satisfaction, the same play for his energy, imagination, vision.

**BENJAMIN THOMPSON**—For thirty-seven years Benjamin Thompson practiced law in Portland, and while he conducted a large general business he specialized in admiralty law and became an authority in that branch of the law. His reputation along these lines extended far beyond State or sectional limits, and his opinion was sought in very important matters where a deep knowledge of admiralty law was required. During his very extensive practice he compiled a work on admiralty practice and procedure, including an invaluable set of forms. He had also preserved the unpublished admiralty opinions of



Judge Nathan Webb, of the United States District Court of Maine, of whom Mr. Thompson was a great admirer and friend. These unpublished opinions were often referred to by Mr. Thompson in the trial of admiralty cases. Mr. Thompson won the honors of a profession ever generous to her talented sons, and when, during the recent World War, the submarine presented new complications and the commandeering of vessels by our own and allied governments constantly brought fresh questions of law before the attorneys, he was turned to with confidence that his deep knowledge of marine law, national and international, would guide his clients aright.

Mr. Thompson was very thorough in the preparation of his cases, and cleared up every clouded point before passing it. For nearly forty years he occupied the same offices, and from them cases were prepared involving losses at sea in about every part of the world, and he was concededly one of the best poised and informed lawyers in his special branch of the law on the Atlantic coast.

Benjamin Thompson was a son of Charles Lewis Thompson, born in Topsham, Maine, November 12, 1825, died in Portland, Maine, June 23, 1897, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. The latter was educated in the public schools, learned the carpenter's trade, also the ship carpenter's, and as a ship and house carpenter he spent his active years. He was a resident of Topsham, 1825-50; of Brunswick, Maine, 1850-70; then until his death in 1897 resided in Portland, Maine. In politics he was a Democrat. He married October 13, 1853, Clarissa Dunning, born in Brunswick, Maine, November 24, 1829, died March 16, 1888, daughter of James and Elizabeth T. (Elkins) Dunning, granddaughter of Andrew and Mrs. Margaret (Miller-Ramson) Dunning, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant James and Martha (Lithgow) Dunning, and a great-great-granddaughter of Andrew and Susan (Bond) Dunning. Her ancestor, Andrew Dunning, was born in 1664, died at Maquoit, Brunswick, Maine, June 18, 1736. His gravestone, yet standing in the old cemetery below Brunswick village, is the oldest stone there, and it is said to have been engraved by his son, Lieutenant James Dunning. Lieutenant James Dunning was "a famous Indian fighter" and saved many lives and towns from savage foes.

Benjamin Thompson was born in Brunswick, Cumberland county, Maine, October 13, 1857, and died in the city of Portland, Maine, December 6, 1918. He completed the courses of

Brunswick's public school system, and finished a course of special study at Lewiston Business College, Lewiston, Maine, then spent some time on sailing vessels, becoming very familiar with the construction, operation and qualities of ships as well as imbibing a knowledge of the customs and unwritten law of the seas. He was an able sailorman and won a number of small yacht races. Mr. Thompson was one of the two Maine members of the Maritime Law Association, and a member of a committee of the association which urged upon Congress the necessity of a statute giving the right of action for loss of life on the high seas, but no action of the kind asked for has yet been taken. He was also a member of the Admiralty Committee of the American Bar Association. He became widely known in the profession and was often called upon for opinions in matters of highest importance from all along the Atlantic coast. This was especially true after the outbreak of the European War in regard to a breach of charter parties due to the German submarines sinking so many vessels and the commandeering of vessels by the allied governments. While still a very young man he began the study of law in the office of the late Nathan Webb, who later became a judge of the United States District Court of Maine, and the late Thomas H. Haskill, who became judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Having passed satisfactorily the tests imposed by the examining board, he was duly admitted to the Maine bar, October 19, 1881, and at once began practice in Portland.

Mr. Thompson applied himself closely to the upbuilding of a clientele along general lines of law business and was very successful even from his earlier years as a practitioner. His practice became very large, but for years he did not discriminate, then his natural preference for maritime affairs began to dominate and he became a still closer and more careful student of admiralty law. Finally he confined his practice to such cases in the Federal courts with the result that during the last twenty years of his life cases growing out of collisions at sea and other accidents of a maritime nature employed his entire time. He delved deep into the law governing the cases he tried, and in course of time his fame as an exponent of admiralty law became widely extended.

With a highly trained and organized mind, Mr. Thompson combined a perfectly organized system of office detail. The details relative to every case he tried were typewritten, indexed,





*William Houlson*



and filed in the boxes of a fireproof vault, thus preserving a reference record impossible to properly value. Besides the State and national honors he bore, Mr. Thompson was president of the Cumberland County Bar Association at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1884 served as a member of Portland Common Council, representing Ward 1. In 1889-90 he served upon the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, but beyond his State and national bar association membership, he had no affiliation with fraternal orders, societies nor organizations. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and a deacon of the State Street Church. He was a generous friend of all good causes and a powerful advocate for any worthy object which he championed. He was one of the world's workers and never spared himself in a client's cause. He won professional fame because he deserved it, but his sole thought was to present his cause in such a way to court and jury that no matter how the verdict was rendered, he would have the consciousness that he had done his best. Men admired and respected him, but above all they trusted him.

Mr. Thompson married, October 19, 1882, Emma Stuart Duffett, born in Montreal, Canada, February 9, 1859 (a graduate of Portland High School), class of 1877, daughter of Walter White and Mary Stuart Duffett. Her father, Walter White Duffett, was of English birth, and in Montreal, treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Benjamin and Emma Stuart (Duffett) Thompson were the parents of five children: Marion Stuart, born December 30, 1884; Eleanor, born March 13, 1891; Clara Dunning, April 7, 1894; Nathan Webb, September 30, 1895; Helen York, June 3, 1899.

**WILLIAM WHEELER BOLSTER**—Bolster is a name which has long been associated prominently with the State of Maine, where its representatives have resided from an early period. It was founded in this State by Alvin Bolster, who came here from Vermont and settled in the town of Rumford. Here he kept a general store, and was very active in the community's affairs, and particularly in military matters. During the Aroostook War he held the rank of general.

William Wheeler Bolster is a son of William Wheeler, Sr., who was a native of Rumford, where he was born, July 6, 1823. He came to Dixfield, Maine, as a young man, and practiced law. During his youth he had received an excel-

lent education, which was completed by a course in law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For a time he practiced at Dixfield, but afterwards came to Auburn, as he regarded that city as offering larger opportunities in the profession he had chosen. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and took a very active part in local public affairs, and soon became one of the most prominent men in Auburn. In 1893 he was elected mayor of that city, and in addition to this held nearly all the important county and State offices, with the exception of governor. He represented Auburn in both houses of the State Legislature, and was speaker of the House and president of the Senate for a number of years. From 1861 to 1864 he was county attorney of Oxford, and held the office of State bank examiner of Maine for six years. It was Mr. Bolster, Sr., who compiled the book on tax collecting which is now used in all the States of this country. In addition to his legal and political activities, Mr. Bolster, Sr., was also prominent in business circles in Auburn, was president of the Little Androscoggin Water Power Company, and was affiliated with other concerns. For eight years he was trustee of the Reform School at Auburn, and in every capacity proved himself a most efficient executive. He married Florence J. Reed, a daughter of Lewis Reed, a prominent merchant of Rumford, Maine.

Born November 11, 1873, at Mexico, Maine, William Wheeler Bolster remained but a very short time in his native town. He was still an infant when removed to the home of his parents at Auburn, Maine, and it was with this city that his earliest associations were formed. Here, too, it was that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, and graduating from the grammar department there, in 1886. He was then sent by his parents to the Nickols Latin School at Lewiston, where he remained for three years, and was prepared for college. Immediately after his graduation from this institution, in 1890, he matriculated at Bates College, from which he graduated with the class of 1895. He then went to Harvard University and studied at the school of physical training connected with this institution. After completing this course, Mr. Bolster returned to Bates College, where he accepted the position as instructor in physiology, and director of physical training, a post which he continued to hold for ten years. In the meantime, however, he had come to the conclusion to abandon teaching as a profession,



and as his interest had been strongly drawn to medicine, decided to study this and make it his calling. Accordingly he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1908 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The theoretical knowledge gained at this institution he supplemented by practical experience as an interne at the Central Maine General Hospital. He occupied this post for one year, between July, 1908, and July, 1909, and then engaged in active practice at Lewiston, Maine. Dr. Bolster is a surgeon and specialized in this branch of his work. He is at the present time adjunct surgeon of the Maine General Hospital. Dr. Bolster has never entirely given up his activities as teacher, and at the present time holds the position of Assistant Professor of Physiology at the Bowdoin Medical School. Indeed, he continues to take a very keen interest in educational matters generally, and for some years was a member of the Auburn School Board. He is now generally recognized as one of the leading practitioners in Lewiston and the surrounding region of the State. Since 1918 he has held the position of house physician at Poland Springs, South Portland, Maine.

In spite of the demands made upon Dr. Bolster's time and attention by his professional duties he manages to find certain opportunities to indulge in what he calls his hobby. This hobby is hunting and fishing, and he manages to slip away once every year for an expedition which includes the shooting of big game. He is interested in Masonry, having been Potentate of Kora Temple in 1913.

Lewiston, Maine, was the scene of Dr. Bolster's wedding, which occurred there October 3, 1914, when he was united with Maud L. Furbush, a native of that place, and a daughter of George and Josie A. (Leavitt) Furbush, old and highly-respected residents. Mr. Furbush was for many years actively engaged in business at Lewiston, and is now retired. He and his wife still reside here. To Dr. and Mrs. Bolster one child has been born, a daughter, Barbara, born November 21, 1915.

During the many years of his residence in Lewiston, Maine, Dr. Bolster has been looked up to as have few other men in the community, not only with respect for the unimpeachable integrity, the clear-sighted sagacity, the strong public spirit that marks him, but with affection also, for his tact in dealing with men, his spontaneous generosity and the attitude of charity and tolerance he maintains towards his fellow-men, which makes him easy to approach and a

sympathetic listener to all the humblest as well as the proudest.

**SAMUEL LANCASTER HUNTINGTON**, who for many years has been closely associated with the industrial and commercial interests of Augusta, Maine, and who is a prominent and public-spirited citizen of this place, is a member of a family that has borne an honorable name in the annals of this country, and which has been represented with distinction in both the church and civil affairs. He is a descendant of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, who came to this country from England in 1633, and who were the ancestors of a family which has long made its home at Old Hallowell, on the Kennebec river, in this State. Among his other ancestors is the Rev. John Mayo, who came to this country from England about 1639, and who was the first pastor of the Old North Church, now known as the Second Church, of Boston. Through his maternal line Mr. Huntington traces his descent from Governor Thomas Prentice, Elder William Brewster, of *Mayflower* fame, and from other worthies of the Plymouth Colony.

Samuel Lancaster Huntington is a son of Samuel Whitmore and Sally Ann (Mayo) Huntington, the former a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Hallowell. It was in that town that Samuel Lancaster Huntington was born, October 22, 1843, and there that he received his education, attending for this purpose both the local public schools and the Hallowell Academy. Upon completing his studies at the last named institution Mr. Huntington, who was then eighteen years of age, became associated with his father in the manufacture of clothing for the Union soldiers, who were then fighting in the Civil War. He had himself endeavored to enlist, but was unable to pass the rigid physical examination. Two years after the close of this great struggle he entered the employ of the firm of Storer & Cutler, of Portland, Maine, where he desired to learn the wholesale dry goods business. In 1865 he was clothing salesman for his father and uncle, Samuel W. and Benjamin Huntington, at Augusta, Maine, and was later admitted to the firm of Huntington, Nason & Company, wholesale and retail clothiers of this city. After the dissolution of the above firm Mr. Huntington continued in business on his own account, and in 1901 commenced selling clothing specialties in the wholesale market. While so engaged he designed several models of warm coats for men's wear, which met with so much favor he obtained from the manufacturer the right to the exclusive



Samuel S. Huntington.





sale of them in the United States. These garments, which Mr. Huntington continues to sell at the present time, have become very popular wherever they have been shown, and he now does a large business in this line. Mr. Huntington has been a conspicuous figure for many years in the general life of the community. He was admitted to Augusta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1869, and shortly afterwards to Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Hallowell. He is one of the oldest Knights Templar in Augusta, having been a member of Trinity Commandery since 1871. In the year 1892 he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Although Mr. Huntington is not a member of the Sons of the American Revolution he is eligible to become one through his mother's grandfather and great-grandfather, Ebenezer and Thomas Mayo, both of whom served in the war for American independence. Mr. Huntington has always been an independent in politics. He cast his first vote in the year 1864 for Abraham Lincoln, but has not allied himself with any party since that time except the Progressive, preferring to retain complete independence of judgment on all issues and in the choice of candidates. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Samuel Lancaster Huntington was united in marriage, November 7, 1877, at Boston, Massachusetts, with Nellie A. Yeaton, a daughter of John and Abbie (Rollins) Yeaton, of Chelsea, Maine. Mrs. Huntington died in 1917. Although Mr. Huntington is a resident of Augusta, he and his daughter, Mary Wentworth, spend the most of their time at his charming summer home known as "Fairview," in the beautiful village of Damariscotta, Maine.

**WILLIAM WIDGERY THOMAS**—The Thomas family was an early one in Portland, and is of undoubted Welsh origin. The "History of Cumberland County" states that before 1720 Thomas Thomas had built his house on the Neck, in what is now the City of Portland. Elias Thomas was born January 14, 1772, in Portland, was a merchant in that city, and in 1823 was elected State Treasurer, filling that office for seven years. He was a director of the Cumberland Bank, and died August 3, 1872, at the age of one hundred years and seven months. He married, in 1801, Elizabeth Widgery, born 1778, died in July, 1861, daughter of Hon. William Widgery, a prominent citizen of Portland. He was born in 1752, and died in Portland,

in 1822. In his day Maine was a part of Massachusetts, and he was a delegate to the convention of the latter State, which adopted the United States Constitution after the Revolution. In 1787 he represented the town of New Gloucester in the General Court of Massachusetts, and continued eight years in that capacity. In 1794 he was elected to represent Cumberland county in the State Senate, and in 1810 was a member of Congress. In this body he acted with great moral heroism. Believing that the War of 1812 was necessary in order to establish the rights of American citizens, he voted against the wishes of his constituents, in spite of the fact that it was certain to inflict great loss upon himself for the prosecution of that war. His grandson, William Widgery Thomas, was born November 7, 1803, in Portland, and became a prominent citizen of the city and State. He began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store on Exchange street, and before he was nineteen years of age engaged in business for himself on the site now occupied by the First National Bank of Portland. He continued this business with great success until 1835, after which he gave his attention to banking and real estate operations. He represented Portland in the Maine House of Representatives in 1855, in the Senate in 1856, and was elected State Treasurer in 1860, but declined to serve. As a good citizen he served in both branches of the city government, and distinguished himself as mayor of the city in 1861-62, the first two years of the Civil War. He was very active in caring for the families of soldiers who went to the front, and was everywhere esteemed as a patriotic and useful citizen. For twenty years he was one of the overseers of Bowdoin College, for thirty years a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and thirty years one of the managers of the Portland Benevolent Society, of which he was twenty years president. He was a director of the Maine General Hospital, in 1836 was elected a director of the Canal Bank, in 1849 was made its president. In 1876 he was one of the Presidential electors-at-large of the State of Maine, and was made president of the Electoral College. He was one of the organizers of the Portland Temperance Society in 1827, and in the same year became a member of the Second Parish Congregational Church. Throughout his long life he abstained from the use of tobacco or spirits.

Mr. Thomas married, March 5, 1835, Elizabeth White Goddard, born May 25, 1812, in Ports-

mouth, New Hampshire, daughter of Henry Goddard, long a merchant of Portland, and died there, April 27, 1884. Their eldest son, Gen. Henry Goddard Thomas, served with distinction in the Civil War, rising from a private to the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. Among the ancestors of the Thomas family was George Cleve, who founded Portland in 1832, and was the first governor of Ligonias.

William Widgery Thomas, the diplomat, son of William Widgery and Elizabeth W. (Goddard) Thomas, was born August 26, 1839, in Portland, and was reared in that city, entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1860. He at once began the study of law, but in the spring of 1862 was sent abroad, and as United States bearer of despatches carried a treaty to Turkey. Here he became Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople; was subsequently acting Consul at Galatz, Moldavia, and before the close of the year was appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. He received from Secretary William H. Seward the special thanks of the Department of State for services as Consul. While at Gothenburg he mastered the Swedish language, and translated Rydberg's "Last Athenian," for which he received the King's thanks. Fredrika Bremer wrote a special introduction to the American public for this translation, which was published in four editions at Philadelphia. In December, 1865, Mr. Thomas returned to his native land, completed his legal studies at Harvard, was admitted to the Maine bar in 1866, and engaged in successful practice. In the effort to prevent the decrease of population in his native State, he earnestly advocated the settlement of Swedes in Maine, presenting in his report as commissioner on the settlement of public lands the first definite, practical plan for Swedish immigration to Maine. The Legislature of 1870 adopted his proposition, and, hastening to Sweden, he recruited a colony of fifty-one Swedes—picked men, women and children—sailed with them over the ocean, led them up the St. John river in flat boats drawn by horses on the bank, and on July 23, 1870, just four months after the passage of the act authorizing the enterprise, founded the prosperous colony of New Sweden, in the primeval forest of Maine. Here he lived in a log cabin among his Swedish pioneers for the better part of four years, directing all the affairs of the colony, until its success was established. The new settlement grew and prospered

until now it numbers over three thousand individuals, the only successful agricultural colony planted in New England since the Declaration of Independence, with foreigners from across the sea. This beginning drew thousands of Scandinavians to settle in Maine and other portions of New England, and has given to the State many of its most loyal, industrious and thrifty citizens. New Sweden enthusiastically celebrated the tenth, twenty-fifth, thirtieth and fortieth anniversaries of its founding. At each of these festivities "Father Thomas," as his Swedish "children in the woods" affectionately call the founder of the colony, was orator of the day.

Mr. Thomas was elected to represent Portland in the State Legislature, where he served from 1873 to 1875, and during his last two terms was Speaker of the House, was State Senator in 1879, but declined a re-election. He was president of the Maine Republican convention in 1875, and a delegate to the memorable Republican National Convention of 1880 which nominated Garfield for the Presidency. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him minister resident to Sweden and Norway and he was the first representative of this country to address the Swedish King in the latter's native language, the first to hoist his country's flag at Stockholm, and the first to successfully assist in establishing a steamship line between the United States and Sweden. In 1885 he was recalled by President Cleveland. This departure was the occasion for a public farewell banquet given him by the citizens of the Swedish capital. In 1887 he returned to Sweden on a mission of his own and married Miss Dagmar Törnebladh, a Swedish lady of noble birth. Mr. Thomas was very welcome at the Swedish court, and popular among the people of that country, as well as among the Swedish population in the United States. At the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the first Swedish colony in America—New Sweden on the Delaware, founded under the plans of Gustavus Adolphus—which was celebrated at Minneapolis, in September, 1888, Mr. Thomas was chosen as the orator of the occasion. In the Presidential campaign of that year he was active on the stump among the Swedish settlements from Maine to Minnesota, speaking chiefly in the Swedish language. In that campaign Benjamin Harrison was elected President, and immediately upon his accession, in March, 1889, he appointed Mr. Thomas as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Stockholm, where he and his young Swedish wife received



a welcome that amounted to an ovation. During his second term Mr. Thomas helped secure the appointment of a Swedish jurist as Chief Justice of Samoa, under the treaty of Berlin, and a Norwegian statesman as a member of the tribunal of arbitration between the United States and England, on the question of the fur seal fisheries in Behring Sea. He initiated negotiations resulting in the full and satisfactory extradition treaty of 1893 between the United States and Sweden and Norway. His efforts to secure a freer market for American products were also crowned with success, the Swedish Riksdag of 1892 voting to reduce the duty on both grain and pork by one-half. He also was successful in persuading the Swedish people to make a large and diversified display at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. On the arrival of the United States warship *Baltimore* at Stockholm, in September, 1890, with the body of the great Swedish-American, John Ericsson, Mr. Thomas, in an eloquent address, delivered the honored ashes of the inventor of the *Monitor* to the King and people of Sweden.

Mr. Thomas was recalled from his post by President Cleveland (for the second time) in 1894. At a farewell audience Mr. Thomas was presented by King Oscar with his portrait, a life-size painting, personally inscribed by the King. On his return to America, in October, Mr. Thomas was welcomed back to his native land by a reception and banquet given in his honor by the leading Swedish-Americans of the State of New York at the house of the Swedish Engineers' Club in Brooklyn. During the following winter he delivered addresses upon Sweden and the Swedes in more than fifty cities and towns, in sixteen different States of the Union, and was everywhere greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences and honored by public receptions and banquets. In fact his entire lecture tour from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains was a continuous ovation. Mr. Thomas took the stump for McKinley and sound money in 1896, speaking in Maine from the opening of the campaign until the State election in September, and thereafter in the Western States. At the special request of the Republican National Committee he made an extensive and successful tour through the Scandinavian settlements of Minnesota and the Dakotas, addressing large audiences in the Swedish language.

President McKinley appointed Mr. Thomas to his old post in December, 1897. When he presented his credentials as American Minister, for

the third time, at the Palace at Stockholm, King Oscar threw aside all ceremony and greeted him as an old friend, exclaiming: "I hoped it, I felt it, I knew it; and now you are here." On the unveiling of the bronze monument to John Ericsson at Stockholm, on September 14, 1901, the eleventh anniversary of the reception of his revered remains in Sweden, Mr. Thomas delivered the oration, in the Swedish language, in the presence of the Swedish royalties, court, cabinet and 25,000 people, and was publicly thanked therefor by the Crown Prince, representing the King. On April 10, 1903, Mr. Thomas presided at the great international banquet at Stockholm, commemorative of the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, and delivered an historical address in Swedish. Through his untiring efforts and wise diplomacy he secured the official participation of Sweden in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, after the Swedish government had twice declined. During his diplomatic career he has three times secured the good offices of King Oscar in the settlement of controversies between the United States and Great Britain or Germany.

Mr. Thomas is a lover of all outdoor, manly sports, and a keen follower of the chase. He has laid low the bear and moose in the back woods of America, and elk and deer in the forests of Sweden. On September 29, 1893, when hunting in company with King Oscar on Hunneberg Mountain, in Sweden, he had the good luck to shoot four noble elk as large and grand as the moose of Maine. He is widely known as an entertaining writer. Beside the translation mentioned above, and numerous articles for the periodical press of Sweden and America, he is the author of "Sweden and the Swedes," a handsomely illustrated volume of 750 pages, which was published simultaneously in 1892, in America, England and Sweden, printed in both English and Swedish languages. The book has met with a flattering reception and large sale on both sides of the Atlantic, and is characterized by the Swedish press as "the most correct and at the same time the most genial description of Sweden and its people ever published in any language." Mr. Thomas resigned his post in 1905, after having held the position of American Minister to Sweden and Norway for fifteen years, under the appointment of three Presidents. On his retirement the American consular officers in Sweden presented him with a magnificent silver loving cup, inscribed: "As a token of remembrance and gratitude," and Secretary of State, John Hay,



wrote: "You have had the longest, the most distinguished and the most useful term of service (in Sweden and Norway) that any American has ever had, and I congratulate you heartily on it." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bethany College in 1901, and by Bowdoin in 1913.

Mr. Thomas' first wife died at Stockholm, January 31, 1912, universally beloved and respected. The Swedish royalties sent special representatives to her funeral. Three years afterwards, 1915, he married Mrs. Aina (Törnebladh), sister of his first wife. He had two children by his first marriage: William Widgery (3), died in infancy; Oscar Percival, born August 13, 1889, within the American Legation at Stockholm.

Mr. Thomas is a corresponding member of the Royal Swedish Academy for Literature, History and Antiquities, a member of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, the "Idun," a Swedish literary society, the "Nya Sällskapet," a Swedish social club, King Gustaf's Shooting Club, the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Maine Historical Society, Portland Fraternity Club, and the Portland Yacht Club, of which he was a founder.

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**ALBERT JOSEPH RAYNES**—The Raynes family is a splendid example of that sturdy class of men which came from England in the past and settled throughout the region known as New England, giving character to the type which has become representative of that section of the country, the immigrant ancestor having located in the town of York, Maine. The family has been identified with the Maine Central Railroad Company practically from its inception, Joseph Raynes, the grandfather of the present auditor, Albert Joseph Raynes, having been the first agent at Yarmouth Junction, Maine, of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad, now a part of the Maine Central System, and of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway, now a part of the Grand Trunk System.

Joseph Raynes, son of Joseph and Mary (Eveleth) Raynes, the father of Albert Joseph Raynes, was born March 25, 1843, at New Gloucester, Maine, where his maternal grandfather was town clerk for thirty years. He was educated at Yarmouth, Maine, where he attended the public schools, and North Yarmouth Academy. After leaving school he secured a position in the employ of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, working in the shops at Augusta, Maine. He was thus engaged at the outbreak of the Civil

War and left to enlist in the United States Navy at Charlestown Navy Yard. He saw much active service, and was engineer's yeoman on the monitor *Nahant* during the engagement of Morris Island and the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. He afterwards served for a short time on the battleship *Vermont*, which was stationed at Brooklyn, New York, and it was from here that he received his honorable discharge. He returned home at once, where he succeeded his father as agent for the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, upon the death of the elder man in 1865, holding this position for some fifteen years, when he resigned. He then entered the business of cigar manufacturer, in which he continued until the year 1886, when he was appointed postmaster at Yarmouthville, Maine. Besides his position as postmaster, which he held for twenty-seven years, Mr. Raynes has been extremely active in local affairs and for several years held the office of town treasurer. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Raynes resigned his position as postmaster, and retired from active business life.

Albert Joseph Raynes, son of Joseph and Esther (Johnson) Raynes, was born November 18, 1873, at Yarmouth, Maine. He received his education at the local public schools, and graduated from the Yarmouth High School in June, 1889. After completing his studies, he entered the employ of the Maine Central Railroad Company as freight clerk and telegraph operator at Yarmouth Junction, Maine. He remained in this capacity until 1899, when he was transferred to the general offices of the company at Portland, Maine. On November 1, 1911, he was appointed auditor of disbursements, and on November 1, 1913, he became auditor, in charge of disbursements and traffic accounts. On January 1, 1918, the property of the Maine Central Railroad Company was taken over by the United States Railroad Administration, and on July 1, 1918, Mr. Raynes was appointed Federal auditor in charge of the accounting department, which position he still holds.

Mr. Raynes is a well-known Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Casco Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cumberland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Congregationalist in his religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Portland.

In October, 1918, Mr. Raynes married Lisette Budd Lincoln, of Portland, Maine.

**JAMES HENRY HALL**, one of the best-known and highly-esteemed business men of Portland, Maine, where he now resides in retirement after more than half a century of active business life, is a native of this State, and is a descendant of good old stock of the "Pine Tree State." He is in the best sense of the term a self-made man, and throughout his long and honorable career has stood for the highest commercial standards of integrity and honor, and as a man and as a citizen he displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commanded the respect of those with whom he associated, but won him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships. Aside from his business affairs, however, he found time for the championship of many progressive public measures, recognized the opportunities for reform, advancement and improvement, and labored effectively and earnestly for the general good.

James Henry Hall is a son of Jeremiah Porter and Sarah Jane (Smith) Hall, old and highly-respected residents of the town of Gorham, Maine, where the former was well-known in business circles as a successful manufacturer of boots and shoes, and it was in that town that he made his home and eventually died. Jeremiah Porter Hall married Sarah Jane Smith, who possessed unusual Christian characteristics, was a devoted wife and mother, whose death also occurred at the old Hall home at Gorham. They were the parents of four children as follows: James Henry, of further mention; Cyrus M., a young man of unusual promise, who enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, for the Civil War, and lost his life at the battle of Gettysburg; Sarah, who became the wife of William H. Marston, of Gorham; Lydia Jane, who became the wife of a Mr. Hodgden, of West Buxton.

James Henry Hall was born at Gorham, Maine, August 14, 1840. He passed his childhood and early youth in his native town, attending there the local public schools, and later the Limington Academy. Upon completing his studies he engaged in business on his own account, while still in his "teens" and with very little capital, manufacturing boots and shoes for women. His natural talent for business triumphed over the difficulties that confronted him, and he remained thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War. During a portion of this time his brother, Cyrus M. Hall, was associated with him in this enterprise. In the year 1864 he took up his residence

in the city of Portland, and has there since resided, identifying himself most closely with its interests and affairs. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Cyrus Thompson, a successful business man of Portland, under the firm name of Thompson & Hall, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business and fruit and produce, their establishment located at Nos. 245-247 Commercial street, and there the firm continued its transactions with uninterrupted success for a period of twenty-seven years, Mr. Thompson then retiring from the business. In the year 1901 the business was incorporated under the name of the Thompson-Hall Company, which is at the present time (1918) conducting an extensive and flourishing trade in the same location. The company, aside from its general business, established a factory for the canning of sugar corn, squash, beans and apples, and here the well-known brands of "Silver Lake" and "Harvest" were put up. Another enterprise of the concern was the establishment at Cornish of an apple evaporator. From 1901, the year of its incorporation, to 1912, Mr. Hall served in the capacity of president and general manager of the company, and personally directed its affairs. In the latter named year he retired from active business pursuits, and turned over the great business, which was so largely the fruit of his energy and constructive genius, to the younger men who had been associated with him and who are now conducting it successfully. From early youth, for more than fifty years, Mr. Hall's life has been a most active one, the uniform success of his business ventures being due to his good judgment and business acumen, and to the energy and enthusiasm with which he followed up his opportunities. He has always shown himself a most enterprising man, with progressive ideas who was ready to adopt the improvements of the day, yet conservative enough never to forget the fundamentals of good business which must remain the same from year to year and from age to age.

However interested Mr. Hall was in the success of his business efforts, he has never lost sight of the corresponding interests of the community of which he is a valued member, and has always shown the most public-spirited concern for the institutions and affairs of his adopted city, Portland. He is a staunch Republican in politics, rendered valuable service as a member of the City Committee for seventeen years, and also in the City Council, which he served for three years, 1879-80-81, and during that period of time stood for much needed reforms and im-



provements in the city administration, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency, thoroughness and promptness in the execution of every detail. Mr. Hall is prominent in the Masonic order, holding membership in St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Harmony Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Longfellow Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was one of the first twenty-five members of the Portland Club, a club of three hundred and fifty members at the present time, and he occupies the office of vice-president of that important organization of prominent men. He is also a member of the High Street Congregational Church of Portland.

In 1911 Mr. Hall published a finely gotten-up book of poems entitled "Club Poems and Ballads of Country Life." This book of poems was written as a pastime while resting in the country, and is dedicated to his many friends and readers, known and unknown. Though never pretending to be a poet, Mr. Hall has celebrated in verse many social events, his book showing the strength of his love for his country. His harking back to his childhood days and his strong and abiding faith in the goodness of God are often shown in his lines, as, for instance: "A heavenly home of love and beauty, a dream within a dream." He was right, too, when he said:

The world likes the man that wins,  
The man that works with a will;  
He is busy all through the heat of the day,  
And never stops at the foot of the hill.

Mr. Hall likes to look on the bright side of life. He has also written many articles for trade papers, and an article on "History of Portland."

The following, by Colonel Fay, appeared in the *Sunday Times*, February 13, 1916:

His mind works rapidly, he saw a business opening many times in advance of others; he made a constant study of the markets and was prepared when he saw an opportunity. He is still a strong and vigorous man and held high in the councils of his party, and few men are better informed. He is a delightful man to meet at his home, club or elsewhere; his ideas are measured by the highest standard of right and justice, a model man, and has many friends. He was on the Portland City Committee for many years, and has had a good deal to do with bringing out others for office. In 1911 Mr. Hall published a book of poems entitled: "Club Poems and Ballads of Country Life;" also a book called "Tom's Biography," and while he does not pretend to be a poet he has celebrated many social gatherings by poems written expressly for the occasion in which he has shown his love for his country and his strong and abiding faith in the goodness of God. He has been a member of the Portland Board of Trade for forty years, was president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange for ten years, has been a director in both the Portland and Casco Loan and Building Associations since their organizations. He has read many papers before clubs in Portland, and written for magazines and papers.

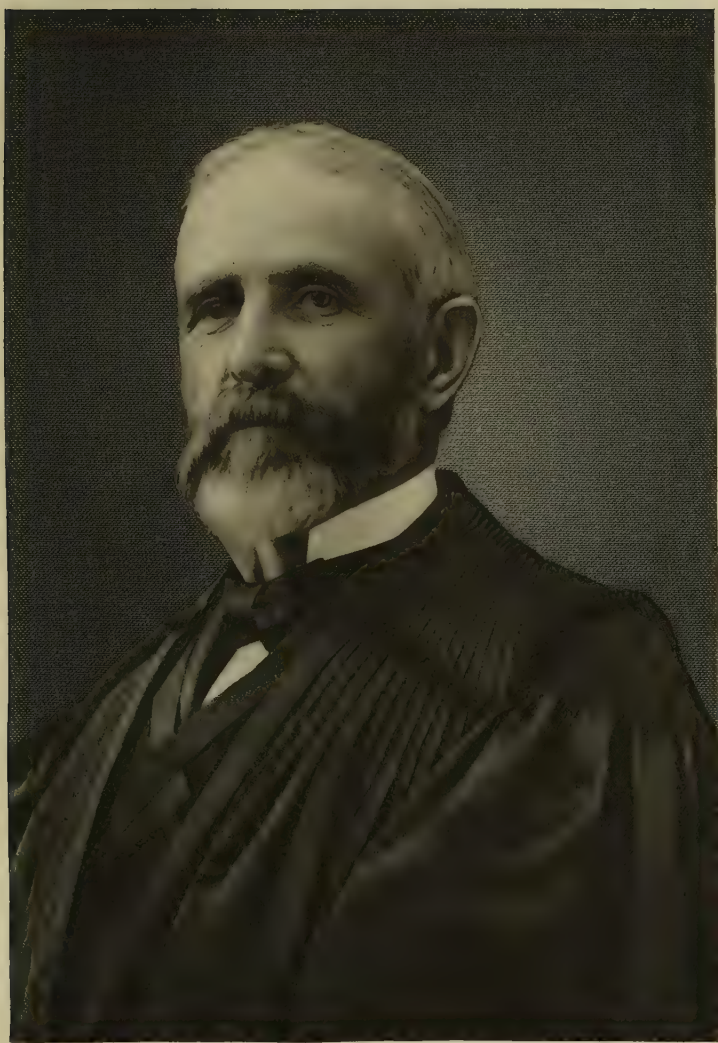
James Henry Hall married (first) Julia L. Buxton, a native of Windham, Maine, a daughter of William L. Buxton, of that place. One child was born to them, Bertha L., who is now the wife of Arthur H. MacKeown, of Boston. Mrs. Hall died in 1884. Mr. Hall married (second) in 1886, Harriet M. Carter, of Portland, a daughter of George W. Carter. Mrs. Hall is a prominent figure in the social life of the city of Portland, and a member of the High Street Congregational Church.

**LUCILIUS ALONZO EMERY**, Retired Chief Justice.—From an old American family Judge Emery has inherited those qualities which made him a distinguished son of Maine. The name is an ancient personal one, which in time became a surname. Some of the original spellings in England were Americ, Almeric, Almaric, and Elmeric; and it is the same to which, in the Italian form of Amerigo, we now owe the title of our own country. It is a name which has been honorably borne by many citizens of the United States, one which was very early in New England, and has been from that cradle of American citizenship distributed over a wide area. It was early identified with Maine, and has been borne by pioneers of numerous towns in this State.

(I) The first of whom positive record is obtained was John Emery, who with his wife Agnes resided in Romsey, Hants, England, and probably died there.

(II) Anthony Emery, second son of John and Agnes Emery, was born in Romsey, Hants, England, and sailed for America with his elder brother John, from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in the ship *James*, of London, William Cooper, master, their wives and one or two children each probably accompanying them. They landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635. Anthony Emery, it seems, was in Ipswich in August following, and not long after settled in Newbury, where he lived until about 1640. In the latter year he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and on October 22 of that year signed the "Dover Combination." For the nine years following he was identified with the interests of the town. His house was at Dover Neck, about a mile from the present railroad station at Dover Point, and three or four miles from Major Richard Waldern's (Waldron's) settlement on the Cocheco river. There he kept an ordinary or inn, which was destroyed by fire. In 1644 and 1648 he was one of the townsmen (selectmen) for the "prudential affairs" of Dover. He bought of John White, November 15, 1648, a house, a field, and





*Lucilius A. Emery.*



a great barren marsh on Sturgeon creek, in Pischataqua, afterward Kittery, now Eliot, Maine, and two other marshes. He served on the grand jury in 1649, and in the same year removed to Kittery, where he resided until 1660. He was juryman several times, selectman in 1652 and 1659, and constable; was one of the forty-one inhabitants of Kittery who acknowledged themselves subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay, November 16, 1652. He received at four different times grants of land from the town; also bought of Joseph Austin, of Pischataqua, July 15, 1650, "a little Marsh soe Commonly called above sturgeon Crocke, with a little house and upland yrunto belonging, as also one thousand five hundred foote of boards, for & in Consideration of Two stears Called by ye name of Draggon and Benbow, with a weeks worke of himselfe & other two oxen wch is to be done in Cutchecho." In 1656 he was fined five pounds for mutinous courage in questioning the authority of the court of Kittery, and in 1660 he was fined a second time for entertaining Quakers, and deprived of the rights and privileges of a freeman in Kittery. On May 12, of that year, he sold to his son James all his property in Kittery, and sought a residence where he could enjoy more liberty. He removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was there received as a free inhabitant, September 29, 1660. He served as a jurymen from Portsmouth on several occasions, was chosen constable, June 4, 1666, and deputy to the General Court, April 25, 1672. The last evidence of his residence at Portsmouth is that of a deed of land in Portsmouth to Rebecca Sadler, his daughter, dated March 9, 1680. An Anthony Emery was representative from Kittery at York, Maine, March 30, 1680, but it does not seem probable after what had happened to that time that Anthony Emery, the immigrant, is the person referred to. He was a man of good business qualifications, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action, severe in speech, jealous of his own rights, and willing to suffer for conscience sake. He was one of those men who did their own thinking and would rather be right than be president. The Christian name of his wife was Frances.

(III) James Emery, eldest son of Anthony and Frances Emery, born about 1630, in England, had several grants of land in Kittery, was many years its selectman, and representative to the General Court from 1693 to 1695. For a time he lived in Dedham, Massachusetts, and later in Berwick, then a part of Kittery. He was a very large man, weighing over three hundred and

fifty pounds, and died about 1714. His wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of James, mentioned below.

(IV) James (2) Emery, son of James (1) and Elizabeth Emery, was born about 1660, in Kittery, and lived in Berwick, where his will was made December 28, 1724, in which he mentioned his wife Elizabeth, who was probably his second wife. He married, December 1, 1685, Margaret, daughter of Richard and Lucretia Hickcock.

(V) Thomas Emery, son of James (2) and Margaret (Hickcock) Emery, was born December 2, 1706, in Berwick, settled in Biddeford, Maine, where his will was made May 9, 1781. He married, March 22, 1731, Susanna, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer and Abiel Hill, of Biddeford.

(VI) James (3) Emery, son of Thomas and Susanna (Hill) Emery, was born November 22, 1738. He was living in Biddeford in 1772. He married, in that year, Mary Scammon, of Saco, born April 29, 1745, died March 1, 1795.

(VII) James (4) Emery, son of James (3) and Mary (Scammon) Emery, was born March 31, 1772, in Biddeford, and lived in Buxton, Maine, where he died March 6, 1840. He married, March 12, 1795, Catherine Freethey, of York, born October 17, 1771, died September 19, 1855.

(VIII) James Scammon Emery, son of James (4) and Catherine (Freethey) Emery, was born June 14, 1813, in Buxton, died May 24, 1868, in Hampden, Maine, where he was a farmer and lumberman. He married Eliza Ann Wing, born June 22, 1811, in Wayne, Maine, daughter of Aaron and Sylvina (Perry) Wing, granddaughter of Simeon and Mary (Allen) Wing, pioneers of Wayne.

(IX) Lucilius Alonzo Emery, eldest child of James Scammon and Eliza Ann (Wing) Emery, was born July 27, 1840, in Carmel, where he grew up on the paternal homestead, assisting as a boy in the labors of the farm. After preparation at Hampden Academy, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1861. Thirty-two years later he received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. After studying law at Bangor, he settled in practice at Ellsworth, Maine, in 1863, and six years later formed a partnership with the late Eugene Hale (q.v.), and this association continued until Mr. Emery was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1883. This firm conducted a very large and lucrative practice, and attained high standing before the courts of the State. Mr. Emery served as attorney of Hancock county from 1867



to 1871, was State Senator in 1874-75 and 1881-82. From 1876 to 1879 he was Attorney General of the State; from 1883 to 1906 served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and was Chief Justice of that court from 1906 to 1911, when he voluntarily retired from the bench. Judge Emery has always been a supporter of education and every movement calculated to advance the standards of civilization, and is one of the trustees of Bowdoin College. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon, Greek letter fraternity, of the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the great Masonic order. He is a member of the Maine State Bar Association, of the American Bar Association, and of the Tarratine Club of Bangor, Maine, and University Club of Providence, Rhode Island. His political associations have always been with the Republican party, and his church relations with the Congregational order.

Judge Emery was married in Hampden, Maine, November 9, 1864, to Anne S. Crosby, born March 2, 1840, in Hampden, died in Ellsworth, December 12, 1912. She was a daughter of Major John Crosby, of Hampden, a paper manufacturer and merchant, major of the Maine militia, and his wife, Anne (Stetson) Crosby. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of: 1. Anne Crosby, born January 1, 1871, graduated at Bryn Mawr College, 1892, and is now the wife of Francis Greenleaf Allimro, professor of classical philology at Brown University. 2. Henry Crosby, born December 26, 1872, graduated from Bowdoin College, at the age of nineteen years, was for a time representative in Russia of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, residing in Petrograd, and is still connected with that institution, but residing in New York.

**JOHN HUBBARD**—A unique character in the history of Maine, John Hubbard early in life demonstrated those sterling qualities which he had inherited from his distinguished progenitor. In a resumé of the Hubbard family we find it among the early American names. It is an Anglo-Saxon word, a corruption of Hubert, meaning a bright form, fair hope.

There were several early immigrants to America by the name of Hubbard. One George Hubbard came as early as 1633; he landed at Concord, Massachusetts, but removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and founded the Connecticut branch of the family. William Hubbard, mentioned in early colonial records as a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, had a son Richard, who is mentioned as being at Exeter, New Hampshire, 1636, and afterwards at Dover. This Rich-

ard Hubbard should not be confused with Cornet Richard Hubbard, as research had failed to establish any relationship between him and the progenitor of the line herein traced.

Cornet Richard Hubbard, born between 1630 and 1634, was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1665. He became a freeman in 1690, and three years later was admitted to the Salisbury church. He was deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1694-95. In his later days he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, but finally returned to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he died June 26, 1719, nearly ninety years of age. He married, June 8, 1666, Martha, daughter of William and Ann (Goodale) Allen, of Salisbury, where she was born in 1646, became a member of the church in 1687 and died October 4, 1718. They had ten children.

Lieutenant John Hubbard, the eldest son of Cornet Richard and Martha (Allen) Hubbard, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, April 2, 1669. He was admitted to the church August 1, 1703, and a year later removed to Kingston, New Hampshire. He was lieutenant of militia, and was active in the affairs of the community. He married Jane Follensby and had a family of eleven children. His death occurred at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1723.

Captain Richard Hubbard, son of Lieutenant John and Jane (Follensby) Hubbard, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 26, 1696. He was about eight years of age when his father removed to Kingston, New Hampshire; he became a farmer on an extensive scale and a prominent citizen of the town. He married four times; (first) Abigail Davis, daughter of Elisha and Grace (Shaw) Davis; she died September 25, 1733, and he married (second) Abigail Taylor, who died December 9, 1768. The surnames of his other wives (Dorcas and Mary) are unknown. He was the father of six children by his first wife and eight by his second wife.

John Hubbard, only son and youngest child of Captain Richard and Abigail (Davis) Hubbard, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, April 12, 1733, and died some time prior to 1781, since in the will of his father, dated October 1, 1781, mention is made of his widow Joanna and her children. John Hubbard was educated and spent the early days of his life in his native town, later he became one of the leading physicians of Kingston. He married, April 30, 1754, Joanna Davis, who as a widow removed with her family to Readfield, Maine. She was the daughter of Francis and Joanna (Ordway) Davis; and was born July 16, 1731. Her gravestone in the

Readfield Cemetery bears the inscription: "Joanna Davis, widow of John Hubbard, died Sep. 15, 1807, in the 75th year of her age."

John Hubbard, son of John and Joanna (Davis) Hubbard, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, September 28, 1759. He was educated in his native town, studied medicine under his father, and commenced practice in New Hampton, New Hampshire. After the death of his father he removed with his mother to Readfield, Maine, where he attained distinction in his profession. He married Olive Wilson, who was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, January 23, 1762; they had a family of twelve children. Dr. Hubbard died at Readfield, Maine, April 22, 1838. His widow died at Hallowell, Maine, October 24, 1847.

John Hubbard, eldest son and fifth child of John and Olive (Wilson) Hubbard, was born in Readfield, Maine, March 22, 1794. From his earliest childhood he was both mentally and physically strong and vigorous. In athletic games he was distinguished amongst his fellows, and as an expert swimmer it was his fortune at one time to save the life of a playmate. In his boyhood he displayed those traits of frankness, independence and sincerity which distinguished him through life. While attending the district school he assisted his father with the farm work, but devoted every spare hour to study, paying particular attention to mathematics and the languages. This was supplemented by an attendance of ten months at one of the neighboring academies.

Arriving at the age of nineteen, his father presented him with a horse, and with only fifteen dollars in his pocket he left home. His first objective point was Hanover, New Hampshire, there to obtain information in regard to the requirements to enter Dartmouth College. He then journeyed to Albany, New York, where for a short time he was engaged in private instruction. In 1814, at the age of twenty, he passed the examination for admission to the sophomore class at Dartmouth College, graduating with high rank, being especially proficient in mathematics, in the class of 1816. He employed himself a part of the time during his college career in teaching school. After his graduation he was principal of the academy at Hallowell, Maine, two years, and applied his earnings to the payment of debts incurred during his college course. Having received a flattering proposition to teach an academy in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, he accepted the position and taught in the South two years. His early associations with his father

had given him some knowledge of medicine, and in 1820 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a two years' course of study. Having made many warm friends in Virginia, he decided to begin the practice of his profession in that State. Here he remained seven years, pursuing his labors with gratifying success. He married, at Dresden, Maine, July 12, 1825, Sarah Hodge Barrett, born in New Milford, Maine, March 4, 1796, eldest daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Carlton) Barrett, of Dresden, and granddaughter of Major Barrett, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, a minute-man of the Revolution. The advancing age of his own parents as well as those of his wife caused him to remove back to his native State. His wife joined her parents at Dresden, Maine, while he tarried for a time in Philadelphia, attending medical lectures, spending time in hospitals and in taking post-graduate studies. In 1830 he made a permanent home in Hallowell, Maine, where he remained until his death, attaining high standing in his profession and as a man of high character. He was possessed of a robust constitution, a strong physique, and his large experience and great energy of body and mind soon placed him in a commanding position among the citizens of the State. It was not an uncommon occurrence for him to drive seventy-five miles to visit a patient or attend consultations with other physicians.

It was but natural that a man of his powers should be called upon to engage in public service outside of his great humanitarian work of healing the sick. The first break in his professional life occurred in 1843, when he became the Democratic candidate for State Senator. The district was controlled by the Whigs, but such was Dr. Hubbard's popularity that his election was easily accomplished. While in the Senate, as chairman of the committee to whom the matter was referred, he opposed the passage of an act to obstruct operations under the fugitive slave law of 1793, and secured its defeat in that body after it had passed the House of Representatives. He was far from being an advocate of or an apologist for the institution of slavery, but he believed that the slave-holder had rights, and that all laws should be enforced.

In 1849 the Democratic party sought him for its candidate for governor. He had two competitors in the field, Elijah L. Hamlin, candidate of the Whigs, and George F. Talbot, of the Free Soil party. Dr. Hubbard was elected by a substantial majority, and again in 1850 was chosen over William C. Crosby and George F. Talbot,



the Whig and Free Soil candidates. Owing to a change in the constitution extending the gubernatorial term to two years, he continued in office until January, 1853, when, though renominated, he fell short of receiving a majority vote, and William G. Crosby, the Whig candidate, was chosen by the Legislature.

During his official service, Governor Hubbard advocated in his messages the establishment of a reform school, an agricultural college, a college for females, and endowments of colleges and academies, as well as a system for the instruction of teachers. He was active in negotiating the acquisition by the State of the public lands within its borders, and the final purchase of these lands from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was due to his urgent recommendations and efforts. He also favored the encouragement of settlers upon the large section of the State in the Aroostook territory, which was without any transportation service excepting the St. John river, the only outlet for its timber and produce. He urged the construction of a railroad from Bangor into and through the Aroostook country, and to him belongs the credit of initiating a movement to that end.

Governor Hubbard signed, in 1852, the first act known as the Maine Liquor Law. There had been, in 1846, an act passed restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in 1849 an effort was made to pass a radical measure which embodied offensive provisions for search of private premises, which was vetoed by Governor Dana, his predecessor in office. When the new law was passed with restricted provisions, Governor Hubbard decided it was constitutional and thereby beyond his authority to veto. This caused much dissatisfaction in his own party, and was probably the cause of his defeat in the subsequent election. He was, however, ingenuous in the discharge of all duties, regardless of the comments of friends and foes. Every cause which seemed to him calculated to advance the social and moral welfare of the people received his earnest support.

After leaving the gubernatorial chair, Governor Hubbard resumed the practice of his profession, which was again disturbed in 1857 by his appointment by President Buchanan as a special agent of the Treasury Department for the examination of custom houses in Maine; the following year his jurisdiction was extended to include the New England States. He was appointed in 1859 a commissioner under the reciprocity treaty with England and aided in the settlement of some troublesome fishing questions; he remained

in office until the Democratic party went out of power.

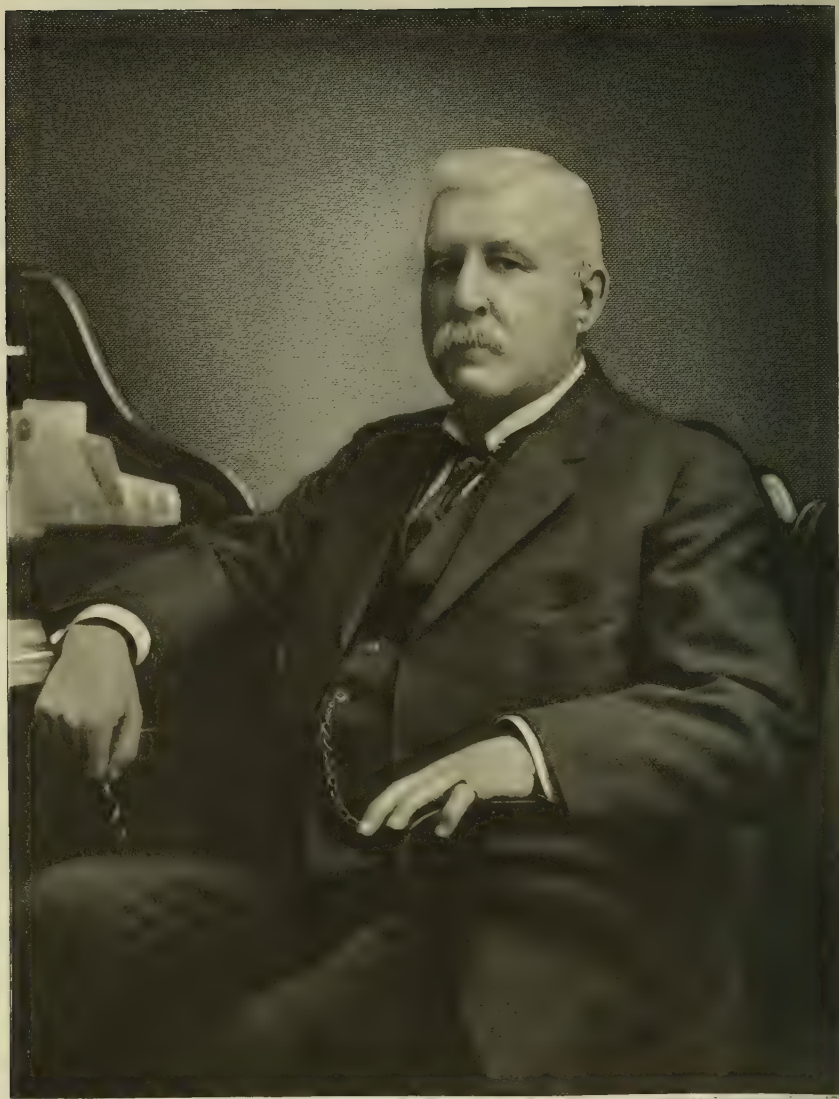
Though he voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 for President, he was unfaltering in his support of the Union cause, and in 1864 voted for Abraham Lincoln, and thenceforth until his death affiliated with the Republican party. He was, however, to the last a believer in as strict construction of the constitution as was consistent with the permanent safety of the Union. It was, in fact, his patriotic love of the Union which made him an advocate of State Rights, for he believed that their observance would be the means of preserving it. The later years of his life were saddened by the loss of his son, Captain John Hubbard, who was killed at the assault on Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863. While he lived to see the suppression of the rebellion, the entire restoration of peace between the North and South, which he greatly desired, was not fully accomplished during his useful life. He died in Hallowell, Maine, February 6, 1869, and, as has been truly said of him, "his career illustrated the strength, solidity, and justice which constitutes high character in the individual and safety for the State."

The children by his marriage with Sarah Hodge Barrett were: 1. Hester Ann, born in Virginia; died in Hallowell, Maine, aged nine years. 2. A son born in Virginia, died there in infancy. 3. Virginia Hamlin, widow of Thomas W. T. Curtis, died at New Haven, Connecticut, October 10, 1918. 4. Emma Gardiner, died in New York, in 1887. 5. Captain John Barrett, killed at Port Hudson, Louisiana. 6. Thomas Hamlin (q.v.).

**THOMAS H. HUBBARD**, youngest child of Governor John (q.v.) and Sarah H. (Barrett) Hubbard, was born at Hallowell, Maine, December 20, 1838. His early education and preparation for college was had in his home town. Entering Bowdoin College in 1853, he graduated with distinction in 1857. During the next years he read law in the office of Anson G. Stinchfield, of Hallowell, and taught in the Hallowell Academy; the summers of 1859-60 were passed with his father, who as a commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain was examining fishing boundaries at the river mouths of the Eastern coast. In the fall of 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and soon entered the office of Abbott Brothers in New York, working on their digest then in preparation. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice in New York in 1861. He then became managing clerk in the







Yours Sincerely  
John Francis Sprague

office of Barney, Butler & Parsons in New York, remaining until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the 25th Maine Volunteer Infantry, a nine months' regiment, being mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant. This regiment was stationed in Virginia, and after it was mustered out in the summer of 1863, he assisted Colonel Francis Fessenden in recruiting the 30th Maine Volunteers and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, November 10, 1863. This regiment was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and became a part of the force engaged in the Red River campaign. He became colonel of the regiment June 2, 1864, Colonel Fessenden having been wounded and thereby disabled. The regiment was in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Monett's Bluff and Cane River Crossing. For his part in the construction of the dam across the red river at Alexandria, Louisiana, which released a fleet of gunboats, Colonel Hubbard received especial commendation in the report of Admiral Porter. He was also instrumental in procuring the rapid passage of the army over the Atchafalaya river on May 18, 1864, after the destruction of the bridges by the enemy, by anchoring in the river a bridge of boats over which the army passed in safety. In the autumn of 1864 the regiment was ordered to Virginia and became a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps. In June, 1865, Colonel Hubbard's command was sent to Savannah, Georgia, and while there he presided over a board to examine officers desiring to enter the regular army. He was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet, for meritorious services during the war, to rank from July 30, 1865, and soon after was mustered out of the service.

In the fall of 1865 he resumed the practice of law in New York, and was for a year a partner of Charles A. Rapallo, afterward a judge of the New York Court of Appeals. In January, 1867, he became a member of the law firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, which later became the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and had a large and diversified practice. Mr. Hubbard's aptitude in corporation law and his ability and energy gave him high rank in his profession.

In 1888 and the years following, Mr. Hubbard withdrew gradually from practice to give attention to the railway and other business affairs of the Mark Hopkins estate. In the course of this work he became vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, the president being Collis P. Huntington, and an officer of many of its related concerns. One matter in the affairs of the company, successfully concluded in 1899 and largely

so because of his work in it, was the arrangement of terms for repayment of the debt to the government growing out of its aid to the first transcontinental railroads, a matter of long negotiation and discussion in the press and in congress, and a subject of political controversy. From 1904 he was president of the International Banking Corporation, and at the time of his death a director of the American Light & Traction Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Toledo, St. Louis & Western and Wabash Railroad companies, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was for a number of years a trustee of Bowdoin College and of the Albany Law School; for two years he was president of the New England Society in New York, and at the time of his death Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; president of the Peary Arctic Club, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association. In his later years he took an active part in bringing about the adoption of a code of professional ethics by the bar associations of the country.

He married, January 28, 1868, Sibyl A. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Of five children of the marriage three survived him: John; Sibyl E., wife of Herbert S. Darlington; and Ann Weir Hubbard. His death occurred in New York City, May 19, 1915.

**JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE**, lawyer, historian, is a native of the State of Maine, and is one of its self-made men, having worked his way from humble beginnings to a position of trust and responsibility among the intelligent and progressive people of the State. He comes of an ancient ancestry, and is of the third generation of the family in Maine. The Sprague family is of ancient English origin. In Prince's Chronology we read: "Among those who arrived at Naumkeag are Ralph Sprague, with his brothers Richard and William, who with three or four more were by Governor Endicott employed to explore and take possession of the country westward. They travelled through the woods to Charlestown, on a neck of land called Mishawum, between Mystic and Charles rivers, full of Indians named Aberginians, with whom they made peace." Hon. Edward Everett, in his address commemorative of the bicentennial of the arrival of Winthrop at Charlestown, said: "Ralph, Richard and William Sprague are the founders of the settlement in this place, and were persons of substance and enterprise, excellent citizens, gen-



erous public benefactors, and the head of a very large and respectable family of descendants." Ralph Sprague was about twenty-five years of age when he came to New England in the ship *Ann* in 1623. He had Richard, Samuel and Phineas, and a daughter Mary, who married, September 28, 1630, Daniel Edmands. Ralph Sprague was one of a jury impanelled, which seems to have been the first in Massachusetts. He was a lieutenant in the train band. In 1631 Captain Richard Sprague commanded a company of the train band, and on Friday of each week exercised his command at a convenient place near the Indian wigwams. On February 10, 1634, the famous order creating a Board of Selectmen was passed, and Richard and William signed the order. Richard left no posterity. His sword, which is named in his brother William's will, was preserved in one of the old Sprague families in Hingham in 1828.

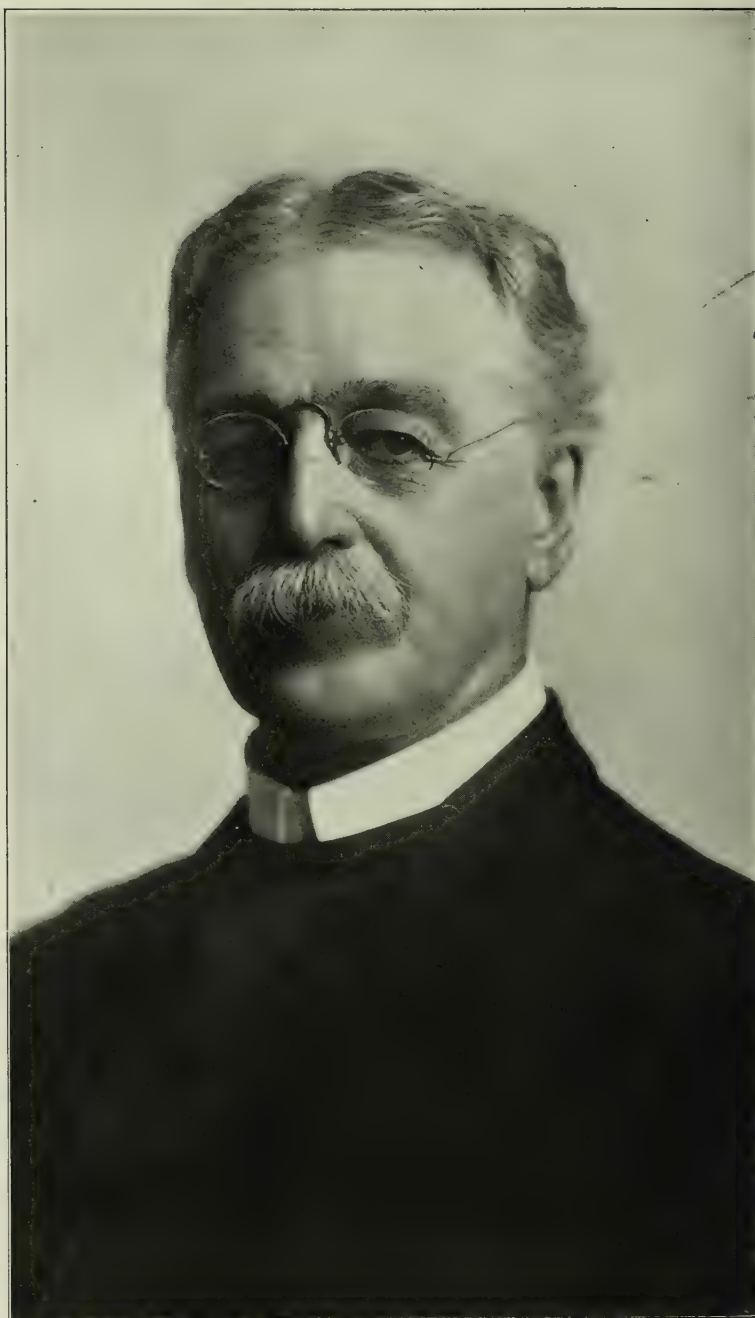
Edward Sprague lived in early life in Fordington, Dorsetshire, England, and later in Upway, same county, where he was a fuller by occupation. His will was proved June 6, 1614, in the prerogative court at Canterbury, and copies have been preserved among his descendants in this country. His wife's name was Christiana, and they were the parents of William Sprague, born in Upway, who came early to New England and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1636 he removed thence to Hingham, same colony, going in a boat, and landing on the side of the cove at a spot where the town afterwards granted him land. He was one of the first planters there, and his home lot is said to have been the most pleasant in the town. From 1636 to 1647 he received various grants of land, filled various offices in the town, and died October 6, 1675. He married, in 1635, Millicent Eames, born in Charlestown, daughter of Captain Anthony and Margery Eames, pioneers of that town, where the mother was admitted to the church, September 13, 1635. She died February 8, 1696. Their eldest child was Anthony Sprague, born September 2, 1635, who was a farmer and town officer in Hingham, where he died September 3, 1719. His home was on the paternal homestead at Hingham Centre, and his house was burned by the Indians in King Philip's War, April 19, 1676. By his father's will he received the sword of his uncle, Richard Sprague, and by deed made February 21, 1673, his father gave him land. He married, December 26, 1661, Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett. The last named was a daughter of Richard Warren, of the Plymouth Colony, who came in the

*Mayflower*. Robert Bartlett came to Plymouth in 1623, in the ship *Ann*. Elizabeth (Bartlett) Sprague died February 17, 1713. Her eldest son, Anthony Sprague, born August 18, 1663, was a pioneer settler of Attleboro, Massachusetts. Their seventh son, Jeremiah Sprague, was born July 24, 1682, in Hingham, where he was a farmer, and died March 5, 1759. He married Priscilla Knight, born 1685, died August 3, 1775, aged ninety years. Their second son was Knight Sprague, born October 12, 1711, in Hingham, and resided on the main street of the town, next northwest of the meetinghouse of the First Parish. In 1760 he sold his property in Hingham and removed to Leicester, Massachusetts. He married (intentions October 23, 1742) Mary Beal, born December 21, 1717, in Hingham, daughter of David and Rebecca (Stoddard) Beal. Her second son, James Sprague, was born March 4, 1750, in Hingham, and was an early settler in the town of Greene, Androscoggin county, Maine, where he owned part of lot No. 172, and was tythingman in 1788. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

Eldridge Gerry Sprague, son of James Sprague, was born in 1793, in Greene, and lived in Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Maine, where he died December 20, 1867. He was a farmer, a man of progressive ideas, an Adventist in religion, in politics a Republican from the time of the organization of that party in 1856. He married Sarah Parsons, born in Jay, Maine, died in Abbot Village, Piscataquis county, Maine, May 9, 1878, daughter of John and Mary (Hanniford) Parsons, granddaughter of Kendall Parsons, a Revolutionary soldier of New Hampshire. The musket which he carried in that struggle was preserved by his son John. He married Eliza Bryant, and their youngest son was John Parsons, born in June, 1781, died in Easton, Maine, March 26, 1879. His early life was spent in Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he removed as a young man to Boxford, Maine. He married there Polly Hanniford, born January, 1781, died at Fort Fairfield, Maine, September 15, 1855. Their third daughter was Sarah Parsons, wife of Eldridge G. Sprague. They were the parents of the subject of this sketch.

John Francis Sprague was born July 16, 1848, in Sangerville, Maine, where he grew to manhood on the paternal farm, and passed through the usual experiences of a farmer's son in his day. In the common schools he laid the foundation of an education, and by subsequent reading and study became one of the well-read men of the State. In 1872-73 he read law with Hon. Alvah





HORATIO OLIVER LADD



Black, at Paris Hill, Maine, and at the February term of the Supreme Judicial Court, in 1874, was admitted to the Piscataquis bar. He immediately began practice in Abbot Village, whence he removed, in 1879, to Monson, Maine, and there continued in practice until 1910, when he settled in Dover, the shire town of Piscataquis county. Here he has continued to reside until the present time, and since 1898 has been referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Sprague has always been deeply interested in historical studies, and is a member of the Maine Historical Society, president of the Piscataquis Historical Society, a member and past president of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Maine Sportsmen's Association. He has contributed much to historical literature, and has been for some years editor and publisher of "Sprague's Journal of Maine History." He is among the active workers of the Progressive wing of the Republican party, represented Dover in the Maine House of Representatives from 1885 to 1893, and is everywhere respected and esteemed as a sound lawyer, an upright legislator, and a faithful historian. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Doric Lodge, No. 149, Free and Accepted Masons, of Monson, Maine, and Onaway Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 106, of Monson; Moosehead Encampment, of Guilford, Maine; Wenonah Rebekah Lodge of Dover, Maine; and Canton Rineo of that town. Mr. Sprague is a Unitarian in preference and belief; is a member of the Piscataquis Club of Foxcroft, Maine, of which he has been president, and the Madackowando Club of Bangor. He is unmarried.

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**HORATIO OLIVER LADD**—A family tradition which is apparently well founded, asserts that the name of Ladd is of French origin, and that it existed in England from the time of William the Conqueror. From *Le Lade*, which is undoubtedly the original French spelling, its orthography has been subject to numerous evolutionary changes, viz.: *Le Lade*, *Lad*, *Lade* and *Ladde*, to its present form of *Ladd*. Some authorities, however, claim that the name is derived from the Welsh word *lladd*, to destroy. The family were located in Kent county, England, where they owned the estate of Borwyck Manor Hundred of Lorinsburgh, Eleham, before the time of Henry VI. Thomas Ladd was in possession of this estate in 1563, and Sylvester Ladd in 1603. There was only one family of Ladd previous to the seventeenth century. In 1730, a direct de-

scendant of the family was created a baronet by George II.

The first of this name in America was Daniel Ladd, of Wiltshire, England, who took the acquired oath of allegiance in order to sail in the ship *Mary and John*, (Robert Sayres, master), from London, March 24, 1633-34, for New England, and landed at Nantasket in Boston Harbor. He did not settle permanently in Dorchester, Massachusetts as did most of his fellow passengers, but went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637, where he was granted six acres of land upon which he erected a dwelling, and in 1644 sold his property there to one Henry Kingsbury.

Prior to 1639 he had removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was granted one or more acres for planting purposes, but he shortly afterwards went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, as one of the first settlers of that town, and he resided there until his death, which occurred July 27, 1693. The Christian name of his wife, who accompanied him from England, was Ann, and she died February 9, 1694. Chase, in his "History of Haverhill," says that Daniel Ladd owned and cultivated several farms and was very prominent among the original proprietors. In 1646 he was taxed forty pounds, and in 1659 was granted permission with Theophilus Shotwell to erect a saw mill on Spigott (Spicket) river. In 1668 he was one of the selectmen, and at the breaking out of King Philip's war (1675), he with others was appointed to designate what houses should be garrisoned. His children were: Daniel, Lydia, Mary, Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel and Sarah.

Nathaniel Ladd, the third son and fifth child of Daniel and Ann Ladd, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 10, 1651. When a young man he settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, where he married, July 12, 1678, Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of John Gilman, one of the founders of the well-known New Hampshire family of that name.

The earliest discovered records of anything like the name Gilman are connected with Wales; Cilmin Troedddher (i. e., Kilmin with the black foot) of Glynllison in Uroch; Gwir Vai in Caern, Arvonshire, lived in the year 843, in the time of Roderick the Great, with whom he came out of the north of Britain. He bore the arms: Argent, a man's leg coupled sable. The Glyns of Glynllison are descended from Cilmin whose name is also spelled Kilmin. This Cilmin was head of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales

and there appears to be good reason to believe that he was one of the ancestors of the Gilmins of England, Ireland and America. In the sixteenth century and previously the name was variously spelled: Gilmyn, Gilmin, Gylmyn, Gylmin, Gyllmyn and some times Guylmyn.

From the parish register of Caston, England, it is found that Edward Gilman married, June 12, 1550, Rose Rysse, who survived her husband and proved his will, dated February 5, 1573, on July 7 in the same year. By his will he devised his houses and lands in Caston to his eldest son, John, and his other estates and lands at Saham Toney between his other three sons and his five daughters. The widow married John Snell and was buried at Caston, October 3, 1613. The children of Edward and Rose (Rysse) Gilman were John, Edward, Robert, Lawrence, Margaret, Katherine, Rose, Jane and Elizabeth.

Religious persecution sent Edward Gilman, the second son of Edward and Rose (Rysse) Gilman, and his family to Massachusetts. They became members of a party of one hundred and thirty-three men, women and children, which under the leadership of the Rev. Robert Peck, of Hingham, England, embarked at Gravesend, England, on the ship *Diligent*, of Ipswich, (Captain, John Martin), on April 26, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, December 13, 1638. In 1641, a tract of land eight miles square, then called Seekonk, now Rehoboth, was granted to Edward Gilman and others by the Plymouth Colony. His name does not appear on the records of that town after 1646, but the following year he appears in the records of the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He married in Hingham, England, June 3, 1614, Mary Clark and their children were Mary, Edward, Sarah, Lydia, John, Moses, and Edwin, who died at Ipswich, June 22, 1681.

His three sons settled in New Hampshire and John Gilman was a member of the Provincial Council under Governor Cranfield, a delegate to the Assembly and speaker of the House.

For alleged implication in Gove's rebellion against Gov. Cranfield, Nathaniel Ladd was examined December 6, 1683, by Judge Barefoot, who accepted the surety of friends for his future good behavior, and he was never brought to trial. In the summer of 1690, he volunteered in the New Hampshire contingent of an expedition fitted out in Massachusetts to protect the settlers of Maine from the aggressions of the Indians, and being severely wounded at or near Cape Elizabeth, he returned to Exeter, where he eventually died from the effects of his injuries. He was the father of

seven children: Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Daniel, John and Ann.

Nathaniel, the eldest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gilman) Ladd, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, April 6, 1679. He was a millwright by trade, which he followed in connection with farming and dealing in real estate. He resided in Stratham, New Hampshire, for a number of years, but returned to Exeter, selling his farm in the former place to his son, Paul, in 1747; and his brick house in Exeter, a part of which he gave to another son in 1742, was standing in 1888.

His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Edward Gilman of Exeter; his second wife was Rachel Rawlins, who died in Stratham, July 12, 1717; and his third wife was Mrs. Mary Mercy (Hall) Hilton, daughter of Kingsley Hall of Exeter, and widow of Dudley Hilton. His children, by his second marriage were: Nathaniel, Daniel, Edward and Elias; and those by his third marriage were: Josiah, Paul and Love, and the twins, Dudley and Mercy. Dudley Ladd, the son of Nathaniel and Mary Mercy (Hall-Hilton) Ladd, married December 15, 1748, Alice Hurley. He died in March, 1811: Of his children, the sixth was Dudley Ladd, born July 9, 1758. He was a volunteer in the northern army of the American Revolution in 1777. He married Bethia Hutchins. She was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Hutchins, a son of William Hutchins. Colonel Hutchins was a captain in the First New Hampshire Regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill and lieutenant-colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment at the battle of White Plains, New York. He married Dorothy Stone, a daughter of Ephraim and Bertha (Carleton) Stone. The former was descended from Rev. Samuel Stone, assistant to the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634, and with the Rev. Thomas Hooker two years later went to Connecticut. Mrs. Bertha (Carleton) Stone was a lineal descendant of Edward and Eleanor Carleton, who were in the company of twenty families brought by the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, from England in December, 1638-39, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

The Carletons are of ancient Saxon origin, and the name is a combination of the Saxon words "ceorl" meaning husbandman and "ton" a town. At the time of the Norman conquest it was de Carleton, and the earliest known ancestor in England was Baldwin de Carleton, of Carleton; near Penith in the county of Cumberland. From this feudal baron the American Carleton traced their



lineage through seventeen generations to Edward the emigrant.

Adam de Carleton, of the eight generations, in direct line of descent from Baldwin, married Sibella, who is supposed to belong to the royal Plantagenet family. Sir William de Carleton of the twelfth generation was the last to use the prefix "De." The latter's son, Thomas, was of Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and his son, John, of Sutton and Walton-on-the-Thames, died in 1458. John of the sixteenth generation, born in the year 1500, married Joyce Welbeck, a cousin of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII, but the records at hand fail to state whether the royal personage referred to was Catherine Howard or Catherine Parr. Edward, the fifth son of John and Joyce (Welbeck) Carleton, settled at East Clauden, Surrey, in 1571, and married Mary, daughter of George Bigley. Erasmus, their son, was a citizen and a mercer of St. Bartholomew's, London. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth and they were the parents of Edward Carleton, the emigrant.

Edward Carleton was born in 1605, and married Eleanor Denton, whose family name is said to be of old Roman origin. He was made a freeman at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1642, and became the second largest landowner in the town. He was a member of the General Court 1644-47, served as a trial justice from 1649, until his return to England in 1650-51, and died about the year 1661. He was the father of four children, Edward, his second son, born August 28, 1639, having been the first birth to be recorded in Rowley, Massachusetts.

General Samuel G. Ladd, the son of Dudley and Bethia (Hutchins) Ladd, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, April 14, 1784. He was engaged in commercial business as a hardware merchant at Hallowell, Maine, until 1840, when he removed to Farmington, Maine, where he carried on the same business until 1850. During his residence in Maine he was during the War of 1812, a captain of a militia company stationed at Wiscasset, Maine. He was the second incumbent to hold the office of Adjutant-General of the State of Maine. He was a member of the Congregational church at Hallowell, Maine, and elder of the Presbyterian church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he died May 3, 1863. He married October 3, 1815, Caroline D'Oliver Vinal. Their children were all born at Hallowell, Maine: 1. Mary Caroline, born August 21, 1816, married Horatio W. Fairbanks, and died at San Francisco, California, October 7, 1857. 2. Samuel

Greenleaf, Jr., born April 13, 1818. 3. Francis Dudley, born May 20, 1820; married Caroline Rose, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1862. 4. Ellen Susanna, born February 19, 1822; married Reverend Henry H. Welles, D.D.; died at Clifton Springs, New York, January 25, 1895. 5. Julia Maria, born August 16, 1824; married Lewis Titcomb; died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1882. 6. Theodore, born November 20, 1826; married Sarah Folsom; died at Haddenfield, New Jersey, in 1913. 7. Anna Louisa, born November 15, 1829; married Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fillebrown; died at Silver Lake, Pennsylvania. 8. Martha Augusta, born September 1, 1831; married Erastus F. Dana. 9. Charlotte Sewall, born January 8, 1834; married Major Robert H. Rose; died September, 1917, at Mankato, Minnesota. 10. Henry Walter, born March 24, 1836; died at Farmington, Maine, January 22, 1848. 11. Horatio Oliver, of whom further.

Caroline D'Oliver Vinal, the mother of our subject, was descended from the Adams, Oliver (Olivier) and Vinal families of Braintree and Boston, Massachusetts. She was a lineal descendant from Henry Adams, the progenitor of the Adams family at Braintree, Massachusetts; and from one or two Huguenot families who came from France to Boston in 1686. Her French ancestor was Andrai Sigournais, Constable of France, whose daughter, Mary Sigournais, married Antoine Olivier. Their son, Daniel Oliver, born March 20, 1719, married Bertha Fisk and a daughter of this marriage, Mary Oliver, born November 24, 1745, became the wife of John Adams. A daughter of this marriage, Susannah Adams, born August 1, 1773, married April 18, 1793, John Vinal, Jr., and became the mother of Caroline D'Oliver Vinal.

The Vinal family is ancient and honorable in the history of England, the name being spelled variably. Originating in eastern Sussex county, where their estate, Vinal Hall Park, is one of the handsomest of the old English estates and is still preserved, and the mansion, farm house, hedges, etc., have been and are kept in fair condition.

John Vinall, of Vinal Hall, was living there in 1538, and his son Thomas lived there in 1550, and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William Vinall was the occupant of the Hall. In the time of James I, John Vinall resided at Vinal Hall. He had two sons, John and Stephen, the latter of whom dropped one "l" from the end of his name. He was an early settler



of Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor, and admitted as a freeman March 5, 1638-39. He probably died soon after this date, as his widow Anna Vinal, took his place as proprietor and received various grants of land in Scituate. She died October 6, 1664, and three children survived her: Stephen, Jr., John and Martha, who married Isaac Chittenden.

John, the youngest son of Stephen and Ann Vinal, was born in England, in 1632, and resided in Scituate, Massachusetts. He married in 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker, an ordained minister of Scituate.

John, the son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Vinal, was born in 1665, and married in 1690, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Stockbridge) Wordworth. Their son Elijah was born in 1694, and settled in Boston, where he married August 13, 1717, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Pemberton) Ellis. Their children were: William, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth and John.

John, the youngest child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Ellis) Vinal, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 30, 1736. He married, January 3, 1756, Ruth, daughter of John and Anna (Deane) Osborne, and they were the parents of William, John, mentioned above, Ruth, and Charlotte.

Horatio Oliver Ladd, the youngest child of General Samuel G. and Caroline D'Oliver (Vinal) Ladd was born at Hallowell, Maine, August 31, 1839. After attending the public schools, to complete his education he attended Farmington and Auburn academies, and entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1859. The following year he became a student at the Bangor Theological Seminary, and in 1862-3 he attended the Yale Theological School. He also in 1901-3 took a post-graduate course at the New York University.

He was principal of the Farmington Academy, 1859-61, and associate principal of Abbott Collegiate Institution, New York City, 1863-64. He was pastor, and professor of rhetoric at Olivet College, Michigan, 1866-68, and principal of the New Hampshire State Normal School, 1873-76. He was one of the founders and president of the University of New Mexico at Santa Fé, New Mexico, from 1881 to 1889, which included the Ramona School for Indian Girls. He has been pastor of Congregational churches at Salem and Hopkinton, Massachusetts; Cromwell, Connecticut; Olivet and Romeo, Michigan.

He was ordained by Bishop Henry C. Potter, D.D., in 1892, deacon and priest in the Protestant

Episcopal church and became assistant minister of Calvary Church, New York City, in that year. In the same year he became rector of Trinity Church, Fishkill, New York. He resigned from his pastorate in 1896 to become rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, New York, and in 1909 became rector *emeritus* of Grace Church. During an absence of nearly two years abroad in England and Italy, he officiated as English priest and chaplain in London and Bologna, Italy.

Dr. Ladd was on the editorial staff of the *Churchman* in 1892. He was appointed and confirmed by the United States Senate, Supervisor of Census, 1880, for New Mexico, but declined to serve. He served as a volunteer chaplain in the Civil War, being connected with the Christian Commission Service and stationed at Suffolk and Norfolk, Virginia. He was for several years a member of the Board of Managers of the Federation of Churches of New York City. He received the degree of A.B. in 1859 and A.M. in 1862 from Bowdoin College, and S.T.D. in 1905 from Hobart College. He is a member of the college fraternities Alpha Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa; a member of the American Historical Association; the Royal Societies Club of London, England; the Brooklyn Clerical Club; the Bowdoin College, Hobart Alumni and City Clergy Clubs of New York City.

Dr. Ladd is the author of "The Memorial of John S. C. Abbott," 1879; "The War With Mexico," 1887; "Ramona Days," 1887-88; "The Story of New Mexico," 1888; "The Founding of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County, New York," 1895; "Chunda, a Story of the Navajos," 1906; "Trend of Scientific Thought Away from Religious Beliefs," 1909; "Origin and History of Grace Church, Jamaica," 1913.

He married at New Haven, Connecticut, Harriett Vaughan Abbott, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 18, 1839, and died at Richmond Hill, New York, May 12, 1913. She was the daughter of John S. C. Abbott, D.D., and Jane William Bourne. Her father was a distinguished educator, historian, and clergyman, was pastor of churches at Roxbury and Nantucket, Massachusetts; Farmington and Freeport, Maine; New Haven and Fair Haven, Connecticut. The children by this marriage are: 1. Lillie Vaughan Ladd, born May 2, 1865, educated at Chauncy Hall, Boston; University of New Mexico and the Women's Homoeopathic Medical College, New York City; teacher of Deaf and Dumb; she married Harry S. Church. Their children are: Oliver Alden Church, first lieutenant, 305th Field Artil-

lery, O. R. C., 77th N. Y. Division, U. S. A., and Elizabeth Church. 2. Julia Eirene Ladd, educated at University of New Mexico, at Dana Hall, Wellesley, and Wellesley College. 3. Henry Abbott Ladd, educated at Chauncy Hall, Boston; Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy; Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He married Florence E. Wright, of Andalusia, Pennsylvania. He is an auditor at El Paso, Texas, and in Mexico and long connected with the American Smelter Company in New York City and Mexico, and in auditing their numerous mining plants in the Southwest and in Mexico. 4. Maynard Ladd, educated at Chauncy Hall, Boston; Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy; graduated in 1894 from Harvard University, and in 1898 from the Harvard Medical School with the degree of M.D. For many years he has been assistant and instructor in the department of Pediatrics in Harvard Medical School. He is consulting physician of the Harvard Children's Hospital, and chief-of-staff of the Boston Dispensary. He was appointed medical director in December, 1917, with the rank of major, in the Red Cross Commission and is a medical director of the Red Cross Children's Bureau and American Civilian Relief, establishing hospitals, dispensaries and refugees for children in France in the Meurth-Moselle region at Tours and Nancy. He married Anna Coleman Watts, a sculptor and author, and has two children, Gabriella May and Vernon Abbott.

**GEORGE REYNOLDS GARDNER**—The pioneer ancestor of the Gardner family in Maine was Ebenezer Gardner, who was baptized in Salem, Massachusetts, September 4, 1737. He was of the fifth generation from Thomas Gardner, the immigrant ancestor, who was born about 1592, and sailed from Weymouth, England, in 1624, for New England, having received an appointment from the Dorchester Company. While some genealogists contend that he came from Scotland, the superabundance of facts demonstrate that he was a resident of either Dorsetshire or the neighboring county of Somerset, England. He was an overseer of a plantation at Cape Ann, which was abandoned on account of its poor soil, and he removed to Salem, Massachusetts. Here he was admitted a member of the First Church, in 1636, and a freeman, May 17, 1637. His son Samuel, the second in the line of descent, resided at Salem, Massachusetts, and his son, Lieutenant Abel, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 1, 1673. He lived on

the old homestead occupied by his father and grandfather, which stood on the present corner of Central and Elm streets, in what is now Peabody, Massachusetts. He was a tanner by trade, as well as a farmer, and owned valuable real estate.

Thomas Gardner, son of Lieutenant Abel Gardner, and father of the Maine pioneer, was baptized October 14, 1705, and resided on an ancestral farm in what is now West Peabody, Massachusetts. A farmer and wheelwright by trade, he served the town as constable, and was frequently a member of the jury. His son Ebenezer, on the death of his father, was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Jonathan Gardner, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Here Ebenezer resided for a number of years, but disposed of his real estate to his brother. He received a grant of land at Auk-paque, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, from which the Acadians had been expelled. At the time of the Revolution he was a member of the Committee of Safety, and visited Boston to help on the campaign. On account of his embracing the cause of the colonies, he was obliged to flee from Nova Scotia, and settled at Machiasport, Maine, in 1776. He saw active service in Captain Stephen Smith's company, which was a part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Foster. He was also at Penobscot, Maine, with the Sixth Lincoln County regiment, in 1779. He married, in 1769, Damaris Merrill, a daughter of Nathan and Susanna Merrill, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They had a family of nine children. Ebenezer Gardner died November 21, 1832, aged ninety-seven years.

Ebenezer Gardner, the fourth child and the eldest son of Ebenezer and Damaris (Merrill) Gardner, was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, January 31, 1776. He was a farmer, and lived at Hadley's Lake, Maine. He married, June 21, 1803, Sally Albee, daughter of William and Ellen (Dillway) Albee. Her father was also a soldier of the Revolution, serving as lieutenant in Captain John Preble's Artillery company, at Machias, Maine. Ebenezer and Sally (Albee) Gardner were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. The former died February 5, 1859, his widow survived him, her death occurring August 25, 1875.

Aaron L. Raymond Gardner, son of Ebenezer and Sally (Albee) Gardner, was born at East Machias, Maine, January 19, 1822, and died at Dennysville, Maine, April 23, 1891. He received his education at the public schools, and worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he became an apprentice to his brother



to learn the trade of blacksmith. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Dennysville, Maine, and in connection with his blacksmith shop, which he conducted until 1865, when he opened a general store, he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, September 5, 1848, Abbie Wilder Reynolds, a daughter of Captain Bela R. Reynolds, a sea captain, a descendant from the original ancestor, Robert Reynolds, who was at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632. The issue of the marriage of Aaron L. Raymond and Abbie Wilder (Reynolds) Gardner were: Julia Raymond, who died in childhood; George Reynolds, mentioned below; Edwin Raymond, who was connected with the public affairs of Dennysville, Maine; Charles Otis, for many years a prominent merchant of the city of Eastport, Maine; Eva May; and Frederick Lee, a merchant of Dennysville, Maine.

George Reynolds Gardner was born at Dennysville, Washington county, Maine, January 14, 1852. After attending the Dennysville High School he received private tuition, and later became a student in Heald-Woodbury College, San Francisco, California, where he studied law. Returning to his native State, he continued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1880, at Calais, Maine. He immediately formed a partnership with Enoch B. Harvey, and commenced the practice of his profession. The firm took a foremost position at the bar of the county, and in a few years ranked among the most successful and best-known in that section of the State. In 1888 Mr. Gardner was elected judge of the courts of Probate and Insolvency for Washington county, and he served by re-election six terms of four years each, retiring from the bench in 1912. Always a Republican in politics, he is an active and useful member of that organization. He is also interested in mercantile business, is one of the directors of the Dennysville Lumber Company and the A. L. R. Gardner Company. In financial circles he was formerly vice-president of the International Trust and Banking Company of Calais, Maine, and is now president and director of that institution; and for thirty years a trustee of the Calais Savings Bank. He was, for twelve years, a member of the Calais School Board, and is a trustee of the Washington and the Calais academies, also president of the Washington Academy Alumni Association.

Judge Gardner's fraternal connections are as follows: He is a thirty-second degree Mason; past master of St. Croix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the St. Croix Coun-

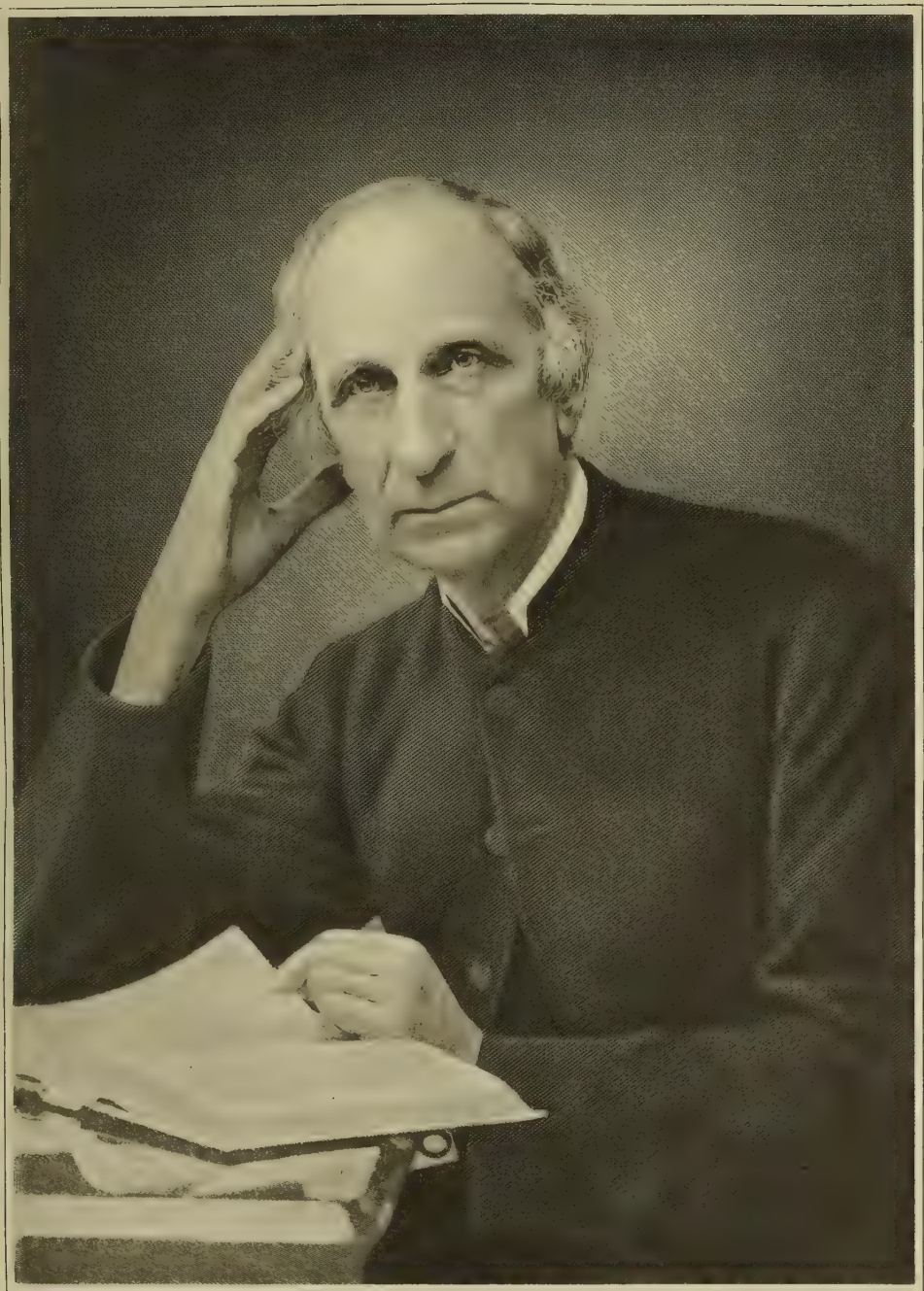
cil, Royal and Select Masters; St. Croix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Hugh De Payen's Commandery, Knights Templar; Machias Valley Lodge of Perfection; Princes of Jerusalem; Valley of Portland, Rose Croix, Herodem Rite of; and Maine Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a past vice-chancellor of Calais Lodge, No. 45, Knights of Pythias; a member of Fellowship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served on its finance committee; member of order of Odd Fellows, Etchemin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; member of Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution. His social club is the St. Croix. Formerly a member of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, he and his family are now members of the First Congregational Church of Calais, Maine.

Mr. Gardner married, at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 25, 1888, Annie E. Robbins, daughter of James and Mary (Parkman) Robbins. The mother of Mrs. Gardner was a cousin of the famous historian, Francis Parkman, the family being of distinguished English ancestry. Judge Gardner numbers among his immigrant ancestors, besides those mentioned, Thomas Lincoln and Matthew Cushing, early settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts, and Edward Wilder, the latter being a descendant from Nicholas Wilder, a military chieftain who fought at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, which concluded the War of the Roses, in the army of the Earl of Richmond, who became Henry the VII, and from whom he received, April 15, 1497, landed estate and a coat-of-arms; also John Waters, Jr., whose ancestors were connected by marriage with George Manning, of Kent, England, an ancestor of Cardinal Manning, and one of the Manning ancestors married a sister of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer.

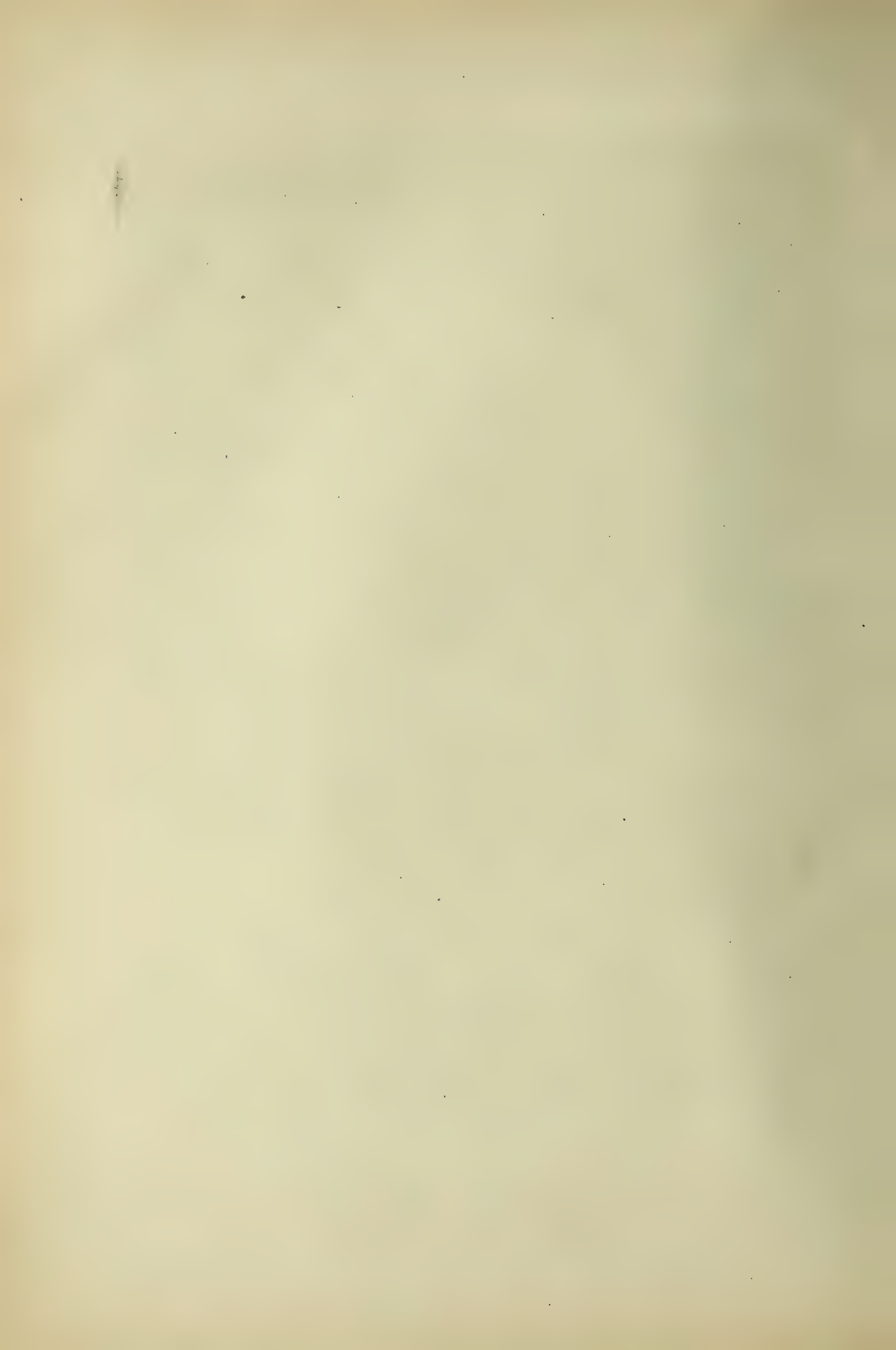
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**SAMUEL FULLER DIKE, D.D.**, who for more than a half a century was the respected and beloved pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Bath, Maine, and one of the best-known divines in the State, was a man of an unusually commanding personality and character, and a descendant from one of the old New England families, the members of which have for many generations distinguished themselves in the life of this region. The Dike family is one of nearly two hundred years' standing in Massachusetts, where it was founded by Samuel Dike, a native of Scotland, in which country he was born June 14, 1722. His youth and early manhood were spent in his





*James F. Dike*



native land, where he became a weaver. Coming to America, he settled at Ipswich, in the Plymouth Colony, about 1773, and shortly afterwards came to Bridgewater, Plymouth county, where he made his permanent home in what was then the North Parish and is now the city of Brockton. He married Mary Perkins, who died December 25, 1816, his own death occurring October 22, 1800, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom was Samuel Dike, of further mention.

(II) Samuel (2) Dike, son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Perkins) Dike, was born October 21, 1748, at Ipswich, and removed with his parents to Bridgewater. He married, November 12, 1772, Lois Fuller, a native of Bridgewater, born in the year 1751, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Packard) Fuller, of *Mayflower* ancestry. Her death occurred June 5, 1792, and she was survived by her husband until October 29, 1841, when he also died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. They were the parents of eight children.

(III) Samuel (3) Dike, son of Samuel (2) and Lois (Fuller) Dike, was born April 10, 1790, at North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and died at his home there February 27, 1864, at the age of seventy-one years. He married, May 18, 1812, Betsy Burrell, a daughter of John Burrell, of that place, and her death occurred February 10, 1843. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Experience Phillips, born July 8, 1813, died August 6 of the same year; Samuel Fuller, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Mary Perkins, born August 21, 1819; John Burrell, born January 5, 1821, died October 20, 1822, and Olive Shaw, born June 4, 1824, and died February 7, 1833.

(IV) Dr. Samuel Fuller Dike was born at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts, March 17, 1815, a son of Samuel and Betsy (Burrell) Dike. He was educated at Bridgewater and was prepared at the schools there for a college course. He then entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, where he took the usual classical course and graduated with the class of 1838. It was during this time that he came under the influence of Swedenborg and became an ardent disciple of that great man's religious teachings. He decided to enter the church, and soon after leaving college went to Boston, to study theology under the Rev. Dr. Thomas Worcester. He was ordained June 7, 1840, as minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem and was invited shortly after by Wil-

liam D. Sewell, of Bath, to become the resident pastor of the new church which had been erected by the Society of Swedenborgians of this place. This offer he accepted and on June 13, 1840, he was installed as minister here. For a period of more than fifty years Dr. Dike had ministered to the spiritual wants of his congregation with a zeal which endeared him to the people of Bath generally, and made him one of the most highly-respected figures in this community. On June 2, 1890, he resigned from the pastorate, and in consideration of his long years of service, of his many sacrifices and his duty well done, he was tendered by the Hon. Arthur Sewell, one of the leading members of his parish, the opportunity of a trip around the world. This Dr. Dike accepted, and for a year was absent on his travels, enjoying keenly the many places of interest which he visited during that time, in spite of his seventy-six years of age. It was not the first trip abroad made by Dr. Dike, however, who in 1880 traveled in Egypt and Asia Minor, going as far East as the city of Damascus, his object in doing so being to fit himself thoroughly for the Professorship of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History at the Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, of the Church of the New Jerusalem, which chair had been offered him at about that time. He acted as president for a short time, but for many years was Professor of Church History. Another great honor offered to Dr. Dike on account of his great intellectual and spiritual attainments was that of being sent as a delegate in the Peace Congress, held at London, July, 1890, which, however, he felt himself unable to accept.

The city of Bath owes much to Dr. Dike for the great interest which he took in her schools and educational institutions. From the time of his first coming here until his death this interest remained unbroken, and as early as 1841, at the time when the grade schools were first introduced here, he accepted the offer of superintendent, a post which he continued to fill with the utmost efficiency for twenty-four years. His resignation from this office did not by any means end his activities in this connection and he continued to give much of his time and thought, not only to the schools of Bath, but to those of the community generally, and his efforts were one of the chief factors in bringing them to their present high standard of efficiency. For twelve years he was also a trustee of the Maine State College, and his influence in that institution was an exceedingly valuable one. In fact he was one of the four who organized this institution. It



was from Bowdoin College that Dr. Dike received his degree of D.D. in 1872, an honor which no one among the great divines of that time deserved more entirely than he, and for many years he served on its examining board. Dr. Dike was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and served as vice-president thereof for a number of years, his interest in the history and traditions of this region being always very keen. No man during his generation was better known nor more respected and loved by all classes of his fellow-townsmen than was Dr. Dike. He was a ripe scholar and all his life was a close student. His life was not lived in vain, but, like Paul of old, he fought the good fight and kept the faith, and at his death left a name unsullied and most worthy of emulation. His death occurred at his home at Bath, January 8, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-four, and he was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery here.

Dr. Dike was united in marriage, April 10, 1842, at Boston, with Miriam Worcester, a daughter of his old teacher, Rev. Dr. Thomas Worcester, a graduate of Cambridge, where he received the degree of D.D., who for more than fifty years was minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem at that city, and one of the best-known divines of New England in his day and generation. Mrs. Dike died February 20, 1895, and is also buried at Oak Grove Cemetery. She was a woman of unusually high culture and of the most refined taste, and was most devoted to her husband and family, making the Dike home one of the most delightful in the city and giving it an atmosphere in which their children found the greatest encouragement in the development of all good things. Dr. Dike and his wife were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born March 22, 1843, and now the widow of the Hon. John Hazen Kimball, who is mentioned below; Alice Loring, born May 19, 1844, died April 4, 1845; Samuel Ernest, born October 10, 1846, died July 6, 1861; James, born June 27, 1848, was a well-known educator of Boston, who died at Greensbury, November 26, 1889, married Helen J. Loring; Katherine, born March 31, 1850, and died August 18, 1850; Helen, born January 31, 1852, and now the widow of Albert Edward Hooper, of Biddeford, Maine; Mary, born August 19, 1853, and died September 8, 1853; Anna, born January 16, 1855, and now the widow of Edward H. Kimball, who is mentioned at length below; John, born December 27, 1856, a well-known physician of Melrose, Massachusetts; Miriam Worcester, born February 22, 1861, and now the wife of the Rev. George H. Dole, of Wilming-

ton, Delaware; Thomas, born June 2, 1865, a physician, who died April 17, 1909.

**HON. JOHN HAZEN KIMBALL**, one of the prominent lawyers and business men of Bath, Maine, was a native of New Hampshire, born at Concord, July 14, 1823, a son of Samuel Ayer and Eliza (Hazen) Kimball. He received his education at the schools of his native place and at the Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, Maine. He also attended the well-known Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and after graduation from that institution went South, in 1843, and for two years taught in a school in Charles county, Maryland. He also spent part of his time in the South at Washington, D. C., but in 1845 returned to the North and located in the city of Portland, where he entered the law office of Judge Samuel Wells and there read law. He pursued his studies to such good purpose that in 1846 he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, after which he took up the practice of his chosen profession at Kezar Falls Mills, at Parsonsfield. He spent two years in that region and then removed to Topsham, in 1848, where he also practised for a year. It was in 1849 that he came to Bath and resided in this city during the remainder of his life, making for himself a very prominent position at the local bar and handling much of the important litigation hereabouts. Eventually, however, Mr. Kimball gave up the practice of the law to a certain extent and entered the insurance business, at the same time becoming interested in the building and operating of ships. He was a man of unusual business capacity and his interests rapidly extended themselves. Another line with which he was associated was that of railroads and he was a director of the Androscoggin & Central Vermont Railroad. He also possessed large interests in the West, owning great tracts of land and valuable herds of cattle. He gave his principal attention, however, to the development of Bath and was associated with a large number of important institutions here, being a trustee of the Bath Savings Institution for twenty-five years. In politics Mr. Kimball was a staunch Republican and was very active in the affairs of his party in the State. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature in 1878 and served in that and the following year, and he was a member of the State Senate from 1883 to 1887. In his religious belief Mr. Kimball was a Congregationalist and attended the church of that denomination in Bath. His death occurred September 25, 1901, at his home here, and he is

buried at the Oak Grove Cemetery. Mr. Kimball enjoyed a wide popularity and was well known throughout the region on account of his high principles in business and politics.

John Hazen Kimball married (first), November 5, 1851, with Annie Humphreys, born November 19, 1828, and died December 11, 1890, a daughter of John Campbell and Angeline (Whitmore) Humphreys. They were the parents of the following children: Edward Hazen, mentioned below; Samuel Ayer, Jr., born August 28, 1857, and now a physician in Boston; and Frederick Humphreys, born February 25, 1861, and died May 14, 1918; John McKinstry, born November 14, 1863, at Colton, Maine, died in August, 1902; and Carrie Whitmore, born December 13, 1865. John Hazen Kimball married (second) Elizabeth Dike, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Fuller Dike, who survives him, and makes her home at present at Bath, where she is well-known and much-respected as a woman of culture and high Christian character.

**EDWARD HAZEN KIMBALL**, son of John Hazen Kimball, was born August 24, 1854, at Bath, and was educated at the local public school, the Phillips Andover Academy, and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, from which he graduated in 1874, then went to Europe and studied for one year. He then attended the Harvard Law School for a year, graduating from the same in 1875. He began the practice of his profession at Boston, where he remained for some time, and then returned to Maine. For a year he was engaged in the coal business at Lewiston, after which he came to Bath and established himself in the wholesale grain, flour and hay business. To this he added a grocery establishment and took into partnership with him his brother, Frederick H. This association continued until the death of Mr. Kimball, May 24, 1902. Edward Hazen Kimball was a Republican in politics and was well known and highly respected throughout the region.

Edward Hazen Kimball married, June 13, 1883, Anna Dike, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Fuller Dike, who survives him. Mrs. Kimball is a lady of many gifts and high culture, and now resides with her sister, Mrs. John Hazen Kimball, on Lincoln street, Bath, in the home of their late father, Dr. Dike. Mr. Edward Hazen Kimball and his wife were the parents of the following children: Anne, born April 6, 1884, and resides with her mother; Philipps, born February 20, 1886, now a prominent business man of

New York City; Miriam Worcester, born July 8, 1890, who resides with her mother. The family are all members of the Church of the New Jerusalem at Bath, over which Dr. Dike presided for so many years.

**ABRAHAM L. T. CUMMINGS**, agricultural editor of the University of Maine, to which office he was appointed by President Aley of that institution in February, 1919, was born in Saco, Maine, February 13, 1865. He was the second son of John G. Cummings, a native of Parkman, Maine, and Theodore Tasker, who was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire. John G. Cummings served in the Civil War as a private in Company I, First Maine Cavalry, was twice wounded, twice taken prisoner, and had the never-to-be-forgotten experience of confinement in Belle Isle and Libby Prison. The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings included: Jennie L., who died at the age of twenty; John E., who was graduated from Colby College and the Newton Theological Institution; since 1887 has been in charge of a Baptist mission district in Burmah, and has been decorated by the King of England for distinguished service; Abraham L. T., the subject of this sketch; Isabel M., who was graduated from Farmington (Maine) Normal School, became the wife of Samuel W. Buker, of Somerville, Massachusetts, and died in 1908; Lora G., an alumna of Colby College, now the wife of Edgar P. Neal, principal of a trade school in Worcester, Massachusetts; Gertrude F., an alumna of Thornton Academy, the wife of Mark Proctor, of Saco.

Owing to the death of his father, Abraham L. T. Cummings was unable to attend college, which he had planned to do after leaving Thornton Academy. He engaged in newspaper work in Biddeford, first as a reporter, later as city editor and finally as editor of a daily paper. In 1894 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in Biddeford. In the fall of that year he established headquarters in Portland and represented the "Boston Herald" as correspondent in the three western counties of Maine. He also covered a syndicate of other newspapers in that field and became a contributor to magazines. In connection with his newspaper work in Portland he served five years as a deputy collector of internal revenue for Maine, and five years as clerk of the Portland Common Council. He was city clerk of Portland three years, and in 1910 became connected with the E. T. Burrows Company, manufacturers of window screens and novelties, occupying a position in the treasurer's and sales



management force until 1916, when he was elected secretary of the Publicity and Retail Merchants' bureaus of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The State Agricultural and Industrial League, organized in December, 1917, elected him the following spring as its publicity director, from which position he went to the University of Maine, in 1919. Mr. Cummings is connected with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. While city clerk he served two years in the National Guard. He was for twenty years a member of the Portland Club and served that organization four years as a member of its board of governors, the last year as chairman of the board. He took an active part in the Portland Rotary Club, serving one year as chairman of its entertainment committee.

September 3, 1889, Mr. Cummings married Angie F. Morton, a native of Biddeford, daughter of Charles J. and Susan (York) Morton. She was graduated from the Biddeford High School. During their residence in Biddeford and Portland she was prominent in social affairs and active in literary and philanthropic lines. At the time of her leaving Portland, when Mr. Cummings became connected with the faculty of the University of Maine, she was serving as auditor, and had previously been corresponding secretary, of the Woman's Literary Union.

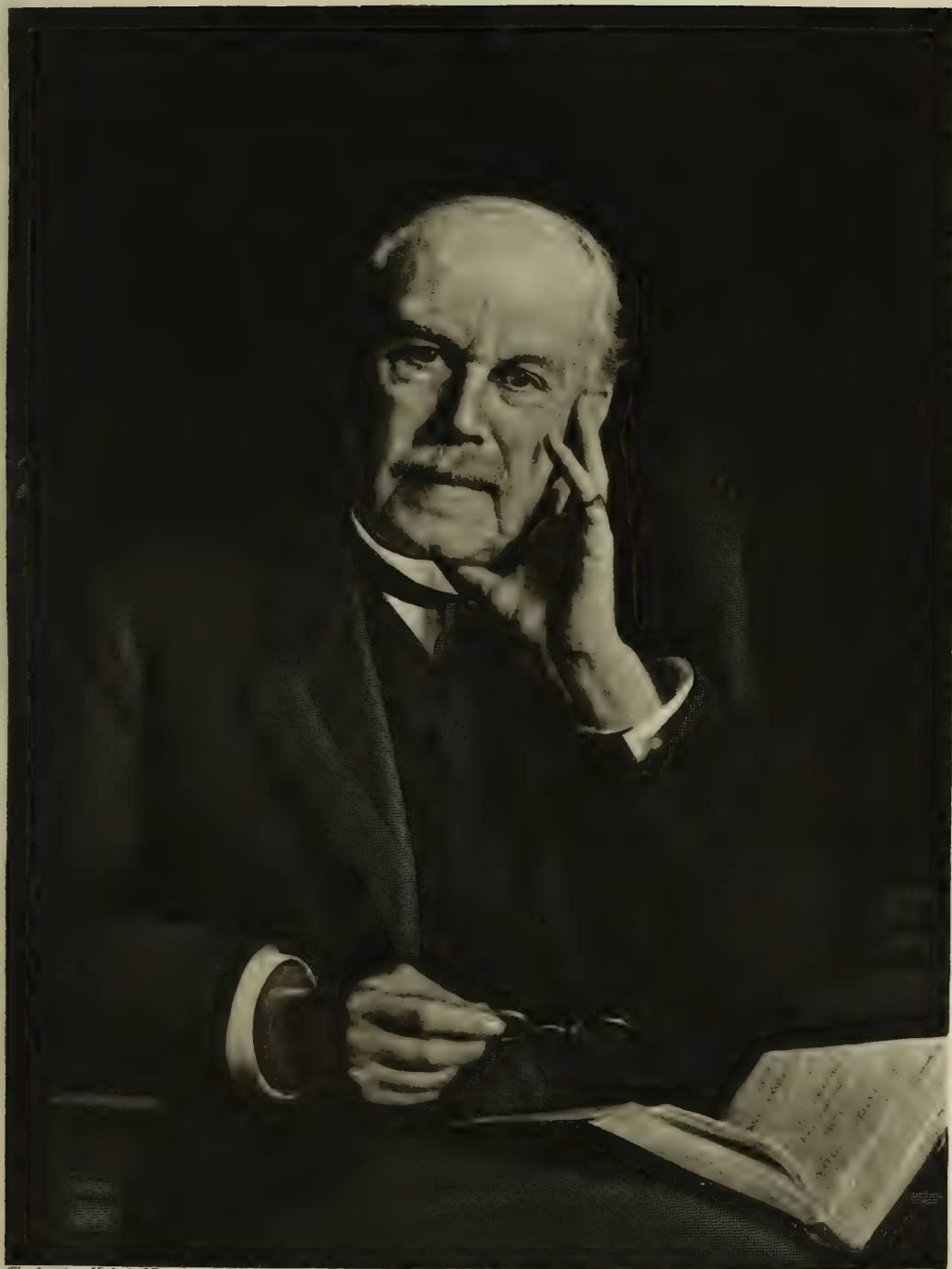
**JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER**—Undoubtedly one of the most prominent figures in the life of Portland, Maine, is James Phinney Baxter, who is equally well known as an author, manufacturer and popular public official. Mr. Baxter springs from good old New England stock, and was born at Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831, a son of Dr. Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter. His father, Dr. Elihu Baxter, was a prominent physician in that part of the State and continued in the active practice of his profession until past eighty years of age.

To acquire a thorough education, James P. Baxter attended, first, the local schools of Portland, and later the famous Lynn Academy. Having completed his studies at the latter institution, the young man finished the studies he had so promisingly begun under private tutors. It was planned that he should take up the law as a profession, but preferring a literary career, he became a contributor to the "Home Journal," then under the editorship of N. P. Willis and George P. Morris—leading literary lights of the day—and several magazines and literary newspapers. After encouraging success in this field, finding the

remuneration for literary work unsatisfactory, he relinquished a portion of it, and securing the agency of several manufacturing industries he soon built up a successful business; in fact, his capacity for organization and the management of the mercantile and industrial enterprises undertaken by him have proven uniformly successful. Mr. Baxter has become connected with many institutions of a financial character in Portland, serving as president of the Portland Savings Bank, the Merchants' Bank, vice-president of the Portland Trust Company, and many other institutions. There are very few departments in the life of the city with which he is not more or less closely connected, and among these should be especially mentioned such movements as are undertaken for the general advantage of the community and the assistance of those unable to care adequately for themselves. Indeed it was he who organized and was the first president of the Associated Charities of Portland. Mr. Baxter has been deeply interested in education, and it is owing to his generosity that the present handsome building in which the Portland Public Library is located graces the city today. It was he who built and donated it to the community and it is due to him that the library of the Maine Historical Society, of which he is president, was moved from its restricted quarters in Brunswick and furnished with convenient quarters in Portland. A figure so energetic as that of Mr. Baxter, and one who has bent his energies so consistently to the welfare of his city, is naturally popular there, and this popularity has been vividly illustrated by the honor which his fellow citizens have done him in electing him mayor of Portland for six terms, four of which were consecutive. Among the achievements of his administrations was the establishment of a public Manual Training School, for which he is doubly responsible, inasmuch as he not only suggested and pressed its establishment, but actually contributed his salary as mayor for this purpose. During his administration there was also built a new high school and a State armory, while the public parks of the city were immeasurably improved and beautified. Among other things to which Mayor Baxter has devoted attention is agriculture and stock raising, for the perfection of which he has given a great deal of study to farming methods, particularly in Europe. A great deal of his time is at present spent on his farm at Mackworth Island, which he has connected with the main land by a bridge.

The greatest interest of Mr. Baxter's life, how-





The American Historical Society

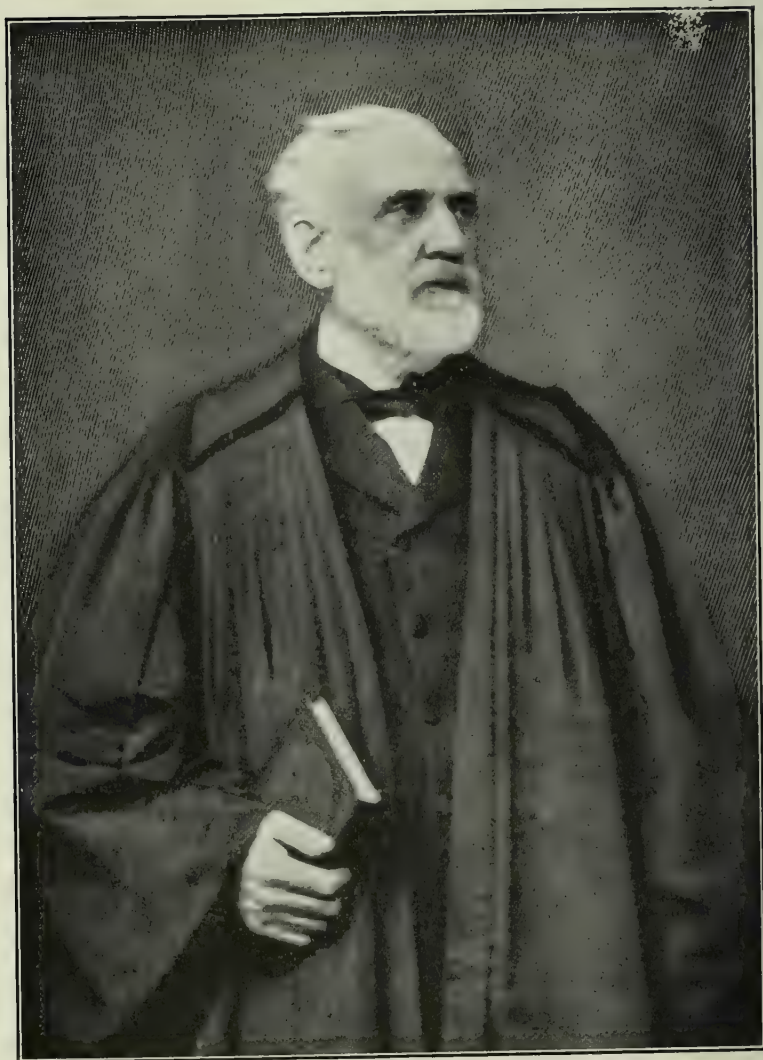
Eng. by E. J. Williams 25 Dec 1907

James Hinney Dexter









*L. C. Strout*

ever, has been literature and this he has been able to follow to a remarkable degree, considering the many demands made upon his time and attention by his active business life and public career. He has written much upon historical and genealogical topics and has had thirteen publications reported in the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1890. In the year 1898 he was chosen to lecture before the American Geographical Society in Washington, on New England. In 1882 the Maine Historical Society celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow and the choice fell upon Mr. Baxter to deliver the commemorative poem on this occasion. He was appointed one of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary to the World's Columbia Exposition, and read a paper before the Historical Association gathered in Chicago at that time, entitled "Pre-Columbian Discovery." The following is an incomplete list of his important contributions to contemporary literature, which have entitled him to be considered as among the most important literary workers in the State: "Laus Laureati," a poem delivered before the Maine Historical Society on the Longfellow celebration, already mentioned (Portland, 1882); "A Greeting to the Mentor," a poem delivered on the eightieth birthday of Professor Packard, Longfellow's tutor (Portland, 1883, reprinted in the *Maine Historical Quarterly*, 1890); "The Great Seal of New England" (Cambridge, 1884); "Idyls of the Year," "The Trelawyn Papers," "George Cleeve and his Times," "The British Invasion from the North," "Early Voyages to America," "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine," "Reminiscences of a Great Enterprise" (1890); "The Campaign Against the Pequakets; Its Causes and Its Results" (1890); "The Beginnings of Maine" (1891); "A Lost Manuscript" (1891); "Isaac Jogues, A.D. 1636" (1891); "The Abnakis and Their Ethnic Relations" (1892); "The Pioneers of New France and New England" (1893); "Christopher Levett, and His Voyage to Casco Bay, in 1623" (1894); "The Voyages of Jacques Cartier." His last considerable work is "The Greatest of Literary Problems," and the "Documentary History of Maine," twenty volumes.

Mr. Baxter organized the Portland Society of Art, started the first Art School in Portland, and encouraged it by becoming a pupil himself drawing from the model. He organized the Gorges Publication Society which has published several valuable historical works and also built and gave to Gorham its Public Library and Mu-

seum, the latter occupying the house where he was born. In the year 1881 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College, and in 1904 the degree of Litt. D. as a fitting recognition of his labors in the field of literature and general culture. Perhaps Mr. Baxter's most important and most lasting work is the boulevard around Back Bay, connecting the public parks of Portland. This great work was begun in 1896 during his administration as mayor, and the substantial part of the work has already been completed. During its progress he has acted in an advisory capacity, and recently had the satisfaction of being the first one to pass over the entire boulevard at the invitation of the commissioners.

Mr. Baxter has been twice married, his first wife having been Sarah K. Lewis, a daughter of Captain Ansel Lewis, of Portland, Maine, to whom he was united September 18, 1854. His second marriage was April 2, 1872, to Mehetable Cummings, a daughter of Abel Proctor, of Peabody, Massachusetts. Mr. Baxter has had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value to a community of the presence in it of a man like Mr. Baxter. There is scarcely a department in its affairs, an aspect of its life, in which his influence has not been most potently felt, and felt invariably on the side of the public good. He is a practical man of affairs, a man of the world, yet never in seeking his own business advantage did he lose sight of that of the community of which he is a member. Nay, rather has he given the preference to public interests over his own, and in the many official capacities in which he served these interests, no one ever accused him, even among his political opponents, of having anything but the purest and most altruistic motives. The same high ideals that govern his public capacities are also his guide in the more personal relations of life, and he is the possessor of these great blessings, a loving family and a host of devoted friends.

**SEWALL CUSHING STROUT**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and one of the most eminent jurists which this State has produced, and a man of the highest mental and moral qualifications, whose death on August 10, 1914, at Portland, was felt as a severe loss, not only by his associates of the bench and bar, but by the entire State, was a member of a family which has for many years made its

residence here. He was a grandson of Enoch Strout, a native of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, who went from that place and settled at Wales, Maine, in 1796-97. Enoch Strout was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolution and obtained the rank of captain, having already served as captain of militia at Wales. He married Mercy C. Small, and they were the parents of ten children, six of whom were born in Cape Elizabeth and four in Wales. One of these children, Ebenezer, the youngest of the family, was born at the latter place in the year 1802, and continued to make his home there until about 1836, when he removed to Topsham, Maine. In 1841 he came to Portland and there resided until his death, in 1880. He was engaged in mercantile business at Topsham, Maine, until 1842, and met with a high degree of success; he then moved to Portland. He married Hannah Cushing, of Durham, and they had but one child, Sewall Cushing Strout, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Sewall Cushing Strout, only son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Cushing) Strout, was born February 17, 1827, at Wales, Androscoggin county, Maine. In the year 1834, being at that time about seven years of age, he removed with his parents to Topsham, and it was there that he attended school. Later he was sent to the private school of Mr. Baker at Brunswick, but in 1842 his parents came to Portland and the lad entered the high school in this city. His father had determined to give him a college education from the start and it was at the Master Libby's High School that he was prepared for these further studies. But fate often intervenes in the most cherished plans, and the youth was obliged to give up his studies on account of ill health. After leaving school he secured a position as a clerk in the dry goods establishment of David J. True, with whom he remained for about eighteen months. The young man was exceedingly ambitious, and in spite of the fact that his health was not robust he devoted every spare hour when he was not employed in the establishment of Mr. True to the study of the law, he having determined to adopt that as his profession in life. In 1846 he gave up his clerical position and became a student of the law in the offices of Howard & Shepley, well-known attorneys in this city at that time, Mr. Howard becoming later a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and mayor of Portland in 1860. In October, 1848, Mr. Strout, having pursued his studies most diligently in the meantime, was ad-

mitted to the bar of Cumberland county, and immediately after took up his abode at Bridgeton, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He did not remain at that place, however, more than six years, but on April 1, 1854, returned to Portland, and once more established himself in practice. For a year he conducted his practice by himself and then formed a partnership with Judge Joseph Howard, who had retired from the bench after one term. The firm of Howard and Strout continued until June, 1864, when it was dissolved. Two years further elapsed with Mr. Strout unassociated with a partner, and then the firm of Strout & Gage was formed, the junior partner being Hanno W. Gage, one of the most distinguished attorneys of the State. In 1880 Frederick Sewall Strout, Mr. Strout's eldest son, was also admitted to the firm, which thereupon became Strout, Gage & Strout. On March 14, 1888, however, the younger Mr. Strout died, but a still younger brother, Charles Augustus Strout, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work, took his place, and the name of the firm continued unchanged. With the accession of Mr. Strout to the Supreme Bench of the State, the name was once more changed and became Gage & Strout, under which style it was continued until the death of Mr. Gage, on January 4, 1907. The record that Judge Strout has made for himself in this State is an enviable one, and what might have been a handicap to most men was entirely made up by him, namely, the lack of a college education. This was made up in his case by his native taste for scholarship and all those various elements of culture which most men find it hard to acquire outside of a university's walls. To him they came naturally and it is no exaggeration to say that he was quite as well educated as practically any of his associates at the bar and far more so than the great majority. He won for himself a reputation for honesty and integrity, in addition to that which he possessed for ability, that was second to none in the State, and which drew to him a very large proportion of the most important litigation in this region, and he has in addition taken part in many important cases beyond the limits of Maine. Judge Strout did not, however, make a specialty of any particular department of the law, but was considered one of the most brilliant, accomplished, and versatile lawyers in the State. So great, indeed, was his knowledge, and so profound his researches, that he might have been supposed a specialist in almost any branch of the law with



which he happened to be dealing. His ability as a trial lawyer was especially high and his arguments before jury were calculated to make the most complex and difficult propositions of the law plain to the lay mind. He possessed extraordinary self-control and never allowed himself to lose his temper in the court room, however aggravating his opponent might be, and this quality is always particularly forceful and persuasive with the jury.

Judge Strout cannot be said to have had a definite political career. He was a staunch Democrat from his earliest youth until the end of his life, but the only purely political office that he ever held was that of alderman of Portland, which he filled for about one year. But abilities such as those possessed by Judge Strout were of a kind which the community could not afford to leave wholly in private life and it was natural that they should be called to the public service. At the time of Judge Lowell's resignation from the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Strout's professional colleagues throughout the State almost unanimously suggested him for the vacancy, and although the appointment went to another State, Judge Strout was instinctively felt to be the most appropriate candidate. The State of Maine has for many years had a rule requiring one member of the Supreme Court of the State to be one of the minority party, and after the death of Artemas Libby, in March, 1894, the first Democrat who held this position under the law, Mr. Strout was called to succeed to the vacancy. He was appointed to this high position April 12, 1894, and twelve days later began the performance of his duties in an office which he continued to fill for fourteen years. Not less than his fame as a lawyer was that which he established as a judge during this long period, and he amply maintained the high standard of judicial procedure for which this court has always stood. He retired from the Supreme Court of Maine in April, 1908, highly honored by the whole profession in the State as well as by the general community. After his retirement Judge Strout once more took up the active practice of his profession in partnership with his son, Charles A. Strout, under the firm name of Strout & Strout, and continued thus engaged until within a very short time of his death. He was president of the Cumberland Bar Association.

Sewall Cushing Strout was united in marriage, November 22, 1849, at Portland, Maine, with Octavia J. P. Shaw, of Portland, a daughter of Elias and Eliza (Philips) Shaw, of this city, the

latter a daughter of Deacon John Philips, who was the first president of the Mechanics' Association. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Anna Octavia, Louise Blanche, Frederick Sewall, Joseph Howard, and Charles Augustus, whose career forms the subject matter of the following sketch.

The success of Judge Strout in his chosen profession was due, perhaps, more than to any other factor, to the possession by him of those fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage which lay at the base of his character, as they must at that of any character that amounts to anything. His sincerity was of a kind which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of others, and his courage kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these he added a practical grasp of affairs, and an idealism which kept his outlook fresh, and his aims pure and high-minded. These qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable in the profession of the law, and indeed his work both as attorney and judge fully showed this happy union. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellows, these same qualities stood out in marked manner and gained for him the admiration and affection with all who came in contact with him, even in the most casual way. In his family life his conduct was of the highest order, a devoted husband and father, who found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household and by his own hearthstone.

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**CHARLES AUGUSTUS STROUT**, one of the most active and popular among the public men of Portland, Maine, and a man whose career has shown an unusually high and altruistic regard for the welfare of the city which he served, is Charles Augustus Strout, youngest son of Judge Sewall Cushing Strout, who is the subject of extended mention in sketch preceding, and of Octavia J. P. (Shaw) Strout, his wife. Mr. Strout is a member of a very old and distinguished family in this State and himself displays the fine qualities of character that have marked his ancestors for many generations. Like his father before him, he is a lawyer by profession, but he is also intimately affiliated with the political life of the community.

Born at the old Strout home in Portland, July 12, 1863, Mr. Strout as a child attended the public schools of his native city. A little later he entered the private school of Cyrus B. Varney, for the purpose of preparing himself for college,

and this being accomplished, became a pupil at Bowdoin College. This was in the year 1881, and he was just beginning what promised to be a brilliant career when he met with an unfortunate accident from a party of hazers, which so badly injured his eye that he was unable to continue his course. Later, having somewhat recovered, he entered the law office of Strout, Gage & Strout, of which his father was the senior partner, and there studied for the legal profession to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar, April 25, 1885. For a time after his admission to the bar he practised law by himself in Portland, but on the death of his brother, Frederick S. Strout, he succeeded him as a member of his father's firm. Upon the elevation of Justice Strout to the Supreme Court of the State, this firm became Gage & Strout, under which form it continued to practice until January 4, 1907, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Gage. For a time Mr. Strout practised alone once more, but in 1908 was joined by his father, who had resigned from the Supreme Court in that year. During the time of this association, the firm was known as Strout & Strout, but after the death of the elder member, in 1914, Mr. Strout once more began practice by himself and has continued actively engaged in this manner up to the present time. The traditions of this old firm, which was founded more than fifty years ago, and which for so long has held a very prominent place in the legal profession here, have been fully maintained by the present Mr. Strout, through whose office a large amount of very important litigation passes, and who has shown himself to be a brilliant and capable attorney in more than one of the great legal battles of the State. Mr. Strout has been for many years an active member of the Republican party, and has always taken an interest in the affairs of his native city. He is, indeed, one of the most conspicuous figures in the political and public life of this place and may be said to find much recreation in his activity. He has held a number of important municipal positions, was a member of the Common Council in 1890-91, and during the latter year was president of that body. In 1893 he was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward and served in that capacity during one term. He was elected city solicitor in 1900, an office which he held for three terms, and during his tenure, proved himself a most capable and public-spirited official. Mr. Strout is also prominent in the social and fraternal world hereabouts and is a member of a

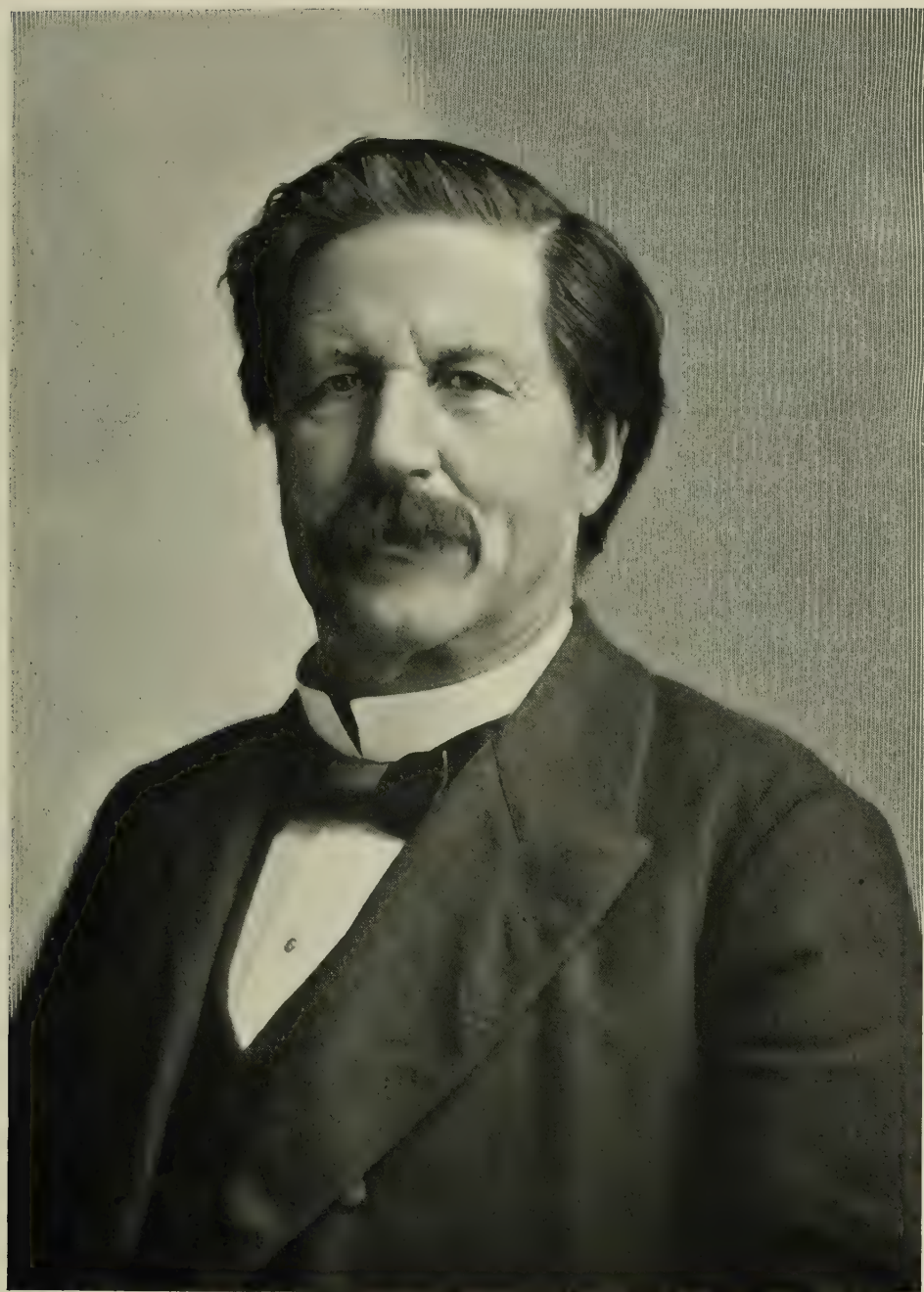
number of orders and other organizations of similar character, including the Masonic order in which he holds the thirty-second degree; Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Samoset Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Cumberland, the Portland Athletic, the Portland, the Lincoln, and the Portland Country clubs, and is president of the Portland group of the Alliance Francaise.

Charles Augustus Strout was united in marriage, June 7, 1893, at Portland, Maine, with Jennie May Higgins, of this city, a daughter of Micah and Mary Ann (Whitney) Higgins, old and highly respected residents here. To Mr. and Mrs. Strout one child has been born, Sewall Cushing (2), born March 21, 1894, a graduate of Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and for one year a student in the Boston University Law School. He enlisted in the United States Army in June, 1917, and the following January entered the third Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He joined the American Expeditionary Force in France in April, 1918, attended the artillery schools at Saumur and Angers, France, and in November was commissioned first lieutenant in coast artillery, becoming adjutant of the First Battalion, Fifty-second Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. He saw active service with his regiment, and was honorably discharged from the United States Army upon his return to the United States in January, 1919.

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**LLEWELLYN POWERS**, Lawyer, Governor, Congressman—that Llewellyn Powers was elected by a majority larger than ever given a candidate for governor of Maine, that he was elected and then sent to Congress four successive terms, is the best proof that he enjoyed the perfect confidence of the people of the State in which his life was spent. It was said of him that he was more widely and intimately known to the people of Maine than any man who had appeared in the public life of the State during the forty years preceding his death. His administration as governor was one of the best that has ever been given the State of Maine. He gave to the office the same careful oversight that marked his private business and stood as a rock against needless expenditures. He refused to call an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate money to equip and provide a Maine regiment during the





*Levlyn Bowers*





early Spanish-American War, but when funds were necessary he personally advanced the large sum of money required, trusting to the next Legislature to reimburse him, which they did. His career in the National House of Representatives was marked by conservatism and sound business judgment in all matters in which he took part, and on account of his long experience in financial and legal matters he was always listened to with much attention and interest on pending questions relating to banking and currency, and his fairness and courtesy in debate won him many friends on both sides of the House. He never posed as an orator, yet he was classed as a very effective speaker, and with but one or two exceptions no political speaker in Maine ever adde the campaign. For more than thirty years he took part in every political campaign in his own State, and sometimes aided his brethren of neighboring States in their campaigns. He was a man of sound business judgment, a good judge of investments, possessing large means of his own acquiring. In private life he was always regarded as the friend of the poor man, and many a prosperous citizen of the State received his start from the kindly advice and financial assistance they received from him. He was a generous giver to charitable and benevolent objects, and it is said his donations to church organizations extended to almost every church which had been dedicated in Eastern Maine during the last twenty years of his life.

Governor Powers was of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by Walter Power, who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1654, married Trial Sheppard, daughter of Ralph Sheppard, a London goldsmith, who settled in Concord village, Middlesex county (later Littleton), where he died February 22, 1708. The line of descent from Walter and Trial (Sheppard) Power to Governor Powers is traced through the founder's fourth son, Daniel Powers (he adding the "s"), and his wife, Elizabeth (Whitcomb) Powers; their fourth son, Captain Peter Powers, a militia captain serving against the Indians and French, and his wife, Anna (Keyes) Powers, they moving to New Hampshire; their son, Levi Powers, who moved to Kennebec county, Maine, and his wife; their son, Philip Powers, of Sidney, Maine, and his wife, Lucy (Hood) Powers; their son, Arba Powers, of Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, and his wife, Naomi (Matthews) Powers; their son, Llewellyn Powers, to whose memory this review of his distinguished life is dedicated.

Arba and Naomi (Matthews) Powers were the parents of eight sons, all of whom grew to manhood and attained high position, six of them becoming lawyers: Llewellyn, of further mention; Cyrus M., a lawyer of Aroostook county, Maine; Gorham, a lawyer of Granite Falls, Minnesota, also State Senator and District Judge; Amos, a teacher, moved to the State of California; Sceva, a Nevada gold miner; Cassius Clay, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts; Don Arba Horace, a lawyer of Houlton, Maine, associated in practice with his brothers, Llewellyn and Frederick A.; Frederick Alton, a lawyer and judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine until his resignation, March 31, 1907. They were also the parents of two daughters, Hortense B., a teacher in Oakland, California, where she died March 31, 1879; Loantha A., who died at the age of sixteen.

Llewellyn Powers, eldest child of Arba and Naomi (Matthews) Powers, was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, December 14, 1836, and died at Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, July 28, 1908. He was educated in Hartland Academy, Colby College, and Albany Law School, receiving his degree LL.B. from the last-named institution, class of 1860. He was admitted to practice in New York, and in Maine the same year, and began the practice of law in Houlton, Maine, in December, 1860, continuing in active, successful legal practice until January, 1887, winning high reputation as a convincing advocate, an able lawyer, and the leader of the Aroostook bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Aroostook county in 1865, serving continuously for six years; was collector of United States Customs for the Aroostook district for four years, 1868-72; was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in 1868, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. His brothers, Don Arba Horace and Frederick Alton Powers, were his law partners in Houlton, the last named being a judge of the Maine Supreme Court, 1901-07.

There was a strong political undercurrent flowing through the life of Governor Powers while the law was apparently his one great interest. He was a Republican in his political faith, and both the prosecutors and collectors of customs offices were political. In 1873 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives, serving in 1874-75-76. He was elected member of the National House of Representatives, taking his seat in the Forty-fifth Congress, 1877-79,

Eugene Hale and William R. Frye also being members of that Congress. He then returned to private and business life, serving his district again in the State Legislature, in 1881, 1893-94-95, serving as Speaker of the House during the last term. In 1896 he was elected Governor of Maine by a majority of 48,000, and in 1896 was re-elected. During his legislative service in the Maine House he reported from an evenly-divided judiciary committee of which he was chairman a bill abolishing capital punishment, and was successful in having the bill become a law. His record during the two terms he served as Governor of Maine was a notable one. He brought to the many and exacting duties of the office the same calm judgment, firm purpose, and clear grasp of affairs that had won him eminence in other walks of life.

Soon after his retirement from the Governor's chair he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of the Fifty-seventh Congress occasioned by the resignation of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle. He was re-elected to serve in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Congresses, declining a renomination. He did not wish to return to the Sixtieth Congress, but said: "If my people want me to serve them I shall obey their will." He died "in the harness" prior to the end of his congressional term. A special memorial service was held in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1909, and in the Senate of the United States, February 27, 1909. Memorial addresses were delivered in the House by Congressmen Guernsey, Swasey and Burleigh of Maine, Gaines of Tennessee, Cole of Ohio, Hamilton of Michigan, Hayes of California, Stanley of Kentucky, Fowler of New Jersey, Lloyd of Missouri, and Waldo of New York. In the Senate addresses were delivered by Senators Frye and Hale of Maine, Sutherland of Utah, Smith of Michigan, and Dixon of Montana. All these speakers spoke eloquently of the virtues of their fallen associate, and paid him the most generous tributes of their admiration and esteem.

Said Senator Hale:

I shall miss him, Mr. President, very greatly, because, coming from the same part of the State, we were thrown together closely, and I think I may say that in the years I have known him, with increasing regard for more than forty years, we had no differences. He and I in political matters, in matters touching State interests, and what was of most account to our people, traveled together.

Said Senator Dixon:

Governor Powers was a striking figure in that

body (House of Representatives), comprising a membership of 400 men, the directly chosen representatives of 90,000,000 people. Large and well proportioned physically, swarthy of complexion, a massive head crowned with a shock of raven black hair, he attracted notice among his fellow members. He was most genial in manner, conservative in speech, and fair in his judgment of both men and measures. Measured by any standard, his life was a successful one. In business affairs, in the legal profession, and in the public service, he had achieved distinction in all.

Said Senator Smith:

He was most modest and unpretentious, yet he was firm and substantial. He made few tenders of his sympathy or kindness of nature, but no one could come in contact with him and fail to appreciate that he was one of nature's truest men. I simply desire to pay my tribute to his lofty character, his usefulness, and his fidelity.

Said Senator Sutherland:

Mentally he was, I thought, more sound than alert. He did not come to a decision quickly. His conclusions were not intuitive, but the result of patient, deliberate, painstaking, intellectual work. Almost as a necessary consequence, having arrived at a determination respecting the merits of a proposition, he was immovable, albeit he was not dogmatic or stubborn. He listened to the views of others with an open mind; he did not differ for the mere sake of difference. His manner to all was gentleness and courtesy personified. He was by nature social, a lover of his fellows. He was a good conversationalist and a good listener, which is sometimes a more amiable if rarer accomplishment.

Said Senator Frye:

Governor Powers was a first rate, all around lawyer, the product I think more frequently of the country than of the city practice. As an advocate he was forceful, exhaustive and successful, if not eloquent. As a legislator his clear vision and business sagacity together with his accurate legal knowledge and commanding presence compelled attention and rendered him effective. He was an ardent Republican, a firm believer in the protective policy, loyal to all the fundamental principles of his party, and yet always tolerant of those differing with him. He made hosts of friends and few enemies. Socially he was very attractive, was a fine conversationalist, abounding in apt anecdote and quick of wit. He was a devoted husband and a loving father. He fought well life's battles and won more victories than fall to the lot of most men. In his death his country, his State and his family have suffered a most serious loss.

Said Congressman Lloyd:

He was a man of good habits and lived an upright life. I remember of two conversations in which the questions of Bible lessons were involved, and he expressed himself firmly in favor of the truth.

Said Congressman Fowler:

He was simple, he was true, he was intellectually honest; he was self-respecting, he was self-



reliant. He was deeply and profoundly a patriotic man as I understood it. As I came to know him thoroughly and comprehend him I discovered he was as proud of our country as any man I ever knew. He was proud of Maine; he was proud of the many great men Maine had produced; he was proud of the fact that he was one of a family that had made its name respected; he was proud of the country in which he lived and his little town. He was not only proud of the family of which he was one of the sons, but he was proud of his own children.

Said Congressman Stanley:

At this time we can look back over the career of this remarkable man with peculiar pleasure and peculiar reverence. He possessed that rare quality that Gibbon has aptly portrayed in Antoninus Pius-Equanimity. It is necessary in a lawmaker, it is essential to a successful executive. This man did not seek the limelight. He was in no sense spectacular. Appreciating and deserving the confidence of the people, he sought their sober approval rather than their hilarious applause. He was not intoxicated by fulsome praise. These qualities made him a great Governor.

Said Congressman Gaines:

He often "paired" but he never broke faith, through pressure to change the pair in a trying struggle and vote. "They pressed me mightily, my boy, but I kept my word with you." How heroic, how honorable, that.

Said Congressman Burleigh:

Born on a pioneer farm, the eldest of a large family, he was forced from boyhood to be the architect of his own fortunes, and yet he did not enter into the competitions of life devoid of capital. He was peculiarly rich in the qualities that command success, in the full vigor of a splendid, physical and intellectual strength in abounding health, in self-confidence to meet and conquer the difficulties that confronted him, and in a personal magnetism that speedily drew about him a wide circle of devoted and admiring friends. There was in the makeup of Mr. Powers no trace of snobbery or affectation. He was all his life in close and sympathetic touch with the plain people. Warm-hearted, cordial and genuine in his dealing with those about him, he constantly extended the circle of his friendships. It was a real pleasure for him to meet old acquaintances and make new ones. His instincts were social. He loved the companionship of his fellowmen, and few there were who could resist the rare chain of his personality. As he came and went he had a cordial word of greeting for everyone he met. He looked out upon life with the spirit of an optimist, and from the depths of his own frank and generous nature radiated an atmosphere of hope and cheer upon those about him.

From these brief extracts from the speeches of his contemporaries at the memorial services held in the Capitol at Washington, it is easily seen how strong was the hold Governor Powers had upon their affectionate regard. Similar

meetings were held at the Capitol in Augusta, Maine, and from every quarter there came to the bereaved wife letters and testimonials of the regard in which he was held.

In 1868, Governor Powers first became interested in Maine timber lands, and a few years before his death he was said to be one of the largest wild land owners in the State. He was president of the Farmers' National Bank of Houlton, and for several years a director of the Fourth National Bank of Boston. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Colby University conferred upon him the honorary degree, A.M., in 1870, and later LL.D. His clubs were the Algonquin of Boston, Boston Whist, Boston Athletic, and Tarantine of Bangor, Maine. He was a Unitarian in his own faith, as was his first wife, but his second wife and children are Episcopalians.

Governor Powers married (first), in June, 1863, at Corinna, Maine, Jennie C. Hewes, daughter of Benjamin and Adelaide (Linnell) Hewes, of Levant, Maine. He married (second), in Lincoln, Maine, December 25, 1886, Martha G. Averill, daughter of Luther H. Averill, of Oldtown, Maine, and his wife, Eliza (Garvin) Averill, of Exeter, Maine. Children, all by second marriage: Walter Averill, born April 16, 1888; Martha Pauline, April 19, 1890; Doris Virginia, May 15, 1892; Ralph Averill, September 24, 1893; and Margaret Llewellyn, December 27, 1896.

**HARRY RUST VIRGIN**, the eminent Portland lawyer and a leader of the bar of Maine, comes of a family which has for many years been associated with the legal history of that State, whose father held a distinguished position on the Maine bench and did much to establish the traditions and standards of legal practice there. His grandfather, Peter Chandler Virgin, was a native of Concord, New Hampshire, and a grandson of one of the founders of that town. During his young manhood he removed to Rumford, Maine, where for many years he was the only lawyer. He had been educated at Phillips Academy at Exeter and Harvard College, and that which brought him to the interior of Maine at that time, hardly more than a frontier region, was a grant of land which had been given to his family and upon which he desired to settle. He was one of the pioneers of what was then the new county of Oxford, and for a long time its leading attorney, representing it in the State convention, at first of Massachusetts and then after the formation of the State of Maine, in the

newly-formed Legislature. His death occurred in 1871, at a very advanced age, after a life of great usefulness and of unusual achievement.

There is a delightfully quaint autobiography of Peter Chandler Virgin, which has come down in the family and is now in the possession of his descendants, which throws a very clear light on the crude surroundings which our pioneer ancestors knew in that age. According to this old document, he was born July 25, 1783, in a house of two stories, which was "built with all white birch for frame." It was evidently a matter for some boasting in that place and time that it was finished from attic to cellar. The picture that he draws of the family life is extremely interesting today. He describes his father's farm as containing two hundred acres and pays an eloquent tribute to his mother, who taught him the catechism and how to read before he was six years old. He describes his attendance at school and at Andover Academy, where he "fitted for college," and the pages in which he describes his life at Harvard are most interesting. He did not, according to himself, complete his studies there, but left at the commencement of his junior year and began to teach school at Concord, New Hampshire, his native town. His legal studies were conducted in the office of Charles Walker, at Concord, and then in the office of John Abbott, at Medford, whom he characterized as a "perfect miser." He felt very differently, however, toward a later preceptor, Mr. John Varnum, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, of whom he speaks of "as noble a man as ever lived." He describes in the same pages his coming to Rumford, the difficulties that he had in being admitted to the bar there and his rapid rise to a prominent place in the community.

William Wirt Virgin, father of Harry Rust Virgin, was born September 18, 1823, on his father's property in the town of Rumford, Maine, and there spent his boyhood. He studied at both the Bridgton and Bethel academies, where he prepared for college, and then at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1844. Several of his classmates afterwards became distinguished members of the Maine bar. After completing his academic studies, the young man entered his father's office with the purpose of making the law his profession and here pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began his active practice in the village of Norway, Maine, and here continued successfully until he removed to Portland, in the year 1872. In the meantime, however, he had already held

public office, having been elected prosecuting attorney for his county, and had also taken an active part in the Civil War. Before the time of the outbreak of this terrible struggle, he had enlisted in the Volunteer militia from Maine, and was appointed a major-general. One of his services to the cause of the Union was the recruiting of the Twenty-third Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected colonel, and with which he served during the period of his enlistment. He was ordered with his command to Washington, to help guard the National Capital against the threat made at that time by the Confederate troops, and in this position he proved himself to be an excellent soldier, with an unusual ability as a commander and great tact in handling his subordinates. He returned to Maine at the end of the war, and was elected to the State Senate in 1865 and in 1866 was chosen president of that body. Among other capacities in which he served was that of reporter of decisions for the State Senate, a post which he held for two successive terms. It has already been remarked that in 1872 William Wirt Virgin came to Portland with the intention of continuing his legal practice in that city. In the same year he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, an office which he continued to hold by successive appointments until his death. In 1889 he received the honorary degree of LL.B. from Bowdoin College. The death of Judge Virgin occurred at his home in Portland, January 23, 1893, in his seventieth year, and was the occasion of a very remarkable series of tributes paid to him by his associates and friends and the passing of a number of impressive resolutions by the public institutions of which he was and had been a member. The bar of Cumberland county held a meeting in Portland on the day of his death, at which various of his colleagues spoke in his praise. At the July term, 1893, of the Law Court, the Hon. S. C. Strout, president of the Cumberland Bar Association, in the course of his address to the Court, spoke as follows:

I am charged with the painful duty of announcing to the Court the death of the Honorable William Wirt Virgin, late a member of this bench. The said event occurred on the twenty-third day of January last. As a soldier Judge Virgin achieved honor; as a lawyer he was for many years in the front rank of his profession; as a judge he was able, cautious and conscientious, and was endowed with a power of analysis and strong common sense, which, accompanied by large acquirements in legal lore, enabled him, almost unerringly, to arrive at correct results. As a man he deserved and enjoyed the confi-



dence and esteem of the entire community. We, of the Bar, who knew him most intimately, loved him as a friend, and to us his loss is a great and irreparable, personal grief. His memory will long be cherished and kept green by the Bar of this State.

My personal relations with Judge Virgin commenced very shortly after my admission to the Bar. I first met him at Court in Oxford County. He was then a young man, but a few years at the Bar. At once I conceived a strong liking for the man. In the subsequent years, while he remained at the Bar, I frequently came in contact with him as opposing counsel, where the contest was sharp and the struggle ardent. While his blade was keen and incisive, it was used legitimately for the protection of his clients, and never wielded in malice. He was always the honorable man and warm friend, and nothing ever marred the kindly relations existing between us from our first meeting to the last.

The Hon. J. W. Symonds, in the course of an address to the Court, made the following remarks:

It was upon his appointment to the bench that my intimate acquaintance with Judge Virgin began: it was as a judge that I knew him. He had had an earlier public career with which as a younger man I had not been personally familiar. He had been President of the State Senate, and held the rank of Major-General in the Militia, and had been Colonel of the Twenty-third Maine Regiment during the war. I believe no man ever entered upon a judicial career with a more sincere determination than he to fit himself thoroughly and perfectly for the discharge of his duties. He meant to be a good judge. He devoted himself to his work with a full sense of its importance and subjected himself to a most patient discipline for it. At Nisi Prius he sought to hold the scale with an even hand and to watch only "the trepidations of the balance." If there was sometimes a tendency for the grand, strong lines of his mind to darken a little towards prejudice, if there was on any subject or in any instance, I will not say a tendency, but even a possible danger of this, he was himself the first to be conscious of it and was always on his guard against it. If a mood of feeling obscured his sight he was receptive of the influences that removed the cloud. As one of the law judges of the State, he labored most diligently for excellence of substance and of style in all his legal work. He was fond of the fine things in literature and read and re-read his favorite masters of the English language. He loved to study the law historically, to trace the course of authority, to follow down its top-most growths to the common branch which sustained them all and so to direct the tendency of the future development of the law in a way to give sympathy to the whole. No judge ever had a heartier contempt than he for a brief in which the authorities were thrown together pellmell, with little regard to their pertinency or value. To him it was like handling carelessly the jewels of the law: the rays from which, when rightly set, are truth and justice. And Emerson says: "Truth is the summit of

being; justice is the application of it to affairs." Such a brief was the polar opposite of an opinion drawn by him. He stated the clear result of the law, and very likely with a minute and elaborate citation of authorities of the utmost value to anybody investigating the subject. He wrote and re-wrote his opinions with the most studied care and his grate blazed with the manuscript pages, martyrs for a single fault. He shrank from no labor to have his judicial opinions right in substance and in form, and he believed the result was worth all it cost. With judicial standards like these unflinchingly followed for twenty years, it is not strange that his place is assured in the high estimation of the bench and the bar and the community which he served. He loved his work, the place to which he had worthily risen, the field for intellectual activity it afforded, the laborious days which enabled him to act so well his part therein. He sought no place in what might distract his attention from it, or unfit him for it, or effect his action in it.

On this occasion the Bar Association of Cumberland County passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That by the close of the life of the Honorable William Wirt Virgin, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, a period has been set to a judicial career of eminent ability, usefulness and devotion to official duty; that the court has thereby sustained the loss of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, whose impartial learning and judgment have illustrated its opinions in many most important cases; that while we regret the loss to the court and the profession by his death, we, at the same time, feel most deeply the sundering of the pleasant relations between the Bench and the Bar, hitherto unbroken during all the period of his incumbency of the judicial office; and that the Bench, the Bar and the community alike may well grieve that the kind, strong man, the genial companion, neighbor, friend, the good citizen, the soldier and patriot, the faithful public servant, the upright judge, is now no more.

In the remarks of the honorable gentlemen already quoted, we have interesting estimates of the significance of importance of Judge Virgin's career on the bench and before the bar of his State. For a more personal tribute it will be appropriate to turn to the words of his friends, the Hon. A. A. Strout and A. H. Walker. In the course of an oration delivered on the same occasion, Mr. Strout spoke as follows:

Of his social qualities I speak as one who has suffered a personal loss. From the time he came to Portland, in eighteen seventy-one, we were near neighbors and saw much of each other. He shrank from the more formal requirements of social parties and receptions, but in his own house and to those who were favored with his friendship he was always hospitable and delightful. He was a reader of books, and with his wife and son pursued many paths of intellectual inquiry. When the labor of the day was over he delighted to discuss the latest phases of



social progress and development. Then it was when he threw aside the habit of office and unfolded his stores of learning and humor, that he was both instructive and delightful.

He was a constant attendant at church and I think his creed may be found in the melodious measures and that sweetest of poems entitled, "The Eternal Goddess," which he was so fond of repeating,—and with its inspired author he might well declare:

I know not where His islands lift  
Their fronded palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care.

It is said that there is one occasion at least when the estimation in which men are held is fully tested, and that is the time of their death. But no one could stand in the presence of the solemn concourse of eminent men from all portions of the State and of his sorrowing neighbors and friends who came to express their grief at his decease and do honor to his memory, without feeling that a great man had fallen, whose loss was deplored by all who knew him. In the beneficent ordering of Providence he has passed that mysterious gate through which we may not gaze in mortal life. We cannot call him back. But we may cherish the recollection of his many virtues, and be comforted in remembering—

That Life is ever Lord of Death,  
And Love can never lose its own.

Mr. Walker expressed himself in the following impressive manner:

I am unable to turn aside from this branch of the subject without a general remark upon the man. As he lay almost in extremis there burst in soliloquy from his pale lips, unprovoked by suggestion, the expression that in all administrations of the law he had endeavored that justice should prevail. Who doubts the endeavor? Who doubts the propriety of the endeavor by him who holds judicial authority in his control? But this is not the occasion for a protracted review of Judge Virgin's life, for anything above a brief summary of the salient features of his positions in the various departments of our government, and an avowal of the strong affection with which so many grappled him to their hearts with "hoops of steel."

Shall we join him, and that, too, in an eternal home of love, and individual development and growth? So he believed. Then may we not fitly wish to congratulate him upon the termination of life's vicissitudes, though opportunity for further achievement here below by transition to a life of achievement above be lost forever, since the summons of that pallid messenger, who goes not forth except with the inverted torch, can have no terrors for him, though he be described,

Black as night,  
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,  
He shook a dreadful dart,

the edge of which loses its power of hurt in the sublime faith that,—

There is no death: what seems so is transition;  
The life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of life elysian,  
Whose portal we call death,

whether, as it has been expressed, it be a journey thither of but a single step across an imperceptible frontier, or as again described, it be an interminable ocean, black, unfluctuating and voiceless, stretching between these earthly coasts and those invisible shores? The skeleton foot of death enters with frequent and familiar step the lives of those who from age constitute Justice Virgin's most familiar associates. To his survivors the hour furnishes its admonition. There is aptness in those words of another: "We are walking with unerring steps to the grave, and each setting sun finds us nearer the realms of rest. The fleetness of time, our brief and feeble grasps upon the affairs of earth, the certainty of death and the magnitude of eternity all crowd upon the mind at such a moment as this. They call upon us to think and speak and live in charity with each other; for the last hours that must come to all will be sweetened by recollection of such forbearance and grade in our own lives as we invoke for ourselves from that merciful Father into whose presence we hasten."

Harry Rust Virgin, son of William Wirt Virgin, was born August 25, 1854, at Norway, Maine. His early life was spent among the most favorable surroundings, and while still a mere child he began to imbibe the splendid tradition of the law. This was natural, not only because his father was in a large degree wrapped up in his subject, but because his house was a center for the meeting of many eminent attorneys and jurists. It is perhaps difficult for those who have not been thus early the subject of such influence to realize how very definite and potent it may be. Certainly it played a very important part in the life of young Mr. Virgin and turned his thoughts to a profession which might almost be described as hereditary in his family with an irresistible force. His early education was received in the local schools of Norway, and he followed up his studies there with a course at the Westbrook Seminary, where he prepared himself for college, and from which he graduated in 1875. In the autumn of the same year he matriculated at Tufts College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, and at once began the study of law in his father's office. This he pursued to such good purpose that in the year 1882 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Cumberland county, and at once began active legal work in the city of Portland. Since that time Mr. Virgin has continued in practice in this city and is now regarded as one of the leaders of the bar there. He inherits the great talents of his ancestors and handles much of the important litigation of that





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region in a most capable manner. Mr. Virgin has also taken an active part in public life in Portland and was elected to the Common Council of the city in 1897 and was president of that body during his term there. Two years later, in 1899, he was sent to the Maine Legislature and served two years in the Lower House. In 1901 he was elected State Senator and in 1903 was president of that august body. Mr. Virgin is also a prominent figure in the social life of the city and a member of several fraternal bodies, among which should be mentioned the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum. He finds relaxation and recreation in the wholesome outdoor pastimes of hunting, fishing and golf, and is never quite so happy as when spending his time in the open air. He is a Universalist in religion and an active member of the church of that denomination in Portland.

On February 22, 1900, Mr. Virgin was united in marriage with Emma F. Harward, a native of Bordenham, Maine, a daughter of John F. and Mary (Tyler) Harward, both deceased.

**HON. ALBERT R. SAVAGE**, the eleventh Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and a distinguished figure in that illustrious group, was born December 8, 1847, at Ryegate, Vermont, and died suddenly in his dearly-loved home in Auburn, Maine, June 14, 1917. His parents were Charles Wesley and Eliza M. Savage, not rich in the things which vanish, but amply endowed with the qualities which make for character in their descendants. In 1856 the family moved to Lancaster, New Hampshire, and in those two rural towns the boyhood and youth of Judge Savage were passed. One who knew him intimately in recent years has said of him: "Chief Justice Savage was truly a product of northern New England. Born in Vermont, educated in New Hampshire, his life work developed and completed in Maine, he was the very embodiment of the characteristics of our northern country. Steadfast like its mountains, placid and equable like its lakes, with a depth of reserve power like its noble rivers, his nature could and did drink in life's joys and pleasures, and submit in silent strength and resignation to its sorrows and disappointments." To the silent, contemplative lad, going about his somewhat uncongenial tasks on the New Hampshire farm, in whom the student instinct was rising to a passion, the home environment of industry, thrift, patience, simple ambitions, and religion must sometimes have seemed hard and narrow. In the parents' hearts was the desire—real if not

very hopeful—to educate the boy. A term or two at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, began the fitting for college. Lancaster Academy completed his preparatory course, and he entered Dartmouth College in 1867. His narrow horizon had broadened. It never narrowed again. All depended now on himself, and that self all who knew him learned to trust. Lancaster Academy reached far into the life of Mr. Savage. Liberty H. Hutchinson and Nellie H. Hale of Lunenburg, Vermont, became his friends there, the former graduating with him, in 1867. The preparatory and college years were years of hard work in vacations, summers on the farm, and winters teaching school. The hard New England training, which has made many specimens of the best type of American citizenship, gave to him that commanding vigor of physical manhood and that tireless mental energy that characterized the man.

Mr. Savage was graduated Bachelor of Arts, at Dartmouth College, in 1871, receiving the degree of Master of Arts three years later. Immediately after graduation, in June, he accepted the position of principal of Northwood Academy, New Hampshire, and on August 17, 1871, married (first) Nellie H. Hale, of Lunenburg, Vermont. They made their first home in Northwood, New Hampshire, where their son was born, October 11, 1872. Later Mr. Savage was principal of Northfield High School, Vermont. In all leisure time and vacations he was studying law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar in Washington county, Vermont. Meantime his friend, Mr. Hutchinson, had graduated from Bates College, having studied law during his senior year, and been admitted to the Androscoggin bar, and formed a law partnership in Lewiston, in July, 1871. In March, 1875, his partnership ended, Mr. Savage came to Auburn, and became Mr. Hutchinson's partner in the Lewiston office. - Mr. Hutchinson had already secured a high place in the esteem of the profession and before he died, in 1882, Mr. Savage had ranged alongside in the quality of his personality and of his work. He was soon admittedly, through his commanding presence, his intuition and skill in the conduct of cases, and through his broad and thorough legal education, one of the leaders of the Maine bar.

After Mr. Hutchinson's death Mr. Savage carried on the business alone, till 1884, when Henry W. Oakes, then a young lawyer of Auburn, now Judge of the Superior Court of the county, joined him, under the firm name of Savage & Oakes. This proved a most congenial arrangement, and the partnership lasted thirteen years, bringing

about an enduring friendship between the two men, and ending only when Mr. Savage was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. This period of Mr. Savage's life was filled with his greatest and most diversified activities. He was making his way as an attorney whose reputation was reaching beyond the bounds of the State in the trial of causes of constantly increasing importance in all the courts of Maine; he was active in politics; a frequent and successful speaker in political campaigns, especially in the discussion of the fundamental principles of the protective tariff, and was considered in the days when protection was a vital issue one of its forceful advocates. He was county attorney for Androscoggin county four years, 1881-85, discharging the duties of the position with skill and fearlessness; judge of probate four years, 1885-89, and in the latter year was chosen Republican mayor of Auburn. He held the office three years, 1889-91, and no mayor ever worked with an eye more single to the welfare of his city than did he. In 1891 he was elected to the Legislature, re-elected in 1893 and chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. He was said to have presided "to the entire acceptance of all the members, showing an intimate knowledge of parliamentary law and admirable qualities as a presiding officer." He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1895 and 1897. In this period was prepared his Index Digest of the Maine Reports, which he published January 1, 1897. He held many positions of responsibility and trust in business affairs in Lewiston and Auburn; was one of the organizers, and first president, of the Lewiston & Auburn Electric Light Company; president of the Auburn Loan and Building Association; a trustee in the Auburn Trust Company, and a director in the Maine Investment Company. He was also prominent in fraternal organizations; a thirty-second degree Mason; supreme dictator of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor for two years when the order numbered 150,000 members; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and many other local orders.

In 1896 came the first of those bitter sorrows which led Judge Cornish to say in after years: "He met with personal bereavements in the loss of family far beyond the lot of any man within my acquaintance, but no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint. With him tribulation indeed worked patience." Charles Hale Savage, the eldest child and only son of the family, after twenty-four years of promising boyhood and exemplary manhood, died after a brief ill-

ness, in Virginia. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and distinguished as scholar and athlete. At the time of his death he was principal of a college preparatory school, though intending law as his life work. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Savage consisted of three children: Charles Hale, above mentioned; Anna May, who died in infancy, in 1875, and Mary Anna, born in 1876, who died, after many years of illness most sweetly and patiently borne, in 1911.

In 1897 Mr. Savage reached the goal of his ambition when Governor Powers appointed him as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. It was most congenial, satisfying work to him, and the "justices" were like a band of brothers. In 1911 Dartmouth honored herself in honoring her distinguished son by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Bates had given him that degree in 1898, and in 1909 Bowdoin added her Doctor of Laws. In the intervals between exacting judicial activities Judge Savage now had time to gratify his love of reading to a degree that his strenuous early life and stirring, crowded middle life had not afforded. He became an essentially well-read man. His love of history and biography led him to greatly enlarge his private library, and no history of a country satisfied him unless it contained the story of the rise and progress of its literature. He made an exhaustive study of the Shakespearean data. After the death of their daughter, in 1911, Mrs. Savage's health, which had been almost imperceptibly weakening for some years, failed more rapidly, and after much suffering, endured with great fortitude, her life ended, in August, 1912. In "silent strength" he bore his last and bitterest sorrow. Shakespeare has words for nearly all needs, and in the lonely hours of the two following years, in his silent library and quiet office at the Androscoggin county building, Mr. Savage committed to memory the entire text of five of Shakespeare's tragedies. In April, 1913, Justice Savage—following the resignation of Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse—was appointed Chief Justice. He was not arbitrary nor dictatorial, but he was a natural leader of men and must have much enjoyed this honorable position. He knew he had earned and received the respect and affection of the associate justices, who called him "The Chief."

In September, 1914, Chief Justice Savage and Frances A. Cooke were married at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Hews, in Weston, Massachusetts. Her birthplace was Dover, New Hampshire, her education received from the



country schools and Franklin Academy within the city limits. She early became a teacher, chiefly in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she was many years head of the history department in the William Penn Charter School, a boys' preparatory school. Before going there she was principal of the Spring Street Grammar School in Auburn, 1880-83, and began the friendship with the Savage family which proved to be life-long. They came to the house in Auburn where Mr. Savage had lived so long and suffered so keenly, and together for two and a half years made it a home. In that home Mr. Savage (to use the words of Chief Justice Cornish) "stepped so suddenly from the chamber we call life into the chamber we call death," on the morning of June 14, 1917.

In many notable ways Chief Justice Savage during his incumbency of the bench contributed to the high reputation always held by the Supreme Court of Maine. The record made by him was one that maintained in every sense the highest and most ideal traditions of the bench and bar in America. The news of his death was received with the most profound sorrow throughout the State, and numerous expressions of the loss sustained by the whole community appeared in the public prints. One tribute by an eminent jurist, Hon. F. A. Morey, will serve to convey a picture of the man as he was known to his colleagues of the bar:

I have known Justice Savage as a lawyer and judge for more than twenty-five years. He was a man of unusual mental attainments, of deep legal learning, and possessed of a power of concentration that few men have. As a lawyer, he had great persuasive powers over a jury, and conducted many an important case. As a judge he was always master of his courtroom, and held the business before him well in hand. He could dispatch business with unusual celerity, and did not know the meaning of fatigue. Always of dignified mien, he will long be remembered in Maine for his great legal attainments and high ranking ability as a judge.

Another instance of the regard in which he was held by the men of his own mental rank is shown in the tribute of Governor Milliken:

Beyond my own sense of personal grief and shock, I am deeply sensible of the loss which the State has suffered in the death of Chief Justice Savage. He exemplified to a superior degree the finest traditions of his great profession. A virile thinker, a constant student, a jurist whose ripe scholarship and sterling integrity adorned the court over which he presided, Judge Savage always gave himself unstintingly to the task in hand. His life work will forever be gratefully remembered in the annals of the State he served so well.

The Androscoggin County Bar Association in a meeting which immediately followed his death selected a committee to prepare and present a tribute to the memory of Judge Savage. In the opening of the memorial program, Judge George C. Wing, of Auburn, chairman of the committee on resolutions, spoke with feeling of the relations that had always subsisted between himself and his colleagues, and the noted jurist whose loss they were met to commemorate. He then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Androscoggin County Bar Association wish to express their great appreciation of the character and service of Albert Russell Savage, for many years a member of its association and of this court, and to offer this loving tribute to his memory to the end that the same may be placed on its records and made permanent.

Resolved, That during his entire career as a member of the bar, in every place to which he was called for public service, he showed himself trustworthy, and deserving of the great honors which he enjoyed. He was kind. He was patient. He was learned, and, best of all, he was loyal to his friends. He believed in fair dealing and that every suitor should have a fair hearing and his contention be properly considered. He was painstaking and impartial, and approached every question with an open mind. He earned and deserved his reputation for courage, justice, learning and fairness, and wherever and whenever he rendered a service a sense of security prevailed. He died in his full intellectual strength. We sit in the shadow and mourn his loss, for we loved him and he is no longer with us.

On the same occasion former Chief Justice William P. Whitehouse made an eloquent testimony to the life and character of Judge Savage. To quote him in part:

As a legislator he achieved distinction both in the House and in the Senate. He had been a diligent reader of general history and a thoughtful student of the history and philosophy of the law and political science. He was thus well-prepared for legislative service, and made notable contribution to the work of improvement and reform in several branches of substantive law and methods of procedure. He had thus become identified with the public life of the county and State, and he came to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1897 with a broad and enlightened conception of the onerous and responsible duties of that office, and in all respects admirably equipped and qualified to perform them. He brought with him not only high ideals of the honor of the legal profession and the dignity of the law, and a full appreciation of the judicial character and functions, but also an exceptional capacity and disposition for prolonged and arduous labor in the solution of complex and difficult legal problems, and the analytical study of great masses of testimony.

The impress which he made on our jurispru-



dence, and the public and professional life of the State during the sixteen years of his service as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, constitute a tribute of confidence and respect more potent than the most eloquent voice of eulogy. And with his superior administrative ability, superadded to his great intellectual gifts and accurate knowledge of the law, it is but the language of truth and soberness to assert that he brought to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine qualifications for the office unsurpassed by any of his predecessors since the organization of our State.

It was justly said of him in one of the many tributes that appeared at the time of his death the following, which summarizes his life and service:

No eulogy upon the life of Chief Justice Savage is required. He passed away in the fulness of labor and fame, having erected by his beneficent life a monument more lasting than bronze. Such a life and such service cannot fail to transmit to generations beyond our own the unimpeachable fame of an exemplary citizen and Christian gentleman, and a distinguished magistrate who will ever hold a conspicuous place in the front rank of the great judges and jurists in the judicial history of Maine.

**CHARLES FREEMAN LIBBY.**—We all feel a strong, instinctive admiration for the natural leader of men, the man who, because of the possession of some quality or other, reaches a place in which he directs the doings of his fellows and is accepted by them naturally in that capacity. We all admire him independently of what that quality may be, even if our best judgment tells us that it is by no means praiseworthy in itself, and even if we should resent the exercise of it upon ourselves. When, however, that quality is a lovable one and a man leads in virtue of the sway he holds over the affections and veneration of others, our admiration receives an added power from our approval, and this feeling receives its final confirmation when the leadership so won is directed solely to good ends. In noting the rise to power and influence of such men it often appears that their achievement is not the result of any faculties of which we, as average men, are possessed, but rather that of some charm the secret of which we have not learned, so easily obstacles seem to be overcome and so completely does every factor appear to bend itself to the fore-ordained event. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the result of causes as logical and orderly as any in our most humble experience, of effort as unremitting and arduous as any with which we are familiar. Such in a large measure is true

in the case of Hon. Charles Freeman Libby, late of Portland, Maine, whose name heads this brief appreciation and whose reputation in his home State for success gained without the compromise of his ideals is second to none. His rise to a place of prominence in so many departments of the community's life was doubtless rapid, but it was not won without the expenditure of labor and effort of the most consistent kind. If this were not so, how would it be possible to explain the large tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which he displayed through all his varied intercourse with his fellow-men, for it is beyond dispute that what we have not ourselves experienced we cannot sympathize with in others. How large this sympathy was and how well judged his tolerance is borne witness to by the general mourning that was occasioned throughout the community by his death, which occurred at his summer residence at Grasmere, Cape Elizabeth, June 3, 1915.

Charles Freeman Libby was a descendant of John Libby, who came to New England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled at Scarboro, Maine, and took a prominent part in the early development of that colony. His parents, James B. and Hannah C. (Morrill) Libby, were residents of Limerick, Maine, and it was in that town that he himself was born, January 31, 1844. His early life was spent in his native place and it was there that he gained the preliminary portion of his education. His parents, however, removed to Portland while he was still a mere lad and he accompanied them there and continued his studies at the Portland High School, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Bowdoin College in the same year with his brother, Augustus Frost Libby, in 1860, and after leaving behind him a splendid record for scholarship, he was graduated with honors in the class of 1864, and was its salutatorian. During his college career he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and had the distinction of being a Phi Beta Kappa man. He had already turned his thoughts to the subject of the law, with the intention of making it his career in life, and accordingly, after his graduation from college, he entered the office of Fessenden & Butler, prominent attorneys in Portland, where he read law for about a year. In 1865 he entered the Columbia Law School in New York City and studied there during that year and the next, when he graduated and was admitted to the bar. The two years following his admission he spent in Europe, traveling and studying, and adding greatly to his familiarity

with art and literature and to his general culture. He pursued his studies at Paris and Heidelberg, and throughout his after life found great value from his experience in those places. After the two years thus spent in Europe, he returned to America and once more took up his residence in Portland, where he became junior member of the law firm of Symonds & Libby. The senior partner was the Hon. Joseph W. Symonds. Judge Symonds was appointed to the bench in the year 1872, thus dissolving the firm, whereupon Mr. Libby formed an association with Moses M. Butler, under the style of Butler & Libby. From the outset of his active career Mr. Libby was eminently successful in his practice and it was not long before he began to make a very decided impression upon the bar of the city. While still a young man, he was regarded as one of its leaders and the reputation which he established for capability was of such a nature that very important litigation came to be entrusted to his care, while he was even yet a young man. His partnership with Mr. Butler was brought to a close in the year 1879 by the death of the elder gentleman, and in 1884 he again became associated with the Hon. Joseph W. Symonds. These two eminent attorneys continued in partnership until 1891, when the firm of Libby, Robinson & Turner was formed, Mr. Libby's junior partners being Frank W. Robinson and Levi Turner. Mr. Turner was elected a judge in 1906, and Howard R. Ives was admitted to the firm, which then became Libby, Robinson & Ives. The offices of this well-known concern were located for many years in the First National Bank Building, at No. 57 Exchange street, Portland, and Mr. Libby continued its senior partner until the close of his life.

While one of the best-known lawyers in the city, Mr. Libby was perhaps even more closely associated in the popular mind with the various public offices that he held, a fact which is not surprising in view of the distinguished service which he rendered his fellow-citizens in these various responsible posts. In the year 1871 he was elected to the office of city solicitor and at once turned all his energies and great legal skill and knowledge to the service of the city. He represented the corporation in many most important cases, and was unusually faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the city government. In 1872, while still holding this position, he was elected county attorney, an office which he held for three terms, or until the year 1878, when he voluntarily resigned, having in the meantime greatly increased his reputation as an advo-

cate and established his reputation as one of the most forceful speakers and learned jurists of the State. In the year 1882 the city of Portland paid him the highest honor of which it was capable and elected him its mayor, in which responsible capacity he did much to advance the interests of the community and gave the city a most practical and business-like administration. Mr. Libby had always been a staunch Republican, and in 1888 that party nominated him for State Senator, to which body he was elected successfully. In 1890 he was reelected to the Senate and made president of that body by his fellow-members. During his career as legislator he had much to do with the passing of many valuable laws and consistently subversed the interests not only of his constituency, but of the public-at-large. After the resignation of his friend and associate, Thomas B. Reed, Mr. Libby's name was proposed as his successor in the United States Congress, but against this were urged the claims of York county to the succession, which of course had been held in abeyance during the many years which Mr. Reed had served. Mr. Libby was himself the first to realize and acknowledge this claim, and although perhaps personally he was the best fitted and equipped to take the place of his great contemporary, he withdrew without the slightest feeling in favor of Mr. Allen of the sister county. While thus with a self abnegation unusual in the extreme, he withdrew himself from the direct line of political preferment, he was of such character that it was in a way impossible for him to retire entirely into private life, and for a number of years thereafter he occupied a quasi-public position of the greatest importance in the community. This position was twofold in character and had to do with his continued activities in connection with the Republican party, of which he was an acknowledged leader for many years, and the other in connection with his profession, where his leadership was even more pronounced. He was a most effective public speaker and for many years there was no campaign in that region of the State complete without his appearance on the platform to urge the causes and interests which he had so much at heart. For many years Mr. Libby had been a prominent member of the bar associations of county and State and was president of the latter organization from 1891 until 1896 and of the former in 1907. His connection with the American Bar Association was not less distinguished, and he was a member of its executive committee from 1900 to 1903 and again from 1906 to 1909. In the latter year he was elected its



president, an office which he held in 1909 and 1910, being thus the executive head of one of the greatest legal bodies in the world.

Another of the many and varied interests of Mr. Libby was that which had to do with the development of railroad and financial interests in his home city. He was very active in advancing the cause of the Portland Railroad Company and in 1904 was elected its president, in which capacity he had much to do with the placing of the transportation system of Portland upon its present high level. He was attorney for the First National Bank of Portland, for the Portland Trust Company, and for the International and the Portland & Maine Steamship companies, as well as many other large corporations in the city. He was always keenly interested in educational matters, and from 1869 to 1882 was a member of the City School Committee. In 1888 he was elected to the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College and four years later became president of that body, an office which he held until 1912, when he resigned. He had sought to resign the previous year, but his fellow-members refused to accept his resignation and were only brought to consider it by his plea of failing health.

No account of Mr. Libby's life, however brief, would be complete without a reference to the great interest that he felt in art and to the influence which he exerted in the development of the general culture of the community of which he was a member. Reference has already been made to the fact that at so early an age as during his travels in Europe, he had turned his attention with unusual enthusiasm toward the art of that Continent. This enthusiasm remained with him through life and throughout its entire period he continued to enlarge and enrich his remarkable collection of paintings, engravings and books. He has been regarded as the most capable art critic in Portland and certainly his knowledge of this, his chosen subject, was at once penetrating and profound. A very valuable collection of rare etchings and engravings was bequeathed by Mr. Libby to the Art Museum of Portland. In 1902 he was the recipient of an honor which he greatly prized when Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. It will perhaps be appropriate here to introduce a brief comment on his love of and taste in art, which appeared in an obituary article printed in one of the local papers on the occasion of his death:

He traveled widely with Mrs. Libby, and visited Egypt as well as Europe. He was deeply learned

in the law, but to a scarcely less degree in general literature, and he took great pride in his pictures and in his books. He loved art for art's sake and was perhaps the best judge of pictures in Portland, and even after his health failed and he knew that his days of activity and of leadership were over he was the same delightful companion, as those who met him at the office of Thomas B. Mosher will long remember.

Doubtless one of the honors most satisfactory to Mr. Libby was that which was conferred upon him in 1907 by the French Government, which in that year created him "officer de l'Academie Francaise." Speaking of Mr. Libby, the *Portland Evening Express* said in part, at the time of his death:

He was one of our most prominent citizens, having distinguished himself as a lawyer, a business man and in official position. The death of Mr. Libby terminates a long, active, brilliant and successful career. To his native abilities he added the acquirements of a liberal education, extensive travel, wide knowledge and general interest in affairs. Forceful, self-reliant and courageous in his opinions and convictions, he was a natural leader and easily found his way to the front in any matter to which he gave his attention.

From one of the written tributes to Mr. Libby we quote the following:

Of the standing of Mr. Libby at the bar, of his great eloquence, and masterful ability in the management of a cause committed to him, a layman cannot be expected to speak, but surviving members of the profession of the law will accord to him his due place in their ranks, and in the ranks of the lawyers of the past who were his opponents on so many occasions.

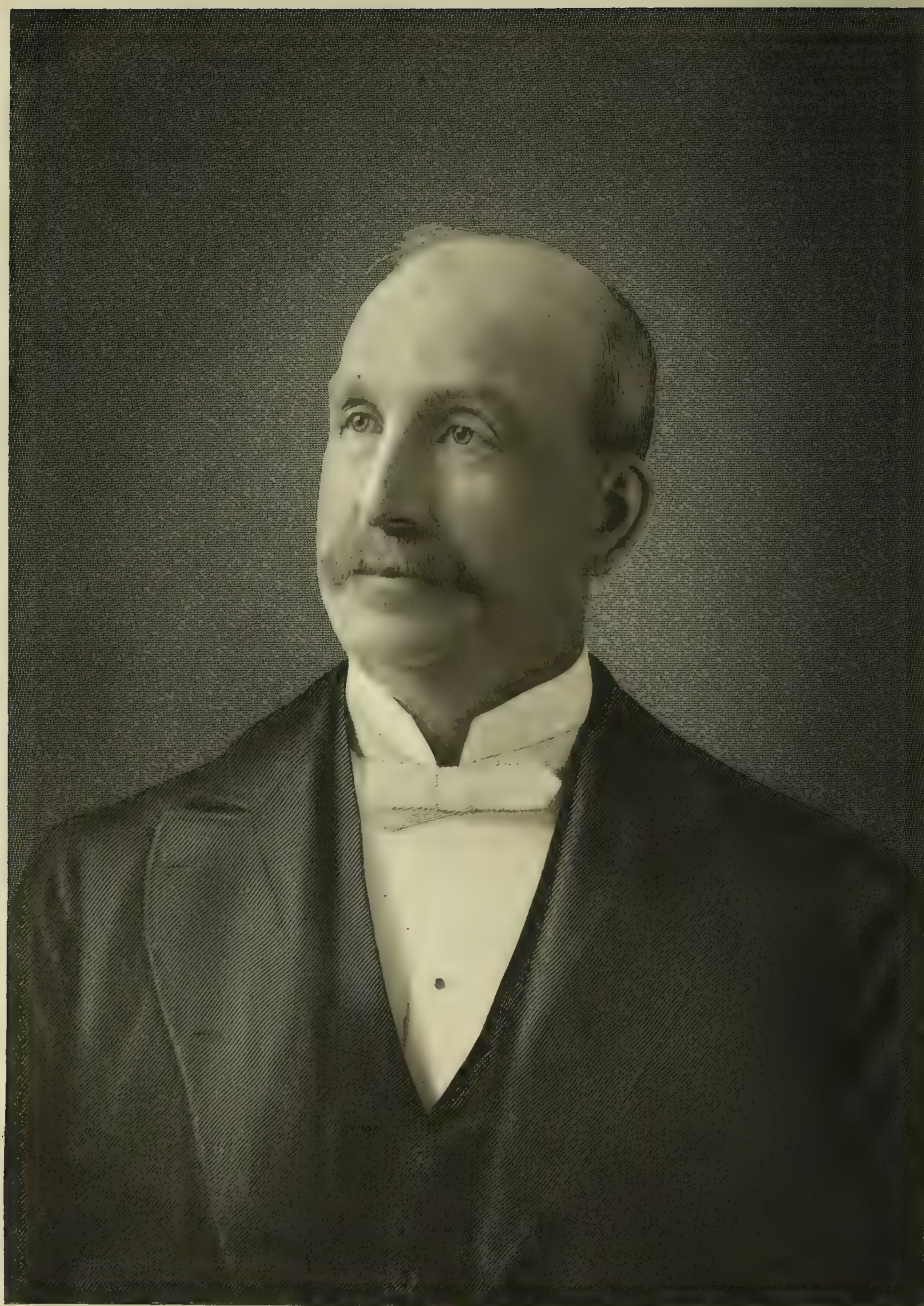
Once more we quote from the same article the following:

And now he too has joined the mighty majority of the dead. His long and brilliant career has closed, and he is like his former associates, Thomas B. Reed, Sewell C. Strout, Henry B. Cleaves, and so many more, only a memory of the past. They helped to make great a notable period of the bar of the United States, and they maintained to the fullest degree its highest and noblest traditions. And he was of the chiefest of their number. Great and splendid in his eloquence when he was aroused and had a cause worthy of his best efforts. True in his friendships, and generous in his treatment of legal or political opponents. Great, too, in his acquirements, and in his ideals, and may it not be added, that his private life was beautiful, and that his richest thoughts and the fruits of his ripest scholarship he reserved for his family circle.

On December 9, 1869, Charles Freeman Libby was united in marriage with Alice Bradbury, daughter of Hon. Bion Bradbury and Alice (Williams) Bradbury, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Libby were the parents of two children, Bion B., of Boston, and Hilda L., who became the wife







*Andrew M. Peabody*

of Howard R. Ives, her father's law partner for many years. Mr. Libby is survived by his wife and children.

The death of the Hon. Charles Freeman Libby removed one of the most striking figures from a society where strong characters and brilliant personalities were the rule rather than the exception. He possessed in a high degree all those personal qualities which mark the best type of his race; a strong moral sense, unimpeachable honesty and integrity of purpose, courage and unlimited capacity for hard work. If, as Carlyle remarks, "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," then surely Mr. Libby might make a strong plea to be regarded as a genius of high degree. To these sterner virtues he added a genial temperament, the humor that seems an inseparable accompaniment to a due sense of proportion, and a gentleness toward weakness that made men who felt their cause to be just instinctively turn to him, as a friend, for support and encouragement. His was a character that, aside from his great material achievements, could not fail to affect powerfully any environment in which it might have been placed and which, in his death, left a gap which even years will fail to fill entirely. The influence exerted by the Hon. Mr. Libby's life it is not possible to gauge by a mere enumeration of the offices held by him or the deeds he was known to accomplish. These beyond doubt were of great value to the community, yet his distinctive influence lay rather in his personality than in any of these things. From his youth upward he had always breathed the atmosphere of culture and enlightenment which did not fail to affect his development in a most marked manner, giving to him that broad cosmopolitan outlook on life, that sure tolerance of other men, their beliefs and customs, that true democracy of thought, word and bearing, which is worth a thousand fortunes to its possessor and more than a rich bequest to those about one. He valued the permanent things, the things of true worth, and pursued them with an unwavering constancy that was remarkable throughout his entire life. The basis of his character was honor and sincerity, but in addition to these he added all the graces which are the accompaniments of that true love of the beautiful and worthy, that is perhaps the sorest need of his countrymen. He also possessed in large measure those domestic virtues that set so well upon men of affairs, and truly found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his household about his own hearth. He was the possessor of many friends inspired

by his devotion to a like devotion for him. It was these, of course, next to his immediate family, who felt most keenly the loss occasioned by his death, yet they were by no means all, since the whole community were affected by that sad event.

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**ANDREW MITCHELL PEABLES**, one of the best beloved and most successful physicians of Auburn, Maine, where his death occurred on May 24, 1916, was a member of an old Scotch family, his ancestors having come from that country to America and located at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He was a son of James and Margaret (Larrabee) Peables, the former a native of Cape Elizabeth, and a farmer by occupation for many years. Mrs. Peables, Sr., was also a native of this State, and both she and her husband resided during their latter years at Auburn, where their deaths occurred. He was a soldier in his youth and served in the War of 1812.

Born September 7, 1836, at what was then Danville, now Auburn, Maine, Dr. Andrew Mitchell Peables attended as a child the local town school. He was later sent to the Lewiston Falls Academy, from which institution he was graduated. After completing his studies at this institution, Mr. Peables first took up the profession of teaching, but ere he had been engaged in this line for many years he determined to become a physician. With this end in view he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College and graduated from that institution with the class of 1862, taking his degree in medicine. The Civil War was at that time waging and Dr. Peables at once enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, an organization made up of colored troops, in which he occupied the position of surgeon. He continued to serve in this capacity throughout the whole of the great war, at the end of which he received an honorable discharge. Returning to the North, Dr. Peables settled for a time at North Waterford and Norway, Maine, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for some five or six years. He then came to Auburn and had continued uninterruptedly in practice there until the time of his death. At Auburn he made a wide reputation for himself and gained the confidence and affection of the entire community as a capable physician and a warm-hearted friend. He was active in many departments of the life of this place and was connected with the Auburn Savings Bank, and the First National Bank here, as vice-president of the former and a director of the latter. He was



a staunch Democrat in political belief, but never cared for office, although he performed the duties of citizenship in a most conscientious and adequate manner. He was a member of the County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and vice-president of the first named. He was president of the Maine Academy of Medicine, and in all of these capacities very active in promoting the welfare of his profession and colleagues. Although, as before stated, Dr. Peables was unambitious in the matter of public affairs, the pressure exerted upon him by his fellow-townsmen often rendered it impossible for him to refuse to serve them and he held several offices at different times. He served as a member of the school board and as school superintendent for a number of years, and did much to improve educational conditions here. He was also a member of the Auburn City Council for a number of terms, and represented this district in the State Legislature in 1869 and 1870, making an excellent reputation for himself as a Legislator because of his ability and disinterestedness. Prominent in social and fraternal circles, Dr. Peables was a member of a number of orders and similar organizations in this neighborhood, including the local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Auburn Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his religious life Dr. Peables was a Congregationalist and attended the High Street Church of that denomination in Auburn.

Dr. Peables was united in marriage September 19, 1864, with Elizabeth H. Haskell, daughter of Isaac and Anne (Conant) Haskell, and a member of the distinguished Haskell family that has been identified with affairs in this State for so many generations. The Haskells came originally from England and were founded here in the early Colonial period. Isaac Haskell, the father of Mrs. Peables, was a painter at Auburn, where he resided for many years, and where his own death and that of his wife occurred. To Dr. and Mrs. Peables the following children were born: 1. Virginia, who became the wife of W. O. Foss, of East Orange, New Jersey, to whom she has borne two children: Emma, who became the wife of Arthur E. Kusterer, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Andrew P., who resides at Newtonville, Massachusetts. 2. Elizabeth M., who resides with her mother. 3. Margaret Anne, who became the wife of the Rev. William J. Taylor, of Oak Park, Illinois, where they now reside. They are the parents of three children: William Jackson, Richard Peables, and Elizabeth.

The death of Dr. Peables called out a notable volume of written and spoken appreciation and regret, in which the public press of this and adjacent towns joined. The *Lewiston Evening Journal*, in its issue of May 25, 1916, had this to say of him:

To tell in a word the story of the life of Dr. Peables for the past forty years or more in Lewiston and Auburn is to tell the story of one who has done his duty in all respects, attended to the work of his profession with scrupulous fidelity and who, besides all this, has been a positive influence for good cheer, sunshine and interest in his fellow-men. No man ever passed through life with more smiles and "goodmornings" than Dr. Peables. Every one liked to see him because he always had a word of comfort and encouragement, backed by a sense of humor that was delicious and by a dignity and power of personal character to make good.

The universal feeling on Dr. Peables' death is that of grief. The mutations of time bring these losses, unconsolable to friends, deep and lasting to those who depend on the ministrations of those who are gone. In the case of Dr. Peables it is not as though a man of advanced age had gone. No one ever thought of him as eighty years of age. He was youthful and active. His interest in affairs was that of a young man. He was keenly alive to business matters. He attended the sick with the same assiduous care. In short, it has been given to few men to fill out so complete and well-rounded a life as his, covering over half a century of active service. It is as though one had done all his work, done it faithfully, finished out the course and gone to his reward.

Another beautiful tribute to Dr. Peables was that paid him on the same sad occasion by one who had known him from their school days and who had kept up the friendship to the end. It will be appropriate to close with his words:

One term while I was a student at Lewiston Falls Academy, 'way back in the fifties, a young man, several years older than myself, joined the English department and showed such comradeship and ambition in social as well as in educational lines that he attracted the attention and sympathy of the boys, most of whom were poor and fighting their way to college or to the learned professions, since at that time business offered far less opportunity for educated men than it does today. . . .

A. M. Peables came to us from Old Danville. There was a notion at that time that no prophet could come out of that Nazareth. But live men dislodge many half-truths. Peables was at once enfranchised among the popular students of the institution. . . .

Young Peables was admitted to the fraternity of the popular ones at a period in our academic life in which it was no disgrace to be poor. He worked hard, worked successfully, and among a large number of boys and girls who have been heard from in various walks of life since the fifties, young Peables is by no means least prominent. . . .

No matter what hour of day or night, the doctor responded to the summons of the sick, and to the very last it deeply pained him not to be able to climb into his overcoat and go out to respond to the call of the distressed. Whether in church or professional life, in society or business, Dr. Peables was a minuteman—never a man mi-nute. His heart was large, his friendship genuine and broad. His art of making many friends was instinctive—never clouded by false standards nor by questionable practices. His judgment of men was accurate; his charity was clarified by justice.

I have met on the streets today more men and women whose eyes were moist because of Dr. Peables' death than I remember in a long time to have noted in the death of our home leaders. The doctor's greeting was one of the city's best assets. The doctor's service to the various financial and other institutions with which he was affiliated was intelligent, conscientious and appreciative. His value to the cities was understood and considered before he died. Those who have been associated with him in business, banking and other lines deeply feel his death. Instant, in season and out, they have been solicitous for his recovery from this, almost the only serious illness of his durable life; but, accustomed as the doctor was to diagnosing others' physical ailments, he felt for some days that this was his final summons. And he met the call of the Reaper as do the harvest fields.

In his profession he never stood still, he kept up-to-date. He was progressively conservative, never hesitating to join the forward march, whether the issue was scientific in his profession, or practical in the service of church or society. One of his patients said to the writer today that when he called for Dr. Peables' professional services late in life he found him as well informed touching new remedies and treatments as he was in business and other lines.

Dr. Peables prayed not that he might live eternally here, or externally hereafter, but that whatever happened he might not rust out. His prayer was answered. He kept in the harness until the setting sun. He held a high standard of usefulness against all weariness and all solicitations of personal comfort. His example is better than dogma touching industry and opportunity.

Most of all will Dr. Peables be missed in a delightful domestic life. Hundreds of individuals and their fireside circles in this community, accustomed to being blessed by his medical ministrations, will miss him not only as their physician, but as their faithful and lifelong friend.

The men who have passed out of our local horizon in the ripeness of age, convey a useful lesson. We are now emerging from all work and no play to too much play and too little work. The lesson of Dr. Peables' life is salutary for this age. He had more joy in work than lots of folks get out of ostensible fun.

**FRANK LEVI GRAY**, one of the most popular and successful educators of Maine and proprietor of the well-known institution, Gray's Portland Business College and School of Short-

hand and Typewriting, was born at the town of Hillsborough, Indiana, August 21, 1862, but was brought to Portland, Maine, in infancy. He is a son of Levi Albert Gray, who was born in New York State, and spent the major portion of his life teaching. For a time he had charge of an academy in Indiana and also taught in Chicago, Illinois, and Providence, Rhode Island. Eventually, however, he came to Portland, Maine, and it was he that founded there the school of which his son is now the head. His death occurred in Portland, July 26, 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Lucia (Terrell) Gray, a native of Oneida, New York, whose death occurred in Portland, Maine, in April, 1915. They were the parents of two children, as follows: Ella G., who is now the wife of Frank H. Little, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Frank Levi, of whom further.

Although born in the West, Frank Levi Gray did not reside there long enough to form any associations with his native region, but came to the East with his parents while still an infant. They settled in Portland and it was here that he gained his education, attending for that purpose the local public schools. Having completed his studies in these institutions and attaining his majority, he entered his father's establishment as an assistant and from that time to the present (1917) has been associated therewith. This institution had been purchased by his father in the year 1864 from its original owners and its name changed from the Bryant & Stratton to its present form. For some years he taught in this school, and in 1894 was admitted into partnership by his father. Two years later his father died and he at once assumed entire control of the school, and at the present time devotes practically his entire attention thereto.

Gray's Portland Business College is the oldest and largest of its kind in the State of Maine and possesses many conspicuous advantages. Its location in the city is particularly fortunate, it being placed directly opposite the handsome new City Hall, which has recently been erected there, and occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the Davis building, on Congress street, extending from Exchange to Market street. In equipment and general facilities it is second to no institution of its kind, and it contains a large number of important departments calculated to fit the young aspirant for well nigh any branch of business which he desires to enter. We quote briefly from its catalogue:

A fair knowledge of the common English branches is sufficient preparation for entering



upon the regular business course. No examination required upon entering. Time of Entering—Students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantages, as there are no term divisions and as the instruction is principally individual.

**General Plan of Instruction**—The student entering the Business Department is first assigned a seat in the department for beginners, and commences at once to handle invoices of merchandise, receive and pay money, make deposits, write letters, issue and receive notes, drafts and checks, and keep an accurate record of each transaction in regular books of entry; in fact, does in the college from the start what will be found to do when entering upon actual office work. After passing a satisfactory examination on the work gone over, the student is allowed to enter our Advanced Department, where the work is carried on under actual dates, and by so doing the student is not simply taught to do when instructed, but learns to look after things and do his own planning, such as collecting the amount due on notes he holds and paying his outstanding notes on the actual days of maturity, and feels a certain amount of care and responsibility, the same as though he were holding a position of trust. In brief, our students are taught to do by doing and have office practice from the start. In connection with the regular bookkeeping work, the student is expected to make himself familiar with Arithmetic and such portions of Commercial Law as govern the transactions, by studying the textbooks on these subjects, assisted by the teacher in charge.

**Individual Instruction**—Each student receives individual instruction suited to his own particular needs at all times, thereby enabling him to proceed in his course as rapidly as his own ability and application will permit. By this plan all are encouraged to pursue their course as rapidly as possible, consistent with thoroughness, none being held in restraint by those less advanced or less inclined to improve their opportunities.

**Discipline**—The management of the College is upon as liberal a basis as possible, consistent with the proper order and decorum necessary for concentration of thought and the proper performance of all business transactions. To secure this, we rely principally on the manhood and good judgment of the students. The value of good discipline in the management of a school cannot be overestimated. This is a question of the greatest importance in deciding what school to patronize. Good discipline results in the forming of correct business habits, which are of equal importance with a good course of instruction, and no mercantile education is of any special value without them. Those only will succeed who acquire habits of industry, perseverance and integrity before entering upon a business career. The college has two general courses, known as the business and shorthand courses, in the former of which occur bookkeeping, arithmetic, business penmanship, correspondence, commercial law, banking and office practice. In the shorthand course stenography and

typewriting, punctuation, spelling and letter writing receive special attention. One of the most interesting departments of the school is that for beginners, there being no examination required here for entrance. Business correspondence is given particular attention and under the heading of arithmetic are taught such subjects as percentage, banking and general accounts. The important subject, commercial law, is thus referred to in the prospectus of the school.

Commercial law is a very important study in most business schools and receives special attention. Although not contemplating a professional course of instruction in law, we have, nevertheless, found it necessary to embrace in our list of requirements a sufficient knowledge of law to render the student familiar with the general principles which govern business transactions, and which will enable him, as a merchant, to steer clear of the thousand little informalities and indiscretions which so often lead to expensive litigations, perplexities and losses. Our course in this branch of study embraces the following general subjects: Contracts in general, Agency, Commercial Paper, Bailment, Partnership, the points on real estate that every business man should know. For a few years after the College was established these subjects were presented in lectures by a member of the bar, but in due time this method was abandoned as not proving satisfactory, from the fact that the students remembered but very little of the excellent matter presented in the lectures. Now the students may study the subjects carefully from the textbook furnished by the College, and then review them with the teacher, who is thoroughly conversant with the subjects treated. This method is found by experience to produce a much more permanent benefit to the student.

There have been special arrangements made whereby the students of this college can easily take advantage of the privileges offered by the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland, a fact of which many are only too glad to take advantage and which tends to maintain a high standard of health among them.

Mr. Gray is a well-known figure in the social life of Portland, a member of the Woodford Club, and spends as much of his spare time as possible automobiling, of which he is very fond.

On June 15, 1887, in the city of Portland, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Carrie E. Pennell, a native of Portland, whose death occurred October 26, 1915. To them were born two children: Lucien Edwin Charles, December 1, 1890, who now assists his father in the conduct of the school, and Eleonora, born July 17, 1896.

The service rendered to the cause of teaching by Mr. Gray during the many years of devotion to this chosen profession would be difficult







*J. R. Libby*

to gauge. Throughout this long period he appears the typical scholar, whose delight is in knowledge and the enlightened cosmopolitan mind which knowledge brings. In teaching, as in all vocations, the quality of the work accomplished undoubtedly depends primarily upon the profession of certain fundamental virtues by the teacher. Of these virtues perhaps simplicity and zeal are the chief, and both these are the possession of Mr. Gray in good measure. He has no other purpose than the very best development of his pupils, and his ardor in this cause is exhaustless. But despite this ardor, despite his unwearied efforts on their behalf, he is never impatient or lacking in sympathy even for the least gifted. So long as effort is shown he is appreciative of it, however little the result. The only person with whom he is a stern taskmaster is himself, for whom he holds unabated the standards of his New England conscience. It is not that he is incapable of showing his disapproval for what is unworthy, nor backward about doing so. Let him but discover a sham of any kind or insincerity, and no one is more ready to utter a rebuke. Over the strong framework of those virtues which in his ancestors had often seemed harsh, he draws a mantle of culture and the tolerance which culture lends. The men who truly know the world grow charitable toward it, and there are but few departments of knowledge in which Mr. Gray is not at home, albeit his classes are mostly in the subjects in connection with a modern training for business. His tastes are what might be expected of a wholesome nature such as his, and consist so far as recreation goes in outdoor sports of every sort.

**JOSEPH RALPH LIBBY**—The story of the life of the late Joseph Ralph Libby, who up to the time of his death, November 5, 1917, was one of the best-known merchants of Portland, Maine, proprietor of the great department store of J. R. Libby Company, and one of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of the community, was one of steady and persistent effort towards worthy ambitions, and of the wise and just use of power and prestige when once he had achieved them. Occupying an enviable position among the most prominent citizens of Portland, he might claim with satisfaction that he gained his place through no favor or mere accident, but by his own native ability and sound judgment, and the wise foresight with which he carefully fitted himself for the work into which his inclinations urged him. High ideals were coupled in him to that force of character and that tenacity

of purpose which must inevitably bear the fruit of a well-merited success. Mr. Libby was a member of a family that for many generations has been identified with this region and with New England in general. The Libbys, indeed, can claim an antiquity greater than their American residence, the line being traceable for a number of generations prior to their coming here, in the native home in England. The American branch with which we are here concerned was founded in Maine in the year 1634, when Mr. Libby's ancestors settled at Scarboro, and from that time to this its members have been prominent in the several communities where they have made their homes. Mr. Libby's parents were Ivory and Eliza Ann (Davis) Libby, life-long residents of Buxton, Maine, where the former operated a flourishing farm and was active in the life of the community. They were of the strong and able type that has come to be regarded as characteristic of New England in general and of the "Pine Tree State" in particular.

Born March 20, 1845, at Buxton, Maine, Joseph R. Libby gained the elementary portion of his education at the public schools of his native region. He later attended the Limington Academy and there completed his schooling. Even as a lad he took a keen interest in business and began to develop early the qualities of good judgment and foresight, together with promptness of decision, that were the materials of which his subsequent success was fashioned. Upon completing his studies he secured, while still little more than a lad, a clerical position in a store at Bonny Eagle, a small country establishment, where, nevertheless, he was able with his quick apprehension and intelligence, to master the elements of business, and the principles upon which such commercial enterprises are founded. With a mind as brilliant as his it only required the opportunity to expend these underlying principles to whatever power the size of the business required, and proceed to the application of them. It was in the autumn of 1861 that Mr. Libby became connected with this concern, and for a time the novelty of the life and the fact that he was learning something that his mind perceived was of value kept him sufficiently occupied, but as time went on and he became entirely familiar with the small business, it was natural that his enterprising nature should cause him to turn to other and larger fields in search of greater opportunities, and it was not long before he was on his way to Boston, where he felt that they were to be found. In that city he secured employment in one of the large mercantile con-



cerns of the place, and it was there that the real training for his future career was carried on. He quickly became familiar with every branch of the business and became so valuable that he was made a salesman and traveled through the country representing the firm in various places. Continuing his brilliant work, it was within but a few years of entering the concern that he became its chief salesman and was given the State of New York for his territory. But in spite of this rapid promotion, Mr. Libby was by no means satisfied. He had always a strong ambition to engage in business for himself and however great might be his success as the employee of another, he never lost sight of it. He was therefore very well pleased when a little later he found himself in a position to form a partnership with a Mr. Vickery, of Portland, Maine, and there open a mercantile establishment of their own. This venture met with a very gratifying success. The original store in Portland, which he now gave up, was situated on Free street, only a short distance from the subsequent great establishment. It was at about this time that his attention began to be turned to the West, where the young but rapidly growing communities seemed to afford opportunities more tempting than anything to be found in the slower East, and, after a few years with the Boston concern, he determined to try his fortunes there. In 1871 he settled at St. Louis, Missouri, and opened a large mercantile house. In spite of a marked initial success, however, Mr. Libby's western venture was not continued by him for a long period. This was due to the fact that within a year a very liberal offer was made to him for the purchase of his already flourishing business, with which he quickly closed, although he felt a sincere regret to giving up his enterprise in that progressive place. There was one consideration, however, which weighed strongly with him, and that was his intense love for New England and New England ways of doing, and his desire to be once more in that environment, a feeling that never left him, but rather grew and developed with age. Thus it was that the year 1872 saw him once more in the State of Maine, and this time settled in the town of Biddeford, where he promptly began operations. He purchased a dry goods store and a carpet store and combined the two, thus founding what was the first department store of the place. He continued to conduct this enterprise successfully until 1890, when he finally came to Portland and there opened the store that has since grown to such enormous proportions. In order to give it

the scope that he desired, Mr. Libby proceeded as he had already done at Biddeford, only upon a larger scale. He purchased the dry goods business, already of large proportions, conducted by the firm of Turner Brothers & Newcomb, in the building now occupied by the Eastman Brothers & Bancroft Company. He also purchased the business of Horatio Staples, at the corner of Middle and Cross streets, and these two he combined to form the store of the J. R. Libby Company, which met with the most gratifying success from the outset. Mr. Libby's business judgment never seems to have gone astray, and one particularly good example of his foresight was given in 1897, when he took a step against the advice of the great majority of his associates. He had been keenly observing the trend of the city's growth towards the west, and this, and the fact that his original quarters on Monument Square were growing too cramped for his increasing trade, induced him to lease a large store space in the Baxter Block, at the intersection of Congress, Oak and Free streets. For more than twenty years the business thus established by Mr. Libby has grown uninterruptedly until, at the time of his death, it was one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the State. All this great development was guided and directed by Mr. Libby personally, who continually supervised the entire operation of the establishment even to its details. A number of years ago he admitted into partnership with himself his two sons, Ralph G. and Harold T. Libby, and his son-in-law, William R. Cutter, and, after more than half a century of uninterrupted activity, partially withdrew, leaving to a certain extent the conduct of affairs to these young men, all of whom he had carefully trained in the business under his own supervision. Even more familiar with the business than they, however, was Mrs. Libby, who had always been made a confidante by her husband, and had come to know every detail scarcely less well than he. Her advice, indeed, was continually sought by him in every matter concerning the conduct of the concern, and was the greatest single factor in determining his policies. Since his death the responsibility for the company has fallen to a large extent upon the shoulders of the young men, his successors, but they have been guided and supported by the kindly advice and assistance of Mrs. Libby, who, being so thoroughly familiar with her husband's plans, is peculiarly well equipped to supervise their carrying out. The combination of executive ability and wise counsel has proved a strong one and the great business

has continued to develop since the death of the founder until it has attained even greater proportions than before.

Mr. Libby was a member of the Masonic order, and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a staunch Republican in his political views and took an active part in the affairs of the party. He was a friend of James G. Blaine and of Thomas B. Reed. He was sent by the party as delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago which nominated Garfield for President of the United States. He was a Congregationalist and served as moderator in the State conventions of that body several times and was frequently a speaker. He was a member of the Williston Church at Portland for many years. He was also a member of the Portland Club. Both he and his wife were extremely fond of travel and together they took many trips both in this country and abroad. He was extremely kind to the poor and generous in gifts to charitable and religious organizations with which he was affiliated. At one time he personally supported three missionaries in foreign lands. To one in Pekin he sent a printing press, said to have been the first in China, that the man might print extracts from the Bible, and hymns for use in his work. This missionary was killed in the Boxer uprising, and with the indemnity received for the destruction of the printing press, Mr. Libby sent out more foreign missionaries.

One of the greatest interests in the life of Mr. Libby was the prohibition movement, to which he gave his entire allegiance, and which he furthered in every way, speaking upon the subject and working indefatigably for the cause. In the year 18—, he made two tours of the State and delivered a series of lectures upon the subject in the various cities and towns, in which he urged the adoption of laws. He was intensely religious and never wearied in his work for the church and for the abolition of the evils of the liquor traffic. He was one of the strongest influences for good in the community and his great prestige as a business man and man of affairs added to the respect with which he was listened to by his fellows.

On November 24, 1870, Mr. Libby was married, at Limington, Maine, to Helen Louise Larrabee, a native of that town, and a daughter of Eben Irish and Mary (Thaxter) Larrabee, old and highly respected residents of the place. Mrs. Libby has already been mentioned as her husband's companion and confidante in the matter of his business, and his comrade on his travels,

and this relation extended into every department of their affairs, so that their long married life was an unusually happy and harmonious one. She is a member on both sides of the house of distinguished New England families, and is herself a worthy scion of her brilliant ancestors. To Mr. and Mrs. Libby seven children were born, as follows: 1. Edith Emma, wife of William Russell Cutter, a member of the firm. They have two children: i. Alice Louise, and ii. Philip Russell. 2. Royal Sumner, died May 12, 1874, at the age of six months. 3. Mary Louise, wife of Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary-treasurer of the American Iron, Steel & Heavy Hardware Association, with headquarters in New York. They reside in Mt. Vernon, New York, and have three children: i. William Hale. ii. Mary. iii. Austin Hunter. 4. Annie Belle, died May 3, 1877, aged four and a half months. 5. Alice Helena, wife of Merle Sedgwick Brown, a broker in Portland. They have one child, Merle S., Jr. 6. Ralph Garfield, married Hattie Payson Brazier, and is a member of the firm. They reside in Portland, and have three children: i. Ralph Garfield, Jr. ii. Ellen Brazier. iii. Daniel Brazier. 7. Harold Thaxter, a member of the firm; resides in Portland.

Joseph R. Libby was one of those men whose lives and characters form the underlying structure upon which are built the prosperity and homes of this country. The careers of such men as he show the opportunities open in a commonwealth like Maine to those who possess great business abilities and the high integrity that forms the basis alike of the good citizen and the good business man. His ambition along the worthiest line, his perseverance, his steadfastness of purpose, his tireless industry, all furnish lessons to the young men of coming generations, and the well-earned success and esteem he gained prove the inevitable result of the practice of these virtues. His whole life was devoted to the highest and the best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily conduct. The success won by him as a business man never elated him unduly or caused him to alter the usual tenor of his way. A nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity, he never made lasting enemies, but any estimate of his character would be unjust which did not pay tribute to the inherent force and power that caused him to surmount all difficulties which met him on the road to success, or point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily use and exercise. He had a profound knowledge



of human nature and his judgments upon men were sound and unerring. He had a strong and dominating personality, and his power over other men was not the result of aggressiveness but of the momentum of character and strength. His loyalty to his State, his desire to promote every measure that would tend to the advancement of the public good, gave him a title second to none to be represented in the historical annals of a great State such as Maine.

**EDGAR CROSBY SMITH**, Lawyer, Historian.

—It has been truly said that to trace the ancestry of the various Smiths would be like trying to write a genealogy of the North American Indians. When Dr. Holmes wrote of the author of "America," and said: "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith," he might have applied the statement to several hundred other distinguished Smiths besides Dr. Samuel F. Smith of the famous class of 1829. One should feel proud to belong to so numerous and respectable a family, but one cannot help wishing that they had taken a little more pains to preserve their ancestral records. The following branch cannot be traced further than Berwick, Maine. Whether they originally came from Massachusetts, or whether they may be connected with the New Hampshire Smiths, of whom no less than nineteen different lines have been traced, must remain a matter of conjecture. Daniel Smith, born 1796, removed about 1820 from Berwick, Maine, to Brownville, same State, where he died April 23, 1856. He was undoubtedly an offshoot of the Berwick family of Smiths, which had numerous representatives in that town, possibly a son of Daniel Smith, who was born there June 12, 1757, and was a minute-man in 1775. October 3, 1822, Daniel Smith married Mary Stickney, born January 31, 1799, in Weare, New Hampshire, died March 25, 1883, in Brownville, Maine, a descendant of William Stickney, who came from Hull, in Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and was admitted to the First Church in Boston with his wife, Elizabeth, November 24, 1639. His son, John Stickney, was the father of Samuel Stickney, whose son, William (2) Stickney, had Samuel (2) Stickney, born May 13, 1762, in Rowley, Massachusetts. He married (second), April 29, 1792, in Bradford, Patty (Polly or Martha), daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Hardey) Atwood, of Bradford, Massachusetts, born September 21, 1772, who survived him, and died in Brownville, October 2, 1845. Five years before her death she was awarded a pension from the government on account of

her husband's Revolutionary services. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Revolutionary Army, and saw much service. He enlisted July 6, 1778, as a fifer, in Captain Simeon Brown's company, Colonel Wade's regiment, later became a sergeant in Captain Benjamin Peabody's company, and was a member of the Thirty-first Division which marched in 1780 from Springfield, at this time described as being eighteen years of age, ruddy complexion, stature five feet, nine inches, enlisted from Bradford. He enlisted from Rowley, August 4, 1781, serving to November 27 of that year as a fifer in Captain John Robinson's company, Colonel William Turner's regiment of five months' men, service in Rhode Island. His fourth daughter, Mary, became the wife of Daniel Smith, of Brownville, as previously noted. Their eldest child was Samuel Atwood Smith, born October 13, 1830, in Brownville; married, January 8, 1860, Martha L. Jenks, born July 4, 1836, in Brownville, daughter of Eleazer Alley and Eliza (Brown) Jenks. Their youngest child was Edgar Crosby Smith, subject of this biography.

Through his mother, Edgar C. Smith is descended from Joseph Jenks, one of the most prominent and active of the early Massachusetts immigrants, born in the neighborhood of London, and active in establishing the first iron works in America. His son John was the father of Captain John Jenks, of Lynn, Massachusetts, father of William R. Jenks, born May 29, 1749, at Lynn, the first to settle in Maine, locating at Portland, where he died. He was the father of Eleazer Alley Jenks, born in Portland, who married Clarina Parsons Greenleaf, of New Gloucester, Maine, born November 12, 1779, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, died at Brownville, Maine, December 12, 1841. Their second son, Eleazer Alley (2) Jenks, married Eliza Brown, and was the father of Martha L. Jenks, wife of Samuel Atwood Smith, above noted. The Greenleaf family is one of the oldest in this country, descended from Edmund Greenleaf, born 1573, baptized January 2, 1574, died March 24, 1671. He came from England to Massachusetts about 1635, was one of the original settlers of Newbury, the father of Stephen Greenleaf, baptized August 10, 1628, at St. Mary's in England, died December 1, 1690, at Newbury. His third son, John Greenleaf, was the father of Daniel Greenleaf, grandfather of Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf, born in July, 1723, at Newbury, died there May 24, 1807. His son, Captain Moses Greenleaf, born May 19, 1755, at Newbury, died in New Gloucester, Maine, December 18, 1812.







Geo. Powell Peasey.

He married Lydia Parsons, born April 3, 1755, died March 21, 1854, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Phebe (Griswold) Parsons, of Newburyport. Phebe Griswold, daughter of Judge John Griswold, inherited the blood of the Griswolds and Walcotts, two of the most distinguished Connecticut families which have supplied the country with twelve State Governors and thirty-six judges of the higher courts. The only daughter of Captain Moses Greenleaf was Clarina Parsons, born November 12, 1775, in Newburyport, who became the wife of Eleazer Alley Jenks, of previous mention.

Edgar Crosby<sup>1</sup> Smith was born February 12, 1870, at Brownville, and attended the common schools and East Maine Seminary at Bucksport. His first business experience was as clerk in a bank, and later he was employed in the office of the clerk of courts at Ellsworth, Maine. During this time he devoted his leisure to the study of law, and from July, 1891, to the spring of 1892 he read law in the office of Miles W. McIntosh, of Brownville. For two years he conducted a shoe store in that town, which he sold out in 1894, and again engaged in the study of law with Mr. McIntosh. On the removal of the latter to California, Mr. Smith purchased his law library and began practice. This was in 1895, the year of his admission to the bar. For two years he continued in independent practice, and removed to Dover, Maine, where he formed a partnership with Colonel J. B. Peaks. Four years later Mr. Smith was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, and continued to hold that position until 1911. In the meantime he has engaged in general practice. Mr. Smith's home is in Foxcroft. He has long been active as a political worker in the interest, first of good government, and second of the Republican party. For several years he served on the County Committee of his party, during two years of which time he was its chairman. He has filled various town offices, including that of tax collector for five years. While at Brownville he was superintendent of schools, and has served on the school board of Foxcroft. Mr. Smith has given much attention to historical research, is a member of the Maine Historical Society and Piscataquis Historical Society. He is the author of various monographs relating to State and local affairs, including "Life of Moses Greenleaf, the Map-maker," who plotted and executed and published the first map made by an inhabitant of Maine. He has also written a bibliography of the maps of Maine, and a history of the Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Piscataquis county. In

1917 Judge Smith contributed to this work a chapter regarding the boundary contentions with the mother country as to the limits of Maine territory (see Chapter VII). Mr. Smith is active in various departments of the life of his home town, is a past master of Pleasant River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the order of the Royal Arcanum. Religiously he agrees with the tenets of the Congregational church.

Mr. Smith married, January 18, 1893, Harriet M. Ladd, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Chase) Ladd, of Garland, Maine, who died October 14, 1917. He has one child, Martha Eliza, born May 5, 1901.

**GEORGE CROSWELL CRESSEY** — The Cressey family while not large is of old Colonial stock, and is scattered over most of the States of the Union, and has furnished many men of energy, activity and courage. The pioneer settler of the family in America was Mighill Cressey, who with his brother, William, landed in Salem, Massachusetts, probably in the year 1649. In 1658, when he was thirty years of age, he lived for a time in the family of Lieutenant Thomas Lathrop, afterwards Captain Lathrop, who with sixty of his soldiers during King Phillip's War fell at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He afterwards lived in the family of Joshua Ray at "Royal Side," Salem, near Beverly, Massachusetts. Here he married, in 1658, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bachelder, of "Royal Side." She was baptized at Salem, April 19, 1640, and died at the birth of her first born. Mighill removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1660, where he married (second), April 16, 1660, Mary Quilter, who was born in Ipswich, May 2, 1641, a daughter of Mark Quilter; and by his second wife Mighill Cressey had three children, Mighill, William and Mary. His death probably occurred at Ipswich about 1671, as his widow with her three children moved to Rowley, Massachusetts, in April, 1671, and died in that town May 7, 1707. The Christian name is sometimes spelled "Michael" on the old records, but Mighill Cressey the immigrant spelled his name "Mighil Cresse." The surname of the family is of local derivation, from a town in France by that name, and there is, therefore, no doubt of its Anglo-Norman extraction. On various records the name is spelled in twenty-three different ways.

From these two sons of Mighill and Mary (Quilter) Cressey, the Rowley's Massachusetts



families are descended. John Cressey, one of these descendants, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was engaged in farming, was a Whig in politics and was a member of the Congregational church. He had a family of five sons and three daughters. His sons were Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Bradstreet, and George Washington. The last was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, December 10, 1810. He was a Trinitarian Congregational clergyman and was a member of the Republican party. He married Sarah Palmer, daughter of Dr. Samuel P. Crosswell, a resident of Boston, born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1819, and died at Buxton, Maine, in 1856. The children by this marriage were George Bradstreet, who died in infancy; Mary Crosswell Cressey, born September, 1853, and George Crosswell Cressey, see below. Two years after the death of his wife, in 1856, he married Nancy Wentworth, of Buxton, Maine, who survived him. Rev. George Washington Cressey died in Buxton, Maine, February 12, 1867.

George Crosswell Cressey, the youngest son and child of the Rev. George Washington and Sarah Palmer (Crosswell) Cressey, was born at Buxton, Maine, April 1, 1856. He obtained his preliminary education through private instruction, entering the Bath High School at the age of eleven years, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875, receiving the degree of A.B. A year was then spent at the Yale University Graduate School. Mr. Cressey then went abroad and became a student at the University of Leipzig, from which he was graduated in 1880. Returning to America he was from 1880 to 1882 professor of modern languages at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. He was in the Yale Divinity School 1882-83, and in Andover Theological Seminary in 1883-84, graduating from the latter in 1884. He entered the Unitarian ministry in that year and became pastor of the Unitarian Church, Bangor, Maine, where he remained in charge six years. He then received a call to the First Unitarian Church of Salem, Massachusetts, where six years were spent in the pastoral charge of that congregation. In 1896 he became minister of the Unitarian Church of Northampton, Massachusetts, and after serving this congregation five years he was placed in pastoral charge of the Unitarian Church of Portland, Oregon, where he remained over four years. The summers of 1892 and 1897 were spent in European travel.

Dr. Cressey, in 1907, during a few weeks' rest in Europe, received a call to preach at the Effra Road Unitarian Church at London, England, and of this he had the charge for six years. During this period he was a delegate of both the American Unitarian Association, and the British Foreign Unitarian Association at the National Liberal convention in Nymwegen, Holland. Returning to his native country, he became pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York City, a position (1918) which he now fills. He was lecturer at the Unitarian College in Manchester, England, in 1912, and at the Meadville Theological School at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1914. He is the author of "Philosophy of Religion," 1892; "Mental Evolution," 1894; "The Essential Man," 1895; "The Doctrine of Immortality in Liberal Thought," 1897; "Soul Power," 1899; "Outline of Unitarian Belief," 1905; "A Talk with Young People on Liberal Religious Thought," 1912; and numerous reviews, published sermons and addresses.

The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1873, and that of D.D. in 1899. The University of Leipzig in 1880 gave him the degree of Ph.D. and in 1894 this degree was conferred by the Wooster University. He is a member of the college fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and for several years he has been a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, Massachusetts. In his politics he is an Independent Democrat.

Dr. Cressey married at Bangor, Maine, April 19, 1888, Lilian A. Maling, a daughter of William H. and Joanna A. (White) Maling. Her father was a land and lumber merchant and she was born in Brewer, Maine, May 8, 1865.

**JAMES HERBERT DRUMMOND.**—The name of Drummond suggests men of science, theology, engineering skill and poetic genius in Scotland. In the current encyclopedias we find Henry Drummond, F.R.S., F.G.S., LL.D. (1851-1897), theologian and scientist; Thomas Drummond (1797-1840), inventor of the Drummond light. William Drummond, of the Hawthorndale (1585-1641), poet, friend of Ben. Jonson and author of "Notes in Ben Jonson's Conversation."

The Drummonds are of Scotch origin, and date back to the clan Drummond, the Gaelic word for children, which had an organized existence as early as 1070. There are perhaps twenty

coats-of-arms in the clan, but the coat-of-arms which every Drummond is entitled to consists of a shield supported on each side by nude men with a huge club over the shoulder, the shield surmounted by a crown as a crest, with the motto "Gang Warily," which is the Scotch equivalent of "Be Cautious" or "Go Carefully." The colors are red, yellow, and green. Every Highland clan had its badge, taken from the forest or the flowers. The badge of the Drummonds is the wild thyme or the holly, both being used indifferently. The clan pipe music is a march with an unpronounceable Gaelic name which, translated into English, means "The Duke of Perth March." The clan tartan or plaid is a dark colored plaid in reddish brown, black, green, purple and yellow, the dark colors predominating. The present head of the clan is William Huntley Drummond, fifteenth Earl of Perth. The earldom of Perth has always been held by a Drummond, who has been the hereditary head of the clan since the earldom was established. Prior to the establishment of the earldom, the head of the clan held other titles, among the modern creations are the Earls of Kinnoul, Earls of Melfort, Viscount Strathallen, and, in France, the Dukes of Melfort.

The clan Drummond were strong adherents of the House of Stuart in their struggles with the House of Hanover, and for generation after generation they had to flee the country, emigrating to France and America, where many of its members were hung, drawn and quartered. It was not until 1853 that Queen Victoria restored the Drummond to all his rights and titles, out of which the family had been kept for several generations. One of the earliest martyrs to American liberty was that Drummond who followed Nathaniel Bacon in the famous outbreak in 1676 in Virginia. A peculiar feature of the Drummond family is that, unlike so many other Scotch clans, it never has been domiciled to any extent in England, and only to a slight extent in Ireland, and every research of any family goes back to the Scotch clan.

Alexander Drummond, the progenitor of the Drummonds in America, was born in Scotland and emigrated to Ireland, locating in Cappa. He was a Scotch Presbyterian by faith and inheritance, and on his emigration to New England, in 1729, with a family of children and grandchildren, he and his family were fully imbued with the religious views of that sort. He buried his wife in Ireland before he undertook the journey, and his family consisted of two sons, Patrick and James, a daughter, Frances, married to Alex-

ander Campbell; a daughter Mary, a widow of one Kneely, or Nealy or McNeil, and her two daughters, Margaret and Jane. This pioneer's object in emigrating from the old country was to find a freedom that Scotland or Ireland did not afford. He located in Georgetown (which is now Bath), Maine, at a place known as Chopps, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, not far from Dodge Ferry. His life in this locality was of short duration, as he was killed at an advanced age by the falling of a tree in the winter of 1730.

Patrick Drummond, the son of Alexander Drummond, was born at Cappa, Ireland, June 11, 1694. The inscription on his tombstone is "In Memory of Patrick Drummond, Esquire, who was born at Cappa, Ireland, June 11, 1694, came with his brother and two sisters to America in A. D., 1729, and died at Georgetown, December 28, 1761, aged 67 years." Patrick was married when he came to America, but the only thing known of his wife is that her name was Margaret. His children by this wife were as follows: 1. Ann, who married Rev. William McLanahan. 2. Margaret, born in Georgetown; married William Campbell. 3. Elijah, married Ann Butler. Patrick Drummond's second wife was Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rutherford, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who was a pioneer preacher of that denomination who settled in Maine, east of the Kennebec river, and of the same family that gave to Scotland Samuel Rutherford (1600-1661), the theologian controversialist, silenced for preaching against the article of Perth and banished to Aberdeen, 1636, Rector of St. Andrew's University, and commissioner to the Westminster Assembly. The children by the marriage of Patrick and Susanna (Rutherford) Drummond were as follows: 1. Jane, born July 27, 1741, and married Alexander Drummond. 2. John, of further mention. 3. Mary, born November 4, 1747, and died in childhood. 4. Catherine or Catrin, born November 8, 1749, and died August 25, 1750. 5. Leteitia or Lettors, born April 8, 1753; married James McFadden. 6. Nancy or Ann, born July 6, 1755; married John Campbell. 7. Elizabeth, who died young. Mrs. Susanna (Rutherford) Drummond died July 12, 1771, in her forty-ninth year.

John Drummond, son of Patrick and Susanna (Rutherford) Drummond, was born in Georgetown, Maine, September 27, 1744, and married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Stimson) McFadden. Their children were Rutherford and John. He died in Georgetown, Maine,



September 10, 1771. The headstone over his grave was taken from the old graveyard, which had become a pasture, in 1884, and removed to the Drummond cemetery in Winslow, Maine, where it was placed by that of his wife.

Rutherford Drummond, eldest son of John and Mary (McFadden) Drummond, was born at Georgetown, Maine, October 20, 1770. By the death of his father when he was an infant it involved on his widowed mother to care for him and his brother John. They remained in their native town until they became of age, when they sold their real estate and sought a new home near Seven Mile Brook, in Anson, Maine. Here they cleared a farm, planted a large field of corn that gave promise of an abundant crop, but an early frost in August killed their crops and blighted their hopes. Discouraged, the young farmers abandoned their farm, and going down the river Rutherford, located, on July 24, 1795, on the most northern farm in Vassalboro, Maine, next to the town line of Winslow, on the river road. His brother John, who was the great-grandfather of the late James H. Drummond, was a leading attorney in Portland, Maine, and a prominent member of the Masonic order. His farm was located on the banks of the river in the town of Winslow, just one mile north of his brother's farm. Rutherford Drummond subsequently removed to Sidney, Maine. He married Rebecca Davis. Of their ten children, all but John, who died in infancy, reached maturity. They were James, Albert, Alfred, Robert, Joshua, Nancy, Olive, Eliza and Jane.

The first named, James Drummond, was born in Sidney, Maine, married Sophronia Thomas. Their children were James, Rutherford, George Lincoln, Harriet, Olive, Eliza and Frances; all these excepting the last named, who died at the age of nineteen years, married and reared families. James Drummond died, March 14, 1874, at the age of seventy-five years and four days.

George Lincoln Drummond, son of James and Sophronia (Thomas) Drummond, was born at Winslow, Maine, August 17, 1832. He married, July 2, 1859, Mary Partridge Murphy, born at Bristol, Maine, July 24, 1840. He followed the pursuit of farming, was a member of the Methodist church, and a Republican in politics. The children of George Lincoln and Mary Partridge (Murphy) Drummond were: 1. Fessenden C., born July 1, 1860. 2. Lola Mary, born January 13, 1862; married, September 25, 1908, — Stanley, of Iron River, Wisconsin. 3. James Herbert, see below. 4. Flora, born July 19, 1868,

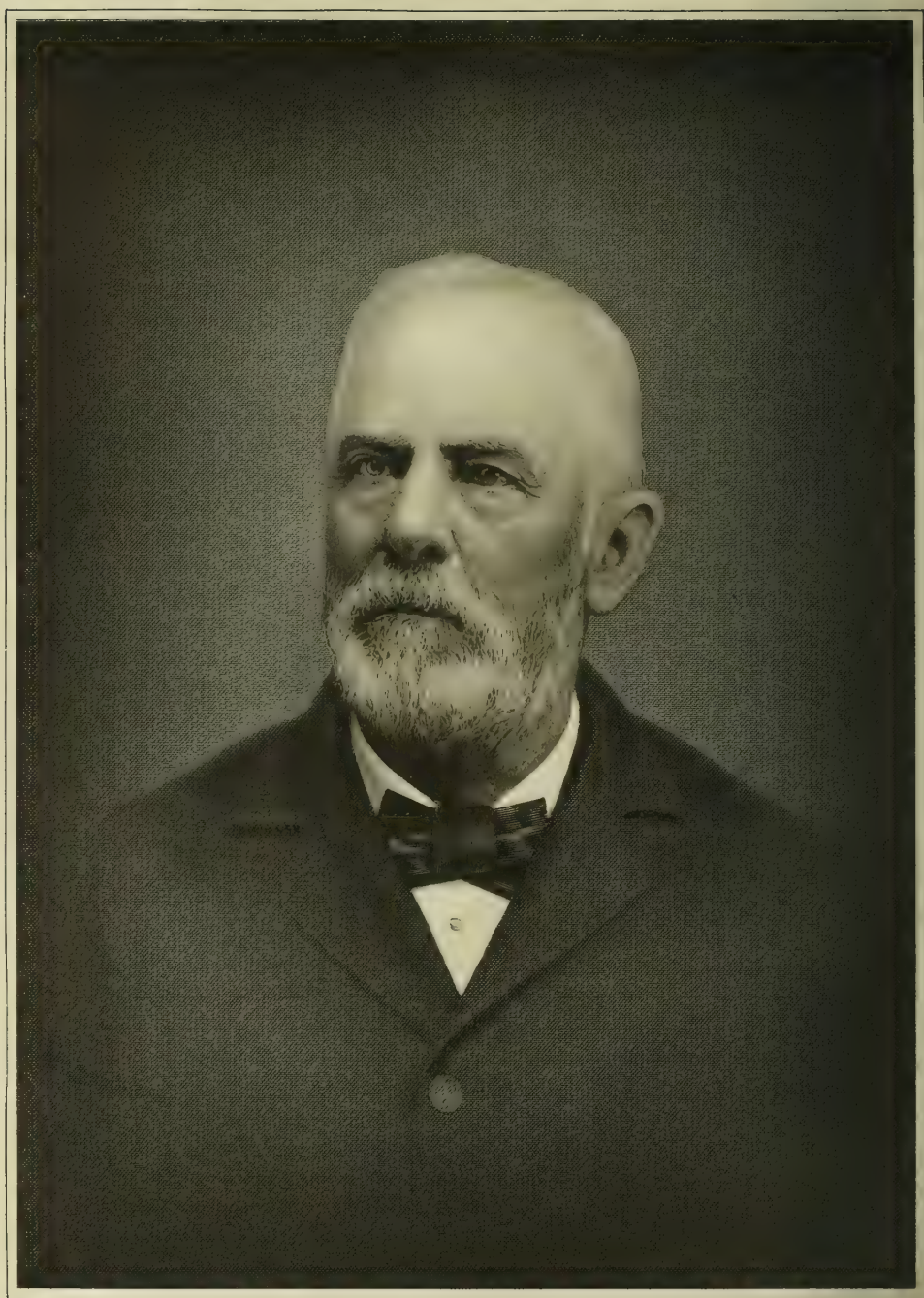
died September 19, 1871. 5. Cora L., born January 20, 1872; married, June 12, 1899, Leonard J. Arey. 6. Alton H., born March 26, 1875, died February 17, 1890. 7. George Wilfred, born August 6, 1877, died October 6, 1892. 8. Grace E., born September 4, 1880; married, March 25, 1916, Theodore Thompson, of Riverside, Maine. 9. Ernest W., born March 15, 1884; married, December 1, 1914, Bertha Ladd, of Waterville, Maine. George Lincoln Drummond died at Winslow, Maine, October 16, 1886. His wife's death occurred at the same place, July 8, 1913.

James Herbert Drummond, the third child of George Lincoln and Mary Partridge (Murphy) Drummond, was born at Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, November 23, 1865. On the maternal side he is descended from Peter McMurphy, who was his great-grandfather. Peter McMurphy was one of the early pioneers of the country and was engaged in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. He had a series of stirring adventures during his Indian campaigns, being more than once a prisoner, compelled to run the gauntlet, condemned to be burned at the stake; and survived all these to become the founder of a family. One of his sons, William Murphy, married Mary Jameson, whose mother was a Wadsworth, and a sister of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's mother, so that Mr. Drummond is related in a degree to the great poet. Hiram Murphy, son of William Murphy, and grandfather of subject, married Margaret McIntyre, daughter of Colonel William McIntyre, of Revolutionary fame. The martial spirit of the sons by this marriage, who inherited the same spirit of adventure that characterized the earlier generations, were asserted in serving in the Civil War and in the later Indian troubles in the West.

Mr. Drummond spent his early days on a farm, receiving a good common school education in the schools of his native town, and also attended the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, Maine. He left his native State in 1888, animated by the spirit of his pioneer ancestors to improve his fortune in the western country. Locating at Iron River, Wisconsin, he secured a claim of government land, which was heavily timbered, and in time became valuable. He served a hard apprenticeship in this northern part of Wisconsin, being a hunter, trapper and lumberman, and had several narrow escapes from the wolves, which were numerous in that country. While living in this section of the country he read law, learned how to estimate lumber, did a good deal of work for different lumber companies, handled







Henry & Palmer

lands on commission and finally secured financial backing which enabled him to lay the foundation of his fortune. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was made a sergeant in Company K. The Fourth Wisconsin went into camp at Anniston, Alabama, and were mustered out of the State's service on the last day of February, 1899, without being ordered to the front. Mr. Drummond on receiving his discharge commenced to explore lands and investigate lumber propositions in the South. He visited Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. He then went North and was instrumental in organizing a company to buy timber lands in Florida, making his headquarters at Blountstown, in that State, but later removed to St. Andrew. The company he organized acquired large tracts of timber land in Florida, and his judgment as purchaser has been fully justified by the increase in value of their holdings. In a few years prices advanced so for timbered land in Florida that he turned his attention to British Columbia and became interested in the timber in that section, and through his efforts the Cascade Timber Company, a Wisconsin corporation, was formed. This company made heavy investments in timber lands in British Columbia, and Mr. Drummond became treasurer of the company. Though he is a large stockholder in the Florida and Wisconsin corporations, he is also heavily interested in other tracts of timber lands.

In his effort to build up and also develop his residential city, St. Andrew, Florida, he became interested in banking, commercial and mercantile business of that city. He is president of the Bank of St. Andrew; president of the St. Andrew's Ice & Power Company; president of the Bay Fisheries Company, and a member of the Ware Mercantile Company. He served for the first four years as mayor of the incorporated city of St. Andrew. He is vice-president-at-large of the Mississippi to Atlantic Inland Waterway from Boston to the Rio Grande, an important part of which will be a canal through Georgia, known as the Woodrow Wilson Canal, a survey for which is being made (1917).

Mr. Drummond is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and a Grange, located at Winslow, Maine, of the Patrons of Husbandry. He married, October 1, 1902, at St. Andrew, Florida, Grace Edith, daughter of Henry Fisher and Margaret Mellville (Smith) Day. Mrs. Drummond also comes from pioneer stock.

She was born at Fredonia, Minnesota, December 15, 1877. Her father, a Civil War veteran, was born February 3, 1825, and married Margaret Mellville Smith, who was born February 22, 1836. They were pioneers in Minnesota, and migrated from that State to Florida. The children of James Herbert and Grace Edith (Day) Drummond are: James Herbert, Jr., born March 11, 1905; Charles Day, born August 19, 1910. Mr. Drummond is yet in the prime of life; he has already accomplished great things, and is now in position to do even greater ones. He has never hesitated to incur any hardship in the carrying out of his plans, and on one occasion, with his younger brother and a few Indians, traveled on foot one hundred and seventy-five miles into the wilderness of British Columbia, carrying their packs on their backs. The record of the life and antecedents of Mr. Drummond is a worthy example in a marked degree why the American people have accomplished great results. Their pioneer forefathers had to contend with difficulties that made men of them and they transmitted to their descendants such virility that made them equal to meet any difficulty which might arise in the prosecution of their plans. The Drummonds have been lumbermen, farmers, lawyers and bankers, and have without exception lived up to the family motto of "Gang Warily."

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**HENRY E. PALMER**—The story of the life of the late Henry E. Palmer, of Bath, Maine, who, during a career of almost sixty years, was a business man of wide reputation in this region, was one of steady and persistent effort towards worthy ambitions, and of the success which, step by step, was won by his industry and talent. Occupying a recognized and enviable position among the prominent citizens of Bath, he might point with pride to the fact that he had gained this place owing to no favor or mere accident, but to his own native ability and sound judgment, and by the indefatigable endeavors with which he pressed ever onward to his objective. High ideals were coupled in him with that force of character and tenacity of purpose which must inevitably bring forth fruit in well-merited success. Mr. Palmer was a member of a family which settled in this country during the earliest Colonial period, and the members of which have ever since maintained a high place in the esteem of their fellow-citizens and distinguished themselves in many different callings and departments of the community's affairs. It was founded in



America by two brothers who came from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1629, in one of the six ships under the direction of John Endicott, and landed at Salem. Abraham and Walter Palmer were among the Puritans who made a temporary home in the two towns of Charlestown and Rehoboth, but later, in 1653, settled at Stonington, Connecticut. Walter Palmer, from whom Henry E. Palmer was descended, was the father of twelve children, and in many ways was a very striking personality. It is told of him that he was about six feet in height, weighed over three hundred pounds, and his voice seems to have carried much influence with his fellow-townsmen. It was at his house that the first religious services at Stonington were held.

(II) Nehemiah Palmer, son of Walter Palmer, was born in the year 1637, and died in 1717. He was married in 1662 to Hannah Stanton and among their children was Nathan, mentioned below.

(III) Dr. Nathan Palmer, son of Nehemiah and Hannah (Stanton) Palmer, was born in 1711 and died in 1795. He married Phebe Billings and they were the parents of Captain Asa Palmer, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain Asa Palmer, son of Dr. Nathan and Phebe (Billings) Palmer, was born in the year 1742. His life was passed amid the stirring times preceding the Revolution and during that historic struggle, in which he played a prominent part. He was captain of a privateer and distinguished himself in that most hazardous service, one of his achievements being the capture of a British brig laden with supplies for the army, which he diverted and managed to send to Washington's troops at Valley Forge. In 1802 he came to Bath, Maine, and there settled, his death occurring eighteen years later at his new home. His grave is now marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and his name thus fittingly honored. Captain Palmer married, in 1776, Lois Stanton, and among their children was Asa Palmer, Jr., the father of the Mr. Palmer of this sketch.

(V) Asa Palmer, son of Captain Asa and Lois (Stanton) Palmer, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, in the year 1791, and was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Bath, Maine, where the remainder of his life was spent. Upon reaching manhood he opened a general mercantile establishment in the town. When his seven children were growing up he bought a farm in Gorham, Maine, thinking it would be better for his four boys. He lived on the farm

until 1853, when he moved to Gorham village, and lived there until the death of his wife, in 1864, when he returned to Bath. He was a man of high principles and ability and was much respected and esteemed here. His death occurred in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and three months. Asa Palmer married, May 21, 1826, Maria Hyde, a native of Lebanon, where she was born in 1796, and they were the parents of Henry E. Palmer, with whose career we are especially concerned.

(VI) Born January 27, 1829, at Bath, Maine, Henry E. Palmer spent his childhood in the home of his birth. This was the old house on Center street, which is now used for business purposes, and is occupied by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and Allen's Candy Store. He attended as a lad the private school of Miss Lee, for whom he gained the deepest affection and devotion, and who seems to have been a woman of charming personality and much talent in her profession. He later attended the Gorham Academy for Boys, but at the age of sixteen left his studies to begin the task of earning his own livelihood. Mr. Palmer did not serve the long apprenticeship that most lads must do in the employ of others, but in spite of his youth, embarked upon a business venture of his own, and opened a small grocery store on the northwest corner of Water and Center streets. He was successful from the outset, but did not continue in this line a great while, as he saw an opportunity to engage in the dry goods business on a larger scale. In his new venture he was associated with William Ledyard directly across the street from his first store, where larger quarters were to be had. Success again waited upon his enterprise and the business grew so rapidly that within a few years larger quarters were again necessary, and a new building was erected a short distance to the east of the original place and here the firm continued under the name of Ledyard & Palmer for a number of years. Eventually Mr. Ledyard withdrew from the association and Mr. Palmer's brother, Gershom Palmer, became his partner. In 1868 this partnership was dissolved and for a time Mr. Palmer was the sole owner of the business. Shortly afterwards he admitted into partnership Mr. William Pendexter, the firm becoming Henry E. Palmer & Company, and its successful career was continued under this name until 1890, when Mr. Palmer finally retired and sold his interest to his associate. This move on the part of Mr. Palmer did not, however, mean that he gave up all his busi-

ness activities for a life of leisure. On the contrary, he was quite as busy as ever, only that he then devoted all his time and attention to his real estate and banking interests, of which he had many. He was affiliated with a number of financial institutions in this region and wielded a decided influence in the business world. For twenty-five years he was a director of the First National Bank of Bath, and for six years a trustee of the Bath Savings Institution, while shortly before his death the newly-organized Bath Trust Company appointed him to its board of trustees. His investments in real estate were also large and made with a degree of foresight and sound judgment that seemed never to be wrong and betokened a careful study of the situation in the city, as well as a high degree of natural perspicacity. That he was successful is no unique distinction, but that he was as successful as he was, and that without overriding the rights and interest of others, or ever forgetting the welfare of the community at large, that was indeed an achievement of which to be proud. In a memorial address delivered by the Rev. David L. Yale at the time of Mr. Palmer's death, Mr. Yale referred to his business career in these words:

I need not speak of Mr. Palmer as a business man. The messages I have read from his business associates are sufficient. Recall the words they have used of him.

"Rare good judgment, free from hypocrisy, correct principles, courage, intelligence, industry, thrift, just, faithful, fine straightforward honesty, exemplary, kindly, sterling. The best type of New England civilization."

A man who lived for fifty-eight years in the business life of Bath, winning unusual financial success, and at the close have both associates and competitors speak thus of him, was not an ordinary man.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Palmer was a participant in local public affairs and no man in the community was listened to with more respect than he on questions of municipal policy. He was a member of the Republican party and a staunch supporter of its principles, and when the local organization desired him to be its candidate for membership in the city government, he accepted. As a matter of fact he was quite without political ambition, and derived no personal satisfaction from his excursion into politics, being moved to do so purely from a sense of duty. He lived in the community, and was benefited by the circumstances of its life, and he felt that if his fellow-citizens wanted some of his time and energies in return he had no right to refuse. Men of this sort make the best type of public servants, because the element

of self-interest is entirely removed from their official acts, leaving them free to consider only the advantage of the community, and Mr. Palmer was a fine example of this truth. During the several years in which he served as a member of the city government he exerted his influence consistently on the side of reform and improvement, and was responsible for much of the progress that was made during that period.

No notice of the life of Mr. Palmer would be in any way complete that did not take into consideration his religious experience, which played a more considerable part in it than is the case with most men. He was a Congregationalist and attended for many years the Central Church of that denomination at Bath. For more than half a century his membership lasted, and during practically all that long period he was active in the work of the church and officially connected with it in some capacity. For twenty years he was a teacher in the Sunday school, and for eighteen years following he was superintendent thereof, while he occupied the honorable office of deacon for a quarter of a century, always giving of his time and fortune to whatever need arose in the congregation. It is possible, however, to be all these things and yet lack true religion, and Mr. Palmer's claim to be truly religious does not rest on these facts alone. In the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Yale, already quoted from, there occurs the following passage, which, coming from the lips of his pastor, carries additional weight:

It is unnecessary to say that Deacon Palmer was a religious man. One needed but to hear the prayers he offered to know that he "walked with God."

His religious life and professions were notably free from all shams and cant. His words in prayer and religious conversation were straightforward. Long ago he had "left the God of things as they seem, for the God of things as they are."

Only once has he opened the chambers of his religious life to me. It was few weeks ago. We were returning from a home where we had administered the sacrament of baptism to a dying girl. As we talked slowly along through the night he began to talk of the life to come and of the close and vital relation between this life and the next.

He spoke as a man of many years who was looking forward to his own transition.

His words contained that sweet reasonableness and calm assurance which come only from religious knowledge, translated by years of life into a large and living faith.

I knew, that night, that the best prize this world and these years can bestow on any man had been given to him.

He was one of that great multitude who dwell in the secret place of the Most High and who



abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

In the matter of his charity and personal self-sacrifice in the interest of others, the sincerity of his religious feelings shone forth. Of this side of his character Mr. Yale had the following to say:

Deacon Palmer was an unselfish man.

For many years he gave one-tenth of his income to religious and benevolent work.

More than that, he gave himself.

Think what he has given to our Sunday school. For more than twenty years he was a teacher, an office demanding much time and strength for study and preparation as well as for teaching.

Recall the eighteen years given to the management of the Sunday school as its superintendent, filling an office that makes large demands on a man's time and physical and mental strength.

Few have known of his unselfishness as deacon of the church. Not a few evenings during those last four years has he left the comforts of home and gone out sometimes into the wet or cold that he might attend the routine of church business.

That is a partial record of his unselfishness. A half century of regular and generous giving of himself, for others, always without pay, often without thanks. His gifts in money were generous, but his gift of himself was more.

Henry Edwin Palmer was united in marriage, July 15, 1856, with Miss Fannie Cushman, a native of Brunswick, Maine, where she was born January 12, 1837, and a daughter of Dr. Solomon Paddleford and Harriet (Whitney) Cushman, highly respected residents of Brunswick. Mrs. Palmer's mother, Harriet Whitney, was a native of Maine, but was sent to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to finish her education, and lived while there in the Craigy house, which afterward became the home of Longfellow. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, as follows: Annie Ledyard, who resides in the old Palmer home; Hattie Cushman and Asa Hyde, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Palmer's death occurred April 20, 1910.

This brief sketch cannot end more appropriately than in the words of two of Mr. Palmer's old friends and associates, who spoke of him at the time of his death. The first of these is James C. Ledyard, of Bath, who wrote:

Our late brother, Henry E. Palmer, of whose fellowship we have so recently been deprived, and whose absence from his accustomed place in our midst we note with sorrow and regret.

As a son and youth he was obedient and submissive to authority, a lover of the woods, fields and the sea, fond of those sports, hunting, boating and fishing, that brought him more closely into contact with nature, of which he was an appreciative admirer.

As a young man he was upright, considerate,

industrious, and, as the years passed on, these characteristics became the fixed habits of thought and action to the end.

As a church member he was consistent in his living, steadfast in his belief, seeking to promote the well-being of his fellow-men, contributing by his presence and his means to the support and spreading of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus, discharging all duties without ostentation, and in the love of righteousness,—his was a notably worthy life.

The other tribute is from the Rev. Mr. Yale, already quoted from:

I have mentioned certain facts of Deacon Palmer's life and character which show him to have been a remarkable man.

Beginning more than half a century ago, he has used his time well. He has used it intelligently and for essentials.

He has lived to an unusual degree an unselfish life, giving his money and himself freely for others.

He has sought convictions on great matters of life and duty, and gaining them, has wrought them into his character and deeds.

The secret of it all is to be found in this. More than half a century ago, under the ministry of Dr. Ray Palmer, he became a Christian. He accepted Christ as his Teacher of whom he should learn, as his Master whom he should obey, and as his Savior whom he should trust and love.

During all the years that followed Christ has been a personal force in his life, and has made it of the fashion that it was.

It is not the build and equipment of a ship that guarantees its safe arrival at the harbor, far away across the ocean, but rather the captain that is in command.

They are not its human qualities, however excellent, that guarantee the safe arrival of a soul, in the Harbor of Heavenly Rest, but rather the Christ who is in command.

The secret of his successful life is this. Fifty-five years ago Henry E. Palmer asked Christ to take command.

**OLNEY DEWEY BLISS**—Beyond doubt, talents and abilities run through generation after generation of a family and are inherited directly from father to son. The case of Olney Dewey Bliss, president of the well-known Bliss College of Lewiston, Maine, who comes of a family of educators, well exemplifies this. He is not a native of Lewiston, having come from Ohio to this place in the year 1897, and it was in Ohio he was born and resided for a number of years.

Olney Dewey Bliss is a son of Frank Lee Bliss, a native of Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Bliss, Sr., was possessed of those particular talents which qualify a man for teaching, and was in addition a remarkable organizer, so that the several schools which he founded met with a high degree of success. While comparatively a young man,



he went to Michigan and in the town of Saginaw founded the Bliss system of schools, at the head of which he remained for a number of years. He later returned to his native town of Conneaut, where he remained a number of years, and in 1897 came to Lewiston, Maine, where with his son, Olney Dewey Bliss, he founded the Bliss Business College. His death occurred very shortly after in the same year, about three months after the school was opened. Mr. Bliss married Rose Elizabeth Thompson, like himself a native of Conneaut, Ohio. Mrs. Bliss died December 14, 1915, in California.

Born November 30, 1879, at Conneaut, Ohio, Olney Dewey Bliss passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. For the preliminary portion of his education he attended the local public schools, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then became a student in Bliss College at Columbus, Ohio, where he studied for about a year and was graduated in 1895. Two years later he accompanied his father to Lewiston, Maine, and aided the elder man in the foundation of the now celebrated Bliss College there. After his father's death, Mr. Bliss became sole owner and manager of this institution and to the present day occupies the position of president thereof. He has made the school his life's work and endeavored to realize in it the very best educational ideals and striven to make it serve that most important of purposes, the training of young men and women in those departments of knowledge which have an immediate and practical application in the daily affairs of life. In this effort Mr. Bliss has met with a phenomenal success, and the school has become well known through a large part of New England as affording an excellent education for those desiring a complete knowledge of business, commercial and financial matters. In the prospectus of this college, Mr. Bliss has published what he considers to be the five things requisite to a successful business college. They are as follows:

First: The equipment should be thorough and should include every modern office appliance and machine, and the courses of study should be so complete as to permit of the most efficient instruction in every detail of business training.

Second: The teachers you will have to instruct you. If they are not thorough and capable, no student can reach his highest efficiency.

Third: The surroundings and environments play a big part in the success of a student's work. The lighting and ventilation are important.

Fourth: The standing of the college in the

business community—its ability to take care of you, and place you in a position of responsibility and trust after you have completed the course.

Fifth: The financial responsibility to meet its obligations—a college that is assured of permanency.

The Bliss College qualifies highly, as tested by every one of these criterions, and the work that it has done already and is now doing is an exceedingly valuable one for the community, to say nothing of the individual student who profits by its training. Mr. Bliss has this same advice, commingled with much valuable information, for those who would receive this type of education:

A real business training can be acquired in a High Grade Business College. That the Bliss College is such a school needs no affirmation. Its reputation as an institution in which to train students for banking positions, as expert accountants, for private secretaryships, for the civil service, for railroad office positions, as expert stenographers, as court reporters, as commercial and shorthand teachers, has become a national one.

Business men send their sons and daughters to Bliss College because they know we have the teaching force and the facilities to develop the business instinct. Our young men become business men, for bookkeeping is but a part of a broad business course which not only includes business law and business customs, but lessons in salesmanship and business efficiency as well. Lectures and discussions by prominent, successful salesmen and business men put enthusiasm into our young people. We place these students in first-class positions. They go into the business world with confidence and so the success of Bliss graduates becomes our greatest advertisement.

Attend the Bliss College and you will be taught by the Actual Business System, not only in the Business Department, but in the Shorthand Department also, secure a real business training. It will mean success.

We are convinced, after years of experience in educating young people for business, that there is only one practical result-getting system of teaching, and this is the office system. Theory will not suffice. You must learn by doing the work. In this respect, The Bliss System of Actual Business almost approaches perfection.

The Actual Business System will not work in a small school. There must be a large number of students present to properly illustrate business transactions and represent business on a small scale. This is why small schools fail. The work of small schools, from the very nature of things, must be theoretical and superficial, and, furthermore, the school located in a small city cannot find positions for graduates. Asked by business men where you attended school, you will refer, with satisfaction and pride, to the fact that you were graduated from a school of national reputation. This will impress any employer and insure you consideration when you apply for a

position. You will be given opportunity to demonstrate your ability. Your application will be accepted.

It is to your interest to have the very best training, for the kind of training you receive will determine your success.

Make up your mind that no matter how far you must go, or what you must sacrifice, you should attend the school that will develop your best Possibilities.

The curriculum of the school is varied and complete and takes the student not only through those branches which are necessary to all businesses, but into many special departments, and carries on his practical education to almost any point that he may desire—penmanship, spelling, commercial arithmetic, rapid calculation, auditing, corporation accounting and commercial law are all included, and yet it is possible for the really ambitious student to gain an excellent knowledge of whatever subject he chooses to take up in so short a time as from six to ten months, a knowledge which will well fit him to begin that most serious of all of life's activities, the making of a livelihood. In connection with the time that it requires to complete a course in this school, the following from the prospectus is of interest and value:

The time to complete the Business Course varies according: First, to the age of the student; second, to his previous education and knowledge of business affairs; third, to the mental ability and application of the student; fourth, to the rapidity and quality of his handwriting; fifth, to his knowledge of and accuracy in calculations; sixth, to the degree of correctness, order and system with which he performs the various duties of the student bookkeeper; seventh, to the amount of systematic and thoughtful home study done. These elements considered, the time varies from six to ten months.

By those who have taken courses in the Bliss courses and have since gone out into the world, there is expressed a universal approbation of the school and what it stands for. Among these many well-known and successful business men and men of affairs have expressed themselves definitely upon this point and the quality of their praise may be seen from the letter of Mr. George W. Goss, cashier of the First National Bank of Lewiston, which follows:

Bliss Business College, Lewiston, Maine:

Our Bank is at the present time employing five of your graduates, and I find them to be just as recommended, exceptionally well-trained, and equipped with a business education suiting them to meet the demands of modern business. Quite often your graduates, direct from the school, impress one that they have had business

experience, which is due to the fact that your school gives practical office training as part of its courses, and that your teachers are specialists in their departments. You certainly have my heartiest endorsement, as I know the great good you are doing the young men and women of Maine, and the benefit you are to the business public. (Signed.)

Another who adds his contribution to this chorus of praise is Mr. E. E. Parker, cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, who says:

My dear Mr. Bliss:

It affords me a great pleasure to testify to the work of Bliss College in this day and community. The beneficiaries of your college are wielding a great influence in the business world today on account of the knowledge given in your most excellent school of modern business training. We have a number of your graduates in our bank and they are worthy examples of careful business training. I congratulate you on your success in equipping young men and women for business life, and I know that a great many more would avail themselves of the opportunity of attending your school could they but be made to realize the importance of a practical, not theoretical, business education, and the opportunity afforded a well-trained young man or woman. (Signed.)

One of the most valued tributes is that of Mr. Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine, who has this to say:

My dear Mr. Bliss:

I understand that you are about to issue several circulars in the near future, regarding your institution.

I desire to take advantage of this in saying that I have known many of your students who have attended your school, and several of them have been in my employ, and I cannot express to you the satisfaction it gives me in recommending your school as among the best in the State. My son attended some years since, and he as well as myself was much pleased with the progress he made.

What is thought of the Bliss College by other institutions of learning may be gathered from the following quotations from various authorities associated with important schools and institutions throughout the country:

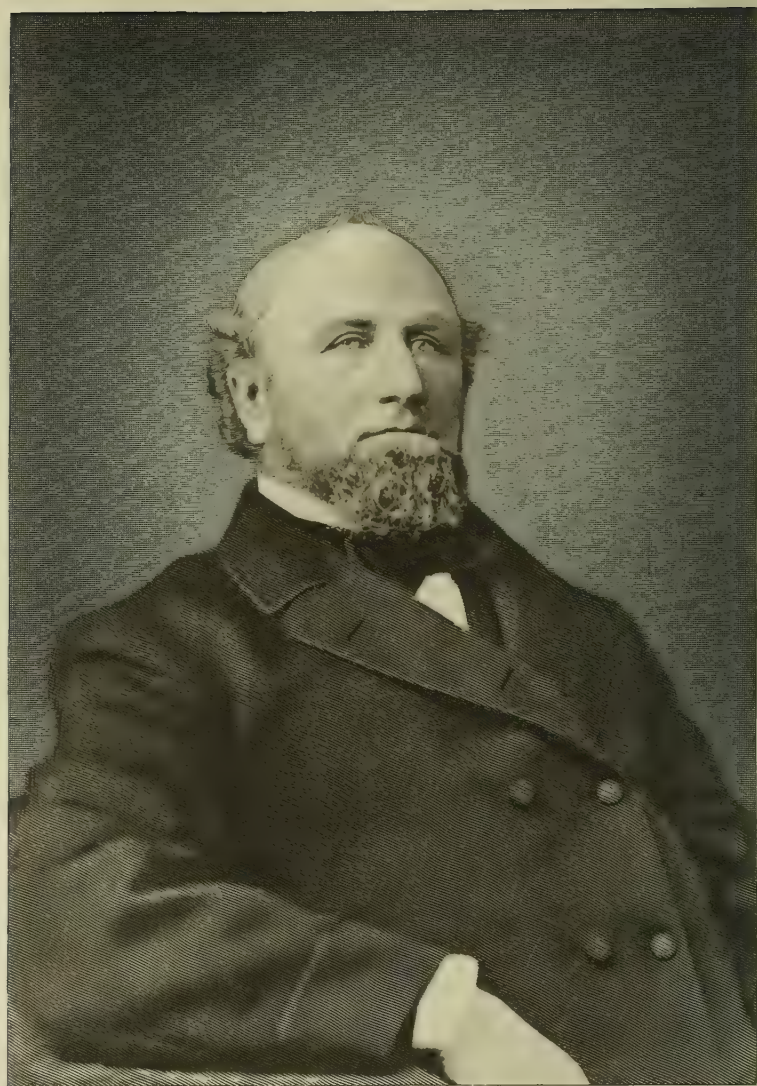
Mr. H. W. Behnke, president Behnke-Walker Business College, Portland, Oregon. "We believe the Bliss System of Actual Business is without a peer in preparing young men and women for first-class positions."

Mr. W. F. Mathews, principal, commercial department, Beloit, Wisconsin, Business College. "I will say that I find the Bliss System the most actual, thorough and up-to-date system published."

Mr. A. K. Burke, Kirksville, Missouri, Business College. "The best system of bookkeeping on the market today is the 'Bliss,' and bookkeepers







*James S. Libby*

who are trained under it do not have to learn all over again when they go into an office."

Mr. W. O. Davis, president Davis Business and Shorthand School, of Erie, Pennsylvania. "The longer we use your system the better pleased we are with it. Our students are doing some remarkable work and we feel that we have every reason to recommend the Bliss system."

Mr. A. J. Parks, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Business University. "Our school has increased over double the attendance of that last year at this time, and the Bliss System seems very interesting to our students. Mr. Bellows and myself both enjoy the work."

Mr. Charles McMullen, principal commercial department, Butte, Montana. "The enthusiasm in the bookkeeping classes is simply wonderful. It is not necessary for me to say I am delighted."

Graduates of other colleges: "Who desire to do more advanced work in the courses they completed than was possible in the schools they attended will find our Office Training course for stenographers, and our Higher Accounting course of particular advantage in finishing up their preparation for business. Many graduates of other schools have come to this college for a finishing course which has proved exceedingly profitable."

Besides the energy and attention given by Mr. Bliss to the conduct of his great institution, there are many other departments of the life of the community which interest and enlist his activity. Particularly is this the case in connection with social life and he is a member of a number of important and prominent organizations, both of the fraternal character and club. He is particularly prominent in Masonic circles, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, and is a member of Rabboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Lewiston Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Rotary and Calumet clubs, and several other important societies. He is a Republican in politics and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of that party, but the demands upon his time and energy made by the conduct of his school render it impossible for him to devote himself in any way to political life, nor indeed has he any ambition to hold public office. In his religious belief Mr. Bliss is a Congregationalist and attends the Pine Street Church of this denomination at Lewiston.

Mr. Bliss was united in marriage, June 11, 1901, at Durham, Maine, with Katherine Mountfort, a native of Leominster, Massachusetts, and a daughter of William C. and Mary Elizabeth (Wentworth) Mountfort. One child has been born of this union, a son, Addison Mountfort, born February 25, 1903.

**JAMES SMALL LIBBY**, late of Portland, Maine, where his death occurred on March 16, 1885, was one of the conspicuous men of affairs connected with the great development of the railroad system of this State during the past generation. Mr. Libby was a member of an exceedingly old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country at a very early period in its Colonial history, and the members of which have for many years occupied prominent positions in various callings throughout the country.

(1) The Libby family came from England, probably Cornwall or Devonshire, the name being found under various spellings in the early records of that region, and the founder of the family in this country was one John Libby, whose birth occurred in England about the year 1602, and who came to the New England colonies, where he was employed in the fisheries by Robert Trelawney, who had a grant of land embracing Richmond's Island, and other tracts about Cape Elizabeth, in Maine. The records of the fishing industry show that John Libby was in the employ of Robert Trelawney some four years, or from 1635 to 1639. He was himself the recipient of a grant of land at Scarboro, Maine, on the bank of a stream, which has since been called Libby river, and where he built a house. It is believed that he divided his time between fishing and agriculture and in 1663 he is described in an old document as a "planter." He was constable of Scarboro in 1664, and his name stands first of the four selectmen in a town grant bearing the date of 1669. He was one of the sufferers from the Indian wars of that period, and in King Philip's War (1675) lost all his possessions, with the exception of his plantation. We find the following entry in the diary of Captain Joshua Scottow: "Eight or nine deserted houses belonging to Libby and his children were burned by the Indians September seventh 1675." John Libby and his wife, and their younger children, were in Boston July 10, 1677, and on his petition at that time, his two sons, Henry and Anthony, were discharged from Black Point garrison. He probably returned to his old home at



Black Point, Maine, shortly afterwards, and it was here that he acquired a comfortable property and that his death occurred at the age of eighty years. John Libby was twice married, but little is known of the first wife, save that she was the mother of all of his sons, excepting Matthew and Daniel, and probably of all his daughters. Of the second wife it is only known that her first name was Mary. The children of John Libby, probably all born in this country except the eldest, were as follows: John, James, Samuel, Joanna, Henry, Anthony, Rebecca, Sarah, Hannah, David, Matthew, who is mentioned below; and Daniel.

(II) Matthew Libby, son of John and Mary Libby, was born in 1663, at Scarboro, and died at Kittery, Maine, in March, 1741. In the time of the Indian troubles of 1690, he went to Portsmouth and from there to Kittery, in the winter of 1699-1700. His house was constructed of hewn timber and was provided with a projecting upper story, so built that in case of an attack by Indians those within could shoot or pour hot water on them from above. This interesting place was situated at Kittery and there he lived until his death. Not long before the second organization of the town of Scarboro, Matthew Libby, Roger Deeming, John Libby and Roger Hunnewell went to Black Point, and there established a saw-mill on the Nonesuch river. Matthew Libby, however, afterwards bestowed his interest in this mill on his three sons, William, John and Andrew. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, a prominent citizen of Black Point, and she survived her husband two or three years. They were the parents of fourteen children, as follows: William, Matthew, Mary, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Andrew, who is mentioned below; Sarah, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Samuel, Mehitabel, Lydia, and Elizabeth, all of whom grew to maturity and married.

(III) Lieutenant Andrew Libby, seventh child and fourth son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Brown) Libby, was born December 1, 1700, at Kittery (now Eliot), Maine, and died January 5, 1773, in the seventy-third year of his age. He returned to the early home of his father at Scarboro, where he became one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the region, and left behind him a valuable property. He did not take a great part in public affairs, devoting himself principally to his own business, and the only record of his participation in the general life of the town is contained in an entry of 1743, where he is mentioned as one of a committee of

three selected "to get a schoolmaster." It is not known from the records where he was in actual service during the French War, but this is exceedingly probable, since he was universally known as Lieutenant Andrew Libby. He and his first wife were members of the Congregational church. Lieutenant Andrew Libby married (first) Esther Furber, daughter of Jethro Furber, of Newington, New Hampshire. She died, October 1, 1756, and he married (second) in 1757, Eleanor (Libby) Trickey, who survived him, and died September 27, 1781. The children of Lieutenant Libby were all by his first wife, as follows: Andrew, Joshua, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, Henry, Abigail, Joseph, Daniel, Edward, Sarah, Esther and Simon.

(IV) Deacon Joshua Libby, second son of Lieutenant Andrew and Esther (Furber) Libby, was born March 17, 1734, at Scarboro, Maine, and died January 13, 1814, at the age of seventy-nine years. As a lad he learned the shoemaker's trade, but never followed that occupation. He married Hannah Larrabee, November 2, 1755, and settled on the Nonesuch river, about three miles north of Oak Hill, where he became a successful farmer. In addition to his extensive farming, he engaged in shipbuilding and the West India trade, and became one of the richest and most influential men in the town. He was chairman of selectmen in 1792-93-94, and town treasurer from 1800 until his death, on January 13, 1813. He and his wife became members of the Congregational church in July, 1792, and he was afterwards chosen deacon and filled that position at the time of his death. He and his wife, whose death occurred December 13, 1818, were the parents of eight children, as follows: Esther, who died in infancy; Sarah, Matthias, Lydia, Joshua, who is mentioned below; Theodore, Hannah, and Salome.

(V) Captain Joshua (2) Libby, son of Deacon Joshua (1) and Hannah (Larrabee) Libby, was born August 31, 1768, at Scarboro, Maine. He succeeded to his father's homestead, where he resided during his entire life, and died October 23, 1824, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a prosperous farmer and a man highly respected in the community, being of a conservative disposition and of excellent judgment, so that his fellow-citizens reposed great confidence in him. He was a selectman of Scarboro in 1822-26 and 1827, and was town treasurer from 1817 to 1827. He married, February 16, 1791, Ruth Libby, born October 16, 1773, a daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson) Libby, of Scarboro, and her



death occurred November 24, 1831. They were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Sherborn, Joshua, who is mentioned at length below; Simon, Johnson, Addison, who died in early youth; Addison and Hannah (twins), Woodbury, Francis, Matthias, Ruth, George, and Esther.

(VI) Joshua (3) Libby, second son of Captain Joshua (2) and Ruth (Libby) Libby, was born at Scarboro, July 10, 1793, and died March 5, 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Libby was a man of high moral character and strong religious convictions. He lived on his father's farm and administered his acres after the thrifty manner of most main land holders in the "twenties," "thirties" and "forties." He left enough property to make two large farms, both of them richly wooded. One of these became the estate of James Small Libby, and is now in the possession of his daughters. The other part his brother, Johnson Libby, inherited, and it is now owned and occupied by Eugene H. Libby, his son. The Joshua Libbys were all buried in a cemetery on the old farm, but their graves were removed to the Black Point Cemetery in 1886. Joshua (3) Libby married, in 1816, Mary Small, born April 30, 1792, a daughter of Captain James and Mary (Fogg) Small, of this place. Mrs. Libby, the mother of James Small Libby, was an ideal mother and won hosts of friends by her remarkably sunny and genial disposition. Her father, Captain James Small, was a son of Samuel Small, Esq., and his wife, Dorothy (Hubbard) Small. Captain James Small was born at Scarboro, in 1757, and served five years in the Revolutionary War. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and after the close of hostilities returned to Scarboro and married a daughter of the colonel of his regiment, Colonel Reuben Fogg. Captain James Small was named for his grandfather, Ensign James Heard, of Kittery, Maine. He was a Revolutionary pensioner and attended the dedication of Bunker Hill monument. His death occurred in 1845, while on a visit at the home of Joshua Libby, at the age of eighty-eight years. Samuel Small, Esq., father of Captain James Small, was a native of Kittery, Maine, where he was born in the year 1717, and his father, Samuel Small, Sr., came to Scarboro about 1729. He, in association with Joshua Hanscom and Zebulon Trickey, bought land when they first came from Kittery. These two Samuels were men of large prominence in Scarboro and Samuel, Jr., usually known as Samuel, Esq., was deacon of Black Point Church for many years. He was also town clerk for more than four dec-

ades, land surveyor and justice of the peace (his commission is still held by a descendant of his, and is signed by John Hancock). He was appointed member of nearly every committee of importance in Scarboro, both ecclesiastical and civil, for a period of almost fifty years. When the regiment sent from old Scarboro to serve in the Revolutionary War left for Cambridge to join General Washington, they assembled in the Samuel Small dooryard and marched the entire distance. Samuel Small, Esq., died in 1791, at the age of seventy-four years. His great-grandfather, Francis Small, was the founder of this family, together with his father, Edward Francis, in this country, and the two men came from Devonshire, England, about 1632. Edward Francis was styled "the great landowner," and one historian claims that he unquestionably owned more land than any other person in Maine. He bought this great estate from the Indians, and all of the towns in Northern York county were owned by him, as well as large tracts near Portland. He was for a time at Cape Small Point, and the place took his name. He died at Truro, Cape Cod, about 1714, at the age of ninety-four years. Joshua (3) and Mary (Small) Libby were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth M., Johnson, who died in early youth; James Small, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Benjamin, Johnson, Sarah, Maria, Emily, Francis, Washington, Joshua, Mary Frances, and Reuben Crosby.

(VII) James Small Libby was a native of Scarboro, Maine, where he was born July 19, 1820, and died in Portland, March 16, 1885. He was born on the ancestral homestead, to the possession of which he succeeded after the death of his father, and although he removed to Portland in 1870, the old place was always retained by him and always thought of as his home. Indeed, he added a number of parcels of land to it from time to time and always kept it in a high state of cultivation and repair. For many years Mr. Libby carried on an extensive contracting business at Portland and was intimately identified with the construction of many railroads in this part of the State, and of various public works. He was one of the principal contractors in the construction of the Ogdensburg railroad, and the Kennebunkport railroad, and in these and other operations gave employment to a large number of men and contributed materially to the development and upbuilding of the city. He was a man of shrewd business ability and in the management of his affairs was notably prompt and deci-

sive, gaining the respect and esteem of all his associates in the business world, as well as of his great host of personal friends. Mr. Libby's life was one of unusual activity and success, and his sterling integrity and the high sense of honor which were always maintained by him in every relation of life gained him a reputation second to that of no one in the community. He was very active in the public affairs of Portland and Scarboro, and represented the latter place in the State Legislature in the years 1858 and 1859, being a contemporary in that body of General Neal Dow, the Hon. William McCrillis, of Bangor, and the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Augusta. He was a political opponent, however, of the last named of his great colleagues and ardently supported Democratic principles throughout his career. If his ability made him a formidable competitor in business, his comprehensive knowledge of men and things afforded him a high sense of duty towards others less fortunate than himself, and he was notably apt and ready to give aid whenever it was needed, both to individuals and to any movement undertaken for the general welfare of the community. Many of his friends and acquaintances still speak feelingly of favors and assistance rendered by him and his great liberality in every worthy cause. Mr. Libby was a Congregationalist at heart and although he made no great outward display of his religious convictions, his life itself in many respects might well be called a noble Christian epic.

James Small Libby was united in marriage with Jane R. Wescott, a daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Jordan) Wescott, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Mrs. Libby's death occurred in the year 1897. They were the parents of three daughters, who survive them, as follows: Ella Wescott, Mary Abby, and Josephine Wescott, who spend their summers at the old Scarboro homestead.

James Small Libby was one of that group of successful men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the city of Portland, Maine; one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens, whose efforts have seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the city's interest as to their own. There is a type of business man, only too common today, of which this cannot truly be said, whose energies are never expended in the interests of others, whose aims and purposes are purely personal, not broad enough to comprehend a larger entity. But of these men of a generation past, whose

enterprises have spelled growth and increased prosperity for the community of which they were members, and especially of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief article, the praise is entirely appropriate. Of this class, and of him, so prominent a member thereof, it is entirely true that the ventures and enterprises they engaged in were of so wide a calibre that the welfare of their city was as directly subserved as their own, that they were unable to entertain an aim in which the rights and interests of others were set aside or even negatively disregarded.

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**WILLIAM ALFRED BARTLETT, D.D.**, the popular pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church of Lewiston, Maine, and one of the most potent religious influences in that city and State today, comes of an old and distinguished New England family, of which more than one member has made a place for himself as a clergyman and scholar. He is a son of Dr. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, who was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 25, 1817. Dr. Bartlett, Sr., was a very eminent man, and between the years 1877 and 1892 was president of Dartmouth College. For a number of years prior to this he resided in Chicago, and was a founder and professor of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He was also the first pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, and exerted a very considerable influence upon the religious life of that city.

Born February 17, 1858, in the city of Chicago, Dr. William Alfred Bartlett remained in that city during a portion of his childhood. He was a student for a time in the preparatory department of the North Western University, Evanston, and later in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Upon his father's removing to the East, when he was called to the presidency of Dartmouth College, the boy accompanied him and in course of time himself attended that institution, graduating therefrom with the class of 1882. While in college he took the first prize in the junior class literary contest, was class historian senior year, and was elected class poet at graduation, in 1882. He had in the meantime decided to follow in his father's footsteps and devote himself to religious work, and with this end in view entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. During his three years in Hartford, Mr. Bartlett largely supported himself as organist and choir master in the First Baptist Church



of that city. He returned to the West, thereafter, and was pastor of three Chicago churches. He was called first to what is now the Wellington Avenue Congregational Church of Chicago, of which indeed he was both an organizer and the first pastor, and which under his most capable direction has become one of the strongest on the north side of the city. He was also the first pastor of the Second Congregational Church, situated at Oak Park, Chicago, and during his pastorate added two hundred to its membership. He was also for nine years the pastor of the old First Church of Chicago, which he reorganized to meet the necessities of a down-town church so successfully that it has become noted throughout the country for its institutional and musical work, and at times employed as many as seven trained assistants. One of the distinctions of this church is that its doors are never closed, day or night, and it includes in its work the training of five great chorus choirs. Dr. Bartlett was at one time in charge of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church at Hartford, which attained its largest membership during the time of his ministry. His work with young people in a "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon," reaching a membership of one hundred and fifty, was described at length in a special article appearing in the *Outlook*. Another work accomplished by Dr. Bartlett in Chicago was in connection with the Sunday Closing League, of which he was elected president at a gathering composed of the representatives of seventeen denominations in the city. He was most active in accomplishing the aims of this association and brought suit in his own name as representing the people of Illinois against a number of city officials and liquor men, who were accused of non-conformity with the law on Sunday closings. These cases were tried before Supreme, Superior and Appellate courts, all of which were in entire agreement with the league and Dr. Bartlett in the position which they took, but claimed non-jurisdiction in the matter. The pressure, however, brought by the league and the general opinion of the people behind it eventually forced the State's attorney to take up the work, after which material progress was made. For his work in the matter Dr. Bartlett was made an honorary member of the Chicago Congregational Club for "distinguished service in civic reform." When Sunday closing of saloons went into effect in Chicago, in 1916, leading lawyers and reformers wrote to Dr. Bartlett congratulating him as pioneer, and the decision was based on the court actions of that time.

The great energy of Dr. Bartlett and his indefatigable zeal is well illustrated in the work which he has done as an independent lecturer on religious subjects. He has gained an extraordinary popularity throughout New England in this line and is now called upon by many churches both for special occasions and to do supply work. Indeed, so great have been the demands made upon his time that he has recently, on the advice of many of his friends, devoted himself particularly to this kind of work and has reserved his time exclusively for such engagements. In one year Dr. Bartlett made as many as fifty-two addresses in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in connection with the "Men and Religion" movement, as well as on the subjects of temperance, men's work in the churches, and a number of special addresses in eleven of the Hartford churches and in many of its public schools and institutions. He organized the Inter-Church Luncheon, held weekly in a Hartford hotel, and at which the Business Men's Luncheon of that city was first suggested. During his pastorate of the Kirk Street Church in Lowell, Dr. Bartlett took a most active part in the general religious life of that community, and the attendance at that church was the greatest in its history. The auditorium was entirely rebuilt and a new organ added, and so great was the attendance that people were frequently turned away from the evening service. On two occasions over fifty came into the church on confession of faith through revivals conducted in the evening services. He also organized the first Men's Club in Lowell, and one of the first in New England, and suggested the formation of the Lowell Congregational Club, which was afterward founded and of which he drew up the constitution.

Dr. Bartlett received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College, at the time of his graduation from the Hartford Theological Seminary, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1900. In the year 1900, Dr. Bartlett was appointed delegate to the International Council in Edinburgh, Scotland, and read a paper on "Temperance Legislation in America." In the year 1901 he was offered the same degree by the University of Illinois, but declined it. He was elected a trustee of the Hartford Seminary in 1911, and was also elected by the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Chicago as chairman of its executive committee and for a time was also its president. At the time of leaving Chicago, he was first vice-president of the Congregational Club and later held the presidency of the Dartmouth Alumni



Association of Connecticut. Following a speech delivered by him before the Lowell Board of Trade, he was elected a member of that body, and he was appointed a corporate member-at-large of the American Board of the Congregational church. Dr. Bartlett came very conspicuously before the public in connection with the "Quickening Services" in the First Congregational Church of Lowell, which were undertaken by him in January, 1915, at the invitation of the men of that church. These services met with a great success and were attended by men of all denominations, including the Roman Catholic, as well as by city officials and the public-at-large, both church members and those who were allied with no church. The sermons preached by Dr. Bartlett on these occasions were printed in full by the *Lowell Courier-Citizen* and long extracts from them appeared in the evening paper, the *Lowell Sun*, together with much favorable comment. The *Courier-Citizen* said at the beginning of the series:

Dr. Bartlett has had big parishes since his pastorate in Lowell several years ago. He has filled churches in Chicago, Illinois, and Hartford, Connecticut, and has gained the reputation of an efficiency engineer in church work. His experience with the big problems of the unchurched has made him brush aside much that is ecclesiastical, and strike with shoulder blows, at the theme he has under discussion. . . . He preached for a full hour, but held his audience, and at the close of the service hundreds remained to greet him.

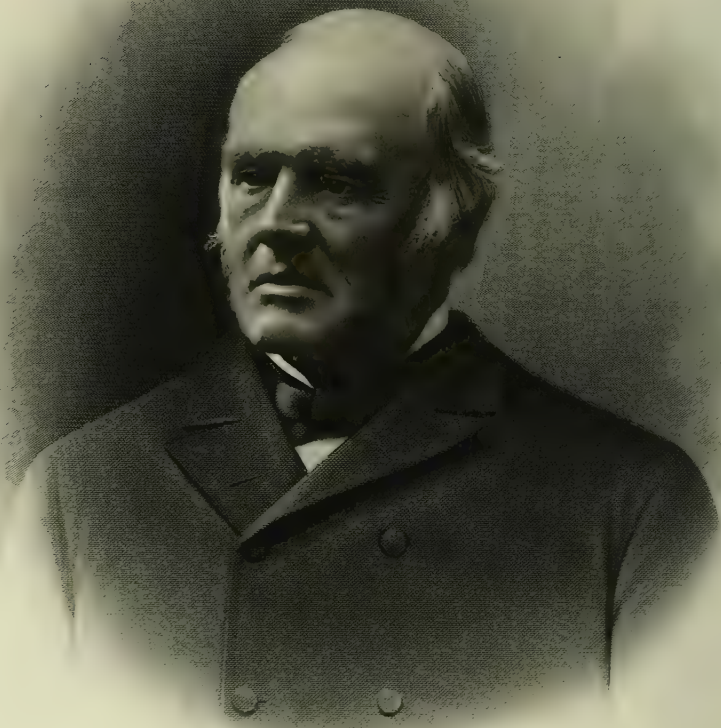
In another place the *Courier-Citizen* said, with reference to his sermon on "The Sin Which Christ Hates Most": "Every person in the great audience was held spellbound by the eloquence of the speaker as he drove home his message." Again, later, "By a rising vote more than one thousand attendants of the Sunday evening service at the First Congregational Church endorsed a resolution against the liquor traffic last night. The resolution was introduced at the close of the service, and unanimous action was taken by the audience rising to its feet amid great enthusiasm." Other comments upon Dr. Bartlett's sermons were to be found in the *Lowell Sun* (Catholic and Democratic), which in one of its articles had the following: "Dr. Bartlett delivered one of the most powerful Temperance and No-License sermons ever heard in Lowell," and a little later the same paper attributed the improvement in police regulations which it noted in Lowell to the influence of these sermons. The last of them was delivered Easter night, and in commenting upon it the *Courier-Citizen* said: "While these

have not been intended for Evangelistic meetings, but have been known as quickening services, they have developed more and more on the former lines each week, and came very close to a revival in their culmination." The *Congregationalist*, in the course of an article on the subject, said in part as follows:

The series of special Sunday evening services at the First, with Dr. Bartlett as preacher and the co-operation of the choirs and pastors of that church and his own former parish, Kirk Street, lengthened out to the number of ten with an average attendance of over a thousand. Generous advertising, striking subjects, bold speech and dramatic delivery, and the abounding enthusiasm and personal grip of the preacher, drew larger numbers than had been anticipated and attracted the attention and attendance of many not habitual churchgoers as well as regular members of other congregations. . . . A proposal to have a monster church and Sunday school temperance parade, to conserve and display the sentiment aroused by these meetings, is now being discussed. Among the subjects upon which Dr. Bartlett has recently addressed audiences in various parts of New England, may be mentioned the following: "Clara Barton, heroine," "Come & See," "Christ and Modern Achievement," "Facts not generally known of the Religious Life of Abraham Lincoln," "Testimonies of Great Men Concerning the Bible," "The Efficient Man," "Billy Sunday and the Churches, a psychological study," "Music, religious and otherwise," "Christ and Throne; definite beliefs to make Strong Churches."

After resting from his strenuous labors from 1913 to 1915, following his pastorate in Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Bartlett accepted a call from the Pine Street Congregational Church of Lewiston, Maine. Although it was in his mind to take things easy, he was soon in the thick of church and community activities. The attendance of the church has increased two hundred per cent. A Men's Bible Class was organized which reached a membership of one hundred in less than a year. Under the organized efforts of this class, great "Search Light" evening services were held in the winter and spring of 1916 which taxed the capacity of the auditorium beyond anything in the history of the church. The sermons were an hour long, and were both intensely personal and dealt also with conditions of the city. Later that same spring, the mayor of the city challenged Dr. Bartlett to a public debate in his own pulpit, as a consequence of the pastor's utterances. The challenge was immediately accepted. For days the papers were filled, and the *Lewiston Evening Journal* said nothing like this had ever been known in a Maine pulpit. On the night of the debate the church was filled in less





Eng by F. S. Williams & Bro NY

Nathaniel Morrill

Engraving from the National Society



than ten minutes after the doors were opened with fifteen hundred people. Curiously enough, the chairman of the police commission was a leader in the Bible Class, and under his orders eleven policemen and six plain clothes men were on hand to preserve order, and closed the doors when the church was filled, although hundreds were unable to obtain admission, including a former mayor. On this occasion Dr. Bartlett made a complete exposure of the city conditions and challenged the mayor to disprove his assertions. But that challenge has never been accepted, but it is said the eyes of the citizens were opened as they never were before.

At the present time Dr. Bartlett is engaged in the Young Men's Christian Association campaign, and has been appointed special writer to furnish articles for the papers each day in preparation for the final drive. Fourteen young men of the church have gone to the front, whose names are on the Roll of Honor in *The Pine Cone*, the church paper, and the Bible Class, at Dr. Bartlett's suggestion, has just sent them a beautiful copy of the New Testament. During the summer of 1917, Dr. Bartlett supplied the pulpits of the two largest churches in Chicago, and visited the forts and training stations near Chicago, bringing him in close touch with some of his former church "boys," several of whom went to France. Between them, Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett have seven nephews and one niece in service, all but two being in France, and two of them having miraculously escaped from death.

Besides his great accomplishment as a preacher and organizer, Dr. Bartlett is also an accomplished musician and composer. He has recently composed two Christmas carols, one of which was published by the Chicago Kindergarten Association and is used by them, and the other was purchased by the Century Company for one of its hymn books. He also wrote a hymn, words and music, sung by the four choirs of the First Church in Chicago on Forefather's Night, at the Congregational Club in Chicago. Another composition is known as "Love Divine," which has been sung in many churches. Dr. Bartlett is prominently identified with the Masonic order.

William Alfred Bartlett was united in marriage, February 23, 1892, at Chicago, with Ester Adelaide Pitkin, a daughter of John J. and Susan Jeannette (Thompson) Pitkin, old and highly respected residents of that city. Mrs. Bartlett, before her marriage, sang in church quartette choirs both in Chicago and Evanston. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett,

as follows: William P., who died December 1, 1910; Doris Jeannette, born April 24, 1894, and is now the wife of Sergeant Richard H. Wheeler, of Newton, Massachusetts, Coast Artillery, at Fort Revere; and Richard Learned, born December 20, 1896, in Lowell, Massachusetts, now a church singer, and in business in Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Wheeler is possessed of a voice of unusual power and sweetness, and inherits her father's and mother's musical gifts. She has often sung at his services. Mrs. Wheeler, in addition to her other duties, is now a teacher of singing in Boston and Newton.

It is often a matter of great difficulty to express in material terms the true value of a life, of a career, or to give an adequate idea of the real position that a man has won for himself in the regard of his fellows. In the case, for instance, of Dr. Bartlett, whose name heads this brief appreciation, who has succeeded highly in his profession, the true significance of a man is not so much to be found in this fact as in the influence which, as a personality, he has exerted upon those with whom he comes in contact. The acquirement of wealth and position does indicate that a certain power exists, that certain abilities must be present, so that to enumerate these things does serve as an illustration of the talents that are in him, but it is only one illustration, the most tangible, of these things, and the others may be far more important in spite of the fact that they are vastly more difficult to state. Thus, although an illustration, it is of little value as a real gauge or measure of these powers, for while the proposition is true that the presence of those perquisites which the world showers upon genius of a certain order proves the genius of which it is the reward, the converse is not true at all, since at the very lowest estimate half the genius goes quite unrewarded. It is thus with Dr. Bartlett; while the success achieved by him in the ministry marks him as a man of unusual capability, yet only those who are acquainted with him personally can be aware how greatly his services to the community exceed anything that can be expressed in terms of his professional success.

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**NAHUM MORRILL—JOHN ADAMS MORRILL**—In the legal profession of Androscoggin county, Maine, the name of Morrill has occupied a prominent place for more than sixty years. The family is descended from Abraham Morrill, who came from England in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The "History of the

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts," published in 1896, Vol. I, page 51, has, under the head of new members, admitted in 1638-39, the names of Abraham Morrill and Isaac Morrill; on page 51 the editor says:

Abraham Morrill, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, came, perhaps, in the *Lion*, with his brother Isaac. In 1635 he resided on the westerly side of Brighton street, near the spot occupied by the old Porter Tavern. He moved in 1641 to Salisbury, where in 1650 only four were taxed more than he. In 1642 sixty acres of land were granted to him and Henry Saywood to build a cornmill; no other mill was to be built so long as this ground all the corn the people needed. . . . The family of the ancient trainer through every generation has been noted for enterprise, whether in iron, fish, cloth, coasting vessels, farming or trade. In the business history of Salisbury and Amesbury they have made a most notable record.

In Harvard College, class of 1737, were Isaac and Moses Morrill. They were cousins, great-grandsons of Abraham Morrill, of Salisbury. Both became ministers of the Orthodox New England faith. Rev. Moses Morrill was ordained to the ministry at Biddeford, in 1742, becoming pastor of the First Church of Christ in Biddeford; he remained with that church until his death, February 9, 1778, a service of more than thirty-five years.

His second son, John Morrill, settled in Limerick, Maine, and in that town Nahum Morrill was born, October 3, 1819. He was educated in Limerick Academy, Kimball Union Academy, and was one year at Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar of Piscataquis county, Maine, March 4, 1842, and soon after began the practice of law in the town of Wells, where he remained about two years. He then removed to Durham, in Androscoggin county, which at that time was a more important place than either Lewiston or Auburn. August 26, 1846, he moved to the little village of Lewiston Falls, on the west side of the Androscoggin river, now known as Auburn. From that time until his death, March 3, 1917, he resided continuously in Auburn, or in Danville, which ultimately became a part of Auburn. Two sons survive him, John Adams Morrill and Donald Littlefield Morrill, the latter a prominent lawyer in Chicago.

At memorial services held in his memory at the April term, 1917, of the Supreme Judicial Court for Androscoggin county, Mr. Justice King presiding, George C. Wing, president of the Androscoggin Bar Association, in announcing his death to the court, paid the following tribute:

Judge Morrill very early took a prominent place in business, in society and in the legal profession. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor William G. Crosby as the first judge of probate for Androscoggin county, and the early records of the Probate Court bear testimony to his careful attention to details and his purposes to have the office conducted along the best lines then used in probate courts. When judges of probate were made elective, Judge Morrill declined to be a candidate and turned his whole attention to the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was appointed provost marshal of the Second District of Maine, and held that office until the close of the Civil War, receiving an honorable discharge, October 31, 1865. Provost Marshal General Frye wrote him a personal letter, which I hope is still in existence, expressing his gratification at the manner in which the office had been conducted and the absolute accuracy of all accounts connected therewith. He was a member of the bar of the United States District and Circuit courts, and during his long practice heard many cases that were submitted to him by agreement of parties as auditor or referee, both in suits at law and in equity. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Edward Little Institute, and was the unanimous choice of the Androscoggin bar as its president and continued to hold that position for many years, his successor only being named after he had positively declined the further use of his name.

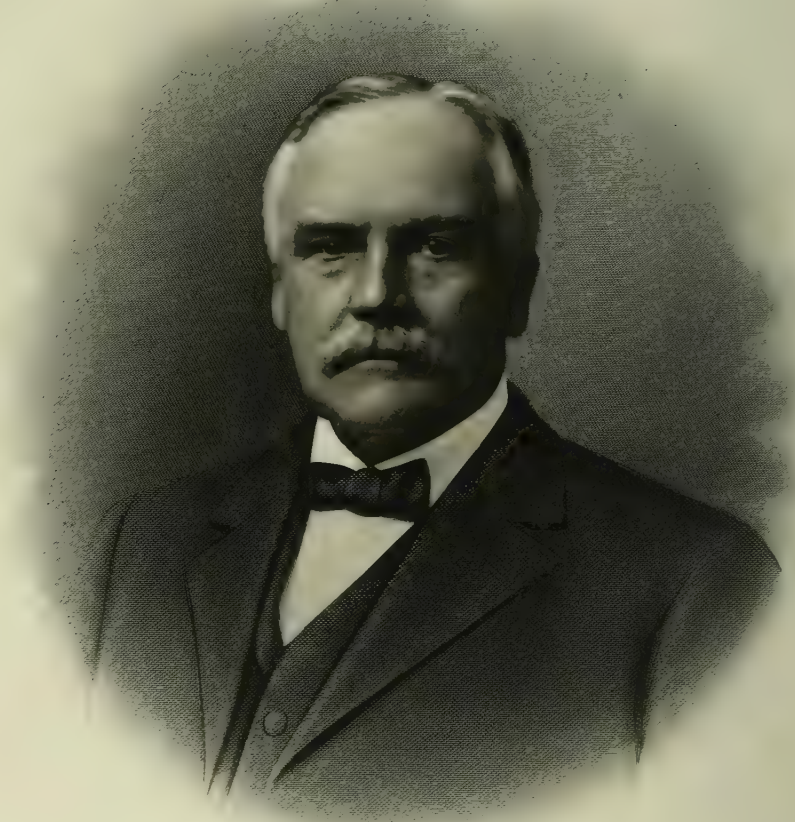
Judge Morrill was married, April 30, 1850, to Anna Isabella Littlefield, of Wells, a woman of great refinement, education and culture. The history of Judge Morrill is the history of Auburn. When he came here what is now the shire town of a county, incorporated long after he settled here, with its county and public buildings, its homes, busy manufactories and industries, all have grown out of the very little hamlet then existing, and during all the long years of his eventful life he was identified with the best interests of Auburn, not only in a business way but in every moral, educational and religious endeavor. He was generous of his time, his knowledge and experience. Judge Nahum Morrill was a Christian gentleman, a constant attendant and generous contributor to the High Street Congregational Church, prominent in Odd Fellowship and, in a word, was identified with every interest in Auburn.

He was a painstaking lawyer. He practised his profession in an honorable manner, on an elevated plane, gaining and retaining the confidence of the bar and of the court. He was unassuming in his ways. He did not live for show or to denote importance by his way of life. He was always a broad-minded and hopeful man who understood the trials, appreciated the temptations, sympathized with the sorrowing and rejoiced with the pleasures of those with whom he came in contact. He guarded with great care the interests of his clients and was always industrious, persistent and persevering.

The bar of this county owes to Judge Morrill more than to any one man the high quality and standing of its practitioners. His deportment in







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John A. Morrill.

The American Historical Society

court was ideal. His papers were always carefully and neatly drawn, and the precedents which were handed down through him, and through men who were engaged with him in the practice of his profession, have created a standard of excellence that is not excelled in any county in Maine.

John Adams Morrill, son of Nahum and Anna Isabella (Littlefield) Morrill, was born in Auburn, June 3, 1855. On his mother's side he is descended from the Littlefield, Wheelwright and Storer families, names of prominence in the early Colonial history of Wells, York county, Maine. He prepared for college at Edward Little High School, and graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Art, and in 1879 the degree of Master of Arts. After one year spent in teaching, he studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine, February 12, 1880, and in the United States Circuit and Districts courts, April 23, 1886. From the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Morrill has devoted himself continuously to the practice of his profession. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Examiners of Applicants for Admission to the Bar, then just established, and held that position for eight years, declining a second re-appointment. By resolve of March 21, 1901, he was appointed by the Legislature of Maine sole commissioner to revise and consolidate the public laws of the State, and prepared the fifth revision of the public laws of Maine, known as the "Revised Statutes of 1903." By resolve of April 4, 1913, he was again appointed by the Legislature to the same duty and prepared the sixth revision of the public laws of Maine, known as the "Revised Statutes of 1916." At the State election of 1912, Mr. Morrill was elected judge of probate for Androscoggin county, for the term of four years, beginning January 1, 1913, and was re-elected in 1916. On March 5, 1918, he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. For many years he has been a member of the Maine State Bar Association and was elected president of that organization in 1917. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and of the Maine Historical Society. Since 1888 he has been a trustee, and since January, 1908, president of the Auburn Savings Bank. Upon the establishment of the Auburn Public Library, he was chosen a trustee, and for some years served as its treasurer. Since 1888 Mr. Morrill has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, and in 1912 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by that institution.

November 1, 1888, Mr. Morrill married Isabella Olive Littlefield, daughter of Walter and Olive (Gooch) Littlefield, of Melrose, Massachusetts. They have two daughters: Dorothy Isabella, and Olive Anna.

**HENRY ALLEN KELLEY, D.M.D.**, is one of the best known and most popular dentists, not only in the city of Portland, Maine, where he has elected to live and carry on the practice of his profession, but also throughout that State, and indeed the country generally. Dr. Kelley is a member of a very old New England family, his early ancestors having been among the pioneer settlers on Cape Cod and Nantucket Island. He is descended on both sides of the house from families that were Quakers or Friends in their religious beliefs. The "rigor" of this faith was never relaxed, and it was this that drove his father and mother out of the faith of the Friends and made of them Unitarians.

Born May 11, 1866, Henry Allen Kelley is a son of James Stanford and Susan Allen (Chace) Kelley. His grandfather Kelley was a watch and clock maker and silversmith, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. Thus they trace this fine manual labor far back in the family. His father was successfully engaged in business as a jeweler and watchmaker at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and it was in this place that Dr. Kelley's birth occurred. The elementary portion of his education was secured at the local public schools and the Swain Free Academy. He was graduated from the New Bedford High School in the year 1884, and then took special courses to prepare him for college, at the Academy above mentioned. His first dental training was received in the office of Dr. E. V. McLeod, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and it was from this worthy preceptor that Dr. Kelley first had brought home to him the fact that, his ancestors having included many expert chronometer- and watchmakers, gold and silversmiths and engravers, it was easy to understand that it was from these that he had inherited his remarkable manual skill and ability to handle so effectively the instruments used in the delicate operations of dental surgery. Dr. McLeod, who was the first secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Dentistry, became a great friend of his young pupil, who returned in full measure his affection and has always acknowledged a large debt to the elder man and accounted him a potent influence in his life. After this experience Dr. Kelley studied for a few months in the office of Dr. A. B. Fuller, of New Haven, Connecticut, and still later in the office of Dr.



Charles E. Easterbrook, of Boston, a recent graduate of Harvard Dental School. It was through the influence of the office of Dr. McLeod that Dr. Kelley's attention was directed to the Harvard Dental School, and accordingly he matriculated there, and after taking the usual course was graduated with the class of 1888, when he was twenty-two years of age. His work was of so excellent a quality that he attracted to himself the favorable attention of his professors and instructors, and in particular Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, professor of operative dentistry and oral surgery at the Harvard Dental School. This gentleman, who was an authority on his subjects, took so great a fancy to the young man and felt so confident of his ability that the latter received an offer at the time of his graduation to become Dr. Fillebrown's assistant in his office at Portland, Maine. This was an offer which, as may be imagined, he was not slow to accept, and he at once removed to the Maine city, where he has continued consistently ever since. After one year spent in Dr. Fillebrown's employ, that eminent dentist received him into partnership with him, an association which continued uninterruptedly for ten years, or until the retirement of the senior partner. This retirement was occasioned by Dr. Fillebrown's leaving Portland to practise in the city of Boston, so that his excellent practice in Portland passed entirely into the hands of Dr. Kelley. Dr. Kelley, however, had already won a very enviable reputation in the city, so that he readily took the place that Dr. Fillebrown left vacant, and has ever since that time occupied a distinctly unique position in the city. Dr. Kelley, with characteristic modesty, speaking of this period, has said:

So my problem was how to keep a practice, not how to make one. There is one thing I am sure I did keep, and that is the office, for I stayed in the one office for twenty years, only moving to get farther up out of the increasing business life of the city. I have never specialized except that for some years now I have refused to extract teeth or to make artificial dentures. I think I was the first man in Maine to adopt the prophylactic treatment and to manage my patients so they had regular monthly treatments. I am, to quite an extent, looked upon as a specialist in this work and in the treatment of pyorrhea. I came to Portland about as much of a stranger as one could come, Dr. Fillebrown and one other being my only acquaintances. How I became acquainted I can hardly say; certainly not by the usual endeavors, i. e., churches, clubs, lodges, etc. I lived my life without that, except that I realized that I had a clean slate and that if I made and cultivated any undesirable friends, it was my own fault. This was the advantage of being a

stranger. Also, of course, I immediately took my place as a professional man.

Whatever else may be said about the success of Dr. Kelley and what it has been due to, certainly it will have to be admitted that hard work has played a very important part therein. He has worked earnestly and perseveringly at everything he has set his hand to, not only in those matters which were connected solely with his professional interests, but in many in which the altruistic element has been prominent. For indeed Dr. Kelley has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his professional colleagues and of the community at large. He has been particularly active in connection with the various dental societies with which he has been affiliated. He has been a member of the Maine Dental Society since 1889 and has held the following offices therein: Chairman of executive committee, 1890 to 1891; vice-president, 1892 to 1893; librarian, 1890 to 1891; president, 1894; and secretary, from 1898 to 1910. Indeed it may be said with a certain degree of truth that the building up of a really first-class dental society in Maine has been a hobby with Dr. Kelley for many years, and that he has given an amazing amount of time and energy to carrying it out, when we consider how busy he has been with his private practice. There are not many men who are willing to sacrifice personal interests to an object such as this, but Dr. Kelley must be classed among them. Other capacities in which he has done invaluable service for the cause of his profession have been as chairman of the Northeastern Dental Association executive committee, in 1907 and 1908; second vice-president of that organization 1908 to 1909; first vice-president 1909 to 1910, and president 1910 to 1911. He is at the present time chairman of a standing committee of this association on Army and Navy Legislation. It was Dr. Kelley who, in honor of his old partner, Dr. Fillebrown, organized the Fillebrown Dental Club. He was the first president of this club and up to the present time its only president. Many years ago Dr. Kelley became affiliated with the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, a very prominent dental fraternity. Dr. Kelley is also an associate member of the First District Dental Society of New York. Among the organizations outside of professional associations with which Dr. Kelley is affiliated should be mentioned the Portland Athletic Club, of which he is a charter member and which he served as a member of its governing board and on various committees for many years; the Stroudwater Canoe Club, of which also



he is a charter member and was its president for a considerable period; the Portland Country Club; the Harvard Club of Maine; the Portland Society of Arts; the Portland Choral Art Society; the Economic Club of Portland, and the Portland Yacht Club. He was a member of many dental congresses and conventions, among which should be mentioned the Chicago Columbian Dental Congress, where he was a member of his State committee on organization; the Fourth International Dental Congress at St. Louis, in 1904; the Jamestown Dental Convention, where he was chairman of his State committee; and the Portland, Oregon, Dental Congress, in which he occupied a like position. He is a member of the National Dental Association and took an active part in the reorganization of the same. He was elected a vice-president of the National Dental Association in 1917. One of the works accomplished by Dr. Kelley which is best known to his fellow-citizens is the establishment of a dental infirmary in Portland, in 1895. Three members were appointed in oral surgery and dentistry, in the out-patient department of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the dentists who filled these positions all being prominent practitioners in the city, who were obliged to give up much of the time before devoted by them to their private practice in order to attend these clinics. It will be appropriate at this point to include some remarks of Dr. Kelley, drawn from the same article we have already quoted, which throw a clear light upon his ideas not only of those qualifications which go to make up the successful dentist, but of those which are essential to the best type of manhood. Significantly enough, much that he says is taken from personal experience from his own life:

For a young dentist to build and maintain an ethical practice and win the esteem of his community, he must do what he *must do*. First, he must fit himself thoroughly to practise his profession, that is, he must know what to do and how to do it. He must have had good educational advantages and have taken advantage of them. It would seem to me that even before or after his college course he should have some training in a dental office before starting out for himself. I cannot say how—except at a much greater cost, the experience in the management of an office and of patients, which he must have, can otherwise be obtained. Of course, it is understood he must have a good preliminary education before he begins his professional training. This is not only necessary for his professional training, but also to fit him to take the position in the community he is trying to obtain.

Then he must love the higher things of life—good society, good books, pictures, music, God's

out-of-doors, etc. Having a love for these he will seek to attract others of like nature. This will give him an acquaintance with the best people of his city and a chance to make good with them. Then we are told "To have a friend, be one." And so our young dentist must do nice little things for others that will let them know he is their friend. He must get out of selfishness. Oh, it hardly seems necessary to preach all this over and over again. It seems that every sensible young man must know all this. I would only say he must have courage to know that these things *do bring* success; and when he is tempted by the seeming success of one who departs from these precepts, he must remain steadfast to these known principles, knowing that they will bring success. He must cultivate the acquaintance of the best men of his profession, as opportunity presents; he must read professionally long and deeply; join the dental societies and work in them; get to be a part of the life of his community, both professionally and otherwise, and, above all, he must be a good citizen. I think in these days there is great need of that teaching. To be a good citizen, what finer thing is there in all the world?

My idea of dental ethics is summed up in the following story. There was a Roman that wanted to learn the law, so he went to a Jewish Rabbi, a young man, and told him he wanted him to teach him the law, and to do it in one lesson. Now, this Rabbi being a young man, was much interested in, and confused by, the complications, ramifications, etc., of the law, and to think that anybody should think he could be taught all the law in one lesson, was preposterous. So he drove the young Roman from his door in anger. But the Roman went to another Jewish Rabbi, an old man, and made him the same request, and the old Rabbi told him to come in. Now this old Rabbi had lived most of his life and things were settling down from their complexities to simplicities. So that which seemed so impossible to the young Rabbi, was very possible to the old Rabbi, and he taught the young Roman the law, not only in one lesson, but in a very few words, thus: My son, the law is this, do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. This is the law, and all others are but tributary to this one great law.

I am not an old man, but things are reducing to the simpler forms with me and if I were asked to preach a sermon on dental ethics, it would be something like this: Be a gentleman. But the old Rabbi was satisfied with his description of the law, and I am satisfied with my description of dental ethics; because to us words have a deep meaning, and there is a whole lifetime bound up in our description, and we mean by our few words *all* that the young Rabbi would have taken days, and perhaps weeks, to have imparted to the young Roman. Alas! perhaps it took the young Roman about as short a time to forget his teaching as to acquire it, and perhaps, had he studied and toiled with the young Rabbi, the lessons would have meant more to him. I think it is not necessary that long sermons should be preached upon the subject of dental ethics, but for those that understand the

English language and for those for whom words have deep meaning, my definition, *Be a gentleman* is all that is necessary.

The only thing I have not carried is hobbies or fads outside of dentistry. I am not a faddist and have no non-dental hobby. As you will see by my clubs, I like out-of-door life. For many years entirely, and lately to a great extent, my vacations have been passed in the "Big Woods" of Maine, in search of big game—deer and moose. This is great sport. To go through the rapids in your little canoe, with a good guide in the stern, will make your heart leap for joy, or fight, and you will be glad you are alive, when you get through and find you *dre* alive. And then to put your rifle over your shoulder and tramp, and tramp, and tramp, always with the hope that the next minute is to disclose the moose with the head you have been so long looking for. Why, when the hunt is all over it doesn't matter a bit whether you have any game or not; you have the good feeling which, while they will not move mountains, make you feel as though you can jump over them and hence don't have to move them. I am also fond of yachting, city canoeing, as distinguished from the wild woods variety, and all the sports one gets at an athletic club and a country club; yes, even to scrapping, when two other fellows are in the squared circle, and I am looking on. I am also fond of music and art. But the best fun I am getting now is bringing up a boy and a girl. These two kids are fun enough and pay enough for any man. I quarrel a great deal with my practice that it exacts so much of my time, that I do not have more leisure to play with my family.

As may well be seen from the preceding quotation, Dr. Kelley can wield an effective pen, and indeed he is the author of a considerable number of very instructive articles, most of which, however, are of a technical nature and apply to various problems of his profession. Among them should be mentioned the following: "A Method of Filling Porcelain Teeth with Gold," published in *International Dental Journal*, August, 1889; "Nitrite of Amyl," read before the Harvard Odontological Society, December 23, 1891, and published in *International Dental Journal*, June, 1892; "Some Dentistry Physicians Should Know," read before the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, June 20, 1893, and published in their transactions for 1893; "A Study of the Diseases of the Peridental Membrane Having Their Origin at or Near the Gingival Margin," read before the Maine Dental Society, 1891, and published in the *International Dental Journal*, February, 1893; "Earnestness, Diligence and Truthfulness," the president's address before the Maine Dental Society, 1894; "A Popular Talk on the Care of the Teeth," read before the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, and published in the *Maine*

*Journal of Medicine and Science*, February, 1896; "What Dentistry Owes the People," read before the Maine Dental Society, July 22, 1896, and published in the *Portland Advertiser*, July 23, 1896; "A Year's Work Among the Poor," read before the Maine Dental Society, July 20, 1897, and published in the *Maine Journal of Medicine and Science*; "The Present Status of Cataphoresis," read before Harvard Alumni Association, June, 1898; "Dental Work Among the Poor: How Can It Best Be Accomplished," read before the Northeastern Dental Association, October, 1899, and published in *International Dental Journal*, September, 1900; "The Control of Our Patients," read before Harvard Dental Alumni Association, June 24, 1901, and published in *International Dental Journal*, January, 1902; "The Dentist's Appreciation of Himself," read before the Maine Dental Society, July 18, 1905; "An Appreciation of the Life of Dr. Thomas Fillebrown," read before Maine Dental Society, July 1, 1908, and also read before the American Academy of Dental Science, Boston, Massachusetts, February 3, 1909, and published in the *Journal of the Allied Societies*, June, 1909; "Prophylaxis in Dentistry," read before Maine Dental Society, June 25, 1909, and published in *Dental Cosmos*, November, 1909; "Military and Naval Corps," read before the Union Meeting of the Maryland and District of Columbia Dental Societies, at Washington, D. C., October 29, 1909; "Prophylaxis and Oral Hygiene," read before the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec and the Montreal Dental Club, at Montreal, Canada, October 24, 1910; "President's Address—Harvard Dental Alumni Association," read at Boston, June 27, 1910; "The Movement for Clean Mouths and Sound Teeth," read at the Tri-State Meeting of the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont State Dental Societies, at Fabyans, New Hampshire, June 27, 1911, and published in the *Dental Brief*, January, 1912; "President's Address—Northeastern Dental Association," read at Portland, Maine, October 26, 1911, and published in the Transactions of the Association; "Preventative Dentistry," read at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society, at Boston, May 8, 1913, and published in the *Journal of the Allied Dental Societies*, June, 1913; "Prophylaxis of the Oral Cavity," a lecture delivered before the Post-Graduate Class of the Metropolitan District Dental Society, Boston, March 5, 1915; "Hygiene of the Mouth," a talk given before the New Hampshire Dental Society at Weirs, New Hampshire, June 19, 1913.

When it became evident the United States







*N. H. W. Purdifer*

would sooner or later become compelled to enter the European War the dentists of this country formed the Preparedness League of American Dentists. This league aimed to prepare the dental profession for duties it was felt would soon be placed upon them. When the country finally entered the war this league was recognized by the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and made the instrument whereby the drafted men were rendered dentally fit before they were inducted into the Army and Navy. Dr. Kelley was appointed "Director of the State of Maine of the Preparedness League of American Dentists," and it was under his direction that the State was organized for this work and thousands of free dental operations performed for men about to enter the service of their country. During the last months of the war, Dr. Kelley was appointed preliminary examiner of candidates from Maine for the Dental Corps of the United States Army, and under that appointment conducted examinations of that nature. On March 12, 1915, Dr. Kelley received the following letter:

Dr. Henry A. Kelley,  
Portland, Maine.

Dear Doctor:—The Committee of Organization of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress has the honor to inform you that you have been elected an Honorary President of the Congress, and expresses the sincere wish that you may be present and participate in its various activities and entertainments in San Francisco, California, August 30th to September 9th, 1915.

Most respectfully yours,

PANAMA-PACIFIC DENTAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE  
OF ORGANIZATION.

Frank L. Platt, Chairman.  
Arthur M. Flood, Secretary.

Henry Allen Kelley was united in marriage, November 19, 1902, with Fanny Roath Robbins. Two children have been born of this union, James Stanford and Esther.

The place held by Dr. Kelley in the community is one that any man might desire, but it is one that he deserves in every particular, one that he has gained by no chance fortune, but by hard and industrious work, and a most liberal treatment of his fellow-men. He is a man who enjoys a great reputation and one whose clientele is so large that it is easy for him to discriminate in the class of his patients, but it is his principle to ask no questions as to the standing of those who seek his professional aid and he responds as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous. It thus happens that he does a great deal of philanthropic work in the city and

is greatly beloved by the poorer classes there. It is the function of the professional man to bring good cheer, almost as much if not equally with the more material assistance given by him. Dr. Kelley is a man of strong character and unusual ability and energy, and this is combined with a sweetness of disposition and gentleness of nature which make his companionship a charm and pleasure. He is a man who believes in principles and lives up to them.

**NATHAN GOLDSMITH HOWARD PULSIFER**—One of the leaders in the medical profession in the State of Maine during the generation just past was, without doubt, Dr. Nathan Goldsmith Howard Pulsifer, whose death at his home at Waterville was a great loss to the community, where for so many years he had been in active practice and occupied so large a place in the admiration and affection of his fellow-townsmen. Dr. Pulsifer was a member of an old and distinguished family which was founded in America early in the Colonial period, and the members of which have taken active part in the affairs of the various communities where they have dwelt ever since. There has been some discussion of the origin of the name of Pulsifer, some claiming that it is English, as well as its rarer variant Pulsford, but the authorities seem to be fairly unanimous in calling it French. It has been suggested that the first settler may have been from Guernsey or some other of the islands in the English Channel which have been under British sovereignty for many centuries. However this may be, that particular branch of the American family with which we are here concerned is of perfectly definite French origin, the founder having been John Pulsifer, a French Huguenot, and a native of France, who sought religious liberty in self-banishment. The name is spelled variously in the old records, where it appears as Pulsever, Pulcifer and several other forms, as well as in the present accepted spelling, but in this it but shared the fate of practically all the names of non-English origin in the colonies at that time.

(1) John Pulsifer was born in France, probably in the decade of 1650-1660, and from childhood found himself subject to the persecutions which his unfortunate co-religionists suffered after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Like so many of the people, he fled his native land and went to England, where he found refuge for a time. Later, however, he came to America and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1680.

According to the local tradition, his first home was situated on the very spot still occupied by a descendant, along the old road leading to Coffin's Beach. The only other settler of the name of whom any record has been found was Benedict Pulsifer, of Ipswich, who was probably a near relative of John Pulsifer, and by some believed to have been his father. There has been nothing definitely established as to the relationship, however, so that the latter must be accepted as the immigrant ancestor in lack of proof to the contrary. John Pulsifer married, December 31, 1684, at Gloucester, Joanna Kent, and they were the parents of the following children: John, born November 17, 1685, and died August 27, 1707; Joanna, born October 7, 1688; Mary, born April 8, 1691; Thomas, born February 10, 1693; Ebenezer, born July 20, 1695; Mary, born April 27, 1697; David, who is mentioned at length below; Jonathan, born July 30, 1704, and married, December 11, 1729, Susanna Hadley, by whom he had three children.

(II) David Pulsifer, son of John and Joanna (Kent) Pulsifer, was born January 9, 1701, at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and there passed his entire life, and followed the sea as an occupation. He married Mary —, and they were the parents of the following children: David, who is mentioned below; and three daughters.

(III) David (2) Pulsifer, son of David (1) and Mary (—) Pulsifer, was born September 29, 1731, at Gloucester, and made that place his home until the time of his marriage. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolution, first as a private in Captain Charles Smith's company and later as matross in Captain William Ellery's company of the First Artillery. He later went to Poland, Maine, and there settled, becoming the founder of the Maine family of the name. He married a cousin, Hannah Pulsifer, of Brentwood, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of a number of children, including Jonathan, who is mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan Pulsifer, son of David (2) and Hannah (Pulsifer) Pulsifer, was born about 1770 at Gloucester, but removed to Poland, Maine, with his parents, and there made his home. His death occurred in the old Pulsifer home at that place. He married, August 30, 1789, Polly Rust, born September 1, 1769, and died in 1862, and they were the parents of two children, who attained maturity, as follows: Moses, who is mentioned below, and Benjamin.

(V) Moses Rust Pulsifer, M.D., son of Jonathan and Polly (Rust) Pulsifer, was born Sep-

tember 10, 1799, at Poland, Maine, and died January 27, 1877. As a lad he attended the local district schools, and after completing his general studies took up the subject of medicine. He followed his profession in the towns of Eden, Sullivan and Ellsworth, in Hancock county. He was married, in 1819, to Mary Strout Dunn, born May 30, 1801, and died March 11, 1850, daughter of Hon. Josiah and Sally (Barnes) Dunn. Josiah Dunn was born September 8, 1779, and died February 3, 1843, and Sally (Barnes) Dunn was born January 11, 1783, and died December 29, 1858. The latter was a daughter of a celebrated clergyman of the day, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, who represented his district in the General Court of Massachusetts, and to whom a monument was erected by the Universalists at Norway, Maine, after his death. Dr. Moses Rust Pulsifer and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Josiah Dunn, born in 1822, and was the first stenographer employed in the courts of the State for reporting, an office that he held a number of years; was a student, and learned in the law, and compiled a "Digest of Maine" during the time of his employment in the courts. 2. Nathan Goldsmith Howard, with whom we are here especially concerned. 3. Reuben, born in 1826, and followed the occupation of farming. 4. Caroline, who became the wife of B. F. Crocker, of Hyannis, Massachusetts. 5. Augustus Moses, born June 15, 1834. He was a prominent attorney and public man at Auburn, Maine, and married Harriet Chase, daughter of Hon. George W. Chase, of that city, by whom he had seven children. 6. Horatio, who became a physician. 7. Thomas Benton, who became a physician and practised at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. 8. Ella Dunn, who became the wife of Joseph Bassett, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

(VI) Dr. Nathan Goldsmith Howard Pulsifer, second child of Dr. Moses Rust and Mary Strout (Dunn) Pulsifer, was born January 24, 1824, at Eden, Mount Desert, Hancock county, Maine, and died at Waterville, Maine, December 3, 1893. His elementary education was obtained at the public schools of Eden and Minot, Maine, and was there prepared for college. From early youth he had determined to follow in his father's footsteps in the choice of a profession, and with this end in view entered the Dartmouth Medical School. Here he distinguished himself as a brilliant and indefatigable student, and pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was graduated with the class of 1847. The young man had already gained familiarity with medical sub-



jects in the offices of his father and Dr. N. C. Harris, and considerable practical experience in assisting them with their patients, so that he was especially well equipped to begin practice on his own account. This he began to do immediately upon receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine, settling at Fox Island, Maine. He shared the fever for gold hunting which swept the country upon the discovery of the precious metal in California in 1849, and secured a position as physician on board the barkentine *Belgrade*, which made the journey around the Horn to California in six months. He remained in the Far West for about two years and then returned to the East, in 1851. He practised for a short time at Ellsworth and then determined to take a post-graduate course, with which purpose in view he attended several courses of lectures at the medical schools of New York City and Philadelphia, and worked in various hospitals in the two cities. He continued thus employed for about one year and then, in 1852, returned to Maine and began practice at Waterville. Here he remained actively at work until the close of his life, and gained for himself in the meantime the esteem and veneration of the whole community, including his professional colleagues. His reputation as a capable and conscientious physician spread far beyond the confines of his home town, and he was familiarly known throughout that section of country. In addition to his professional activities, Dr. Pulsifer was associated with many other departments of the community's affairs, and in all was recognized as a leader. He was the vice-president and a director of the People's National Bank of Waterville for many years, and its president for the ten years preceding his death. He was a Republican in politics and, although his professional duties did not admit of his taking so large a part in local politics as his talents and qualities of leadership fitted him for, he, nevertheless, exercised a beneficial influence upon affairs as a private citizen, to whom all looked with respect. He was keenly interested in the development of real estate values in and about Waterville, and during the last twenty years of his life invested largely and with judgment in these properties. In his religious belief Dr. Pulsifer was a Unitarian.

Dr. Pulsifer was united in marriage, October 24, 1855, with Ann Cornelia Moor, a native of Waterville, where she was born, February 16, 1835, a daughter of William and Cornelia Ann (Dunbar) Moor, old and highly-respected residents of this place. Dr. and Mrs. Pulsifer were

the parents of the following children: 1. Nora, born June 24, 1856, and became the wife of Frank Lorenzo Thayer, son of Lorenzo Eugene and Sarah (Chase) Thayer, to whom she has borne three children: Nathan Pulsifer, born December 20, 1878; Lorenzo Eugene, born March 8, 1883; Frank L., Jr., born December 5, 1895. 2. Cornelia Ann, born August 8, 1860, and became the wife of Herbert L. Kelley, son of Henry and Mary (Crie) Kelley, to whom she has borne one child, Cornelia Pulsifer, born February 17, 1897. 3. William Moor, born August 18, 1863, a graduate of the Colby University and the Harvard Medical School; he also took a post-graduate course at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, studied in Germany for a year, and was engaged in the active practice of medicine at Skowhegan, Maine, at the time of his death, November 13, 1915; married, October 2, 1896, Helen G. Libby, daughter of Isaac C. and Helen Libby, who has borne him one child, Libby Pulsifer, born March 27, 1899. 4. Ralph H., born August 19, 1865, at Waterville, Maine; graduated from the Coburn Classical Institute and Colby University; he studied for his profession at the Boston University Medical School and the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating from both institutions; he is now in active practice at Waterville; married, February 23, 1893, Grace Goodrich Yeaton, of Belgrade, and they are the parents of one child, Page Moor Pulsifer, born August 20, 1896.

The late Dr. Pulsifer was of the type of men that make the best citizens. With a high sense of civic duties and obligations, he identified himself with many important movements undertaken for the welfare of the community, and did much to assist in its development. As a man he was in all respects admirable, and won the confidence of his associates in all walks and relations of life. In all capacities he measured up to the highest standards, and his name may well be held in respect by his fellows. The life of a physician is no cynosure and the very choice of it is a proof of the sincerity and earnestness of the chooser, either as a student with an overwhelming love of his subject, or as an altruist whose first thought is the good of others. Probably something of both elements entered into the attitude of Dr. Pulsifer, and this is borne out by the double fact of his unusual learning in his science, both theory and practice, and of his having won in so marked a degree the respect and affection of his patients and the community-at-large.

**DANIEL JOHN MCGILLICUDDY**—Himself a native of the "Pine Tree State" and an American in character, manner and ideal, Daniel John McGillicuddy, one of the leading attorneys of Lewiston, Maine, and a citizen of the greatest public spirit, is by blood an Irishman and exhibits in his own personality and character many of the most typical virtues and abilities of a long line of Irish ancestors. The McGillicuddy family had its origin in County Kerry, Ireland, which is one of the most picturesque and charming districts in all that picturesque country, being situated upon the wild and romantic southwest coast, where some of the boldest and most magnificent scenery of Ireland occurs, while inland this grandeur is softened and subdued until it finds its most typical expression in the famous and lovely lake of Killarney.

In this beautiful country John McGillicuddy, father of Daniel John McGillicuddy, was born in the year 1824. Like so many of his fellow Irishmen at that time, he came to the United States, together with his brother and sisters, and settled at Lewiston, Maine, where he resided during the remainder of his life and where his death occurred, August 19, 1910. He married Ellen Byrnes, who died in Lewiston in 1884. Mr. McGillicuddy was a farmer and followed that occupation during most of his life, both before and after coming to the United States. He and his wife were the parents of four children, of whom one died in infancy and three survive today. They are as follows: Daniel John; Mary, who became the wife of George A. Wiseman, of Lewiston, Maine; John, a retired merchant of Lewiston.

Daniel John McGillicuddy was born August 27, 1859, at Lewiston, Maine, and has made his native city his home up to the present time. It was there that he received his early education, attending for this purpose the grammar schools, from which he was graduated in 1874, and later the high school, where he was graduated in 1877, and was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he took the usual academic or practical course, and where after establishing an excellent record for scholarship he was graduated with the class of 1881. He then became a student at law at Lewiston, and in 1883 was admitted to practice at the bar of Androscoggin county. He at once opened an office at Lewiston, Maine, and continued the practice of his profession by himself until 1891, when he formed a partnership with Frank A. Morey, under the name of McGillicuddy & Morey, which now occupies a prominent place

among the legal firms of the city. McGillicuddy & Morey is one of the best known firms not only in Lewiston but in the neighboring city of Auburn and in the whole surrounding region, and much of the most important litigation thereof has been through its offices. This office has also proved the training grounds of many brilliant lawyers, not a few of the successful attorneys of Auburn and Lewiston having had their initial training there. In addition to his legal activities Mr. McGillicuddy has taken a very active part in several important aspects of the city's life, and has held a number of important public offices, in which he has acquitted himself not only to his own great credit but to the advantage of the community-at-large. In 1881 he became a member of the School Board of Lewiston, and rapidly attained a popularity which insured his promotion to much more important offices. In 1884 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, in which body he served most effectively for three years, and in 1887 received the most honorable post in the gift of the city, when he was elected to the office of Mayor. His administration of the city's affairs was most capable and the energy with which he pursued every undertaking which looked toward the general welfare was most noteworthy. So much did he possess the general confidence and admiration of the people that he was twice returned to this important office, being re-elected in 1890 and again in 1902. In the year 1910 he became the candidate for United States Congress and was elected both in that year and in 1916. He is now serving his community in this high office, where he has won for himself a reputation for disinterestedness and capability most enviable.

Mr. McGillicuddy is a man of all around tastes and broad sympathies, who finds his interests in every aspect and department of life. Of such a man it is not correct to say that he possesses any hobby, a phrase which denotes to a certain extent so great a concentration upon some one subject as to detract from a normal interest in others. It is the last accusation that could be brought against Mr. McGillicuddy, who finds pleasure in well nigh every normal pastime and is capable of appreciating the tastes of all types and characters of men. During the day of the horse, he was the owner of a large number of these animals, all of which were of the best example of their respective types, and indeed was devoted to them individually. Mr. McGillicuddy is also interested in the financial and business development of the community of which he is a



member, and among others is connected with the First National Bank in the capacity of stockholder. He is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. In his religious belief Mr. McGillicuddy is a staunch Catholic, as the members of his family have been for many generations, and he attends St. Joseph's Church in Lewiston.

Daniel John McGillicuddy was united in marriage, July 5, 1898, at Lewiston, with Minnie M. Sprague, a native of that city and a daughter of Anselm W. and Harriett (Ridley) Sprague, old and highly respected residents here.

An additional word should here be said regarding the migration of the McGillicuddy family from Ireland to the United States. The first of the name to reach this country was Patrick McGillicuddy, an uncle of Congressman McGillicuddy, who settled first in Rhode Island, where he was afterwards joined by his brother, John McGillicuddy, the father of Congressman McGillicuddy. The two young men, after remaining for a while in Rhode Island and a still shorter period in Massachusetts, came in the year 1845 to Maine and settled in Lewiston.

The gaining of great material success for himself and a position of power and control in the political and professional world of Lewiston, Maine, has been in no wise incompatible in the case of D. J. McGillicuddy, with the great and invaluable service which he renders to the community of which he is so distinguished a member. Pre-eminently a man of affairs, he has made his talents subserve the double end of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellows. Lewiston, Maine, is the scene of his life-long work in connection with the enterprises so closely associated with his name, and he is highly respected by all those who come into even the most casual contact with him and by the community-at-large. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered by unusual tact and good judgment, are the basis of his character and incidentally of his success.

**JAMES EVERETT PHILOON**, a member of one of the old New England families, descended on the paternal side of the house from ancestors who came over on the *Mayflower*, is a man who is most closely identified with the life of the community wherein he dwells. The name was originally spelled Filoon and is still spelled that way in Massachusetts, but in Maine Philoon is the spelling adopted.

James Filoon, the original settler, came from Cady, County Armagh, Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a farmer by occupation, and located in Abington, Massachusetts, where he married, but about 1817 removed to Livermore, Maine, and there resided during the remainder of his life. He married Christina Burrell, of Abington.

Everett L. Philoon was born October 30, 1848, at Livermore, Maine, and has been for many years very prominent in local affairs, and in 1884 came to Auburn, where he first engaged in the grocery business, meeting with a gratifying success in this line, but afterwards invested in and became associated with Ashe, Noyes, Small & Company. Mr. Philoon was active in this large firm, which was engaged in the business of manufacturing shoes, until the time that he retired from active life on account of ill-health. Mr. Philoon has been prominently known as a member of this firm and came to occupy a prominent place in the manufacturing and mercantile centers of the community. But it was rather in connection with his public life that Mr. Philoon has been prominent and he has held many offices of responsibility and trust in the community. Among others should be mentioned that of City Treasurer, a position to which he was elected in 1899, and then, after the lapse of many years, again in 1914. Mr. Philoon is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and the principles and policies which it stands for, and it was as the nominee of this party that he was elected to the various offices which he has held. In 1905 Mr. Philoon was elected to represent the county as a member of the State Senate and served on this body during two terms. He is also prominent in the Universalist church, was a president of the Maine Universalist Convention, and a trustee of the Westbrook Seminary at Portland. Mr. Philoon was married to Mary Arabella Lara, a native of Turner, Maine, and to them four children were born, one of whom died in infancy. The three remaining are as follows: Daniel Lara, who is now engaged in the drug business at Newton Center, Maine, and is a graduate of the University of Maine, with the class of 1901; Wallace, and James Everett.

Among the successful business men of the prosperous city of Auburn, Maine, a high place is due Everett L. Philoon, whose career from the outset was successful in the best sense of the term, in that it had contributed to the welfare of the community as well as to his own, and



which has placed him in the regard of his fellow citizens. Mr. Philoon is a type of citizen, combining in his character and personality in very happy proportion the qualities of the practical business man with those of the public-spirited, whose thoughts are with the welfare of the community. It has been by his own efforts that he has risen to the position which he held and throughout his career he never had conducted his affairs so that they were anything but a benefit to all his associates and the city-at-large. He is frank and outspoken, a man whose integrity has never been called in question, who could be and is trusted to keep the spirit as well as the letter of every contract.

Born May 1, 1887, James Everett Philoon, son of Everett L. and Mary Arabella (Lara) Philoon, has made Auburn his home. It was there that he received the elementary portion of his education at the public schools, graduating from the grammar grades in the year 1904. He then attended the Hebron Academy, where he took an active part in debating, from which he graduated in 1909, and where he was prepared for a college course. In the same year he matriculated at Bowdoin College and graduated from that institution with the class of 1913. In the meantime, however, Mr. Philoon decided to take up the law as a profession, and with this end in view entered the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated with the class of 1916. Mr. Philoon then at once opened an office at Auburn, situated at No. 81 Main street, which has been his headquarters ever since. Besides the theoretical training gained by him at the Boston University Law School, Mr. Philoon also studied for a while with the firm of Newell & Woodwise, eminent attorneys of Lewiston, and there gained the practical side of the profession. He is now engaged by himself. In politics Mr. Philoon is a supporter of the Democratic party, but this support is in no sense partisan, as he reserves for himself the right to decide in every question of public issue on the merits of the case as he sees it, and never allows the mere interest of his party or his party colleagues to interfere with what he regards to be to the best advantage of the community-at-large. He takes a particular pleasure in reading and especially enjoys historical works of all kinds. History may perhaps be called his hobby, if any one subject can be so designated. Mr. Philoon is a member of a number of fraternal circles of Auburn, and prominent in the Masonic order. He is affiliated with Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Ma-

sons. During his college life Mr. Philoon became a member of the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity of Bowdoin College, and held the position of consul of the former organization during his senior year at the Boston University Law School. He is also a member of the Waseca Club, of Auburn, in which he held the office of treasurer, and takes part actively in social life here. In his religious belief Mr. Philoon is a Universalist, is very active in the work of his church, and at the present time is superintendent of its Sunday school and also holds the office of trustee of the parish.

Wallace Copeland Philoon, the brother of James Everett Philoon, is a graduate of Bowdoin College, with the class of 1905. He afterwards attended West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1909. He was afterwards detailed to the infantry service in the West, later was stationed at Honolulu, and has recently received his commission as captain.

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**WESTON LEWIS**—A more fitting prelude to a review of the life of Weston Lewis, now gone to "that bourne from which no traveler returns," cannot be conceived than the following tribute from the pen of his lifetime friend and business associate, Josiah S. Maxcy:

My acquaintance with Weston Lewis began in the old time Lyceum building, when I entered school in the fall of 1866. I was a small, undersized boy, scarcely twelve years old, and as then was the custom I was being hazed. Weston, who was one of the largest boys, said, "He is small, don't hurt him," picked me up and tossed me out of the ring. This has been characteristic of him through life,—to help the weak.

The old Lyceum building burned in the fall of 1869, and the high school was demoralized until the spring of 1872, when he was engaged as a teacher. He had just passed his twenty-first birthday and was a young giant in strength and stature. As in after life, he soon asserted himself, and it took only a short time to throw the unruly boys over the seats and restore order.

Our real acquaintance started when he entered the Savings Bank in 1875, and we soon had business interests in common. For over a third of a century, when both were in Gardiner, we were with each other daily, and we traveled together thousands of miles on business trips. We engaged in the building and operation of water plants, in the ice business, in banking, railroad-ing, timber interests and mining. In our extensive business we kept no regular co-partnership books, and had no written agreements, yet no question as to settlements ever arose. We had perfect mutual confidence and never failed to agree upon any conversation that had occurred years before.

Large, strong, vigorous, optimistic, bold in



Wm. Lewis





business ventures, yet so sensitive to censure that I have known of his refusal to run for office on account of the notoriety and criticism of a campaign. Unknown to the world, he has helped many a young man to an education and has made considerable sacrifice from a generous impulse to assist others.

Weston Lewis was a man of broad ideas, loyal to his friends, and generous with his counsel and gifts. For many years he has been a power in our city, and even more than we now realize, we shall feel his loss.

Just across the Kennebec river from Gardiner, in Pittston township, Kennebec county, Maine, lies the village of Pittston, the birthplace of Weston Lewis and the home of his parents, Warren R. Lewis (son of Stephen W. Lewis), born in Jefferson, Maine, a farmer, who retired after a successful career, honored and esteemed by all. He married Laura Jane Carleton, born at Kings Mills, Maine, who gave her life for that of her son, Weston, at his birth, December 26, 1850. There his youth was spent, but later, when choosing a residence and base of activity, he selected Gardiner, just across the river from his birthplace. There the adult period of his years, sixty-seven, were passed, and when the end came, shortly before midnight, September 21, 1918, at his home, "The Cove," the community mourned the loss of its best and truest friend.

Weston Lewis attended the public schools of his native town and of Gardiner, completing preparation for college with the graduating Gardiner high school class of 1868. He then spent four years at Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1872, receiving the degree of A.M. from his *alma mater* later. The next three years, 1872-75, were spent as principal of Gardiner High School, then retired as an educator to enter business life. In 1875 he was chosen assistant treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, and a year later was elected treasurer of the same institution, serving until 1888, when he was chosen by the board of directors as the executive head of the institution. In 1885 Mr. Lewis began his close association with Josiah S. Maxcy, an association which only death dissolved. Their first large associated business was in the erection of the Gardiner water works, a venture which at that time was one of some uncertainty as a profitable one. But both men possessed broad vision and public spirit which nerved them to the task which eventually brought them abundant return. During the years which followed, Messrs. Lewis and Maxcy constructed water works systems at Waterville, Fairfield,

Dover, Foxcroft, Calais, St. Stephens, Madison, Maine, and at Milltown, New Brunswick, buying controlling interest in the systems at Bath and Brunswick, Maine. All these interests were consolidated under the corporate name, The Maine Water Company. The Maine Trust and Banking Company, of Gardiner, Maine, was organized in 1889, Weston Lewis being chosen its first president, and until his death, twenty-nine years later, no other man held that office. He was president of the Kennebec Central railroad from its inception, and president of the Sandy River railroad for twenty years, until its purchase by the Maine Central, in 1911. For eight years he was director of the Maine Central railroad, director of the Mutual Union Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, director of the Bath Iron Works, Limited, and had many other important business connections, part of these being with corporations and business enterprises beyond local or State limits.

He retained a lively interest in his *alma mater* and served her for eight years as a trustee, and was Bowdoin's loyal friend always. He was president of the local Board of Trade, and was generous with the financial aid so necessary in all enterprises to make well-intentioned sympathy really helpful. He was a Democrat in politics and served his city in both branches of Council, representing Ward No. 3 in 1885, and in 1886-88 acting as alderman. He was a member of Governor Plaisted's State Council in 1911-12, and one of the strong men of that administration. When war with Germany brought forward new problems he at once willingly shouldered his part of the burden, and on Kennebec County Exemption Board, No. 2, served loyally until ill health compelled him to desist. This was true in all war activities and drives, as he was a hard worker in placing Liberty Loans and in raising Gardiner's quota for the various funds. He was very friendly and approachable, sympathetic to a high degree and generous in his response to every cause. Gifts of thousands were not unusual to him; no worthy charity but received his aid, and no progressive public enterprise he did not forward. He was a member of the Masonic order, Cumberland Club of Portland, Bramhall League of Portland, and of two Boston clubs. In religious preference he was an Episcopalian.

Weston Lewis married, at Gardiner, October 18, 1876, Eleanor W. Partridge, who survives her husband, and is a resident of Portland, Maine. She is a daughter of the late Charles H. Partridge, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, a mer-

chant of Gardiner. He married Bridget Weston, born in Madison, Maine, both long since passed to their reward. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of two sons, Carleton, who died October 13, 1918, and Henry, now of Portland, Maine; and one daughter, Eleanor, residing with her mother in Portland.

Such in brief was the lifework of Weston Lewis, whose life was lived in the public view and pronounced good. A leader in the business world, his was a potent voice in the councils of the Democratic party of Maine, a vital force for progress and good in his community. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the value of his life to his fellow-men. When he was borne to his last resting place he was followed by men of high distinction as his honorary bearers: Ex-Governor William T. Cobb; Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central railroad; Kenneth Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Hon. E. B. Winslow, of Portland; Robert H. Gardiner; Henry Richards; Josiah S. Maxcy; N. C. Barstow, of Gardiner; C. H. Gilman, of Portland, and Howard Corning, of Bangor.

Carleton Lewis, eldest child of Weston and Eleanor W. (Partridge) Lewis, was born in Gardiner, Maine, October 6, 1878, died at Warren, Oregon, October 13, 1918. He prepared for college in private schools, but did not enter, choosing instead a business career. At the age of eighteen, under the able training of his father, he had developed such keen business instinct and was so good a judge of standing timber that he was sent out by Weston Lewis as a buyer of timber tracts in the Rangeley Lakes section. As he reached years of legal responsibility he was admitted to several of his father's railroad enterprises and became very familiar with banking operations. He remained with his father until 1905, then went to Oregon, where in the thirteen years of life yet remaining to him he became very prominent as a banking and business man. He established a bank at Rainier, a town of Columbia county, Oregon, on the Columbia river, fifty miles north of Portland; another at White Salmon, Klickitat county, Washington; and was in charge of the Columbia river agency of the Dupont Powder Company. He owned a large farm at Warren, Columbia county, Oregon, and there in 1916 he erected a handsome country residence, removing thence from Portland, which had been his home ever since locating in Oregon. His home in Portland was in that part of the city known as Portland Heights, opposite Mt. Hood. He was a business man of high ability, energetic,

clear-visioned and fearless in following where his judgment led.

Mr. Lewis was a Democrat in politics, and loyal in his party allegiance, but public life held no attraction for him, and he persistently refused nomination for political office. He was a member of the Oregon Home Guard, ranking as major, and prominent in the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite; also was a noble of the Mystic Shrine. His club was the Portland, of Portland, and his religious faith that of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Carleton Lewis married, December 31, 1902, Elizabeth S. Clark, daughter of Charles W. Clark, of Markesan, Green Lake county, Wisconsin.

**FREDERICK VIVIAN MATTHEWS** is a member of an old and distinguished family of Maine, which for four generations made its home in Boothbay, where it was founded by John Matthews about the middle of the eighteenth century. Tradition is that he was a son of Samuel R. Matthews, the immigrant ancestor, who came to this country from England, some time prior to 1631. This ancestor was Francis Matthews, who was of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in that year, of Oyster River in 1633, of Exeter in 1639-46, and who moved to Dover, New Hampshire, in 1647, where for four generations the family remained residents.

John Matthews, of Boothbay, was born about 1730, or possibly as late as 1735, and is recorded to have been the owner of a farm of two hundred acres on the shore of Back river, opposite Barter's island, in what was then known as Townsend, but is now Boothbay, Maine, having undoubtedly come to Boothbay with the colony known as the "Dover District," settled about 1757. We have also a record of his marriage at Georgetown, August 29, 1764, when he was united in marriage with Janette Barter, a daughter of Samuel Barter, of Dover, New Hampshire, and later of Townsend or Boothbay, Maine, and a descendant of Henry Barter, who came from England with William Pepperell, in 1675, and settled at Crockett's Neck, in Kittery, Maine. From John and Janette (Barter) Matthews the line descends through Captain John Matthews, who married, April 15, 1804, Rebecca Southard, of Boothbay, born March 17, 1786; Alfred Matthews, grandfather, and Captain Elbridge Matthews, father of the Mr. Matthews of this sketch.

Alfred Matthews, grandfather of Frederick V.





Carlton Lewis





Matthews, was born in Boothbay, Maine, August 3, 1806, and died January 26, 1879. He was a prominent man in Boothbay, was a carpenter by trade, was the owner of a large farm in Boothbay, and occasionally made sea voyages, becoming very well acquainted with the coast of New England. He was twice married, his first wife, Charlotte (Dunton) Matthews, born September 22, 1805, daughter of Timothy Dunton, Jr., and Margaret (Pinkham) Dunton, of Boothbay, being the mother of all his children, as follows: Edward, born November 16, 1830, lost at sea in 1851; Rebecca, born December 26, 1832, became the wife of Sewall Wylie; Georgianna, born September 1, 1837, and married Llewellyn Baker; Elbridge, of further mention; and Byron C., born March 31, 1845, now (1917) residing in Boothbay.

Captain Elbridge Matthews, father of Frederick V. Matthews, was born at Boothbay, Maine, October 24, 1840, died January 29, 1917. The childhood associations with his grandfather, Captain John Matthews, inspired in him a strong love of the sea, and filled his mind with all manner of tales and legends concerning not only his own adventures, but the entire great body of tradition which has sprung up about the life of a sailor. While still little more than a child, he shipped as cabin boy on board a brig, to gain for himself a first-hand knowledge of this romantic way of life. He displayed aptness, and worked his way up so rapidly that when only twenty-two years of age he was placed in command of a vessel. He sailed as master of several vessels for a period of twenty-four years, and met with many adventures and thrilling escapes, including fire and a collision with a steamship, but he never lost a vessel. In 1886 he retired from the sea and established himself in the grain and feed business at South Portland, Maine. Eight years later his place was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt it and continued his successful career. He extended his business, opening branch establishments, the first in Portland, in 1892, and another at Woodfords, the same year, in 1899 retiring entirely from business life. He built a large residence on Pleasant avenue, Portland, in 1898. Being active in public affairs, he served two years as alderman, representing his ward in Deering. Captain Matthews was affiliated with Fraternity Lodge and Machigonne Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lincoln Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wiscasset, Maine; and the Improved Order of Red Men. Captain Matthews married (first) Lovesta Hodgdon, born

November 19, 1839, twelfth child of Timothy and Frances (Tibbets) Hodgdon, of Boothbay, and they were the parents of the following children: Frederick Vivian, of further mention; Chester, born November 8, 1866, died in 1915; Genevieve, born August 4, 1870; Leslie Mitchell, died in infancy; Florence Lovesta, born February 27, 1883. The mother of these children died March 9, 1883. Captain Matthews married (second) October 20, 1884, Florence D. Hodgdon, niece of his first wife, and a daughter of Zina H. and Rhinda (Reed) Hodgdon, of Boothbay. They are the parents of one child, Marion Laura, born July 11, 1886; married Lester M. Hart, of Portland, Maine.

Frederick Vivian Matthews was born at Boothbay, Maine, September 2, 1865, and there passed his early childhood. In 1873 his parents came to Deering, now a part of Portland, and the lad gained his education in the public schools of that city and at Hebron Academy, graduating from the high school in 1883, and from the academy the following year. He then went to South America, but at the expiration of a year returned. He then matriculated at Colby University, where he remained two years, and then entered the law office of Drummond & Drummond, distinguished members of the Maine bar. He was admitted to the Maine bar in October, 1889, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at No. 396 Congress street, Portland, his present address, and in the meantime has built up a lucrative practice. For several years he held the office of secretary of the Republican City Committee, which has frequently sent him as a delegate to the party conventions in various parts of the country. From 1888 to 1891 he held the office of collector of Deering, and after the incorporation of that town as a city, in 1892, he served as a member of the Board of Registration. Other offices which he held were those of City Solicitor and a number of minor posts in the city government. He was one of the most active advocates of the project to annex Deering to the city of Portland, and served as chairman of the annexation committee of Deering, in which capacity he successfully conducted the campaign which eventually resulted in that action being taken. It was he who presented the matter to the Legislative Committee during the session of that body in 1899, when the measure was finally passed. Mr. Matthews is a member of the American Bar Association, serving as a member for Maine of the General Council for a term. He is also a member of Deering Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted

Masons; Fraternity Lodge and Una Encampment, of Portland, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Portland Club; the Maine Historical Society; and Maine Genealogical Society. For many years he has been associated with the State Street Congregational Church, of Portland, and is a member of the State Street Parish Club, and the Congregational Club of Portland, also serving as the secretary of the latter for seven years. In 1914 Colby University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts for distinguished attainment in his profession.

Mr. Matthews married, June 25, 1890, Annie B. Harmon, daughter of Treuman and Harriett (Files) Harmon, and a member of an old and distinguished Maine family. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon are deceased. Mrs. Matthews, through her mother's family, is descended from Colonel Rogers and his son, who came to this country in the *Mayflower*, 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of a daughter, Vivien Harmon, born August 14, 1895; she was a pupil of the Waynflete School at Portland, for some seven years, then attended the Ossining School, at Ossining-on-the-Hudson, New York, two years, from which she was graduated with the class of 1914, later attending Wheaton College, at Norton, Massachusetts, and now (1917) makes her home with her parents at Portland.

**JOSEPH BLAKE DRUMMOND, M.D.**—The name Drummond is of ancient Scottish origin and the family which bears it has played a very distinguished part in the intellectual development of Scotland, many of its members having been prominent in the various departments of science, art, literature and philosophy. The same characteristics which have marked so conspicuously the Drummonds in their native land have followed that branch of the family which migrated to America, and are still in their possession in the New World. Among the famous Drummonds of the past should be mentioned William Drummond, of Hawthornden (1585-1641), a contemporary and friend of Ben Jonson, and himself a poet of charm and power. Another Drummond who has won a world-wide reputation is Henry Drummond, theologian and scientist and the author of many important philosophical works.

The progenitor of the family in America was one Alexander Drummond, who came to this country from the north of Ireland, to which either he or his parents had migrated from Scotland, and who was a staunch Scotch Presbyterian in religious belief. At the time of his coming to

America, in 1729, he was a man well advanced in years and brought with him a family of grown-up children, to say nothing of a number of grandchildren. The purpose of his migration to this country was his desire for a greater religious freedom than could be found in the Old World at that time, and here it is to be supposed that he discovered what he sought. From him the line runs through Patrick, John, John (2), Clark, Josiah Hayden, to Josiah Hayden, Jr., the father of the Dr. Drummond of this sketch.

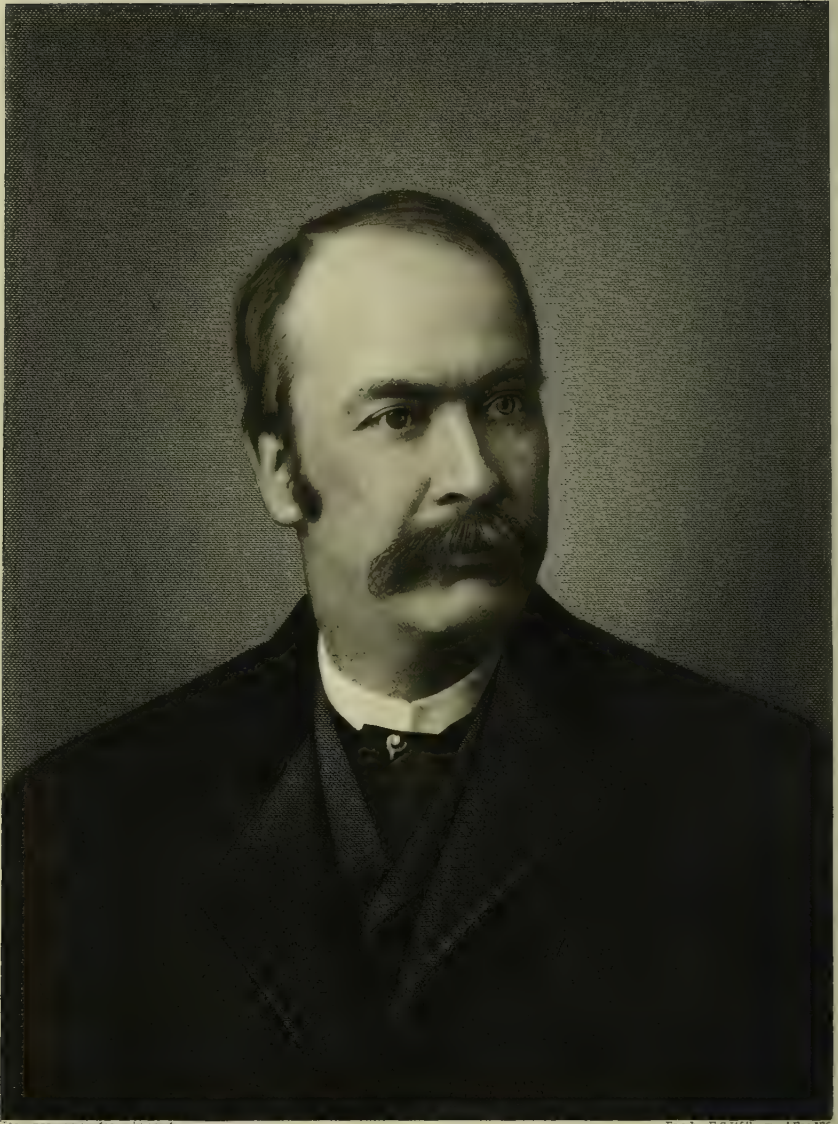
The first Josiah Hayden Drummond was a very capable attorney and a leader of the bar in the State of Maine. He was a graduate of Waterville College, and played so prominent a part in the life of his community that he received the honorary degree of LL.D. both from his *alma mater* and Colby University. He was a member of the Maine Legislature for three terms and served as president of that body for two of them, and he was also State Senator and Attorney General of the State. He was a very prominent Free Mason, was grand master of the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons, grand master of the Royal and Select Masters, grand commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Maine, and also held the offices of general grand high priest of General Grand Chapter, United States of America, general grand master of the Grand Council, United States of America, and grand commander of Supreme Council, Thirty-third North Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America, for twelve years, and was chairman of committee on foreign correspondence of Grand Lodge of Maine for twenty-seven years. He was a brother of Everett Richard Drummond, also a distinguished attorney and prominent Free Mason, and one of the most influential Methodists of the State. Josiah Hayden Drummond married, December 10, 1850, Elzada Rollins Bean, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucetta (Foster) Bean, of New York.

Josiah Hadyen Drummond, Jr., son of Josiah Hayden and Elzada Rollins (Bean) Drummond, was born at Winslow, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native region, and following in his father's footsteps took up the profession of law. He made his home in Portland, Maine, and there followed the practice of his profession with a high degree of success during the major part of his life, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in Cumberland county. He married Sallie T. Blake.

Dr. Joseph Blake Drummond was born July 12, 1884, at Portland, Maine, son of Josiah Hayden,







Engr. by F. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Ernest B. Nealley

Jr., and Sallie T. (Blake) Drummond. The preliminary portion of his education was received in the local public schools, and he graduated from the high school there in 1903 and was there prepared for college. In the autumn of the same year he matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he established a very high record for character and scholarship and was graduated with the class of 1907. Not only did he attract the favorable regard of his masters and professors, but he was also a popular figure with his fellow undergraduates and was a member of the college fraternity of Kappa Epsilon. Coming from a family in which professional life was the tradition, Mr. Drummond himself decided on such a career, but instead of following that of the law, with which several generations of his ancestors had been associates, he took up medicine, determining to make this his career in life. With this end in view, he entered the Bowdoin Medical School, immediately upon graduating from the classical course in the same institution, and here studied until 1910, when he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been in active practice in the city of Portland, where he has met with a most marked and well-merited success, and now enjoys the patronage of a large and high-class clientele. Dr. Drummond is regarded as among the leaders of the medical profession in the city and by the community-at-large. He is highly interested in general medical affairs, and is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Portland Medical Club. Dr. Drummond is also active in many other non-professional organizations and is a member of the Portland Club, the Rotary Club and the Cumberland Club, all of Portland. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and is a member of the State Street Church of that denomination.

On December 14, 1911, Dr. Drummond married, at Augusta, Maine, Katherine Murray Randall, a daughter of Ira Sturgis and Evangeline (Murray) Randall, members of old and honorable Maine families.

Medicine is an exacting mistress to those who follow her, but though exacting she brings her rewards. Of her votaries she demands from first to last that they make themselves students, nor will she excuse them from this necessity, howsoever far they may progress in knowledge. Of them, too, she will have the strictest adherence to her standards, the closest observation of the etiquette she has approved, so that one should

not inconsiderately pledge himself to her cause. If, however, after learning all these things, he still feels a devotion to her strong enough for him to brave them, then let him undertake her adventure, satisfied that, pursued boldly and diligently, it will lead him eventually to some fair port, to some well-favored place in the world's esteem. It is perhaps this, as much as any other matter, that makes it the choice of so many of our young men as a career in life, a throng so great that all complain of its overcrowding, and yet a throng that continues to increase. It is this, this not unwarrantable imagination that it eventually leads somewhere, more than the pure love of the subject itself, that makes this road so well traveled. Yet there are some who possess a pure love of medicine for its own sake, even in this day and generation, some who would regard it as well worth their best efforts even though it were an end and not a means, a road that existed for its own sake and led nowhither. Such is undoubtedly true in the case of Dr. Joseph Blake Drummond, a profound student of medicine and an ardent lover of its traditions and its methods.

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#### HON. EDWARD BOWDOIN NEALLEY—

One of the best-known figures in the life of Bangor, Maine, where he was identified with almost every department of the city's affairs and where his death occurred September 20, 1905, was the Hon. Edward Bowdoin Nealley, who was highly respected and esteemed by the entire community which he served so long and in so many different capacities. Mr. Nealley was born July 22, 1837, at Thomaston, Maine, a son of the Hon. E. S. J. and Lucy (Prince) Nealley, the former for twenty years collector of customs for the Port of Bath, and a prominent man in State politics.

As a lad he attended the public schools of Bath and was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1854. He also attended Yarmouth Academy, where he was prepared for college, and then entered Bowdoin College, where he took the usual classical course and was graduated in 1858 with the degree of A.B. In 1861, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Nealley offered his services to the United States Government, having spent the interim in the study of the law with his uncle, Senator Grimes, in Iowa. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Navy Department, at Washington, and after a time was promoted to the chief clerkship of one of the bureaus connected therewith. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Nealley returned to private life



and became first United States District Attorney for the territory of Montana, being appointed to that office by President Lincoln. While in Montana Mr. Nealley wrote a number of very interesting and illuminating articles descriptive of that new and sparsely-settled territory which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Lippincott's*, and other magazines of the same description. In the year 1866 he was sent East by Governor Meagher on territorial business and decided to remain in this part of the country. He first came to Bangor in 1867 and here established himself in the ship chandlery business, dealing also in cordage, and continued in this line up to the time of his death. In this enterprise he was associated with several other gentlemen and the firm name was first Smith, Nealley & Company. This was afterwards changed to Hincks & Nealley and later became Nealley & Company. Still more recently the business was conducted under the style of the Snow & Nealley Company, in which Mr. Nealley occupied the office of treasurer. This concern has had a long and successful career and the position which it occupies today in the public estimation has been due largely to the devoted attention which Mr. Nealley gave to its affairs. Besides this private enterprise Mr. Nealley was exceedingly active in many large business ventures hereabouts, and was president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, treasurer of the Hincks Coal Company and a director of the European & North American Railway, in all of which capacities he did much to promote not only the interests of the concerns with which he was immediately identified, but the material welfare of the community-at-large. He was also president of the Bangor Historical Society and a prominent member of the Bangor Board of Trade, and performed a valuable service to the community in this capacity.

Mr. Nealley did not, however, confine his attention to business activities, but was always prominently associated with charitable and philanthropic institutions here. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Bangor Public Library and of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, and was a well-known figure in educational circles. He was also president of the Tarratine Club of Bangor for several years. Mr. Nealley was, however, perhaps even better known in connection with his active political and public career than as a business man and was regarded as one of the leading members of the Republican party in this region and held a number of offices both in the city and State govern-

ment. In 1876 he was chosen a Representative of the Legislature from Bangor and enjoyed the distinction of being the only Republican elected on the ticket that year. While serving on this body he made an enviable reputation for himself as a capable legislator and on his re-election was chosen Speaker of the House, against such formidable opponents as ex-Governor Henry B. Cleves and the Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate and was renominated for the few following terms, but was one of those who suffered defeat at the time of the great Greenback movement in Maine. In the year 1885 he was elected the thirty-first mayor of Bangor against Thomas White, the Democratic candidate, and was reelected the following year. During the last illness of Charles A. Boutelle, Congressman, Mr. Nealley was offered the nomination as successor to Mr. Boutelle, in case of the latter's death, which position he refused. Among his other activities Mr. Nealley was president of the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad in 1887, and in that capacity was instrumental in securing the lease of the Katahdin Iron Works Railway, and later in promoting the transfer of the whole system to the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. In association with Mr. George E. Hughes, of Bath, Mr. Nealley was a founder of McClelland Island, one of the most beautiful summer resorts on the Maine coast. Mr. Nealley was a gifted orator and frequently in demand on occasions when patriotic addresses were appropriate. It was he that delivered the address at the celebration of the organization of the town of Thomaston in 1877, and he also delivered the oration at the Centennial celebration in Bangor in 1881.

At the time of his death the following tribute appeared which sums up the characteristics of the man:

A man of large mental capacity, a deep student with marked literary tastes and broad human sympathy, he was universally beloved by all who knew him. In his home, in society, in politics, and in business his life was marked by kindness and courtesy, traits which won and kept for him life-long friends. His entire honesty, business integrity and high ability were some of his chief characteristics. He had that sort of personal magnetism which held his audiences, and his in-born courtesy and manliness won him admiration and supporters everywhere.

The Hon. Edward Bowdoin Nealley was united in marriage, June 11, 1867, with Mary A. Drummond, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Drummond, a former mayor of Bangor. Mrs. Nealley died





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*W J Savage*



in 1877. He is survived by an only daughter, Mary Drummond Nealley, two brothers, William P. Nealley, of Bangor, and Henry Alison Nealley, of Boston, and one sister, Mrs. John Gregson, of Bath.

**MINOT JUDSON SAVAGE, D.D.**—This celebrated member of the literate of the country was descended from English ancestry. The emigrant ancestor of the Savage family was Thomas Savage, born in 1603, a son of William Savage, a blacksmith of Taunton, Somersetshire, England. The family lived in that county as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. History states that the original emigrant sailed from the parish of St. Albans in the *Planter*, April 2, 1635, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts. He was by trade a tailor, being apprenticed to the Merchant Tailors, London, England, January 9, 1621. He was admitted to the church, January 3, 1636, and became a freeman, May 25, 1636. He married (first) Faith Hutchinson, baptized August 14, 1617, daughter of William and the famous Ann Hutchinson, of Boston. Savage shared in the religious views of Mrs. Hutchinson and John Wheelwright and as a punishment was disowned by the authorities. He was one of the original purchasers with Governor Codding and others of Rhode Island, where he settled in 1638. He was one of the signers of the constitution of that colony, but preferring Boston with its persecutions to the wilds of Rhode Island, he sold his real estate holdings in August, 1639, and again became a resident of the Massachusetts Colony. He became a prominent and wealthy merchant, and was captain of a Boston military company in 1651. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1654 from Boston, and later from Hingham and Andover; was Speaker of the House in 1659-60-71, and assistant in 1680. His first wife's death occurred February 20, 1652, and he married (second), September 15, 1652, Mary, daughter of Rev. Zachariah Symmes, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Captain Savage became interested in lands at Saco, Maine, and purchased a large tract from the Indians. He also bought, January 28, 1659, of Roger Spencer, an interest in a saw mill located near the great falls of Saco river. Ten years later he increased his holdings in the saw mill and made purchases of land three miles in extent along both sides of the river. From that time to the present day the Savage family have been prominently identified with the history of Maine.

Minot Judson Savage was a descendant of James Savage, who came from London to Boston about 1715. He was a son of Joseph and Ann S. (Stinson) Savage, and was born at Norridgewock, Maine, June 10, 1841. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and a soldier in the War of 1812. At the age of thirteen years he united with the Congregational church and since said: "There was no time in my boyhood when I did not intend to become a minister." At this period it was not deemed essential for a clergyman to have a collegiate education. Being ambitious in that direction, he fitted for Bowdoin College, but ill-health interfered materially with his studies, and for this reason he was obliged to forego a college education. Later he took a theological course at the Bangor Theological Seminary. He accepted, in 1864, a commission from the American Home Missionary Society, and for three years did hard missionary work at San Mateo and Grass Valley, California. Returning East in 1867, he settled at Framingham, Massachusetts. In 1864 he married Ella Augusta Dodge, daughter of Rev. John Dodge, a Congregational minister, and granddaughter of Hon. Godfrey Dodge, a Judge of the State Supreme Court. She was a native of Wald-boro, Maine. After a residence of two years at Framingham, Massachusetts, Mr. Savage again went West and labored for the next three years at Hannibal, Missouri. He was constantly reading and studying science, and found his views broadening and himself drifting away from the established Congregational creed. He made efforts to adjust his religious thought to the newly-discovered theories of evolution, but became known at Hannibal as a heretic, while he himself fully recognized that his views were no longer orthodox.

About this time he received calls from the Congregational churches in Indianapolis, Indiana, and Springfield, Illinois, also from the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago. Feeling that with his convictions it was wrong to stay in the Congregational body, he determined to break away from it, in spite of the fact that he was bound to it by every natural tie and by memory. He accordingly accepted the call to the Chicago church, in the hope that he would find in Unitarianism at least a free pulpit. In May, 1874, he went to Boston to speak at the May meeting, and his sermons attracted so much attention that he was soon afterwards called to the Church of the Unity in that city. He assumed the pastorate in September, 1874, which he held

with uninterrupted increase of usefulness and popularity until 1896, when he received a call from the Church of the Messiah of New York City. He had pastoral charge of this church for the next ten years, when he retired from the ministry. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College in 1896. Dr. Savage was well known in the lecture field of the country, having delivered a number of addresses at the Boston Lyceum and more or less for several years in the different cities in the West.

His sermons were published every week for over thirty years. On this account the publication had regular subscribers in every civilized country. The sermons were read in India, Hawaiian Islands, even in the colony of Tasmania; in fact, in the most isolated parts of the world.

It is by his valuable contributions to literature that Dr. Savage is best known. His first book, "Christianity, the Science of Manhood," appeared in 1873; this was followed three years later by "The Religion of Evolution," and in the same year "Light on the Cloud" was published. These early books were followed by "Bluffton," a story of today, 1878; "Life Questions," 1879; "The Morals of Evolution," 1880; "Beliefs About Man," 1882; "Beliefs About the Bible," 1883; "Man, Woman and Child," 1884; "The Religious Life," 1885; "Social Problems," 1886; "These Degenerate Days," 1887; "My Creed," 1887; "Religious Reconstructions," 1888; "Signs of the Times," 1889; "Helps for Daily Living," 1891; "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories," 1891; "The Evolution of Christianity," 1892; "Is This a Good World?" 1893; "Jesus and Modern Life," 1893; "A Man," 1895; "Religion for Today," 1897; "Our Unitarian Gospel," 1898; "Hymns," 1898; "The Minister's Hand Book," "Phychics, Facts and Theories," "Life Beyond Death," 1901; "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion," 1901; "Living by the Day," 1900; "Men and Women," 1902; "Can Telepathy Explain?" 1902; "Out of Nazareth," 1903; "Pillars of the Temple," 1904; "America to England and Other Poems," 1905; "Life's Dark Problems," 1905. He also edited a Unitarian Catechism, and with Howard M. Dow, "Sacred Songs for Public Worship."

Dr. Savage was, so far as known, the first minister either in England or America to systematically employ the theories of evolution in the pulpit. Two of his books embodying some of the results of his labors in this line, the "Morals of Evolution" and the "Religion of Evo-

lution," have been reissued in England, and the latter was translated into German by Dr. Schramm of the Cathedral at Bremen. In the pulpit Dr. Savage had a peculiarly attractive style that at once claimed the attention of his audience, and though in many matters he found himself quite at variance with ministers, not only of orthodox faith, but also of his own denomination, his opinions were respected by persons of every class.

At the funeral of his friend, Felix Morris, the distinguished actor, he expressed himself as follows: "If all actors were like him the supposed gulf between the stage and the church would be so narrow that the feeblest foot could step across. There has never been a time since I knew him that I would not have welcomed him to speak in my place. He was not only an actor but also a noble, true gentleman."

Dr. Savage was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was elected to the thirty-third degree of that order. For several years he made Cleveland his residential city, but his home in 1917 was at the Lotus Club, New York City.

By the marriage of Rev. Minot Judson and Ella Augusta (Dodge) Savage there were two daughters and two sons: Gertrude, born at Grass Valley, California, August 15, 1866, married Robert S. Collyer; Phillip H., born at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, February 11, 1868, died at the age of thirty-one, June 4, 1899, at Boston, Massachusetts, an author of great prominence; Helen, born at Hannibal, Missouri, married Rev. Minot Simmons, Unitarian minister in Cleveland; Maxwell, born in Boston, June 13, 1876, married Marguerite Downing; he is a Unitarian minister at Lynn, Massachusetts. Mrs. Savage died September 9, 1916. Dr. Savage died at Boston, Massachusetts, May 22, 1918.

**RALPH EUGENE ROWE**, who has for a number of years been most closely associated with the educational life of the city of Portland, Maine, comes of good old Maine stock, and is a son of William A. and Catherine (McCabe) Rowe, the former a native of the "Pine Tree State," the latter of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Rowe, Sr., was born at Holden, Maine, and was for many years successfully engaged in the business of manufacturing spools. He now lives in retirement at East Eddington, Maine. He served during the Civil War in the Seventeenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and is now a prominent member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. To Mr. and







WOODBURY K. DANA

Mrs. Rowe five children were born, as follows: Ella M., who died at the age of thirty-two years; Margaret M., who resides with her parents at East Eddington; two children who died in infancy, and Ralph Eugene, of whom further.

Born September 4, 1872, at Holden, Maine, Ralph Eugene Rowe, youngest son of William A. and Catherine (McCabe) Rowe, passed the years of his childhood and early youth in his native town. When ten years of age, after having gained the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools, his parents removed to East Eddington, where he continued his studies. He then attended for a time the Westbrook Seminary. Mr. Rowe had felt for a long time a desire to follow teaching as a profession and his abilities were such as to qualify him admirably for this career. Accordingly, upon completing his studies at the last named institution, he secured a position with the Hebron Academy as instructor in penmanship. He had already had some experience in this line, having taught while still a student at the Westbrook Seminary. Later he taught at the high school at Freeport and still later at the high school at Mechanics Falls, in all of which institutions he continued to teach his subject of penmanship. In addition to this, however, he also took up drawing and had several very successful classes in this department. Indeed, it may be said that Mr. Rowe's strongest taste is for art and it is in this line that his highest talents express themselves. From Mechanics Falls he went to Gray's Business College, and in 1892 was called to take charge of the classes in drawing and penmanship in the Portland Public Schools. Here he has remained for the past quarter of a century until he is one of the best-known figures connected with these institutions. Mr. Rowe has been very active in many of the educational movements of the region, and has been president of the Schoolmasters' Club of the State of Maine, of the New England Penmanship Association and the Portland Teachers' Association, the latter for a period of four years. In addition to his activities as teacher, Mr. Rowe has been connected with some very large business enterprises, and has conducted the Peaks Island House, a very popular summer resort, situated on Peaks Island, Maine, for about fourteen years. This hotel enjoys an enviable reputation and is very largely patronized by the best class of those seeking rest and recreation at our watering places. Mr. Rowe is affiliated with the Ma-

sonic order, and is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for two years was secretary of that body. In his religious belief Mr. Rowe is a Universalist, and attends the church of that denomination at Portland.

It is a well-recognized fact among educators that the mere possession of knowledge in any particular line is not a sufficient qualification for a teacher in that line, no matter how profound that knowledge may be. The talent of imparting knowledge is one which is as nearly independent of the possession of it as, in the nature of the case, it can be, and it is even true that often those who possess a less complete technical training can impart a better general knowledge of the subject to the novice. In the case of Mr. Rowe, however, the two qualifications are most happily blended, and in addition to a very remarkable ability of his own, in the lines which he professes, he possesses a quite remarkable faculty of imparting his skill to others. It is, of course, impossible to deal with the value of such service in quite the definite manner with which we may the services of those who work in a more concrete medium than the artistic matter with which Mr. Rowe works. It is more easy to estimate the value of those gifts for which a community is indebted to the business man or even the philanthropist and which take such familiar tangible forms as a factory, a library or a church. But the most subtle standards of measurement prove inadequate when dealing with aesthetic forces or with such things as the service rendered by a teacher to his pupils. We can only say with confidence that the service is a great one, how great even those of us who most strongly feel the artistic impulse today are not qualified to say.

**WOODBURY KIDDER DANA**—There is a certain truth in that dictum of the great apostle of aristocracy, Thomas Carlyle, to the effect that majorities are always in the wrong. It is certainly true that in every age there are a few men in advance of their time, who perceive more truly than their fellows the issues and problems of the day and their solutions. This is, perhaps, more particularly the case in the realm of industrial affairs today than in any other department of activity, and we have seen repeatedly in this and the generation just past how men of clearer vision than the average have insisted in carrying out purposes and plans, appearing foolish to their fellows, only to be entirely just-

fied in the event by some enormous material success redounding to their own and the community's benefit. Inventions, enterprises in the industrial world, which we all recognize now as among the most important factors in the development of civilization in the modern world, have with scarcely an exception met with violent opposition or ridicule when first proposed and our chief benefits have been forced, as it were, upon us almost against our will by others more wise than we. Nowhere can we find a greater number of such leaders or examples of more individual distinction than among the group of men whose names are identified with the industrial development of New England during the past century. Such a man is Woodbury Kidder Dana, inventor, industrial leader, soldier, a man whose record in every department of activity in which he has taken part is a credit, not to himself only, but to the entire community of which he is a member.

Mr. Dana comes of a most distinguished family in New England, the members of which have resided in this country since early Colonial days and have now spread to practically every part of the United States, and have had careers of distinction in wellnigh every calling of importance, public and private. There is some little discussion concerning the origin of the family, although it is perfectly well established that the immigrant ancestor came here directly from England. It is the tradition, however, that one generation before it had first appeared in that country from France, from which country it had fled on account of religious persecution. It seems to be the balance of opinion among historians and genealogists who have dwelt with the subject that the French origin has been pretty well established, although there is an alternate theory with some evidence to back it that the Danas first had their home in Italy. To quote Mr. Frank H. Swan, the talented biographer of Mr. Dana, and his son-in-law, "The origin of the family, whether Italian or French, is still open to investigation." However this may be, it is definitely known that in the year 1640 one Richard Dana came from England and settled at Cambridge in the old Massachusetts Bay Colony. So far as can be ascertained, no other person of the name has come to the country since, so that all the Danas of the United States appear to be his descendants. He was probably a native of France, as the date given for his father's migration to England is 1629, but eleven years before the removal to this country.

(I) Richard Dana made his home at Cambridge for about fifty years and prospered there, becoming the owner of considerable property at what is now Brighton, and holding a number of public offices. He was elected constable in 1661, and in 1665 surveyor of highways and tithingman, and he also served as grand juror at different times. In 1648 he married Ann Bullard, of the same parish, and they were the parents of eleven children, all born at Cambridge. His death occurred April 2, 1690.

(II) Jacob Dana, fourth son of Richard and Ann (Bullard) Dana, was born December 2, 1654, at Cambridge, and there made his home during life. He inherited a considerable portion of his father's estate, including the dwelling house and half the barn, and appears to have been prosperous and well-to-do. He married and was the father of eight children, of whom Samuel is mentioned below.

(III) Samuel Dana, son of Jacob Dana, was born September 7, 1694, at Cambridge. At the age of twenty-one he inherited his father's estate, on the condition of paying certain sums of money to the other children, which included, besides twenty-seven acres of land at Cambridge, properties at Pomfret, Connecticut. He elected to make his home at the former place, however, and there his children were born. Samuel Dana was three times married and outlived all his wives. The first of these was Abigail Gay, to whom he was married April 10, 1716, and who died June 1, 1718. By her he had one child, Nathaniel, who is mentioned at length below. His second wife was Susanna Star, whom he married January 6, 1719, who bore him six children. She died April 10, 1731, and on December 30, of the same year, he married (third) Mary Sumner, by whom he had six children. Her death occurred April 28, 1770.

(IV) Nathaniel Dana, son of Samuel and Abigail (Gay) Dana, was born February 1, 1717, at Cambridge, where he continued to dwell. He married Abigail Dean, by whom he had thirteen children, including Ephraim, who is mentioned at length below. Nathaniel Dana died when forty-eight years of age, a victim of smallpox.

(V) Ephraim Dana, fourth child of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dean) Dana, was born September 26, 1744, at Cambridge. He continued to live there until about twenty-one years of age and then went to Natick, Massachusetts. He was still a young man at the time of the Revolution, and was one of the farmers who took part in the historic fight at Lexington, and was pos-



sibly present at Bunker Hill. He served in the war which followed and reached the rank of lieutenant. Ephraim Dana was a blacksmith by trade, and held a position of some influence in the town of Natick. He was elected to several public offices, including that of selectman, March 6, 1782, and re-elected, March 3, 1783, and March 1, 1784. He married, September 24, 1772, Rebecca Leland, of Sherborn, and they were the parents of three children: Dexter, born November 30, 1773; David, born October 8, 1775; and Ephraim, Jr., born July 9, 1777, and who died four months later. His wife died also in 1777, and on April 20, 1780, he married Tabitha Jones, daughter of Colonel John Jones, of Dedham. There were five children by this union, as follows: Rebecca, born February 10, 1781; Ephraim and Tabitha, twins, born February 5, 1783; Nathaniel, born May 2, 1787, and Luther, who is mentioned at length below. Lieutenant Ephraim Dana died at his home at Natick, November 19, 1792.

(VI) Luther Dana, youngest son of Lieutenant Ephraim and Tabitha (Jones) Dana, was born April 20, 1792, at Natick, Massachusetts. In 1801, when he was but nine years of age, his mother married Jacob Homer, a retired merchant of Boston, and not long after, probably through the influence of Mr. Homer, the lad secured a position in a Boston store and worked there for a number of years. His elder brothers, Dexter, David and Nathaniel Dana, had removed some time before to Portland, Maine, and here Nathaniel Dana had opened a grocery and supply store on Middle street. He was joined about 1808 by Luther Dana, some sixteen years of age at the time, who joined him in the enterprise, and assisted in the development of what was afterwards a prosperous concern. When Commercial street was first laid out, Luther Dana built a store there, which had to be moved back to admit of the widening of the street to admit the Grand Trunk Railway tracks being laid there. The business continued to grow, and not long after removing to Commercial street a ship chandlery business was added to the original trade in response to the growing demand of the ships which in ever-increasing numbers sought this prosperous port. The firm of L. & W. S. Dana, as it was called, dealt in the following manner. A fishing vessel would be supplied by them with the necessary supplies to fit it for an expedition for the "Banks," and the families of every member of the crew would be allowed credit for the home supplies to last until

the return. When this event occurred the firm would purchase the whole catch of fish on the basis of clearing up the indebtedness and then dispose of it in the general market. The trade proved to be a profitable one and it was not long before the two Danas were regarded as among the successful and prosperous merchants of the city. Luther Dana was one of those who joined the newly-organized Portland Rifle Corps in 1811, and was with that body when it was ordered to guard Portland harbor in the war with Great Britain the following year. He did not see active service, but was later commissioned an "Ensign of a Company of Riflemen in the Third Regiment in the Second Brigade and Fifth Division of Militia," by William King, first Governor of the State of Maine. He afterwards attained the rank of captain. The business career of Mr. Dana was not without its crises, although eminently successful as a rule. One of these was the result of the forging of the firm's name by an employee who sought to enter into land speculation for a quick rise in value during the speculative craze of 1836. Mr. Dana refused to dishonor these notes or expose the man who had so sorely abused his confidence, and every asset of the company, as well as his own private fortune, went to satisfy the creditors. Nothing daunted, he began once more at the beginning and again built up a prosperous business. Disaster came a second time with the financial panic of 1857, in which many of the most substantial houses in the country went down, but Mr. Dana, then a man of sixty-five, and to a great extent retired from active business, once more took up the burden of retrieving his own and his associate's fortunes, and continued thus successfully employed to the end of his life. His reputation for integrity was second to none and his generosity, as evidenced by these episodes and a hundred others, was not a jot behind his honesty. His activities were not confined to his business, however, nor to private interests of any kind, and he took a leading part in local public affairs, assisting vigorously in every movement that he felt was for the common weal. He was a Republican in his politics, but, although he did a conspicuous service for his party, he refused all public office or political preferment of any kind. He was a Congregationalist and a strong churchman, being one of the founders of the old High Street Church and one of its most liberal supporters. His home was one of culture and his children grew up in an environment calculated to develop

their spiritual and mental faculties to the utmost.

Luther Dana was married, October 14, 1828, to Louisa Kidder, a daughter of Major John Kidder, of Hallowell, Maine, and who had lived in the household of Nathaniel Dana since the age of seven. She was born January 5, 1807, and although sixteen years her husband's junior, their married life was one of unusual harmony and devotion. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Nathaniel Homer, born October 3, 1829, died April 27, 1861; Louisa Octavia, born November 11, 1831, died October 7, 1858; John A. Smith, born October 10, 1833, died May 15, 1913; Mary Lucretia, born November 16, 1835; died May 25, 1915; Luther William, born January 28, 1838; Woodbury, with whose career we are especially concerned; Frank Jones, born February 11, 1844; Samuel Howard, born February 11, 1847; and Henry Osgood, born August 17, 1849, and died August 10, 1859.

(VII) Woodbury Kidder Dana, sixth child of Luther and Louisa (Kidder) Dana, was born June 7, 1840, at his father's home on the corner of State and Spring streets, Portland, Maine. As a child he was not strong and was troubled with defective sight and hearing. The latter was particularly marked and caused him, during his first years as a student, to be regarded as mentally backward by his teachers. The correct state of the case was disclosed by Wheelock Craig, master of the Portland Academy, and one of the most capable educators of his day, to whom Woodbury's mother had taken him for examination. He went on to say that Mrs. Dana might be proud of her son if he ever learned to read with his handicap. The lad was old enough to comprehend and determined then and there to give his mother this cause for pride. Accordingly, he set to work with typical courage to develop himself. In many respects this was no difficult task, for instead of being backward mentally, his faculties were unusually quick, and it is stated that even in childhood he excelled in all games of skill and combination, such as checkers and chess. He attended as a boy several schools at Portland, and the Lewiston Falls Academy at Auburn, Maine. He was nineteen years of age when he graduated from the last-named institution and began to consider the question of his career. It would have been natural for him to enter his father's large establishment at this time, but another plan was suggested to him by his elder brother, John A. S. Dana, which first turned his attention to the idea of becoming a manufacturer. John A. S. Dana, who was his

father's partner, was in a position to realize what a great demand there was for the various cotton products in use in mercantile pursuits, and suggested that the younger man should engage in the manufacture of them, especially cod lines and bunch yarn. The idea appealed to Mr. Dana and he shortly after leased a small mill at Gray, Maine, and engaged in the new trade. Here, however, he met with failure, being, as he later acknowledged, too inexperienced and with too little resources to handle so large a venture by himself. He was at first bitterly disappointed, but with customary buoyancy and perseverance, and with an unusual degree of wisdom on the part of one so young, he decided to learn his chosen business as an employee of another, and at once and very cheerfully secured a position in a humble capacity in an old brick mill in the neighborhood where duck and denim were made. He did not remain there a great while, however, but went to Lewiston and found employment in the Lincoln Mill, where he worked for twelve hours a day at the wage of one dollar and a quarter for the period. But he never regretted his labors, for his mind was fixed with unalterable determination on his ambition to become the owner of a mill of his own, and with this end in view he toiled on, making his way up step by step towards the goal he had set himself. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-workers and, as there were many who had but scanty educational advantages, he set about teaching them during the evening after work. This he did gratuitously and actually hired a room and fitted it up at his own expense in which to hold his classes. Thus he spent two and one-half years of his youth, a period that was suddenly terminated by his joining the army for service in the Civil War. It was on August 12, 1863, that he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Beal. He was detailed to the quartermaster's department, but it was seven months before the regiment marched from Camp Keyes in Maine to entrain for the front. His first battle was that at Sabin Cross Roads, where his regiment just saved the day from becoming a complete rout of the Union troops. He continued to serve until the close of the war, and was one of those who took part in the grand review of the troops in Washington by President Johnson.

Upon his return from the war Mr. Dana returned to the Lewiston Mills and there continued the work that had been interrupted for a



time by his enlistment. Not long afterwards, however, he formed the acquaintance of Thomas McEwen, and in 1866 formed a partnership with him under the style of Dana & McEwen for the manufacture of cotton wraps at Saccarappa Falls at Westbrook. It is interesting to know that the partnership articles were drawn up by Thomas Brackett Reed, then a young practicing attorney of Portland. Mr. McEwen sold out his interest to Mr. Dana a few years later, and from that time on the latter conducted it alone. It prospered greatly and in 1873 had outgrown its original quarters so that Mr. Dana was obliged to move it to a larger mill located just above the Foster & Brown Machine Shop, on Main street. Six years later another move was necessitated by the same cause and the island at Saccarappa Falls was chosen as a site for the new mill. But the period of rapid development had begun and addition after addition was added to the number of twelve before this mill was also abandoned. During this time Mr. Frank J. Dana had become associated with his brother, under the style of W. K. Dana & Company, but this partnership was dissolved after a short time, and in 1892 Mr. Dana organized a corporation under the name of the Dana Warp Mills, with a capital stock of \$130,000. The next year the plant was destroyed by fire, but the following day Mr. Dana had builders present and began the erection of a larger and more perfectly-equipped plant to carry on the work. In 1900 the brick Gingham Mill was purchased and into this handsome building was put, during the following three years, the most modern equipment obtainable, while in 1908 the size of the plant was doubled and the equipment still further increased to 52,000 spinning spindles and 10,000 twister spindles, with a product of 80,000 pounds a week. The product of the mill was sold for a number of years through the well-known firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, of Portland, but since 1912 it has been sold by the Dana Company direct, without resort to a commission merchant. There has been in the whole of Mr. Dana's management of his great concern a spirit of progressiveness which has kept it, not abreast, but ahead of the times. He is himself an inventive genius and has done much personally to improve the purely technical side of the work and equipment and the total result has been to win for the Dana warps a nation-wide reputation as the standard of their class and a market scarcely equalled in the country. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the great business

was celebrated with a most striking tribute to Mr. Dana on June 7, 1916. In it the employees of the mill, and the citizens of Westbrook joined and vied with one another who could pay the greatest honor and express the deepest affection for the man who had done so much for all. There were parades, speeches and picnics in and about the grounds of the great mill, and the entire celebration was concluded by the presentation to Mr. Dana of a handsome loving cup with the following inscription:

Presented to  
Woodbury K. Dana  
by his  
Friends and the Citizens of Westbrook  
on the  
Fiftieth Anniversary  
of the  
Founding of his Business in this City  
and his  
Sixty-sixth Birthday  
June 7, 1916

Mr. Dana's inventive genius has already been mentioned in its application to the development of his plant, but he has turned it in another direction that may have even more momentous and widespread effects upon the community as a whole. He has for many years been interested in the problem of the mechanical harvesting of cotton and has bent his great powers to devising a harvester which will meet the requirements of the modern industrial situation as have some of the other great agricultural devices put upon the market of recent years. He has already met with substantial success in this self-imposed task and has produced a mechanism which will do the work of several men, but he is still dissatisfied and is even yet experimenting further. The importance of such a machine is scarcely to be overestimated, and its effect upon every branch of industry that rests in any way upon the cotton trade will be extreme.

A man so busy with great interests as is Mr. Dana might well be expected to confine his attention to the single task of managing them with efficiency, but such an expectation in his case would be incorrect. His mind is of that open character which naturally concerns itself with every aspect of life, and which would feel cramped if prevented from participating in whatever activity presented itself. Thus it was that he has always been active in politics, especially as they concerned local public affairs. Like his father, he is a staunch Republican, and like him, he is quite lacking in ambition in this line. He served for a number of years as a member of



the local Republican committee and has done much to advance the party's interests here. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and for many years has been a member of the Westbrook church of that denomination. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was elected department commander of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic.

Woodbury Kidder Dana was united in marriage, August 2, 1869, with Mary Little Hale Pickard, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Little) Pickard, and a descendant on both sides of the house from old and distinguished New England families. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Louisa Woodbury, born April 27, 1870. 2. Hannah Little, born August 1, 1872; married, October 30, 1901, Frank Herbert Swan, of Providence, Rhode Island, the talented author of a delightful biography of Woodbury Kidder Dana, including accounts of the Dana family and allied houses on both the paternal and maternal sides. 3. Philip, born August 3, 1874; married, November 21, 1908, Florence Hinkley, daughter of Rufus Henry and Frances Elizabeth (Prindle) Hinkley, and now resides at Westbrook. 4. Ethel May, born July 25, 1876. 5. Helen Pickard, born October 19, 1878; married, June 16, 1909, Horace Chamberlain Porter, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 6. Luther, born November 21, 1880; married, October 10, 1905, Mary Wood Decrow, daughter of William E. and Lottie A. (Emery) Decrow, and now resides at Westbrook. 7. Mary Hale, born January 13, 1882; married, June 7, 1906, Edward Farrington Abbott, of Auburn, Maine.

**WALLACE HUMPHREY WHITE**—There are few names better known in legal circles in that part of Maine which centers about the city of Lewiston than that of Wallace Humphrey White, who for more than forty years has been engaged in the practice of law in Lewiston, and has been identified with many important business interests there. He is the son of John and Mary A. (Humphrey) White, who for many years resided in the town of Livermore, in Androscoggin county. John White was born at Auburn, Maine, September 28, 1816, and died at Livermore, in 1890. He was a farmer and was also engaged in lumbering operations. His wife, Mary A. Humphrey, was born in the town of Jay, Franklin county, Maine, October 4, 1816, and died at Lewiston, in 1897.

Wallace Humphrey White, their only child, was born September 4, 1848, at Livermore. He

was educated in the common schools of Livermore, and attended Kents Hill Seminary and Lewiston Falls Academy. Before leaving home he taught district schools in Livermore and Canton, and was but sixteen years of age when he taught his first school. Later he went to New Jersey and engaged in teaching there for several years. In 1869 he came to Lewiston and entered the law office of Frye & Cotton as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in Androscoggin county in 1871, and remained as a law clerk in the office of Frye & Cotton until 1874, when he was admitted to the firm, which then became Frye, Cotton & White. About this time Seth M. Carter came to the office of Frye, Cotton & White as a law student. Mr. Frye's name remained connected with the firm, but he ceased to be active in practice, and the business of the firm was carried on by Cotton, White & Carter. In 1889 Mr. Cotton went to Washington as Assistant Attorney General and the old firm of Frye, Cotton & White was dissolved and Mr. White and Mr. Carter continued the business under the firm name of White & Carter. This firm has always occupied a leading position among the attorneys of Maine, and has been engaged in a large amount of important litigation.

In addition to his legal practice, which has been wide and varied, Mr. White has interested himself in banking and other business enterprises, and at the present time is vice-president of the First National Bank of Lewiston, and has been for many years president of the Lewiston Gas Light Company. He is also a director and the treasurer of the Union Electric Power Company, and of the Union Water Power Company, and is treasurer of the Androscoggin Reservoir Company. The last two companies own and control the great storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Androscoggin river. In the organization of these companies, the acquisition of the land and flowage rights and the construction of the great dams controlling these storage reservoirs, Mr. White had a prominent part. It is due to Mr. White and his associates that these enterprises have made the Androscoggin river one of the best controlled and regulated rivers for power purposes of any river of its size in the United States. Mr. White served for two terms as county attorney of Androscoggin county, and has also held various city offices. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1882, and though a new member he served on the judiciary committee at that session. He declined to be a candi-





Frank A. Mory



date for re-election, but in 1898 was elected to the State Senate and served for two terms, and during the second term he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was twice offered an appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, but in each instance declined the appointment. He was given the degree of Master of Arts at Bowdoin College in 1904. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. White was married, in 1874, at Lewiston, Maine, to Helen Elizabeth Frye, the daughter of Hon. William P. and Caroline (Spear) Frye. To Mr. and Mrs. White seven children have been born, as follows: William Frye, a practicing attorney in Boston. 2. Wallace Humphrey, Jr., who became a member of the firm of White & Carter, and is now a member of Congress from the Second Maine Congressional District. 3. John Humphrey, who resides in Auburn and is in the employ of the Union Water Power Company. 4. Emme Frye, who married Dr. Horace P. Stevens, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 5. Thomas Carter, of Lewiston, of the firm of Benson & White, engaged in the fire insurance business. 6. Donald Cameron, treasurer of the J. B. Ham Company, engaged in the wholesale grain business at Lewiston. 7. Harold Sewall, living on a farm in Auburn. This farm is the one taken up by his great-grandfather, Darius White, about 1800, and has been owned by some member of the White family ever since. Mr. White is a descendant of William White, who came to New England from England, and who died in Boston, in 1673.

**FRANK ANDREW MOREY**, one of the most prominent and highly respected figures in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and the surrounding region, a man who has held many of the most important offices in the gift of the people in that locality and who has filled them all in such a manner as to win for him a most enviable reputation for honor, sincerity and disinterestedness, is a member of an old Colonial New England family, his ancestors having settled first in Rhode Island, from which they eventually went to New York State, where for many generations they have resided. Mr. Morey himself is a native of that State, having been born March 11, 1863, at Keeseville, Essex county. He is a son of Andrew Jackson Morey, who for many years lived at Westford, Vermont, and was born there March 25, 1833, and there also he died at the age of seventy-five years.

The early education of Mr. Morey was received

at the schools of his native town and he graduated from the Keeseville Academy with the class of 1881, where he was prepared for college. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Bates College, Lewiston, where he took the academic course, graduating therefrom in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He established an unusually fine record for character and scholarship during his college course, and took the highest honors in modern languages. His standing was the more remarkable in view of the fact that he worked his way through in a large part, from the beginning of his course in the Keeseville Academy to the end of his senior class at Bates College. His day at Bates College was his first introduction to Lewiston, Maine, where the major part of his life has been spent to the present, and with which his career, both professional and business, has been identified. But Mr. Morey's ambition did not at first turn either to the law nor to politics, he rather desired to fit himself for a pedagogical career, and shortly after his graduation from the college he received an excellent offer in a school. In spite of the fact that a good salary accompanied this offer, Mr. Morey decided, particularly through the influence of several of his friends, to turn his attention to the law. With this idea in view, he entered the law office of Mr. Hewitt, of Keeseville, a leading member of the Essex bar, and there pursued his studies to such good effect that he was admitted to the bar of his State in the year 1887. He returned to Keeseville and there formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Hewitt, under the firm name of Hewitt & Morey, and in this association began the practice of his profession in his native town. For three years he continued there, in the meantime gaining a very considerable reputation as a capable and learned attorney. After this period, he came to Lewiston, in the year 1891, and there began practice by himself. At the expiration of six months, he became the partner of the Hon. D. J. McGillicuddy, under the firm name of McGillicuddy & Morey, a relationship which still continues. The firm of McGillicuddy & Morey rapidly rose in prominence until it became recognized as one of the leading concerns in the legal profession, not only in Lewiston, but in the entire State.

The personal record of Mr. Morey was from the outset an unusual one, so that even as a young man he made for himself a position of prominence among his colleagues, a position which he has always maintained, though his legal

practice has often been interrupted by his holding of various official posts. He is perhaps even better known to the general public in this connection than as an attorney, and has probably done an even greater service to the community-at-large in this department of his activity. He served for two years as City Solicitor of Lewiston, and was then elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. During his membership in this body, he served as a member of the committee on legal affairs, ways and means, the judiciary, appropriations and financial affairs, and was the author and promoter of several important State laws, among which should be mentioned the only law in the statute book which relates to usury and usurious transactions in Maine. Another of these laws is that which was passed materially reducing the cost of collecting taxes, while still others were those known as the Morey amendments to the Australian ballot laws, one of which provided that all questions which are submitted to the people to be acted upon must be by separate ballot, and not upon the ballot on which the name of the candidate appears; another was the providing of booths with swinging doors for the voters. Another achievement of his at this time was the securing for Lewiston of the charter for the city water works, which Mr. Morey practically rescued from defeat, it having twice met with adverse votes in the House. It was his efforts that finally revived it for a third time and secured for it its passage. He served for three terms in the Legislature and was then elected County Attorney for Androscoggin county, to which he was returned for a second term in 1908. In the year 1907 he was elected mayor of Lewiston, and held that office for six consecutive terms, a period which has not been equalled by that of any other mayor of Lewiston. He was later returned once more to the House of Representatives and served as Speaker of that body in 1911, while in 1913 he was sent to the State Senate to represent Androscoggin county. Mr. Morey has always been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies represented by the Democratic party and has been and still is one of the most potent influences in both county and State politics on the Democratic side. Mr. Morey is not affiliated with any fraternities or clubs, though he thoroughly enjoys normal social intercourse, and is particularly loved and admired as a companion by a large circle of associates. He attends the Free Will Baptist Church of Lewiston, and is active in advancing its interests in the community.

Frank A. Morey was united in marriage, June 24, 1889, at Lewiston, with Maude M. Douglass, a native of Lewiston, and a daughter of Oscar G. and Phoebe W. (Cook) Douglass, old and highly respected residents of this city, who are both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Morey one child has been born, a daughter, Ruth Mildred, who became the wife of Herbert Rice Coffin, of Lewiston, who is associated with the Woolworth store there, in the capacity of manager.

Frank A. Morey is a man whose culture and broad democratic outlook has been based on an intimate experience and familiarity with life, and he has always had a strong taste for seeing and knowing the world, a taste which has found expression in one direction, by his fondness for travel. He has been fortunate enough to be able to gratify this fondness and has traveled to a considerable degree both in his own country and abroad. Among his experiences, those which have been of keenest interest to him were connected with his visits to the legislative bodies of some of the European countries, notably the British House of Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies. A man who readily and spontaneously imbibed knowledge from this kind of experience, he is also one who radiates again knowledge so gained, so that he makes a most delightful companion. As a sort of compliment to this taste, he is also extremely fond of his home life and enjoys nothing more completely than the informal intercourse of his own household and the intimate personal friends who may gather in his house. In regard to the great success which he has enjoyed in his professional and official life, it may be remarked that there is of course no royal road to success. There is no road, even, of which it may be said that it is superior to all others, yet we can scarcely doubt that there are, as it were, certain shortcuts, certain stretches of well-traveled way that lead rather more directly and by easier stages to some specific goals than do others, and that it well pays those who would travel thither to take note of their existence. Let us take for example that so widely desired success in public life for which so many strive and so few attain effectively; here, putting aside a certain undue influence said to be too frequently exerted today in this country, there are few ways of such direct approach as through the time-honored profession of law. There is certainly nothing astonishing in this fact—and it surely is a fact—because the training, the associations, matters with which their daily work brings them in contact, are of a kind that peculiarly well fit the lawyers for the tasks







*Monroe L. Bassett*

of public office, many of which are merely a continuation or slight modification of their more private labors. To step from the bar to public office is to step from private to public life, yet it involves no such startling break in what a man must do, still less in what he must think, and although there are but few offices in which the transition is as direct as this, yet there are but few to which the step is not comparatively easy. Of course it is not, as has already been remarked, a royal road, for the law is an exacting mistress and requires of her votaries not merely hard and concentrated study in preparation for her practice, but a sort of double task as student and business man as the condition of successful practice throughout the period in which they follow her. Nevertheless, what has been stated is unquestionably true, as anyone who chooses to examine the lives of our public men in the past can easily discover in the preponderance of lawyers over men of other callings who are chosen for this kind of advancement.

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**NORMAN LESLIE BASSETT** was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, June 23, 1869, the oldest of three sons and two daughters of Josiah Williams and Ella S. (Cornish) Bassett.

William Bassett, the immigrant, came over to Plymouth in 1621, in the ship *Fortune*, and ultimately settled in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, being one of the original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater. The seventh in descent from him was Williams Bassett, who moved from Bridgewater to Winslow about 1830. He was the father of Josiah Williams Bassett, and was named for the family of his mother, Abiah Williams, whose grandmother was Hannah Standish. Hannah's grandmother was Jane Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, and her grandfather was Alexander Standish, son of Captain Miles Standish. The mother of Williams Bassett was Sybil Howard, who was seventh in descent from Mary Chilton Winslow. Ella S. (Cornish) Bassett was the daughter of Colby Coombs and Pauline B. (Simpson) Cornish. Mr. Cornish was born in Bowdoin, and came to Winslow in 1839.

Norman L. Bassett attended school in District No. 2, in Winslow, until twelve years old, and then went to Waterville Classical Institute (now Coburn Classical Institute). He first entered the department of Mrs. James H. Hanson, and later the college preparatory course of three

years under Dr. Hanson. He graduated July 1, 1887, entered Colby University (now Colby College) in the fall, and graduated July 1, 1891. His scholastic record was excellent. In 1879 he received the prize for highest rank during the year in the district school; in 1886 the first declamation prize at the exhibition of the middle class at the institute; the second entrance prize to Colby in 1887; a second and especially awarded prize for scholarship during his freshman year; first prize at the sophomore declamation; junior Latin part; junior class day orator; first prize, junior exhibition of original articles; first prize, senior composition; prize for highest rank during senior year; Alden prize for highest rank during the four years. On his graduation he was elected instructor in Greek and Latin at Colby and entered upon the work in the fall. He resigned at the end of three years to take up the study of law. For one year he studied in the office of his uncle, Leslie C. Cornish, at Augusta, Maine, and in the fall of 1895 entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated *cum laude*, June 29, 1898. His class elected him the class marshal for the graduating exercises, a much prized honor.

He returned to the office of Mr. Cornish, in Augusta, the following October, and was admitted to the Kennebec bar, October 18, 1898. He became a resident of Augusta in 1900, having up to that time maintained his residence in Winslow. He was associated with Mr. Cornish until October, 1901, when the partnership of Cornish & Bassett was formed, and continued until March 31, 1907, when Mr. Cornish was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Since then Mr. Bassett has practiced alone in the offices in the Vickery building, formerly occupied by the firm.

Mr. Bassett has a varied and extensive practice. He is counsel for numerous corporations, and trustee of several large estates. In June, 1908, he became a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank, and in January, 1914, a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the State Trust Company of Augusta. In October, 1916, he was elected a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad. April 5, 1905, he was appointed by Governor Cobb the legal member of the Maine Enforcement Commission, and served until April 8, 1907, when he resigned. He is and has always been a Republican; was a member of the Augusta Common Council in 1911, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1912-13-14. In April, 1907, Mr. Bassett was elected secretary and treasurer

of the Maine State Bar Association, succeeding Judge Cornish, and has served since. In the same year he became a member of the American Bar Association, and since 1910 has been one of its local council for Maine. He has taken a deep interest in civic institutions of all kinds. He has been, since its incorporation in 1901, a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute; January, 1902, he was elected secretary and director of the Augusta General Hospital, serving for fifteen years as secretary, until January, 1917, when he resigned as secretary and was elected a director; in June, 1916, he became a trustee of Colby College. He was for a number of years chairman of the Executive Committee of the Howard Benevolent Union, of Augusta, which he organized into a corporation in 1918 and became its president. In January, 1906, he was elected clerk of All Souls' Church (Unitarian), of Augusta, and has served since. He took an active part in establishing the Augusta Y. M. C. A. and is now a trustee and treasurer of its endowment funds. In November, 1917, he was appointed by Governor Milliken a member of the State Central Legal Advisory Committee in the administration of the Selective Service Law.

June 24, 1903, Mr. Bassett married Lula J. Holden, of Bennington, Vermont, daughter of John S. and Jennie E. Holden. He resides on Green street, in Augusta.

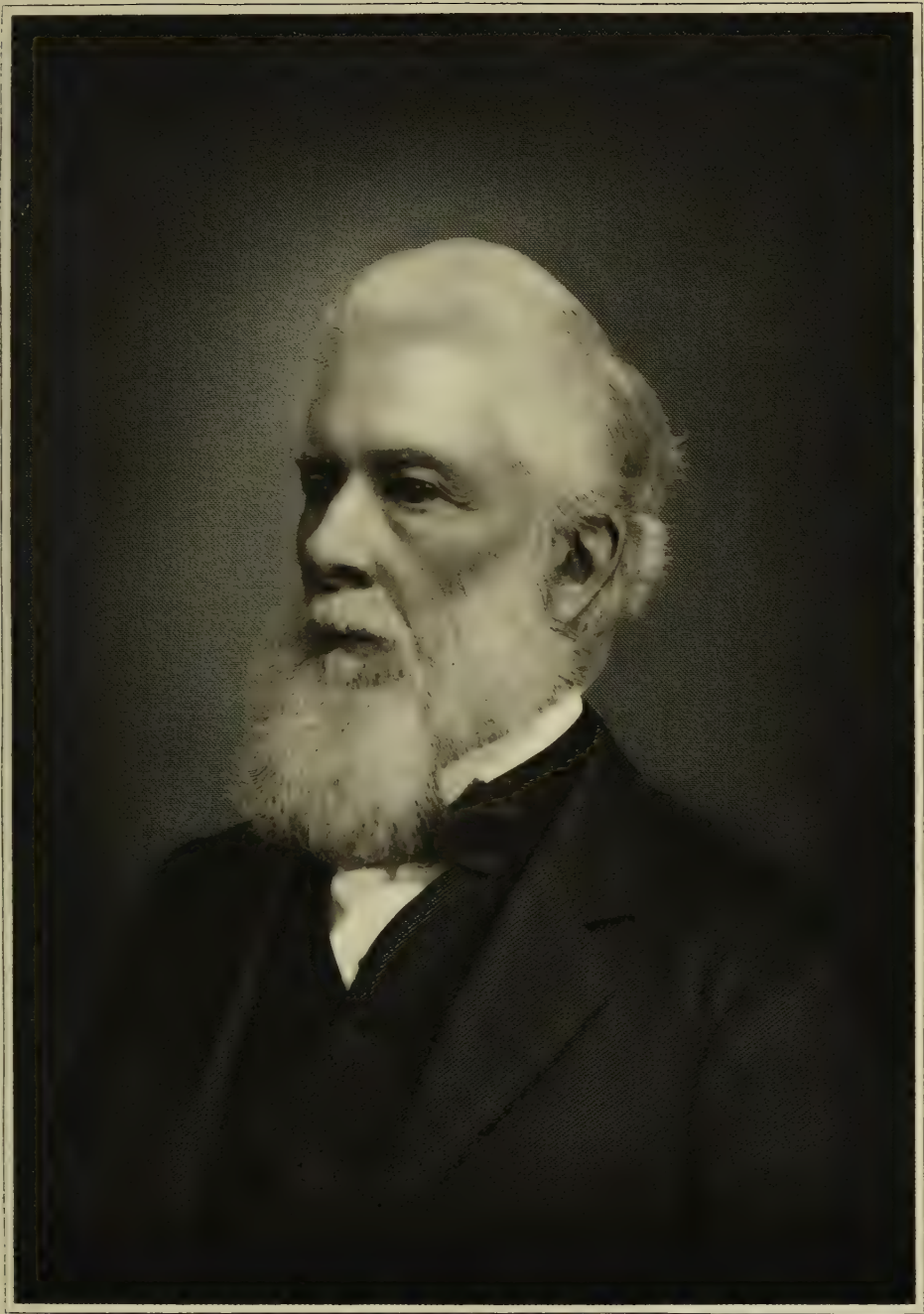
**JOHN MERRICK**, an influential citizen of Hallowell, Maine, where the later years of his life were spent, was a member of an old and distinguished family that had its origin in Wales, but had resided in England for a number of generations. The name, which is of Welsh derivation, was in ancient days spelled Meuric, and Meric, and in common with most surnames of that early period, we find it under a number of forms in different times and regions. The family was living in Surrey at the time of the birth of John Merrick, which occurred, however, in the city of London, August 27, 1766. As a lad, Mr. Merrick attended for eight years the grammar school connected with the Established Church at Kidderminster and then, about 1788, began the study of divinity at Daventry, where there was a dissenting academy for theological training. At the time of Mr. Merrick's entrance there, the celebrated Thomas Belsham was at the head of the school, and he exercised a very potent influence upon his youthful student who became his ardent disciple. It was a time of

great changes in theological thought, and Belsham finally left the Calvinist faith for Unitarianism. At the time he made this change he took with him a number of the students at Daventry, and among these was Mr. Merrick. Mr. Belsham resigned at once his place in the academy, and took charge of Hackney College, a Unitarian Seminary, where he taught for a number of years. Mr. Merrick, though not a student at the latter institution, continued for some time longer under Mr. Belsham's personal influence. After completing his divinity studies, he preached as a licentiate for two years at Stamford, but was never ordained. From 1794 to 1797 he held a position as tutor in the family of Benjamin Vaughan, LL.D., at first in England, but after 1795, in America (in Hallowell, Maine), whither he accompanied them. In 1797 Mr. Merrick returned to England for a time, but in the month of May, in the year following, shortly after his marriage, he came once more with his wife to America. They settled at once in Hallowell, Maine, where John Merrick died, October 22, 1861, at the venerable age of ninety-five years.

John Merrick married in London in the month of April, 1798, Rebecca Vaughan, daughter of Samuel Vaughan, Esq., and a sister of the Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, with whom he had come to America, and whose children he taught. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Merrick was Thomas Belsham Merrick, whose sketch follows.

**THOMAS BELSHAM MERRICK**—Among the successful business men of New York, in which city for many years he was an importer of drugs, was Thomas Belsham Merrick, a native of Hallowell, Maine, and a member of a family of English origin which had come to this country and settled in Maine during the life of his father, John Merrick, the subject of extended mention in the preceding sketch. Mr. Merrick was a son of John and Rebecca Vaughan Merrick, both natives of England, and was himself born in Hallowell, April 24, 1813. As a lad he attended the Hallowell Academy, where he received the preliminary portion of his education and was prepared for college. Upon graduating from that institution he entered Bowdoin College, where he remained only one year. But Mr. Merrick was one of those men whose education is completed only with the close of life. He was a natural scholar and made of himself, in the subjects that he took up, a man of wide culture and scholarship. His strong interest in





*T. B. Murdock*









*E. M. Merrick*

study began, however, after leaving college, with his wish to understand the various branches of the business in which he then entered.

Mr. Merrick became keenly interested in scientific subjects, and gradually collected a library of valuable text books on astronomy, chemistry, and physics. Later he made a particular study of astronomy, in which he was intensely interested and was the possessor of a fine and, for those days, very large telescope with which he did a considerable amount of original research work. He also made weather observations for the government weather bureau, which were of value on account of the accuracy and completeness with which they were taken. But it was not merely scientific subjects in which Mr. Merrick was interested. He was a great lover of art and especially of music, for which he possessed a marked taste. He was an accomplished organist and for two years played that instrument in Grace Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. At the age of forty he took up the violoncello and learned to play that difficult instrument very acceptably. He engaged the later famous orchestral conductor, Theodore Thomas, soon after his arrival in this country, to teach his two sons, and he did much to further the development of musical taste in the communities where he made his home. While living in Germantown he organized a series of annual Chamber concerts, which were given in his own home.

Mr. Merrick's business career began with a clerkship in the drug store of Simon Page, in Hallowell, where he learned the details of that business and where he remained several years. Eventually he engaged in the business of importing drugs for the American trade from Europe and elsewhere and worked up a large business correspondence which extended to various parts of the world. For a time he conducted this business in Philadelphia to which city he had removed from Hallowell, Maine, and then, about 1848, he went to New York City, where he remained in the same line and met with a notable success. He continued actively engaged in this business until 1879, when he retired and removed with his family to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was passed, and where his death occurred, June 2, 1902.

While always keenly interested in public questions, and a supporter of the principles for which the Republican Party has stood, Mr. Merrick never took part in political life, and felt no ambition for office or public power. He was a man of exceptional integrity and honor

who was absolutely trusted by his associates in business as in every other relation of life. His strong sense of moral and ethical values was always attributed by him to his father's example and instruction. Yet, although he thus valued his early instruction, he did not remain a member of the Unitarian church with which his father had for so long been identified, but joined the Episcopal church, and for many years attended service at Grace Church, Philadelphia, where, as has already been mentioned, he played the organ for two years.

Thomas Belsham Merrick was united in marriage on November 29, 1839, in Hallowell, Maine, with Elizabeth Marie White, a native of Belfast, Maine, and daughter of William White, a well-known lawyer of Maine, and Lydia Amelia (Gordon) White, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. White's father was a native of Londonderry, New Hampshire, his family having been among the original settlers, from Londonderry, Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Merrick were born seven children as follows: John; W. Gordon, who married Annie D. Brown; Isabella, who became the wife of George Sampson, of Hallowell, Maine; Lillie, who became the wife of Charles E. Morgan, deceased, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Hallowell Vaughan; Bertha Vaughan, who makes her home in Hallowell, Maine; Llewella M., who became the wife of Walter Leighton Clark, of New York and of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

**GEORGE DANA BISBEE**, who for many years was most prominently associated with the public and business life of Rumford, Maine, where his death, which occurred on May 26, 1918, removed from this city one of the most important factors in the general life of the community, was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country in the early Colonial period. The name Bisbee is found under different forms in this country, and in England, where it originated, and is spelled Bisbredg, Bisbridge, Bisbe, Besbey, Bisby, Bisbee, and many other forms. The spelling Bisbee, however, is that which has been accepted for the family in this country and is now in general use.

(I) The family was founded in America by one Thomas Bisbee, or, as the name was spelled on the list of the ship *Hercules*, which sailed in March, 1634-35, "Bisbedge," who was probably a member of the parish of St. Peters, Sandwich, England. There is no evidence to show that



Thomas Bisbee was married at the time that he came to this country, but he brought with him on the *Hercules* three servants, a fact which bears witness to his having been a man of standing and wealth in the community which he left. He landed from the *Hercules* in Scituate Harbor, in the spring of 1634, and was one of those who founded the town of Scituate, in 1636. He became a deacon of the church and was made a freeman by the General Court of Plymouth Colony in the year 1637. Shortly afterwards, however, he removed to Duxbury, and in 1638 was one of a committee of eight former or present residents of Scituate, who received a grant of land at Seipican (now Rochester). This grant was not, however, accepted by the inhabitants of Scituate, most of whom removed to Barnstable, but Mr. Bisbee remained in Duxbury, and in 1643 was elected to represent that place in the General Court of the colony. He afterwards removed to Marshfield, and also represented that place in the General Court, and from that finally went to Sudbury, where his death occurred March 9, 1674.

(II) Elisha Bisbee, the only known son of Thomas Bisbee, was born, probably, in England, and came with his father to America in 1634. In 1644 he operated the ferry at Scituate, and was also engaged in business as a cooper. He was married to a lady of whom we only know that her first name was Joanna, and his children, all of whom were born at Scituate, were as follows: Hopestill, born in 1645; John, who is mentioned below; Mary, born in 1649, and became the wife of Jacob Best, of Hingham; Elisha, born in 1654, married (first) Sarah King, of Scituate, and (second) Mary (Jacobs) Bacon, widow of Samuel Bacon, and daughter of John and Margery (Eames) Jacob. Elisha Bisbee made his home at South Hingham, Massachusetts, where his death occurred March 4, 1715-16.

(III) John Bisbee, second son of Elisha and Joanna Bisbee, was born in 1647, at Scituate. He removed to Marshfield, where he married, September 13, 1687, Joanna Brooks. They afterwards removed to Pembroke, where his death occurred, September 24, 1726, a little more than a month after the death of his wife. They were the parents of the following children: Martha, born October 13, 1688; John, born September 15, 1690, and married Mary Oldham; Elijah, born January 29, 1692; Mary, born March 28, 1693; Moses, who is mentioned below; Elisha, Jr., born May 3 1698, and married Patience Soanes; Aaron, who married Abigail —; Hopestill,

born April 16, 1702, and married Hannah Churchill.

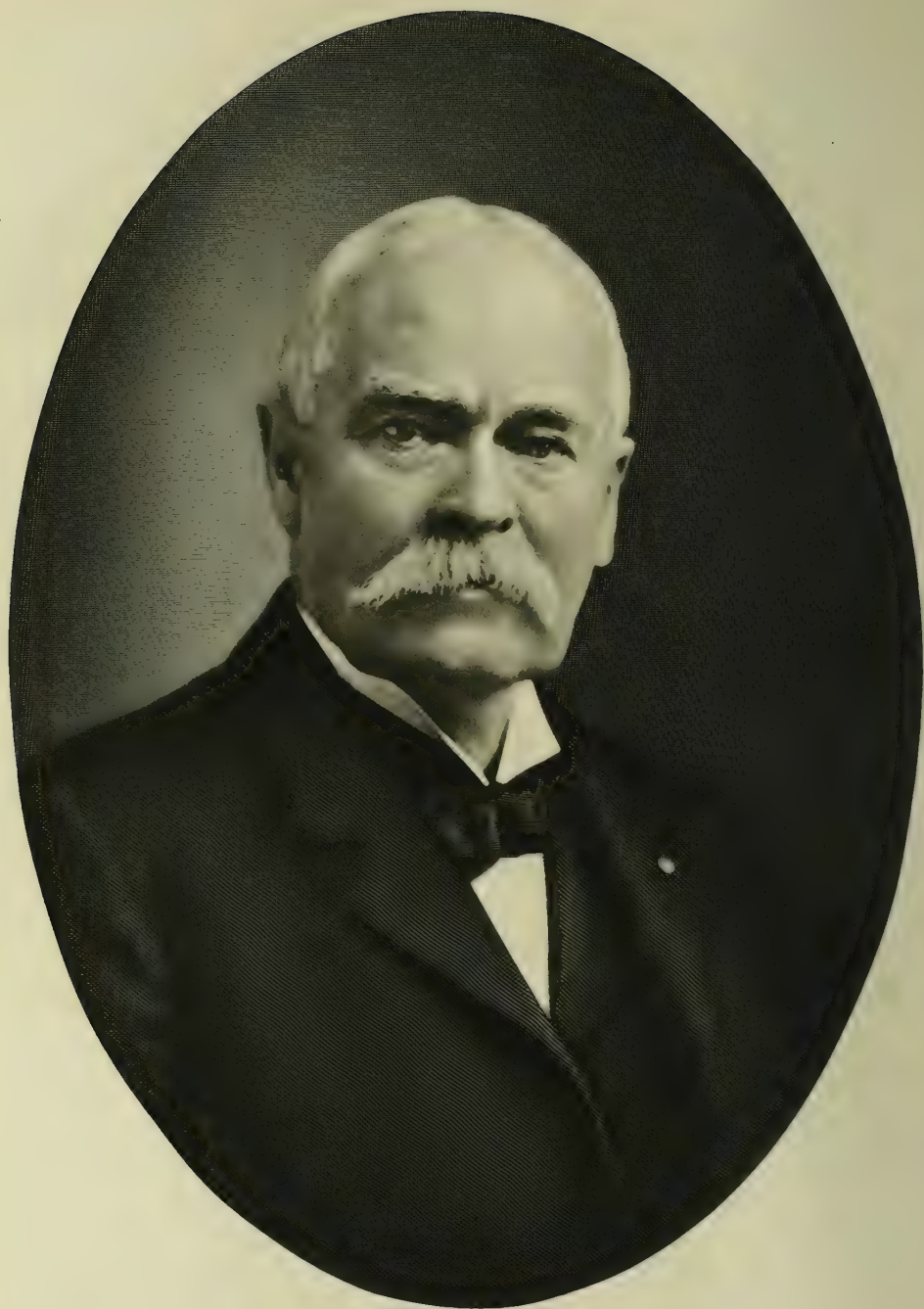
(IV) Moses Bisbee, third son of John and Joanna (Brooks) Bisbee, was born October 20, 1695. He afterwards removed to East Bridgewater, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Mary —, and they were the parents of the following children: Abigail, who died in early youth; Miriam, born in 1724; Charles, who is mentioned below; Joanna, born in 1729, and became the wife of John Churchill; Mary, born in 1733, and died in early youth; and Tabitha, born in 1735.

(V) Charles Bisbee, son of Moses and Mary Bisbee, was born in 1726, at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Shortly after the Revolutionary War he removed to Maine, and became the founder of the Bisbee family here. He settled at Sumner, in this State, and married Beulah Howland, daughter of Rowse Howland, of Pembroke, and probably a descendant of Arthur Howland, of Marshfield, who later removed to that place. Charles Bisbee was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as were also his two elder sons, Elisha and Charles, and it was after having completed his service in that momentous struggle that he became one of the band of pioneers who left Massachusetts to find a home for themselves in the Maine forests. He purchased lands in the township of Sharon, which afterwards became Butterfield, and in 1783 visited his land there and erected a small and rude house for his family in the wilderness. With the assistance of his seven sons he soon cleared his property and built up a farm there, which afterwards he cultivated with success. His death occurred June 5, 1807. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Pembroke, Massachusetts: Elisha, who is mentioned below; Charles, Jr., who was born in 1758, and married Desire Dingley, of Marshfield; Mary, born in 1760, and became the wife of Charles Ford; Moses, born February 21, 1765, and married Ellen Buck; John, who married Sarah Philbrick; Solomon, born September 3, 1769, and married Ruth Barrett; Calvin, born October 14, 1771, married Bethiah Glover; Rowse, born October 17, 1775, and married Hannah Caswell; Celia, who became the wife of Joshua Ford.

(VI) Elisha (2) Bisbee, eldest child of Charles and Beulah (Howland) Bisbee, was born in the year 1757, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and as a young man fought in the Revolution. He afterwards removed with his parents to Maine,







*George D. Bissell*

where the remainder of his life was spent. He married, at Duxbury, in 1779, Mary Pettingill, and his wife and two children accompanied him to Maine, where they settled at Sumner. They were the parents of the following children: Susan, born March 26, 1780, at Duxbury, and became the wife of Nathaniel Bartlett, of Hartford, Maine; Sally, born at Duxbury, prior to 1784, and became the wife of Gad Hayford, of Hartford, Maine; Anna, born in Maine, subsequent to the year 1784, and became the wife of Stephen Brew, of Turner, Maine; Elisha, Jr., who is mentioned at length below; Daniel, who married Sylvia Stevens, of Sumner; Hopestill, born April 27, 1791, and married Martha Sturtevant; Mollie, born January 4, 1794, and became the wife of Nehemiah Bryant, and (second) of Lemuel Dunham; Huldah, who became the wife of Sampson Reed, of Hartford; Horatio, born August 13, 1800, and married Eunice White, March 27, 1823.

(VII) Elisha (3) Bisbee, son of Elisha (2) and Mary (Pettingill) Bisbee, was born May 8, 1786, at Sumner, Maine. He married, April 10, 1810, Joanna Sturtevant, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Elbridge G., born February 8, 1811, died October 2, 1812. 2. Thomas J., married Sylvia Stetson, of Sumner. 3. George W., twin of Thomas J., mentioned below. 4. Mary P., born June 6, 1815, and became the wife of Freeman Reed. 5. Elisha, born in April, 1822, and died September 24, 1853. 6. Sarah W., born February 21, 1826, and became the wife of Orville Robinson. 7. Sophia G., born April 7, 1827. 8. Levi B., born July 10, 1828, and married Eliza A. C. Heald. 9. Elisha S., born April 15, 1830, and married J. Parsons. 10. Asia H., born January 6, 1832, and died at Portland, Oregon, June 1, 1870. 11. Daniel H., born October 9, 1833. 12. Jane Y., born July 1, 1835, and married James McDonald, October 1, 1855. 13. Hopestill R., born June 21, 1837. 14. Hiram R., born December 11, 1839, who was a sergeant of the Ninth Maine Volunteers, in Company F, and was shot in battle and died at Bermuda, May 20, 1864.

(VIII) George W. Bisbee, son of Elisha (3) and Joanna (Sturtevant) Bisbee, was born July 6, 1812, at Sumner, Maine. He married, January 1, 1836, Mary B. Howe, of Rumford, Maine, and died in Peru, Maine, January 27, 1872. They were the parents of one child, George Dana, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

(IX) George Dana Bisbee, only child of George W. and Mary B. (Howe) Bisbee, was born July 9, 1841, at Hartford, Maine. He at-

tended the public schools of West Peru and the Oxford Normal Institute, of Paris, Maine. He was twenty years of age when, in 1861, the Civil War broke out, and, in company with many other of the young men of his State, he answered President Lincoln's call for men, and enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine regiment at the time of its organization. The regiment was at once ordered South, and the young man saw a great deal of active service and participated in some of the most desperately contested actions and campaigns of the war, serving under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant. These campaigns included those attempted in Virginia, with the idea of regaining what had been lost by Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and that at Antietam, by which Washington was saved. He was also one of those who took part in the Battle of Gettysburg and was, with his entire regiment, captured by the Confederates on the first day of that terrific engagement. He was one of the prisoners of war who suffered the hardships of Libby Prison, and was also confined in several other Confederate prison camps, until his parole in December, 1864. He was, however, later exchanged, and although wounded and greatly worn by his confinement, re-entered the army and took part in the battle which finally resulted in the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox Court House. So keen a soldier was Mr. Bisbee that, in spite of the sufferings which he had witnessed and personally endured, he counted his participation in this last campaign as full compensation for all his trials and hardships. Upon the close of the war he was honorably discharged with his regiment, and returning to the North, entered the law office of Randall & Winter, at Dixfield, Maine. Mr. Randall studied in the same class with Nathaniel Hawthorne and other noted men. Mr. Bisbee was admitted to the bar of Oxford in December, 1865, and the following year engaged in the practice of his profession at Buckfield, Maine, remaining there until 1892, when he finally removed to Rumford Falls. Here he again took up the practice of the law, and became the senior partner of the firm of Bisbee & Parker, his associate being Mr. Ralph Parker. Later he also admitted his grandson, Captain Spaulding Bisbee, who is now serving in the One Hundred and Third Regiment, United States Expeditionary Force, in France, into the partnership. Besides his private practice, Mr. Bisbee held many important public offices, legal and otherwise, in the community, and in all of them



discharged his duties with the utmost efficiency and capability. He was county attorney of Oxford county for a number of years, and also served in both branches of the State Legislature. He was United States Marshal for the district of Maine for four years, with his office at Portland, Maine, and was appointed State bank examiner, a post which he held for four years. He was also a member of Governor Cobb's Council in 1905 and 1907. Mr. Bisbee was also a prominent figure in the business and financial life of the State and was connected with a number of important institutions here. He was president of the Rumford Falls Trust Company and was one of the promoters of that concern, was a director and attorney of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railway, and several other local enterprises. He was appointed chairman of the board of trustees of Hebron Academy in 1907, and afterwards became president of that institution. As a lawyer, Mr. Bisbee was one of the leaders of the bar of Maine, and much of the most important litigation of the State passed through his office. He was admitted to practice before all the Superior Courts of the State, and at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. At this time he was president of the Bench and Bar Association of Maine. It was Mr. Bisbee and his associate, Hugh J. Chisholm, who were the promoters of the flourishing community of Rumford Falls, Maine.

George Dana Bisbee was united in marriage, July 8, 1866, with Anna Louise Stanley, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Newton and Susan (Trask) Stanley, old and highly respected residents of Dixfield. Mr. Stanley, who was a native of Winthrop, Maine, was a successful merchant at Dixfield. He was a Republican in politics, and held a number of town offices and also represented Dixfield in the State Legislature. Both he and his wife died at that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee the following children were born: Stanley, born in Buckfield, April 25, 1867, and now a prominent man of Rumford, Maine; Mary Louise, who became the wife of Everett R. Josselyn, of the firm of Brown & Josselyn, of Portland, wholesale flour dealers, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Bisbee is a member of Stanley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was named for her great-grandmother.

We all feel a strong, instinctive admiration for the natural leader of men, for the man who, because of the possession of some quality or other, reaches a place in which he directs the doings of his fellows and is accepted of them

naturally in that capacity. We all admire him independently of what that quality may be, even if our best judgment tells us that it is by no means praiseworthy in itself. When, however, that quality is a lovable one, and a man leads in virtue of the sway he holds over the affections and veneration of others, our admiration receives an added power from our approval, and this feeling receives its final confirmation when such leadership is directed solely to good ends. This is in great measure true of the case of George Dana Bisbee, whose reputation in his home State for success, gained without the compromise of his ideals, is second to none. His rise to a place of prominence in so many departments of the community's life was doubtless rapid, but it was not won without the expenditure of labor and effort of the most consistent kind, labor and effort which doubtless felt discouragement, such as every man experiences in the course of his life. The qualities which formed the basis of Mr. Bisbee's character were unquestionably those fundamental virtues of courage and sincerity which alone are responsible for the highest and most enduring success. A story told of him during his campaign in the Civil War well illustrates the quality of this courage and of his sincere belief in the overwhelming importance of the cause for which he was fighting. Mr. Bisbee was severely wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, but absolutely refused to allow the physician to amputate his arm. While still in the hospital, recovering slowly from his hurts, he received notice of his promotion as an officer, and he at once expressed a wish to go to the front and accept his commission. He was refused permission, however, by the hospital authorities, one of whom is quoted as saying to him, "sick and wounded men at the front are of no use." He was accordingly discharged, on account of wounds and physical disability, but still full of his determination, he secured through Vice-President Hamlin a permit to visit his regiment and at once offered himself for service there. Struck by his determination, his superiors allowed him to be mustered into the service once more, with his old commission as lieutenant, and he took part in the Battle of Chancellorsville, with his wounded arm in a sling. Such perseverance as was exhibited by him on this occasion continued to mark his behavior throughout life and it was always true of him that an object which he deemed worthy of seeking, he would pursue without regard to its cost and

hardship. Such men are rare, and the success which they invariably win is only the legitimate and appropriate recompense of their endeavors.

**CAPTAIN WHITMAN SAWYER**—Of the eighth generation of the family in New England, Captain Whitman Sawyer, a citizen and soldier, bore honorably a name which figured conspicuously in every department of American life, and has continued its proportion to the progress and development of the nation. Within a few years of the landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth Rock, the name appeared in Massachusetts records, and as pioneers Sawyers showed those qualities which planted civilization on the New England coast, wrested fields from the forest and tamed the savage things that linked therein to do them harm. They were ready to fight for their liberties as for their lives, and when an appeal to arms was taken to establish those liberties, it is of record that in the town of Lancaster, alone, eighteen members of the Sawyer family were enrolled as soldiers, and that one company from that town was officered entirely by Sawyers. And what was true in Massachusetts, was true wherever they were found. This martial spirit was as strong in the eighth as in earlier generations, and the war record of Captain Whitman Sawyer was one of conspicuous bravery.

Captain Whitman Sawyer was a descendant of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, he the father of three sons, William, Edward, and Thomas, all of whom came to Massachusetts about 1636. This branch comes through Edward Sawyer, who married, in England, Mary Peasley, who accompanied her husband to New England, they also burying three children, Mary, Henry, and James. This family settled first in Ipswich, Massachusetts, later in Rowley. James Sawyer, their youngest child, was a weaver by trade, lived in Gloucester, and there died, May 31, 1703. He married Sarah Bray, of Gloucester, who died April 24, 1727.

John Sawyer, son of James Sawyer, moved with his family from Gloucester, Massachusetts, to Cape Elizabeth, Maine, there kept a store, and was buried in the graveyard on Meeting House hill. He married, February 20, 1701, Rebecca Stanford. Among their children was a son, Joseph, who married Joanna Cobb, and they were the parents of the third John Sawyer, through whom descent is traced. John (3) Sawyer married Isabella Martin, of Blue Hill, Maine.

They were the parents of John (4) Sawyer, born in Buxton, Maine, died in Standish, Maine, May 6, 1849. John (4) married Grace Jenkins, and they were the parents of John (5) Sawyer, born on the homestead farm at Standish, Maine, July 11, 1800, died in Casco, Maine, October 10, 1870. He married, June 19, 1825, Rebecca Longley, daughter of Eli Longley, one of the first settlers of Waterford, Maine, who built the first log hotel and store in that town, and was the first postmaster. They were the parents of eight children, including a son, Whitman, whose life and public service is the ruling theme of this review.

Captain Whitman Sawyer, fourth son of John (5) and Rebecca (Longley) Sawyer, was born in Raymond, June 10, 1838, and died in Portland, June 20, 1904. He lived in Raymond until his early manhood, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services for the preservation of the Union. Following is his war record, compiled from official and authentic sources by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical and Benevolent Society, of which he was a member, duly signed and sealed:

Whitman Sawyer enlisted from Cumberland county, Maine, on the 10th day of September, 1862, to serve nine months, and was mustered into the United States service at Portland, Maine, on the 29th day of September, 1862, as first lieutenant of Captain Charles H. Doughty's Company "C," 25th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis Fessenden commanding. The Twenty-fifth was the second regiment from the Pine Tree State to enter the service of the United States for nine months' duty, and was the first for that term to leave the State. It was mustered into the United States service, at Portland, on the 29th day of September, 1862, with the following field officers: Francis Fessenden, colonel; Charles E. Shaw, lieutenant-colonel; Alexander M. Tolman, major. The regiment left the State on the 16th of October for Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 18th and went into camp on East Capitol Hill, where it was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, Casey's Division, 22d Corps, Defenders of Washington, and was immediately engaged in drills and evolutions of the line under General Casey. On Sunday, October 26th, the regiment moved through a furious storm to a camping ground on Arlington Heights, Virginia, immediately in front of the line of earthworks for the defense of Washington, remaining here, until March 24, 1863, constantly engaged in guarding Long Bridge, on both sides of the Potomac, and in constructing batteries and fortifications. In December, 1862, the Third Brigade of Casey's Division was broken up, and, with the 27th Maine, the regiments were organized into the First Brigade of Casey's Division, with which it remained until



its final muster out. Although in no pitched battles, the command had a number of encounters with guerillas and marauding bands, in all of which it acquitted itself admirably. The said Whitman Sawyer was honorably discharged at Portland, Maine, on the 3rd day of July, 1863, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment. He re-enlisted at Augusta, Maine, on the 19th day of December, 1863, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service and commissioned as Captain of Company "C," 30th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis Fessenden, commanding. The 30th Maine was formed of exceptionally good, soldierly material to a large extent, and also had a number of old men and discharged soldiers whose disability was only apparently removed, a large proportion of its officers and men, however, were experienced soldiers. The regiment was organized at Augusta, on the 9th day of January, 1864, with the following field officers: Francis Fessenden, colonel; Thomas H. Hubbard, lieutenant-colonel; and Royal E. Whitman, major. On the 7th of February, being fully armed and equipped, the command proceeded to Portland, and from there embarked on the steamer *Merrimac* for New Orleans, where they arrived on the night of the 16th, thence moved up to Bayou Teche to Franklin, Louisiana, where they were assigned to the 3rd Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Department of the Gulf, and later took in the Red River Expedition, and engagements at Sabine Cross Roads, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, Cloutierville, Alexandria, Mansura, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Atchafalya Bayou and Morganza, Louisiana. In July, the regiment sailed from Morganza, for Virginia, reaching Fortress Monroe on the 18th, and was sent immediately to Deep Bottom, where it held a picket-line in the face of the enemy for twenty-four hours, and later took part in an engagement at Bermuda Hundred Heights, Virginia, and a number of skirmishes. The regiment lost two hundred and ninety by death, while in service. The said Whitman Sawyer was brevetted major for brave and meritorious service, and while in line of duty contracted malaria, from which he suffered a number of times for short periods. He was, however, at all times, to be found at his post of duty, performing faithful and efficient service, and achieving an enviable record for bravery and soldierly bearing. He received a final honorable discharge at Savannah, Georgia, on the 20th day of August, 1865, by reason of the close of war.

Returning from the war, Captain Sawyer settled in Falmouth, where for a few years, till March, 1870, he was engaged in the grocery business. He then removed to Portland and formed a partnership in the livery stable business with the late N. S. Fernald. This firm did an extensive business, and after a time was formed into a stock company and named after Mr. Sawyer, the Whitman Sawyer Stable Company, he being

the treasurer and business manager. Captain Sawyer was one of the strongest Republicans, and had often been honored with political positions. While living in Falmouth he represented that town in the Legislature, 1869, and presented a petition which was instrumental in building the Martin's Point bridge, which connects Portland with Falmouth, and in 1892 was elected one of the legislative representatives from Portland. He was also in the city government from Ward Five, beginning as one of the councilmen, and being advanced to alderman in 1885, and re-elected in the following year, when he was elected chairman of the board. For several years he was chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors, having been appointed for the third time in December, 1903, by Governor Hill. He was a member of Windham Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland, and a prominent member of Bosworth Post, No. 2, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he filled all chairs. Captain Sawyer died at his residence, No. 660 Congress street, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. In the annual report of the prison inspectors, they thus expressed their regret at the loss of their chairman:

In commencing this report we are sensibly reminded of our loss, and the loss of the whole State, in the death of Hon. Whitman Sawyer, late of Portland, who, with marked ability and efficiency served the State for nine years as chairman of the board of prison and jail inspectors. As we here record this expression of our esteem of his manly qualities, his unfailing charity, his loyalty to principles and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Other bodies of which he was a member passed resolutions of sorrow over his death and commendation of his high character and sterling worth. A paragraph in one of the leading Portland papers stated:

Not only all old soldiers, but all good citizens regretted the death of Captain Whitman Sawyer. He was a good representative of our sturdy Maine stock. His word was as good as his bond, and he was faithful in all his relations of life. Such a man is a distinct loss to any community. Captain Sawyer will be long remembered because of his manly qualities of heart and hand.

Captain Sawyer married, December 24, 1865, Maria Lucy (Fulton) Dingley, widow of Sumner Stone Dingley, and daughter of Elijah and Lucy (Abbott) Fulton, and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Luck (Crockett) Abbott, and paternal granddaughter of Robert and Grace-







*Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*E. W. Gehring, M.D.*

*The American Historical Society.*

nath (Weeks) Fulton. Mrs. Sawyer has been for many years a member of the Woman's State Relief Corps, and of the Bosworth Relief Corps, of both of which she is an ex-president. Bosworth Relief Corps, organized in 1869, was the first organization of its kind in the United States. The Woman's State Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, tendered their bereaved past-president the following resolutions of sympathy upon the death of her husband:

*Whereas*, We learn with sorrow of the death of Captain Whitman Sawyer after a lingering illness, and

*Whereas*, The members of the Woman's State Relief Corps have ever respected Comrade Sawyer as a man of sterling character, and one who has ever been a true friend of our organization, and

*Whereas*, That we, the members of the Woman's State Relief Corps, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our Sister, Maria L. Sawyer, in this, her hour of sadness, and share with her the hope of a happy reunion where parting is unknown.

Mrs. Sawyer continues her residence in Portland, at No. 267 Vaughn street, where she is passing a serene old age. Captain Sawyer left an adopted daughter, Nellie Maria, who married C. H. Gifford.

**EDWIN WAGNER GEHRING, M.D.**—The life of a physician is no sinecure and the very choice of it is a proof of the sincerity and earnestness of the chooser, either as a student with an overwhelming love of his subject or as an altruist whose first thought is the good of his fellows. Probably something of both qualities enters into the attitude of Dr. Edwin Wagner Gehring, of Portland, Maine, one of the leaders of his profession in that city, and this is borne out by the double fact that he is at once unusually well versed in the theory and technical practice of medicine and that he has won the respect and affection of his patients and the community generally.

Dr. Gehring is a descendant of an old German family, and although both he and his parents are natives of this country, he displays many of the admirable qualities of that ancient race, which have made them so valuable a component in the citizenship of the New World and enabled them to play so prominent a part in the development of its institutions, its industrial and professional life. Dr. Gehring's paternal grandfather, Carl August Gehring, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, and emigrated from that

country to the United States with a brother and two sisters while still a young man. The little family group settled in Ohio, where Mr. Gehring was married to Wilhelmina Vetter, a native of the same part of Germany as himself, who had also come to this country in early youth. They were the parents of four children, of whom August Herbert Gehring, the father of the Dr. Gehring of this sketch, was the older son, and the others were as follows: Dr. J. J. Gehring, of Bethel, Maine; Mrs. Wentworth G. Marshall and Mrs. Michael Houck, of Cleveland, Ohio. August Herbert Gehring was born in Cleveland, in 1852, and made that city his home during the entire period of his short life. He was engaged in a wholesale and retail grocery business in which he was very successful, but died when he was thirty-eight years of age. He married Catherine Wagner, like himself a native of Cleveland, who since his death makes her home in Lansing, Michigan, with one of her sons. Mr. and Mrs. Gehring were the parents of five children, as follows: Edwin Wagner, of whom further; Norman J., who is a physician in Chicago, Illinois; Alma Louise, who makes her home in Cleveland; Herbert August, of Lansing, Michigan, where he carries on the profession of civil engineer, and where he married and had one child, Victor Marshall, of Painsville, Ohio. Mrs. Gehring, Sr., is a daughter of John Wagner, a native of Germany, who came to Cleveland in his early youth and there lived and died.

Born March 3, 1876, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Edwin Wagner Gehring attended the schools of that city, where he received the preliminary portion of his education and prepared himself for college. He graduated from the University School of Cleveland and then came East, making his home for a time in Boston and studying there in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From this famous institution he went to Cornell University, from which he graduated with the class of 1900, taking the degree of B.S. His studies at the Institute of Technology and Cornell were such as to fit him for the profession of civil engineering, but this he never followed, as he determined about this time to make the profession of medicine his career in life. With this end in view, accordingly, he matriculated at the Harvard Medical School, where he studied for a time and then entered the Bowdoin Medical School in connection with the university of that name. From this institution he graduated with the class of 1904 and the degree of M.D., and followed up his theoretical studies there by a



period of a year spent in the Maine General Hospital as interne. Here he remained from 1904 to 1905, and in the latter year went abroad and took a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna. Dr. Gehring then returned to the United States and began active practice in the city of Portland, as a specialist in internal medicine, which he has continued with a very marked degree of success up to the present time. He is a member of many prominent associations and fraternities, such as the Sigma Epsilon fraternity, the Fraternity Club, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, the Portland Medical Club, the Practitioners' Medical Club, the Portland Club, and is an honorary member of the Economic Club of Portland. In addition to his large private practice, Dr. Gehring has been adjunct visiting physician to the Maine General Hospital since 1907, pathologist and physician to out-patients at the Children's Hospital in Portland since 1908, was instructor in physiology at Bowdoin for a period of some five years, and in internal medicine one year.

On September 10, 1904, Dr. Gehring was married at Bethel, Maine, to Alice Chamberlain, a native of Portland, a daughter of Edward C. and Ella (Twitchell) Chamberlain, who now resides in Bethel. To Dr. and Mrs. Gehring three children have been born, as follows: Marcia, born November 9, 1905; John Chamberlain, December 26, 1908, died October 17, 1911; and Jane, June 25, 1915.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine, so that those who enter it sincerely and live up to its high standards are most justly entitled to our respect and admiration. The fact that its prime object is concerned in the alleviation of human suffering, taken along with the fact that a considerable amount of self-sacrifice is entailed upon those who practice it, precludes the possibility that it is lightly entered upon. Certainly Dr. Gehring has amply shown during the comparatively short career which he has enjoyed, that with him at least these high standards are a very real and vital existence and that he intends to be guided by them in his professional relations. This is amply borne out by the position that he has already gained, the reputation he has won, both among his fellow-practitioners and among the members of a large and high-class clientage, a position and a reputation which give every evidence of increasing and developing with the passing years. He is a man who exerts a

large and growing influence upon the life of the community where he resides.

**ROSCOE CONKLIN HAYNES**—Lewiston, Maine, may claim among its residents many notable and distinguished educators, whose names have become associated with various branches and departments of education not only throughout the State, but in the entire region of New England and beyond. In that department having to do with commercial and business education, there is none more worthy of remark than Roscoe Conklin Haynes, whose association with the well-known Bliss Business College has been long and close, and has redounded equally to his own and to the institution's credit. Mr. Haynes, like the founder of the institution, Mr. Bliss, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, is a Western man, and was born in the State of Ohio, of parents who had always lived in that part of the country. He is a son of Henry Allen and Rebecca J. (Karshner) Haynes, the former a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and the latter of Hallsville, Ross county, Ohio. Mr. Haynes, Sr., at various times in his life lived in Ross, Clinton and Madison counties, following farming as an occupation in these several places and finally dying at Galloway, in his native State. His death occurred in 1904, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. He is survived by his wife, who lives at Galloway, aged eighty. To Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Sr., nine children were born, as follows: Josephine, who became the wife of H. C. Curtiss, who makes his home at Sabina, Ohio; Isabelle, who died while still a little girl; Daniel, who resides at Muncie, Indiana; Jennie, who resides at Galloway, Ohio; George, who makes his home at London, Ohio; Frank, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Dolly, who became the wife of F. M. Roseberry, and died in the year 1900; Birdie, who became the wife of J. C. Ball, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Roscoe Conklin, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned.

Born November 22, 1882, at Sabina, Ohio, Roscoe Conklin Haynes, youngest child of Henry Allen and Rebecca J. (Karshner) Haynes, spent only the first few years of his childhood in his native town. While he was still a little boy his parents removed to Madison county, Ohio, and it was there that he grew up to young manhood amid the healthful surroundings of his father's farm. He attended the local public schools for the preliminary portion of his education, and afterwards took a special course at Lebanon Uni-

versity. After completing his studies at this institution, he took up for a time the task of teaching in the public school, his work being for about three years in these institutions in Franklin county, Ohio. It was at the end of this period that he first became acquainted with the Bliss College at Columbus, Ohio, which he entered as a student and where he took the regular course in normal training. He graduated from this with the class of 1907, and in September of the same year came to Lewiston, Maine, where he had been offered charge of the commercial department in the Bliss College, which had been founded here just ten years before. After two years in charge of the commercial department, Mr. Haynes was given the position of manager, and now is in active charge of the school at all times. He is a man of unusual accomplishments and is especially well qualified for the work which he has taken up, possessing those traits of character which enable him to deal with young men and women most successfully, to draw them out and encourage them to do their best work—

To make a man do the best of which he is capable,  
To make him give out the best that is within him,  
This is the office of a friend.

If this be true, then Mr. Haynes may be most accurately described as the friend of the many pupils whom he has in charge. For it is certainly his talent which draws from them all the excellent work that they do and contributes in so large a degree to the high standing of the institution.

The school with which Mr. Haynes is associated occupies a very important place in the life of the community and is undoubtedly doing a great work in the training of young people of both sexes in the practical affairs of life. It makes a very direct appeal to the foreseeing parents of the community, for as is said in the prospectus of the school,—

All worthy parents are vitally interested in the welfare of their sons and daughters. Every son should be educated for self-support, no matter what his financial condition may be at the present time. No young man can respect himself in the future, nor will others respect him, unless he develops self-supporting qualities—the ability to earn money, or to properly handle and invest money that may have come into his possession by inheritance. Every daughter should be educated for self-support, although she may never “have to” support herself. Intelligent women everywhere are now realizing the importance of a practical business education for both sexes.

This is good, practical, general advice, and is

followed up with the following information concerning the Bliss System of accomplishing the desired results.

The Bliss System of actual business is highly systematized, and is unquestionably the most practical in business and office training ever devised. The instruction in this course is largely individual and the subject of book-keeping is taught in a practical manner throughout the entire course. The fact that you have taken a course in book-keeping does not mean that you must become a book-keeper, it does mean that book-keeping is essential in business education for the promotion of every young man and young woman seeking employment in a business office. The Bliss System of Actual Business requires six Wholesale Houses, a National Bank, Brokerage and Commission, as part of the school room equipment before it can be taught in a scientific manner as designed. The wholesale houses are in charge of bill clerks and book-keepers chosen from the advanced class, and the bankers are chosen in like manner. The bankers and wholesale employees are under the direct supervision of our college auditor, whose duty it is to see that all business is cared for in a business-like way. The student body, operating from the floor, are the customers of the wholesale houses and patrons of the bank. A regular national banking business is carried on and graduates from this department are to be found in many of the banks throughout New England, some have risen to the position of cashier, assistant cashier, paying and receiving tellers. It would be necessary for you to visit this department, witness the business-like atmosphere of the department before you could realize to what extent the business world has been brought within the confines of a schoolroom.

With such a system, under the direction of so capable an executive as Mr. Haynes, it is no wonder that excellent results are achieved.

Mr. Haynes is far too healthful and broad-minded to have become so entirely absorbed in his work as teacher as to have lost contact with the other aspects of life. He has none of the qualities which are sometimes associated in the popular mind with the pedagogical calling, but is alive to and sympathetic with the world-at-large. He finds his chief recreation in the sport of fishing, which might even be called his hobby, and he spends his vacations indulging this taste in all its many forms. He is associated with the M. W. A., and is a figure of considerable prominence in the social world of Lewiston. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the church of that denomination in Lewiston.

Roscoe Conklin Haynes was united in marriage, August 28, 1907, at Columbus, Ohio, with Anna B. Poling, who was born not far from that city and is a daughter of Mathias and Eliza—



beth (Reed) Poling. Mr. and Mrs. Poling, while long residing near Columbus, Ohio, came originally from Kentucky. They are now both deceased.

A word should be here said concerning the Haynes family, which is an old one in America and has numbered among its members many men who have achieved distinction in the various walks of life. It is of Irish origin, but was founded in this country at an early date, the immigrant ancestor having settled in Virginia, in which State for many years the family continued to make its home.

**GEORGE CURTIS WING**—The Wing family, of which George Curtis Wing is the present representative in the city of Auburn, Maine, can claim a great and honorable antiquity in New England, where it was founded as early as the year 1640 by immigrants who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled upon Cape Cod. Here the family resided for a number of generations, and it was not until the time of Reuben Wing, the grandfather of the Mr. Wing of this sketch, that the name was brought to Maine. Reuben Wing, however, when a child came from Cape Cod to Maine with his father, Samuel Wing, who settled in the town of Readfield. Reuben Wing, at the age of twenty, went to Livermore and in the unbroken forest took up a farm upon which he lived until his death, at the age of ninety years and six months. He married Lucy Carpenter Weld, of Cornish, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now deceased. Among these children was Walter Weld Wing, the father of the Mr. Wing of this sketch, who was born September 8, 1811, at Livermore, Maine, and died in the city of Auburn, at the age of eighty-six years. Like his father, he was a farmer, and he married Lucy Amanda Wyman, a native of Bridgton, Maine, and a daughter of Rev. William Wyman, then a Baptist minister in that town. To Walter Weld Wing and his wife two children were born, as follows: Charles Edwin, who studied the law and practiced that profession in the city of Auburn until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-three years, and George Curtis, with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born April 16, 1847, at Livermore, Maine, George Curtis Wing spent his childhood and early youth in his native town. For the preliminary portion of his education he attended

the public school and graduated from the Livermore High School in 1865. He had already determined upon the law as his profession in life, and accordingly, after his high school career, turned his attention to the study of this subject to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in April, 1868. He at once began the active practice of his profession at Lisbon Falls, Maine, where he remained for two years. He then came to the city of Auburn, where he settled, and where he has been practicing actively ever since. It did not take him long, possessed as he was of unusual qualifications and talents, to make for himself a leading place among his legal colleagues in this region, and to develop a practice which in time attained large proportions. Mr. Wing, however, is also actively identified with the financial interests of the community, and was one of the organizers of the National Shoe & Leather Bank of Auburn, and since that time a director. Beyond doubt, the department of life in which Mr. Wing is best known to the community, however, is that of politics and public life, in which for many years he has held a conspicuous and responsible position. He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1903, and prior to that had held a large number of local offices, including that of county attorney, as far back as the year 1874, and after that for nine years Judge of the Probate Court in Androscoggin county. He has always been exceedingly active in every movement looking towards the welfare and improved conditions of his professional colleagues, and has been prominently identified with the various legal societies in that part of the country. For more than twenty years he has held the office of president of the Androscoggin County Bar Association, and in 1915 held that same office in the Maine State Bar Association. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been very actively associated with the local organization of his party. He held the responsible post of chairman of the State Republican Committee in 1884, and in the same year was chairman of the State delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated his own fellow-statesman, James G. Blaine, for the Presidency. He also held the position of Judge Advocate on the staffs of Governors Bodwell and Marble, of Maine. Judge Wing has been for many years a very prominent Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Tranquil





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George A. Wing

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Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Maine Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. An honor much prized by Judge Wing is the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him by Colby College in the year 1909. In his religious belief Judge Wing is a Baptist, and, with the members of his family, attends the Court Street Church of that denomination at Auburn.

Judge Wing was united in marriage, May 2, 1870, at Livermore, Maine, with Emily Billings Thompson, like himself a native of that town, and a daughter of Job D. and Ruth (Winslow) Thompson, old and highly respected residents of that place, where they died and are buried. To Judge and Mrs. Wing the following children have been born: Nahum Morrill, May 6, 1871, a graduate of Colby College, married Fannie M. Parker, of Bangor, by whom he has a daughter, Marion, now (1917) fourteen years of age; was for a number of years associated with the banking firm of Van Voorhis, Wilson & Company, of Boston, and is now the representative of Cochrane, Harper & Company, investment bankers, of No. 60 State street, Boston; George C., Jr., of whom further.

The career of Judge Wing is one that well repays study. He is one of those characters which impresses itself strongly upon those about them until it has left a certain stamp of its own quality upon the community, which is thus enriched by its presence. He holds, it is true, posts of responsibility and trust, but not in any way commensurate with the actual place he occupies in the respect and affection of the people. That he has a very large legal practice and has been a member of the State Senate conveys no adequate idea whatever of the place he occupies in both county and State affairs; the same may be said of many others who pass through life's arena and leave the scantiest of impressions to tell of that passage. Of that strong and essential honesty that is the very foundation of social life, he adds to this a toleration of others that draws all men towards him as to one they instinctively recognize as a faithful friend. Nor does he ever disappoint such as trust him with their confidence, giving comfort and advice, sympathy or wholesome rebuke as the occasion warrants, and ever with a keen appreciation of the

circumstances and a profound and charitable understanding of the motives of the human heart.

George Curtis Wing, Jr., was born at Auburn, Maine, October 6, 1878. He attended the public schools of Auburn, graduated at the Edward Little High School, at Brown University in 1900, and at the Harvard Law School in 1903. On February 6, 1904, he was admitted to the bar of Maine. He is now (1917) a partner in the law business of his father. He has served two terms as City Solicitor of Auburn, and an equal number of terms on the Auburn Board of Education. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1909, and is now a trustee of the Auburn Public Library. For a number of years he was associated with the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard, State of Maine, and rose to the rank of captain in that body, from which he received honorable discharge, January 9, 1912. He is also active in fraternal orders and particularly so in the case of the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry. He is affiliated with Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master of the same; Bradford Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; Lewiston Lodge of Perfection; Auburn Council, Princes of Jerusalem; H. H. Dickey, Chapter of Rose Croix; Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He is also a member of Lewiston Lodge, No. 371, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief he is, like the other members of his family, a Baptist, and attends divine service at the Court Street Church of that denomination in Auburn. Mr. Wing is unmarried.

**CHARLES CUMMINGS BENSON**—Benson is a name that has been long and favorably known in Maine, where it was first found shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, since which time many of its members have distinguished themselves in the service of the several communities in which they have dwelt and all have maintained a high standard of citizenship. The name, however, can claim an antiquity considerably greater than this, although not in Maine, its origin having been English, dating back in all probability to the time when surnames were first coming into use in that country. From the records it appears that the Bensons were originally tenants of Fountain Abbey, one of the most powerful monastic foundations



in the middle ages, the beautiful building still standing today as one of the best preserved relics of that ancient day. It stood in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles southwest of the town of Ripon, and was founded as early as 1132, A.D., although not completed until the sixteenth century. It thus presents examples of every style of architecture which flourished in England during those centuries from the Norman to the Perpendicular. The monks of Fountain Abbey were regarded as among the richest and most powerful of that period and region, and we have references to them as early as in the legends which have grown up about the romantic figure of Robin Hood. The Bensons were foresters during their tenancy on the lands of the Abbey and were people of some consequence, the record of the descent being kept from an early period. They were of that splendid, sturdy and intelligent stock which made up the yeomanry of Merry England in those days, and some of them rose to positions of eminence in England. Perhaps the most distinguished representative of the family was Edward White Benson, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, the supreme office of the English Church. The Bensons were probably a large family, residing at Masham from about the beginning of the fourteenth century, since which time the name has spread over well-nigh every portion of the English-speaking world.

It was founded in this country by John Benson, probably a native of Coversham, Oxfordshire, who sailed from England in the good ship *Confidence* and landed in Boston in 1638. According to himself, his age at this time was thirty years, so that his birth must have occurred in 1608. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, and there founded the family from which the Maine Bensons are descended. It was five generations after John Benson had settled in Massachusetts that the family was brought to the "Pine Tree State" by Ichabod Benson, who was a soldier in the Revolution and served in Captain William Shaw's company for a time. He is also credited with service from Mendon, Massachusetts, in Captain Reuben Davis' company, Colonel Luke Drury's regiment. After the close of the war he removed to Livermore, Maine, where his death occurred in 1783. Charles Cummings Benson, with whose career we are particularly concerned in this sketch, is a son of George B. Benson, and a great-grandson of the Ichabod Benson, just mentioned.

Born March 1, 1852, at Waterville, the second child of George B. and Elvira M. (Conforth) Benson, Charles Cummings Benson passed his childhood at his native place. There also he received his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools, where he remained until he had reached the age of fifteen years. He then came to Lewiston, where he secured a position as messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company and worked in this position for a period of about six months. He was a bright lad, however, and in the meantime learned how to operate the instrument, so that at the end of this period he was made a telegraph operator at the Lewiston office. He only held this position for a single year, however, being then promoted to the position of manager. Three years later he took the position of operator at Portland and Bangor, and was also agent at Lewiston for the Maine Central railroad from 1876 to 1898. It was in 1899 that Mr. Benson first began his successful banking career, taking the position of treasurer with S. E. May & Company, bankers, which had been established since 1860. Not long afterward Mr. Benson bought the business of this concern and changed the name to that of Charles C. Benson & Company. By degrees, however, he has purchased the interests of his partners and is at the present time the sole owner and director of the large business which he has developed. The offices of this concern are located at No. 165 Main street, and the establishment is regarded as one of the most substantial of its kind in the State.

Mr. Benson has not confined his activities to the business world by any means, and has taken an active part in well-nigh every aspect of the community's life. He has been particularly active in local public affairs, and has been an influential factor in the local organization of the Republican party. He served for several years as a member of the Republican City Committee of Lewiston, of which he was the chairman in 1890, 1891 and 1892, and he was a member of the Republican State Committee, representing Androscoggin county, for four years. The offices held by Mr. Benson have well shown the trust in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and he has ever discharged their functions with the highest degree of efficiency and disinterestedness. He was a member of the Lewiston City Council in 1889, Alderman in 1890 and 1891, and Water Commissioner in 1893 and 1899. In 1898 he was elected City Treasurer, receiving the un-





*George J. Files*



usual honor of a unanimous vote in the City Council. Mr. Benson is active in the social and club life at Lewiston, and is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a charter member of the Calumet Club, besides belonging to many other societies. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the Pine Street Church of that denomination.

Mr. Benson was united in marriage, October 9, 1915, at Berlin, New Hampshire, with Mrs. Anna L. Cornish, a native of Livermore, Maine.

Mr. Benson's father, George B. Benson, was born at Buckfield, Maine, and died in the year 1900, at the age of seventy-six years, at Oakland, Maine. He was a machinist and blacksmith by trade, and during the latter part of his life his work consisted of tempering axles, a trade which had been practiced in the family for a number of generations. He married Elvira M. Conforth, a native of Waterville, whose death occurred in January, 1915, at Lewiston, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of five children, of whom Charles Cummings was the second in point of age.

Mr. Benson is in the fullest sense of the phrase a "self-made man"—in the sense, that is, not merely of having made his own wealth, but of having improved and developed his various faculties to the utmost, of having educated and cultivated himself and taken advantage of every opportunity for self-improvement, of having, in the expressive Biblical figure, invested the talents entrusted him in this earthly life. He is not of those, however, who seek their own advantage at the expense of others, as might readily have been seen in the respect and affection in which his associates hold him. The most notable case of this, however, and the one which contains the deepest note of praise is the fondness which his employees feel for him and show in their devotion. This is always one of the surest tests of the essential democracy and justice of a man, and this test Mr. Benson has passed successfully.

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**GEORGE TAYLOR FILES**, educator, lecturer, traveler, and one of the pioneer good-roads advocates of the United States, was born in Portland, Maine, September 23, 1866, the son of Andrew H. and Louise (Yeaton) Files, the former a native of Gorham, Maine, and the latter of Newcastle, New Hampshire. His parents were married in Portland, where his father, for many

years principal of the old North School, stood exceptionally high in educational circles.

George Taylor Files attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the Portland High School in 1885. Entering Bowdoin College, he graduated from that institution in 1889, at the head of his class, receiving special honors and the degree of Master of Arts. During his second year he did extra work as an accredited tutor. Going to Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, he took a post-graduate course, and from there went to Leipzig, Germany, where he remained two years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to the United States, he received the appointment to the chair of the German language at Bowdoin College, soon taking high rank as an educator, and assisting materially in keeping Bowdoin's name among the leaders of the higher educational institutions of the country, as well as endearing himself to the thousands of boys who have attended this famous old college since he has been a member of its faculty. He remained with Bowdoin as the head of the Department of German, spending the majority of his vacation periods in travel and study. He has made several trips abroad, covering the European countries with great thoroughness, and has put in many months in post-graduate courses at the leading Continental universities. He was one of the early Americans to tour Europe by automobile.

In Brunswick, the seat of Bowdoin College, and his home, he is one of the town's most active and influential citizens and has taken a leading part in its educational affairs and in all other matters pertaining to its welfare. He is a member of its leading college and local clubs, as well as being prominent socially. In Portland, Prof. Files is as well known as in Brunswick, and in that city he is affiliated with many of the most important local organizations. He was selected by the Portland Rotary Club as its representative in southwestern Maine from the ranks of higher education. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, as well as the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and other similar bodies. Politically he is a Republican, but has never cared to hold office of any kind.

As an advocate of better highways, Prof. Files has attained a wide reputation and he is considered an authority on roads and road construction among highway experts in Eastern United States. He was one of the first advocates of

trunk line highways and laid out a system for Maine, the major part of which is the State's trunk line system of today. He is the originator of many of the most important highway laws now on the statute books of Maine, and has been actively associated in the drawing up and passage of all of them. He was one of the founders, and is the present head, of the Maine Automobile Association, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country, and the association through which the progressive good roads and automobile legislation of the State has been carried to a successful termination.

When the United States entered the great World War in 1917, Prof. Files took a strong stand in support of the government and the causes for which it was entering the conflict, and although much past the military age he was insistent upon doing some special service in the field for his country. Early in 1918 he joined the ranks of the Y. M. C. A., and in February sailed for France, where for ten months, through the most trying period of the war, he worked among the French poilus, performing wonderful feats in maintaining their morale by assuring them that America was really coming to help her sister republic win its great fight for justice and humanity. He was in France and at the front throughout the great German offensives of the first half of 1918, and then saw the mighty Hun military machine crushed, and the armistice signed, and participated in the famous peace celebration in Paris, a celebration such as the world had never before witnessed. So successful was Prof. Files in his work in France that he was placed in charge of the educational work in the Foyers du Soldat for the entire Eighth French Army, and was urged to accept even greater responsibilities, but felt that his health did not warrant his assuming them. He returned to the United States the last of November for an extended rest before going back to again take up the work during the period of demobilization of the French Army.

Mr. Files married, in Portland, May 9, 1894, Edith Davis, daughter of William Goodwin and Rhoda (Neal) Davis, the former a prominent business man and financier of Portland, both he and his wife being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Files have one child, a daughter, Helen Louise. Their home is at Brunswick, Maine.

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**HON. WILLIAM GOODWIN DAVIS**—One of the representative men of Portland and of

the State of Maine, Hon. William Goodwin Davis, filled a place of commanding influence in his community. He came of old Welsh stock, he himself belonging to the seventh generation of the name in this country. The name is derived from the Welsh, Davy, a form of David. In the formation of the patronymic, Davison frequently became Davis.

(I) John Davis, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, is first mentioned in a grant of land made to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Clough, whose daughter by a former marriage, Elizabeth Cilley, was the wife of John Davis. The grant was made in November, 1684. Of the parentage of John Davis nothing is known, but it is probable that he was connected with the large and numerous Davis families of Newbury and Amesbury. His second wife was Bethiah, daughter of John and Mary (Bartlett) Ash, whom he married October 19, 1702. In 1704 his wife and two children were probably the ones who were captured by Indians as related in Pike's Journal. Mrs. Davis at least was returned alive, as we find that she was living in Amesbury in 1707. On June 28, 1708, John Davis married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Biddle, of Newbury, preceding the ceremony by an agreement by which he deeded to her his house and land in Amesbury. The date of his death is not known.

(II) Captain John (2) Davis, eldest son of John (1) Davis, was born in Amesbury, May 4, 1689. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Basford, of Hampton, August 2, 1711. He moved to Biddeford, Maine, and was selectman of that town in the years 1723-36 and 1743-49. In 1746 he was ordered to recruit a force for defence against the French and Indians. He died May 12, 1752, and his gravestone is still standing in Lower Biddeford cemetery. In his will he mentions his saw and grist mill on the east side of the Saco river. He had four sons and five daughters.

(III) Ezra Davis, second son of Captain John (2) Davis, was born in Biddeford, Maine, February 20, 1719-20. His wife's name was Sarah, and there is strong circumstantial evidence that she was the daughter of Robert Edgecomb, of Saco. He died July 26, 1800, and was buried in Limington, where his sons had settled.

(IV) Major Nicholas Davis, son of Ezra Davis, was born in Biddeford, Maine, and baptized there in June, 1753. He served in the Revolution under Captain Jeremiah Hill, in Colonel James Scammon's (Thirtieth) regiment, enlist-



ing as a private, May 4, 1775, and serving twelve weeks and five days. He was again with Captain Hill in Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment at Fort George, December 8, 1776, having enlisted January 1, 1776. He removed to Little Ossipee, or Limington, between 1777 and 1778, where he became the major of the "Old Militia." On February 15, 1777, he married Charity, daughter of William and Rachel (Edgecomb) Haley. He died February 14, 1832. She died January 5, 1800. They had five sons and three daughters: John, Nicholas, Noah, Elisha, Charity, Sarah, William and Perlina.

(V) William Davis, fifth son of Major Nicholas Davis, was born in Limington, March 5, 1796. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Harmon) Waterhouse, of Standish, September 26, 1817. She was descended from the Hoyt, Libby, Fernald, Hasty and Moses families. They lived in Limington. He has been described as "a man of great resolution and force of character; a judicious farmer, and a respected citizen." He died September 17, 1864. She died May 29, 1871. They had six children.

(VI) Hon. William Goodwin Davis, son of William Davis, was born in Limington, June 16, 1825. He left home at the age of fourteen and came to Portland, where he was engaged in the baking business for several years. His health becoming impaired by indoor work, he began driving through the Maine towns, selling cutlery and other small wares obtained in New York. He continued thus until 1858, when he entered the wholesale trade in general merchandise, in partnership with James P. Baxter, the firm taking the name of Davis & Baxter. Together they became the pioneers of the canning business in Maine, importing many of their goods from England, establishing the Portland Packing Company, and exporting their products to all parts of the globe. In 1881 Mr. Davis ceased his active connection with the packing company, but he by no means ceased to be a busy man, as the offices he held in various institutions gave him plenty of employment. He engaged in building quite extensively, and erected the Davis block, opposite the City Hall, and the West End hotel, and in conjunction with James P. Baxter built a large store on Commercial street for Milliken & Tomlinson. He was president of the National Traders' Bank; Poland Paper Company; Portland Trust Company; and Maine Savings Bank; a director of the First National Bank, the Portland Street railway and of the Maine Cen-

tral railway, and a trustee of the Portland Lloyds until the business of that association was wound up, in 1895. For several years he was vice-president of the Portland Board of Trade. He was a representative from Portland to the Maine Legislature in 1875-76, and served as Senator from the Portland district in 1877. He was appointed by President Harrison one of the State commissioners at the Columbia Exposition at Chicago, 1893. In political matters his was many times the dominating influence, although there, as in business, he never sought the place of leader. Up to 1896, and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, he was a very enthusiastic Democrat, and gave very liberally of his time and means to the party, but not approving of the Chicago platform, like other Democrats of the old school, ceased to take an active interest in politics. He never, however, ceased to be a Democrat, but he was a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. His religious connection was with the New Jerusalem Church, of which he was for a long time a leading member.

William G. Davis married, March 4, 1849, Rhoda M. Neal, of Gardiner. Children: 1. Helen, born in 1849, married Joseph G. Cole, of Paris, Maine, deceased. 2. Walter E., born in 1853, died in infancy. 3. Walter Goodwin, born January 5, 1857. 4. William Neal, born February 22, 1860, deceased. 5. Charles A., born in 1862, died in infancy. 6. Edith, born in 1865, married George Taylor Files (of whom elsewhere in this work). 7 and 8. Florence and Alice (twins), born in 1869, died in infancy. William G. Davis died April 19, 1903, and his wife survived him only four days, dying April 23, 1903.

#### (The Neal Line)

(I) John Neal, ancestor of Rhoda M. (Neal) Davis, said to have been a Scotch-Irish immigrant, was in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1730. He was a potter by trade. The name of his wife is unknown. He had two sons and two daughters baptized in Scituate.

(II) John (2) Neal, son of John (1) Neal, was born May 5, 1728. He settled in Litchfield, Maine, a town largely settled from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, but apparently lived for a time in Topsham, for the Brunswick records show that on January 16, 1762, "Mr. Kohn Neele, and Mrs. Abigail Hall, both of Topsham, were married. It has been impossible to identify herewith any of the Hall families then in Maine. He died August 18, 1799, and she November 22, 1818.



(III) Joseph Neal, son of John (2) Neal, was born March 24, 1769. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Adam and Polly (Hutchinson) Johnson. They lived in Litchfield.

(IV) Joseph (2) Neal, son of Joseph (1) Neal, was born March 2, 1783. He married, January 30, 1817, Hannah, daughter of Annis and Sarah (Hildreth) Spear, and granddaughter of Paul Hildreth, the adventurous first settler of Lewiston. They lived in Gardiner. He died March 11, 1836, while she survived until December 20, 1881.

(V) Rhoda M. Neal, daughter of Joseph (2) Neal, was born September 25, 1828, in Gardiner. She married, March 4, 1849, William Goodwin Davis.

#### MILLARD CARROLL WEBBER, M.D.—

One of Maine's rising young medical specialists now located in Portland, and son of an eminent physician of the State, Dr. Webber in birth and ancestry is a true son of Maine. His lineage traces in Maine to a gallant son of the Revolution, whose father was one of the first of the name to settle in the State. The name Webber is obviously derived from the German Weber, meaning weaver, which occupation is also responsible for the cognate patronymics, Webb, Webster and Weeber. It is interesting to know that in the early days Webber was the masculine and Webster the feminine form of the name. There were Webbers of English descent in Maine and Massachusetts. A Captain Thomas Webber, a mariner of Boston, joined the church in 1644, was master of a vessel *Mayflower*, sold a quarter interest in 1652 and moved to Maine. That seems to have been a seafaring family, but this branch descends from a Dutch ancestor, Wolfert Webber, who came from Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century to New Amsterdam, about 1633, with the Dutch Governor Van Twiller. Wolfert Webber had a grant of land in New Amsterdam of about sixty-two acres lying between Broadway and the Hudson river, and Duane and Chambers streets. Something over a generation ago, attempt was made by some of the heirs of Wolfert Webber to claim this property, on the ground that the lease under which it was held had expired, and also to enforce a claim against the Webber estate in Holland, but the attempt failed.

A descendant of Wolfert Webber settled in the State of Maine at Litchfield. There his son, Lieutenant George Webber, an officer of the Revolution, serving under the French General

Lafayette, lived and died, leaving a son, George Franklin Webber, who was born, lived and died in Litchfield. This George Franklin Webber was the father of Dr. George Franklin Webber, father of Dr. Millard C. Webber, of Portland. Dr. George Franklin Webber was born in Litchfield, Maine, June 12, 1854, died at Fairfield, Maine, May 14, 1899. He was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, and practiced his profession at Richmond and Fairfield, Maine, until his death, a physician beloved and a citizen highly esteemed. He married Allie Marie Ham, born in Wales, Maine, now residing in Providence, Rhode Island. They were the parents of two sons, Millard Carroll, of further mention; Merlow Ardeen, born November 1, 1884, at Clinton, near Fairfield, Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, class of 1910, and since 1916 a regularly enlisted surgeon in the United States army, now stationed at Camp Otis, Panama.

Dr. Millard Carroll Webber, eldest son of Dr. George Franklin and Allie Marie (Ham) Webber, was born in Richmond, Me., June 7, 1882. Soon afterward his parents located in Fairfield, where he attended public schools, and later completed his preparatory education at Coburn Classical Institute with graduation, class of 1901. Subsequently he entered Bowdoin College, completing a classical course and receiving the Bachelor's degree in 1907. He then entered Bowdoin Medical School, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1910. The following eighteen months were spent in special preparation at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, after which Dr. Webber located in private practice as an eye and ear specialist, now (1917) located at No. 735 Stevens avenue. For five years Dr. Webber was surgeon to the Maine Naval Militia, is a member of the various medical associations, and highly regarded by his professional brethren. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, Lambla Chapter, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Bowdoin Yeta Psi.

Dr. Webber married, in Portland, August 4, 1915, Martha Babcock O'Brien, daughter of Horace and Justina (Babcock) O'Brien, her parents residing in Portland, her native city.

**WILLIAM DWIGHT PENNELL**—Leaders, men who can initiate movements of any sort, whether in the world of politics, finance or industry, who show their fellows the way to the accomplishment of desired results, are of course comparatively rare, yet it seems probable that



Engr by E. G. Williams J. B. Co. N.Y.

*A. D. Pennell*





the conditions of life in America have been and are today such as to encourage and promote this kind of initiative, for there can be little doubt that here, as perhaps nowhere else in the world, men naturally tend to outgrow the conventional forms and methods and establish their own standards of life and action. Nowhere is this more obviously the case than in that great realm of business enterprise in which America has certainly proved her pre-eminence over all the other nations of the earth, a pre-eminence unquestionably due to this ability and readiness to devise and attempt the new thing. It is particularly conspicuous in some of our industrial centers, where manufacturing enterprises of great size and importance spring into rapid development, and perhaps no better example of such a community could be found than in the city of Lewiston, Maine. Lewiston has certainly been fortunate in the men who have taken the lead in its industrial enterprise, and in a list made up of the names of such men, that of William Dwight Pennell, industrial leader and man-of-affairs, would figure prominently.

The Pennell family, of which William Dwight Pennell is so prominent a representative today, has been for many generations identified with the life and traditions of the "Pine Tree State," where its members have distinguished themselves in many departments of activity, from very early times to the present. It was founded in America some time during the early portion of the eighteenth century by two brothers, Clement and Thomas Pennell, from the former of whom is descended that branch of the family with which we are here concerned. These two brothers came from the Isle of Jersey and were members of a very old family who had resided in that charming island for a number of generations. Their home was situated in Trinity Parish, and we have an unusually complete record of their residence there, where for about three centuries they held the highest offices and intermarried with the noblest families of the Isle of Jersey. We have it on the authority of old documents that they came to Jersey from England during the Wars of the Roses, and settled in Trinity Parish in the fourteenth century. At that time the name was spelled Pennell, its modern form, but it underwent a number of variations during their stay in the Isle of Jersey, and we find it spelled Peniel, Pineel, and occasionally Pinel. During the first part of the eighteenth century there was quite an exodus of families from Trinity Parish in the Isle of Jersey

to America, and of these immigrant families the Pennell family was one. A few of their number were left in the ancient home, however, and indeed have continued down to very recent times to reside there. The name has gradually died out, however, and the last to bear it was buried about 1879. The only representative of the family now living there is a Mrs. Elizabeth L. McGurrier, a granddaughter of the last of the Pennell name, and a very wealthy lady. The two brothers already mentioned, who came to this country, were sons of one Philip Pennell and his first wife, who was Ann L. Mortes before marriage. Upon reaching this country, Thomas settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death, March 31, 1723. Clement Pennell, the founder of the Maine family, on the contrary, did not remain in Massachusetts, but came to Falmouth, Maine, where he is recorded as residing as early as 1741. In 1780 he bought an acre of land at Capisic of his brother Thomas, who also came to that part of the country temporarily, and he served in Captain Samuel Skillings' company at Falmouth, from August 11, 1757, at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. Clement Pennell appears on the payroll of Captain Tobias Lord's company, enlisted May 31, 1776, at Falmouth, Maine (Vol. 36, pp. 97-113). He also appears in a list of the men enlisted into the Continental army out of the First Cumberland County regiment, April 29, 1778, Falmouth, Maine (Vol. 27, p. 29). He also appears with the rank of private on the Continental Army payroll of Captain Holding's company, January, 1780, residence, Falmouth, Maine (Vol. 7, Part 2, p. 66). He was a prominent member of his community and held a number of responsible positions there. From this worthy progenitor the line runs through Clement (2), Clement (3), and Richard Cobb Pennell, down to William Dwight Pennell, of this sketch.

Born May 21, 1847, at Portland, Maine, William Dwight Pennell was the only son of Richard Cobb and Cornelia (Barnes) Pennell, his mother's father, Cornelius Barnes having been for many years the principal land surveyor of Portland, Maine. William Dwight Pennell spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native city. His sixteenth birthday fell upon the day following his arrival at Lewiston, Maine, whither his parents had removed and where he himself has continued to reside ever since. He received such schooling as he enjoyed while still residing in Portland, and shortly after coming to Lewiston he secured a position as a bobbin

boy in the Porter Mill, where he worked in the department presided over by Rhodes A. Budlong. The Porter Mill afterwards became the Continental, and developed a very large business in that region. Mr. Budlong quickly took a very great interest in his new assistant, who was especially industrious and showed an aptness and readiness to learn far above the average. The older man, appreciating these qualities, assisted the lad and caused him to be advanced step by step through a number of positions, in all of which, however, the latter remained long enough to become very thoroughly master of all the details connected with the work. Even the presence of this good friend and the appreciation which his efforts met could not influence Mr. Pennell to remain where he was longer than he believed it to be to his advantage, and he finally left the Porter Mill to take a position as draftsman in the office of the Franklin Company, under the Hon. A. D. Lockwood. His next position, which he accepted after three years with the Franklin Company, was as paymaster of the Lincoln Mill, which he first entered upon in 1869. In November, 1872, he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the Lincoln Mill, where he gave such entire satisfaction that he was elected, in November, 1879, by the members of the firm an agent of the company. He remained thus engaged until September, 1886, when he accepted the office of manager for the Franklin Company. Some time afterwards he also became manager of the Union Water Power Company, and both these positions he resigned in 1890 to become agent for the Hill Manufacturing Company, upon the resignation of Josiah G. Coburn, who retired after thirty-six years in that place. In this position he grew rapidly to occupy a place of prominence in the manufacturing world of Lewiston, where his powers and high technical knowledge were recognized and appreciated.

Although Mr. Pennell is very prominent in this connection, among the people generally he is better known with reference to his career as a public official and man-of-affairs. He has always been a staunch supporter of the principles for which the Republican party has stood and has been a frequent delegate to the party's conventions. He has also occupied the office of chairman of the city, county and district committees, and has taken a prominent part in the councils of the organization. In the year 1870 he was elected to the office of city auditor

on the Republican ticket and held that place during that and the following year. In 1874 he was a member of the Common Council. In 1875-76-77 he was a member and the president of the Board of Aldermen of Lewiston, and in 1880, was elected Water Commissioner for six years. In 1886 he was re-elected for a similar period, and thrice during these periods has served as chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, and is its president today (1918). On January 15, 1878, he introduced the measure providing for the construction of the Lewiston Water Works, which has since proved so valuable an asset to the city. In 1881 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature caused by the death of I. N. Parker, and in 1883-84-85, was a member of the State Senate. The Senate of the last named year was one of unusual ability and contained many members experienced in legislation, and it was a high compliment to Mr. Pennell when he was elected its president, especially in view of the fact that he was its youngest member. To this office he was elected unanimously, not a single dissenting vote being cast. He was the author and promoter of much valuable legislation, and among others was the bill which he presented to the Senate of 1883, and which was passed thereby, which prohibited the sale of the toy pistol, which had caused the death of so many children. Mr. Pennell was also a member of the executive committee of the Legislative Reunion held at Augusta, Maine, his associates having been Hon. William G. Davis, Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta, Hon. William H. Strickland, of Bangor, and Hon. Frederick Atwood, of Westport.

In addition to both his political and business activities, Mr. Pennell is a leader in a number of other aspects of the community's life. He is particularly interested in various philanthropic projects, especially those which had at the basis of their existence the idea of helping others to help themselves. Among the various associations which he had been associated with should be mentioned the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Library Association, of which he was trustee; the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society, in which he held a similar office, and the State Agricultural Society, of which he was at one time auditor. There can be but little doubt that the great success of the Centennial Celebration of Lewiston and Auburn, in 1876, was largely due to his management thereof. At the present time Mr. Pennell holds various



offices in some of the most important organizations of the city. He is president of the Central Maine Hospital, at Lewiston; president of the Lewiston Public Library; director of the Maine Automobile Association; a member of the Executive Committee of the State-Wide Good Roads Organization, and a director in the Manufacturers' National Bank. In his religious beliefs Mr. Pennell is a Congregationalist, and for many years has attended the Pine Street Church of that denomination. He is at the present time the chairman of its prudential committee, and gives liberally of both his time and fortune to support the work of the church in the community. He has also been keenly interested in the Lewiston branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and did much to advance its cause in the community. Mr. Pennell is also a prominent figure in Masonic circles, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Rabboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Dickey Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lewiston Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all of Lewiston.

William Dwight Pennell was united in marriage June 22, 1869, with Jennie A. Linscott, daughter of Wingate and Eliza W. (Foss) Linscott. Mr. Linscott was a native of Chesterville, but afterwards removed to Boston, where his daughter, Mrs. Pennell, was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Pennell three children have been born as follows: 1. Dwight R. 2. Fannie C., who married Laurence H. Parkhurst, vice-president of the Electric Bond and Share Company, of New York, and is the mother of three daughters: Marjorie, Dorothy and Cornelia, and of one son, Laurence H., Jr. 3. Maude Robie, who married Millard F. Chase, manager of the Owen Magnetic Motor Car Company, and is the mother of five children: William Pennell, Madaline, Millard F., Jr., Alfred E., and Richard Pennell.

Lives that truly count in the shaping of events and the influencing of other lives are rare, and it is not by any means those which are the most conspicuous that are the most influential. Close adherence to a high ideal, even if it be not published abroad, patient, persistent effort in some worthy cause, though the fruit of it is never apparent even to many who actually benefit by it, is always effective, and though its reward, as the world measures rewards, is apt to

be less than its deserts, yet through many channels, direct and indirect, the influence goes forth and operates in the affairs of men, in a way often incredible to the materialist. Such is the life of William Dwight Pennell, the distinguished gentleman with whose career this article is concerned, and who is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Lewiston, Maine, and a rare example of worthy manhood.

**CHARLES SUMNER FROST**—The Frost family is of the old English ancestry, some of its eminence and importance is given in Rymer's *Foedera* of the acts of the Kings of England, also possessions of the family in various parts of Great Britain are given in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* (rolls of the hundreds) of England, published by the command of King George III in 1812, which states they held manors and public offices in many of the counties of the kingdom. They were intimately connected with King Edward III in the fourteenth century. Among the names appearing are Waltero Frost, 1340; Williemus Frost, in 1359; and Thomas Frost, in 1363, in letters of the King to the government of the city of Calais, is mentioned as an alderman.

The following coat-of-arms is from Crozier's General Armory: Frost, Massachusetts, Edmund Frost, Cambridge, 1635 (Ipswich, Essex, Suffolk Co.).

Argent—A chevron sable between three pellets each charged with a trefoil or.

Crest—A trefoil between two wings all azure. Motto—*Eterra ad coelum*.

The steady exodus of Englishmen from their home country to New England was at its height in 1634. Rev. Thomas Shepard, an English divine, about the beginning of the winter of that year, embarked with a number of families at Harwich, England, for America. They were driven back by the stress of weather and the voyage was abandoned. About August 10, 1635, they again embarked, and after many sad storms and wearisome days, on October 3, 1635, landed at Boston, Massachusetts. With the Rev. Thomas Shepard was Elder Edmund Frost. At this time the followers of the Rev. Thomas Hooker were leaving Newton (Cambridge), Massachusetts, for the broader grazing lands of Connecticut, and their houses being for sale, they were purchased by members of the company that had come with the Rev. Thomas Shepard. Elder Frost was one of the original pro-



prietors of the new town established September 8, 1636. The name of the new town was changed to Cambridge, May 2, 1638. The following year he became an owner of land which was situated on what is now the westerly side of Dunston street, between Harvard square and Mount Auburn street, Cambridge. This estate he sold and in 1642 purchased a house situated on what is now the westerly side of Gordon street, near Mason. This property he sold in 1646; his subsequent residence is not known with certainty; but circumstances indicate that he occupied the estate on the northerly side of Kirkland street, extending from Divinity Hall avenue to beyond Francis street. This property remained in the Frost family until a very recent period.

Elder Edmund Frost was reputed to be rich in faith, and manifestly enjoyed the confidence of Rev. Thomas Shepard and his people, yet he had the trial of earthly poverty; he possessed little besides his homestead, and his pressing wants were relieved by the church. He was born about 1610, and was the son of John Frost, of Ipswich, Suffolk county, England. His wife, Thomasine, with their eldest son, John, born in England, in 1634, accompanied Elder Frost on his emigration to America. They had nine children born at Cambridge: Thomas, died young; Samuel, Joseph, James, Stephen, Mary, Ephraim, Thomas and Sarah. His first wife died, and he married (second) in 1669, Reana Daniel, a widow. He died at his homestead, in Cambridge, July 12, 1672. He gave of his property, which was very limited, a small gift to Harvard College.

James Frost, the fourth son of Elder Edmund and Thomasine Frost, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 9, 1640. He married, December 7, 1664, Rebecca, daughter of William Hamlet. She died July 20, 1666, leaving one child, James. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foster, by whom he had eleven children, all born in Billerica, Massachusetts. In the division of land in 1652 of Shawshin (now Billerica), Elder Frost received a grant of land containing two hundred acres, which he afterwards divided amongst his sons. On January 4, 1663, Samuel and James Frost were accepted as inhabitants of the town of Billerica; James settled there at once. He lived north-east of Bare Hill. His brother, Dr. Samuel Frost, did not settle in Billerica until about ten years later. Deacon James evidently followed in the footsteps of his father, living

a quiet, religious but uneventful life, taking little active part in the numerous Indian troubles, and no prominent part in the political life of the town. He died August 12, 1711, his widow surviving him until 1726.

Joseph Frost, the fifth son and ninth child of James and Elizabeth (Foster) Frost, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, March 21, 1682-83. He married, April 5, 1710, Sarah, a daughter of John French, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. They lived in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and had four children.

Their eldest son, Joseph Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, January 2, 1711-12. He married, October 25, 1731, Abigail, daughter of Daniel Kittridge. They lived in Tewksbury, where eleven children were born to them, and after the death of her husband, January 29, 1751, the widow married, March 21, 1755, Ebenezer Fisk.

Ephraim Frost, the eldest child of Joseph and Abigail (Kittridge) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1733. He married, December 5, 1754, Mary, daughter of Kendall and Sarah (Kittridge) Patten. She was born February 11, 1732, and died October 7, 1791. Her husband died at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, December 10, 1800. They were the parents of ten children.

Ephraim Frost, the third son and seventh child of Ephraim and Mary (Patten) Frost, was born at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, September 28, 1768. He married Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (French) Phelps. By this marriage there were five children. Ephraim Frost died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, August 15, 1826.

Ephraim Frost, eldest child of Ephraim and Ruth (Phelps) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1805. He married Rebecca Symms, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, died in Tewksbury, November 10, 1859, aged fifty-four years. Their six children were all born in Tewksbury, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. The father, Ephraim Frost, died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1842.

Albert Ephraim Frost, second son and fourth child of Ephraim and Rebecca (Symms) Frost, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, April 22, 1833. He married, in Lewiston, Maine, Eunice M., daughter of Orrin and Thirza (Adams) Jones, of Newport, Vermont. She was born February 7, 1831, and died at Lewiston, Maine, July 17, 1902. Their five children, all born in Lewiston, Maine, are as follows: 1.

Charles Sumner, of further mention. 2. Frank Lester, born July 31, 1858; married (first) September 26, 1888, Helen M. Young, and had one child, Marion, born in 1890; married (second) April 4, 1900, Carrie Z. Lang, whose home is in Lewiston, Maine. 3. Walter Albert, born December 10, 1861; married, December 31, 1890, Julia, daughter of Chauncy Seaton, of Chicago, Illinois, in which city they made their home. 4. Woodbury Gilman, born January 28, 1868, married, October 2, 1905, Edith Lillian de Graff, of Athens, Pennsylvania, where they reside. 5. Wilfred Percy, born February 12, 1875, a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Albert Ephraim Frost was engaged in the lumber trade at Lewiston, Maine. His religious affiliations were with the Free Will Baptists; in politics he was a Republican. He died at Lewiston, Maine, March 7, 1897.

Charles Sumner Frost, the eldest child of Albert Ephraim and Eunice M. (Jones) Frost was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 31, 1856. He attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Lewiston High School, and was a student in an architect's office in that city for three years. He then took a special course in architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, followed by three years practical application of the profession in the office of a Boston architect as a draftsman. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1881, and January 1, 1882, commenced the practice of architecture in connection with a Mr. Cobb, under the firm name of Cobb & Frost. This partnership was dissolved in 1889, when Mr. Frost continued practice alone until 1898. A new partnership was then formed with Alfred H. Granger, under the firm name of Frost & Granger. This firm was also dissolved, in 1910, since which time Mr. Frost has practiced alone. His skill as an architect is seen in the Chicago Home for the Friendless; George Smith Memorial for St. Luke's Hospital; Union Club House; Calumet Club House; Northern Trust Company; Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's general office building; Terminal Station building for Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and Terminal Station building for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Frost was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; he is a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, also of the Province of Manitoba Association of Architects. He is a member of the Union League Club and Cliff Dwellers' Club

(Artist's Club), of Chicago, Illinois, the Onwentsia and Winter clubs of Lake Forest, Illinois, and of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has served as an elder in that denomination. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political honors.

Mr. Frost married, January 7, 1885, Mary, daughter of Marvin and Belle (Hough) Hughitt. Her father, Marvin Hughitt is chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system. She was born at Centralia, Illinois, December 5, 1863. The children of Charles Sumner and Mary (Hughitt) Frost are as follows: 1. Margaret, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 22, 1890, was educated in private schools and graduated from Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Marvin Hughitt, born in Chicago, Illinois, January 12, 1893, attended but did not graduate from the Ashville School for Boys. 3. Virginia, born in Lake Forest, Illinois, May 14, 1901, at present engaged in finishing her education. Mr. Frost lived in Chicago up to May 31, 1897, when he established a suburban home at Lake Forest, Illinois.

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**HARRIE L. WEBBER** is a member of a family which has made its home in the "Pine Tree State" for a number of generations, it having been founded here by Judge Webber's great-grandfather, one John Webber, an officer of the Revolutionary War, who, in recognition of his services at that critical time, was granted a tract of land in Maine by the Government. One of the grandsons of this worthy ancestor was Arista Webber, who was born in the month of March, 1842, at Richmond, Maine, where members of the family had made their home for a number of years; and who died June 12, 1905, in the City of Auburn, he having come there to carry on the large real estate business which he developed and in connection with which he was well known throughout that region. He married Luella Patten Wedgwood, a native of Litchfield, Maine, where she was born in the year 1841. Mrs. Webber, Sr. survived her husband nine years, her death occurring in the month of March, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Webber were the parents of three sons as follows: Dr. Wallace Edgar Webber, George C., and Harrie L., of this sketch.

Judge Harrie L. Webber was born June 20, 1880, in the town of Lisbon, Maine, but spent



only the first year of his life in his native place. When an infant of about one year of age, his parents removed to Auburn, and this city has remained his home ever since. It was here that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending the public school, afterwards a student in the Edward Little High School, from which he was graduated in 1899, and where he was prepared for college. Immediately after completing his studies at the last named institution, he matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he took the usual academic course and was graduated with the class of 1903. In the meantime Judge Webber had decided definitely to make the law his career in life, and with this end in view entered the law office of George C. Webber, his brother, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in 1908. From the outset Judge Webber met with a most gratifying success, and has built up a practice which places him in the front rank of the attorneys of Auburn. His office is situated at No. 34 Court street, and he is equally well and favorably known both to his professional colleagues and to the community-at-large, which entrusts him with much of its important litigation. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Plaisted, of Maine, Judge of the Municipal Court of Auburn for a period of four years.

But it has not been only in connection with his legal practice nor with the services which he has rendered his fellow-citizens on the Municipal Bench that the name of Judge Webber is connected. He is possessed of a gift for organization and is at the present time the treasurer of the Parker Manufacturing Company, which manufactures wooden toys on a large scale. He is also prominent in the fraternal life of the city, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, being affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Shrine and Consistory. In his religious belief Judge Webber is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at Auburn.

Judge Webber was united in marriage June 25, 1907, at Auburn, with Grace A. Nevins, a native of the neighboring city of Lewiston, and a daughter of John Nevins and Altie (Briggs) Nevins. Judge and Mrs. Webber are the parents of two children, Altie L. and Martha W.

A word concerning the Webber family in the past should be inserted here. More than one

of the men bearing this name played a prominent part in the early days, and one and all occupied a position of respect in the several communities where they resided. The great-grandfather, who has already been mentioned, was coxswain for General Washington, and was with that great man at the time of his historic crossing of the Delaware river. Another line of ancestry from which Judge Webber can trace his descent is that of the distinguished family of Annekjens.

The type of man of which Judge Webber is an example makes ideal citizens, uniting in itself most happily so many public and private virtues. His activities are of that wholesome kind that in developing themselves is also a benefit to the community-at-large, even when it is so unconsciously, and in the case of Judge Webber this is far from being so. Public-spirited in a high degree, he never loses sight of the common interest, and is ever ready to do what he can to advance it.

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**WILLIAM LEWIS COUSINS**, one of the leading physicians of Portland, Maine, is a member of a family which can claim an undoubted antiquity of many centuries. The name appears in many different forms, and immigrants to this country during the Colonial period were unquestionably of both English and French descent. The name in all probability had its origin in France prior to the Norman conquest of England, when it was carried to the latter country, and this great age accounts for the variety of forms we find. The French family, Cousin, was represented in this country at an early date, as were also several English lines, among which we find spellings so diverse as Curzon, Cozzen, Cousin, Cosen, Cousens, and Cousins, the present form. The tradition of the family has it that the common ancestor of all these lines was one Geraldine de Curson, or Curzen, a man of Breton extraction, who came in the train of William the Conqueror to England in 1066 and took part in the Battle of Hastings. The new monarch, after his fashion, rewarded this follower with lands taken from their Saxon owners, and in this case, in the most princely fashion with estates in Berkshire and other places. From this same progenitor is descended the present George Nathaniel Curzon, first baron of Kedleston, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who married Miss Leiter, of Chicago. The first American ancestor of Dr. Cousins was one John





*W. Cousins*



Cousins, who was born in England in 1596, and after coming to this country settled in Maine, being among the earliest pioneers of that region. He was a man of prominence in the early community which grew up in the Saco valley, and held a number of public offices. From him the line descends through Thomas, Ichabod, Ichabod II, Ichabod III, Joseph, and Stephen Hobson, the father of the Dr. Cousins of this sketch.

Stephen Hobson Cousins was born in Steep Falls, Maine, December 13, 1845, and was educated at the Standish Academy and the school at Randolph, Massachusetts. Later he came to Portland, Maine, where he entered the employ of a cousin, John D. Lord, and remained with him for upwards of ten years. In 1870 he returned to Steep Falls and there established himself in a general mercantile business. The year following he formed a partnership with one Samuel Banks, of Island Pond, Vermont, and the business was continued under the firm name of Cousins & Banks. Grain and lumber were added to their business, the association continuing until the death of Mr. Banks, in 1886, when Mr. Cousins took into partnership, Gideon N. Tucker, who was already a well-known lumber man in that region. In 1892 the firm built a grist mill which they ran with a gasoline engine, and in 1904 they were incorporated, with Stephen H. Cousins as manager of the new concern, a position which he still fills. Stephen H. Cousins is a public-spirited man, a strong Republican, and interested in local affairs, but he has consistently avoided public office and continues to devote his attention to his private business interests. In religion he is a Baptist and has been very prominent for many years in the work of the Free Baptist Denomination in Maine, and is deacon of the church at Steep Falls. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Pythias. On December 12, 1869, Mr. Cousins married Martha Alma Hobson, by whom he has had two children: William L., the subject of this sketch; and Harriette Knapp, born at Steep Falls, May 8, 1875, and educated at the local schools and at Limington Academy; in 1909 she became the wife of Daniel J. Lothrop, and now resides in Seattle, Washington.

Born October 2, 1870, at Steep Falls, Maine, William Lewis Cousins, the only son of Stephen Hobson and Martha Alma (Hobson) Cousins received the preliminary portion of his education at the public schools of his native town. He

later attended Fryeburg Academy, New Hampton College, and Limington Academy, during which time he made up his mind definitely to follow the profession of medicine as his career in life. Accordingly, he entered the Maine Medical School, but remained there only one year and then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical school in connection with that institution with the class of 1894 and taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was then appointed assistant resident surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, where he remained during the rest of 1894 and the whole of the year 1895. After gaining much valuable practical experience in this famous institution, Dr. Cousins returned North and settled in Portland, Maine, where he became associated with Dr. Seth Chase Gordon, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In the year 1904 he founded the private hospital of St. Barnabas, at the corner of Woodfords and Norwood streets, in the Deering District of Portland, which is now a well-known institution in the city. Dr. Cousins has now made the diseases of women his specialty and has established an enviable reputation in this line of work to the extent of being a recognized authority therein. His practice has grown to very large proportions and besides his private work he is a member of the staff of the Maine General Hospital. He was appointed as an assistant on this body ten years ago, and six years ago was appointed surgeon, a position which he still holds. Dr. Cousins is a surgeon of unusual skill and ability and for a long time has held a position as consulting surgeon in the Maine Eye & Ear Infirmary. He is also instructor in clinical surgery in the Maine Medical School and has lectured there since 1906. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association and has served as president thereof; member of the Maine Medical Association and chairman of the National Legislative Committee of that association; member of the Cumberland Club, the Athletic Club, the Portland Yacht Club and other clubs of Portland, and is a conspicuous figure in the social and club life there. In 1913 he was elected a Fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, being the first to receive this honor from the State of Maine. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Immediately after war was declared Dr. Cousins offered his services to the Government and a few days later received his commission as



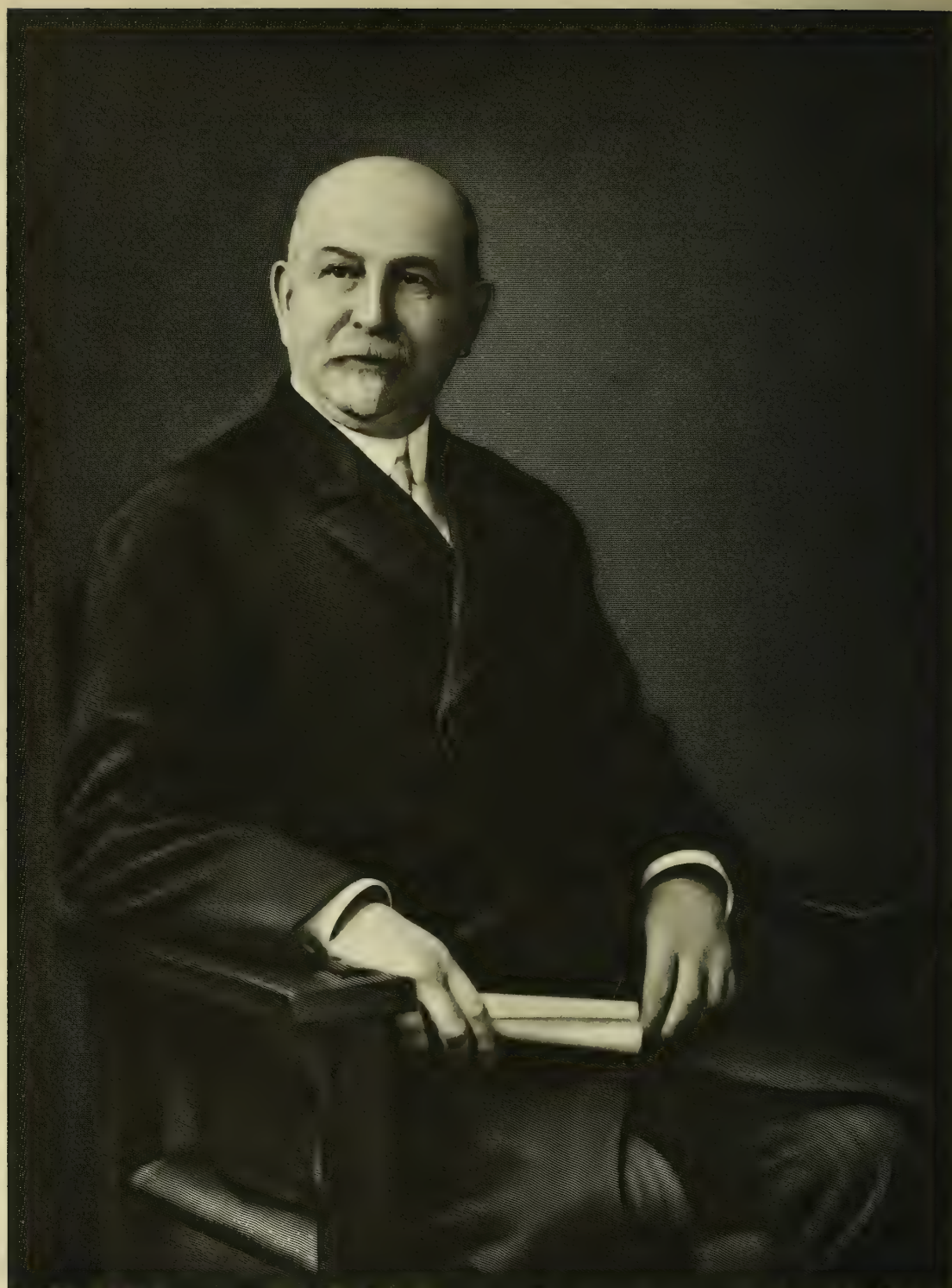
major in the medical corps of the army. He was appointed chairman of the Maine State Committee of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, and did excellent work in organizing the physicians of the State and recruiting Maine's quota for the army and navy. He was also chief of the State Examining Board for this work. Later, Dr. Cousins received an additional honor in being selected for the responsible position of chief of surgical staff at the base hospital at Ayer, Massachusetts, and after a few months' service there was detailed to organize and bring up to standard the personnel of the base hospitals at the various cantonments. The fact that he received this appointment is a distinct recognition of his ability, skill and experience, and that he responded so cheerfully and willingly to the call of duty is a testimonial of his patriotism and loyalty to his country in her hour of deep distress and peril, when so many of her faithful sons have been called upon to give up home ties, professional and business life and other interests to devote their energies in an entirely different channel in order that the honor and integrity of the nation should be upheld. During his term of service in this capacity Dr. Cousins left his hospital and work in Portland in the care of his staff. In his new work he had under him a large corps of workers. Dr. Cousins is a Republican in politics, and in 1907 was a member of the city committee of that party. In religious belief he is a Unitarian.

Dr. Cousins married, January 6, 1897, Maude McKenney, of Limington, Maine, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Gordon) McKenney, granddaughter of Deacon Humphrey McKenney, of Limington, Maine, and a niece of Dr. Seth Chase Gordon, with whom Dr. Cousins has been professionally associated for so many years. Dr. and Mrs. Cousins are the parents of a son, Seth Chase, born in Portland, November 2, 1897, who in 1916 entered the University of Pennsylvania to pursue a seven years' course, preparatory to becoming a physician, but who at the present time (1918) is in the Students' Training Camp at Bowdoin College. Dr. Cousins is devoted to out-door life of all kinds and is the owner of a charming camp on Highland Lake, nine miles from the city of Portland, and connected with that place by telephone, and here he spends as much time as the onerous demands of his profession will allow.

**GEORGE WILLARD WOOD**, journalist, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Wood, both natives of Maine, who lived for many years at Lewiston, where they were well and favorably known. They are now both deceased. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, as follows: Louisa, Emma, Anne and George Willard, with whom we are especially concerned.

Born August 31, 1854, at Lewiston, Maine, George Willard Wood has made that city his home during his entire life up to the present time (1917). He received the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools and was prepared for college in the High School at Lewiston. He then matriculated at Bates College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. In 1877 he took the degree of Ph.D. at Yale. It was in the year 1898 that he became associated with the *Lewiston Daily Sun*, a journal which was established February 20, 1893, as a morning paper for Lewiston and Auburn, with full Associated Press franchise, and which has never missed an issue from the day it was started to the present. For some time, like the majority of papers, the *Sun* was obliged to struggle for its existence and made comparatively small headway at first. During the first five years of its career it had an average of one new owner each year, but managed to get along somehow and gradually improved its issue. Mr. Wood was not slow in perceiving the possibilities inherent in this publication, and in 1898 purchased it from its former owners. He then associated with himself in its management Mr. Louis B. Costello, Mr. Wood being the editor and Mr. Costello the business manager of the enterprise. Sometime afterward the concern was incorporated with Mr. Wood as president and Mr. Costello as treasurer. One of the chief events in the development of the paper was the introduction of a rural free delivery mail service in this part of Maine, which at once opened up a large new field for the paper. Indeed it may also be said that it was this which gave the *Sun* its first real start towards prosperity. Before this time its only means of distribution outside the cities of Lewiston and Auburn was the steam railroad, the service on which was about the worst possible, from the standpoint of a morning newspaper, as the trains left so late that Boston morning papers were carried on the same train as the *Sun*. At that time the weekly





*Perez Burr Burnham*



newspapers were widely read by the farmers, who were content to get their news thus infrequently. But with the coming of the rural free delivery, all this was gradually changed as the mail carrier reached all corners of the region with mail every day and weekly newspapers were supplanted by the local morning dailies. The *Sun*, as one of the most progressive and forthputting of these papers, began rapidly to reach out and gather circulation, with the result that the merchant, finding he could reach through this medium people whom he had been obliged to circularize previously in a costly and inefficient manner and by the use of teams, now began to use the columns of the *Sun* freely. Other transportation facilities coming in not long afterward still further increased the radius of the *Sun's* circulation and new trolley lines and even the automobile played an important part in this office. Mr. Wood is affiliated with Rabboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

George Willard Wood was united in marriage, September 30, 1901, with Laura N. Brackett, of Phillips, Maine, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Cook) Brackett. Mrs. Wood died in the autumn of 1916.

It may be maintained that among all the things that we see about us which bear the stamp of this age upon them, none is so completely typical of its character as the daily newspaper. There are any number of objects, of course, from the railroad train to the baby's playthings, that we feel could belong to this time alone of all the ages of history. Yet despite this admission it is still to be urged that of all these the newspaper is that which most breathes the spirit of our era, which best typifies all that the present social idea stands for. It has been said of it that it is one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy, and not the least important of the many wars for freedom is that which has been waged to give it a free tongue. For the newspaper is a sort of mirror wherein we may see ourselves reflected, as a good mirror is as important for the body politic as for the professional beauty. It is really a great privilege to be connected with an institution of such far-reaching influence, and the man of ideas so situated has an instrument for the persuasion of his fellows only less moving than the pulpit and stage and even more far-reaching than they. Although Mr. Wood has not been idle in many departments of activity, it is in his capacity as editor of the *Lewiston Daily Sun* that he is best known in his home

community and in which the bulk of his maturer labor is being done.

**LOUIS B. COSTELLO**, business manager of the *Lewiston Daily Sun*, was born at Wells, Maine, September 14, 1876. He is the son of Nicholas H. and Annie (Hill) Costello. He prepared for college at Berwick Academy and graduated from Bates College in 1898. On graduation from Bates, Mr. Costello became associated with George W. Wood in the management of the *Lewiston Daily Sun* and on its incorporation a few years after he was made treasurer of the company as well as business manager. In these twenty years the circulation of the *Sun* has increased from about two thousand copies a day to about eight thousand and it has been changed from a losing to a moderately successful business proposition. Mr. Costello is a member of the United Baptist Church of Lewiston; of the Chamber of Commerce; Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar. He is one of the trustees of Bates College and secretary of the board. He is also a trustee of the Androscoggin Savings Bank.

Mr. Costello was united in marriage, February 14, 1900, at Lewiston, Maine, with Sadie M. Brackett, a graduate of Bates College, 1898, a daughter of James S. and Ella (Russell) Brackett, of Phillips, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Costello two children have been born, Louise, May 26, 1902, and Russell Hill, October 23, 1904.

**PEREZ BURR BURNHAM**, a member of the firm of Burnham & Morrill, of Portland, Maine, and a representative of an old and distinguished New England family, is a representative of the best type of New England business men, the high rank taken in trade circles by the Burnham & Morrill Company being the logical outcome of the clear-cut, staunch and sterling character of the men who were associated together in the conduct of its business. Mr. Burnham is a man who has stood as typical of the finest traits of the Puritan stock and has brought into modern business all the best traditions of a family whose standards were not to be rivaled in any part of the State of Maine. It is in the production of such men that the city of Portland may be justly proud, and it may be added that their influence does not cease with their death.

The Burnham family has been prominent in the affairs of both Old and New England, for many generations, and the ancestry is traceable back to the year 1010 A. D., when the patronymic was De Burnham, and continued thus until 1080, when the prefix was dropped. The family is descended from Walter le Ventre, who accompanied William the Conqueror upon his expedition to England in 1066. Walter le Ventre was Cousin-Germain of Earl Warren who received from the Conqueror large estates, taken from the conquered Saxons, among which was the Manor of Burnham. As usual in those days, the name of the place was adopted by the family and the manor was later enfeoffed by Earl Warren to his kinsman, Walter le Ventre, who thus became Walter de Burnham. The Burnham family in New England was founded in the year 1635, when three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert Burnham, came from England and settled in that part of the mother town of Ipswich, then known as Chebacco Parish, and which has since become the town of Essex, in the county of the same name. These brothers were the sons of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, of Norwich, Suffolk, England, and the line with which we are here concerned is descended from John Burnham.

(I) John Burnham is first mentioned at Ipswich, in the year 1639, although he is known to have resided there at least, and possibly four years earlier. It appears from this record that he was a carpenter and was among those allowed to have votes in the town's affairs. During his residence at Ipswich the planters of that region stood in constant fear of the Indians, and the officers of the trained-band were ordered by the General Court "to maintain watch and ward every day, to cause all men to bring arms to the meeting house, and to see that no person traveled above a mile from his dwelling, except where houses were near together, without some arms" John Burnham was one of the seventeen young men of Ipswich who went to Salem in 1637, to join the forces raised by the colony to wage war against the Pequot Indians. In 1643 the town settled with the soldiers who had served against the Indians, paying "twelve dollars a day (allowing for the Lord's Day, in respect of the extremity of the weather), and the officers double." John Burnham's share of this remuneration amounted to three shillings. John Burnham became prominent in the affairs of the community, and was a landowner here, there

being a record of his having purchased from one Humphrey Griffin, a two-acre lot adjoining that of John Fawns. He afterwards sold this property to Anthony Potter, January 4, 1648, and there are other records of sales of properties by him. According to the genealogy of this family, he was born in 1618, and died November 5, 1694. He married Mary ———, and they were the parents of four children as follows: John (2), Josiah, Anna and Elizabeth.

(II) John (2) Burnham, son of John (1) and Mary Burnham, was a voter at Ipswich in 1692, and one of the signers of the Proctor petition. The accounts of him, however, are very meager, but he is mentioned by one writer as Deacon John Burnham. He appears to have married a lady whose baptismal name was Sarah, and they were the parents of the following children: John (3), who is mentioned below; Jonathan, Thomas, Robert, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Hannah.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Sarah Burnham, was born at Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1738. In 1760 he went to Falmouth, Maine, as a young man, and is said to have built the first wharf in the town on the site of the present Burnham's wharf. The original structure was burned by Mowatt in 1775, but was rebuilt by John Burnham. He is also recorded to have built the first house in the town after the destruction of the settlement by the British in that year. His loss by this destruction is recorded to have amounted to £553, which represented a total of his property destroyed by fire. In 1780 he was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and, in January, 1786, signed the petition for the incorporation of Portland, and was one of the founders of St. Stephen's Church. Altogether he was one of the most prominent men of the community, and was engaged in business as a cooper, and a curer and packer of fish. His death occurred in Portland, July 29, 1798, of yellow fever. John Burnham married Abigail Stickney, and they were the parents of a large family, consisting of eight sons and five daughters, nearly all of the former being sea-faring men.

(IV) Josiah Burnham, son of John (3) and Abigail (Stickney) Burnham, was born January 23, 1770, at Portland, and died in that city in 1843. For a number of years he was engaged in business at Freeport, but afterwards became a farmer at Durham, Maine, where he prospered highly. He also carried on a coopering business



at Durham, selling his wares at Portland. He was very prominent in the affairs of the town and held a number of public offices in Durham, being a surveyor of land and justice of the peace, and also represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1834 he returned to Portland, where he lived until the time of his death. Josiah Burnham was four times married, his first wife being Lucy Berry, by whom he had three sons: John, Josiah, and George, mentioned below; and two daughters, Harriett and Lucy. Harriett became the wife of Alfred Soule, of Freeport, and Lucy married Perez Burr, also of that town.

(V) George Burnham, son of Josiah and Lucy (Berry) Burnham, was born August 20, 1801, in Durham, Maine, and died in Portland, October 10, 1884. He came to the latter city in 1825, and three years later engaged in business here as a cooper, in the same shop built by his grandfather, John Burnham, in 1776. In addition to this business he owned a fleet of vessels, engaging in the West India trade, and also in the fisheries, and prospering highly in his affairs. He was appointed in 1828 by the Governor and Council to the office of inspector of fish at Portland, and served in that capacity for forty-four years. Although so energetic and successful in his business life, George Burnham had little or no inclination for public office, yet he exerted a strong and healthful influence in the public affairs of Portland for many years. He married, in 1828, Margaret Burr, of Freeport, born May 16, 1807, died March 25, 1885, a daughter of Perez and Mehitable (Wever) Burr, of Freeport. They were the parents of five children as follows: Margaret, who became the wife of Louis Dennison; George, Perez Burr, with whose career we are especially concerned; Josiah, and John E.

(VI) Perez Burr Burnham, second son of George and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born May 5, 1835, at Portland, Maine. As a lad he studied in the public schools of Portland, and after completing his course at these institutions, became a clerk for a wholesale grain and flour firm, where he worked for several years. He then was given a position in the management of the cooperage, fishing and coast trading enterprises carried on by his father and elder brother, George. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and went with that regiment to Washington, where it was employed in guard duty until the expira-

tion of the three months' term of enlistment. Mr. Burnham then returned to Maine, where he was admitted as a partner to his father's business which had, about that time, been increased by them, and the relation thus formed continued until 1872. He then retired from this old house and formed a partnership with a Mr. Morrill, the firm being known as Burnham & Morrill. The business of Burnham & Morrill has since that time become one of the largest and most successful enterprises of its kind in New England, and it has since been incorporated under the name of the Burnham & Morrill Company. They are engaged as packers and distributors of their products, which consist of meats, fish, and vegetables, and have established a reputation for the quality of their goods and business integrity second to none in the community. Mr. Burnham continued actively with this company until the year 1903, when he retired from active business life, although he has remained interested in other large enterprises in this section. In politics Mr. Burnham is a Republican and a firm supporter of the principles and policies of his party, but he has taken very little active interest in public affairs, though for one year he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Sixth Ward of Portland. He is a member of the Cumberland and Country Clubs and of the Bramhall League.

Mr. Burnham was united in marriage, September 4, 1866, with Margaret Elizabeth Tritton, daughter of Captain William and Margaret Rebecca (Baker-Best) Tritton. They are the parents of five children as follows: Harold C., who married Mabel Earl, by whom he has had one child; Perez B., who is mentioned at length below; Margaret, who died at the age of seventeen years; George, who married Alice Ellsworth, by whom he has had one child; and Amy Jameson, who became the wife of Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., to whom she has borne two children.

(VII) Perez Burr Burnham, Jr., son of Perez Burr and Margaret Elizabeth (Tritton) Burnham, was born April 9, 1870, at Portland, Maine. His education was received at the public schools of his native city, and at Bowdoin College. He did not graduate from the latter institution, however, but left to engage in mercantile pursuits. After completing his studies he went to New York City, where he was employed by the well-known firm of F. H. Leggett & Company, who conduct a large grocery business in that



city, and where he remained one year. He then went to Boston, where he was employed by the Boston & Albany Railroad for two years. Returning to Portland, he entered the Burnham & Morrill Company, where also he remained for two years. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with his brother Harold and was engaged in business with him at Raque Bluffs, Maine. He retired from active business life in 1914. Mr. Burnham is a Republican in politics, but has never actively entered the political field. While in college he entered the Theta Delta Xi college fraternity. In religion Mr. Burnham is a Roman Catholic and attends St. Mary's Church of this denomination, at Machias, Maine.

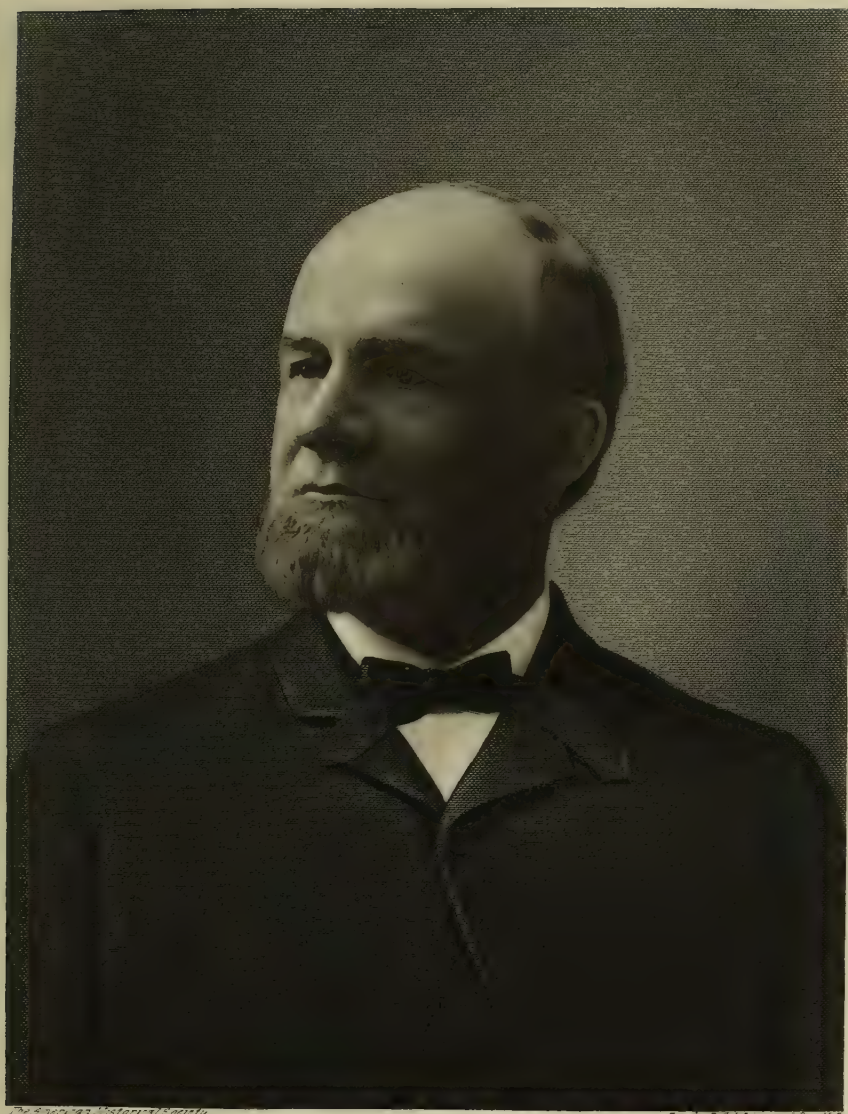
Perez Burr Burnham, Jr., was united in marriage June 26, 1900, with Anna Elizabeth Smart, a daughter of Charles C. and Jane (Dickerell) Smart, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles Alexander, born October 24, 1902; Mary Elizabeth, born August 5, 1904; Anna Maria, born March 28, 1906, and Richard Tilton, born December 14, 1907.

**EDWARD EDES SHEAD**, president of the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, Maine, and one of the most prominent figures in the life of that place, whose death there, on August 8, 1908, was felt as a personal loss by practically the whole community and among a very large circle of friends and associates elsewhere, was a member of a family which for several generations has been associated with Eastport, his ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of the town. He was a grandson of Colonel Oliver Shead, who in the year 1807 was elected as Eastport's first representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, Maine at that time being a part of the older colony, and who was also the first postmaster of the town. Mr. Shead's father was also Oliver Shead, and he followed in the steps of his father and was postmaster of Eastport for many years. The first Oliver Shead built the first two-story house and owned the first horse on the island. He was engaged in general business under the firm name of Hayden & Shead. Oliver Shead, Jr., married Sophia Jones Johnson, and through his mother, the late Mr. Shead was a descendant in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden of *Mayflower* fame.

Born February 9, 1835, at Eastport, Maine, Edward E. Shead attended, as a boy, the local public schools, and at the age of twenty-one be-

gan his business career by the establishment of an apothecary shop in this town. This was in the month of September, 1856, and from that date until within two years of his death, Mr. Shead continued actively engaged in this business, which developed under his skill and sound judgment to very large proportions. Some years ago Mr. Shead admitted his younger brother, Jesse G. Shead, as a partner to the business, and this association was continued up to the time of his retirement. To the drug business Mr. Shead added a large stationery line and in both transacted a very large trade in this region. So successful was he, indeed, that for a number of years before his actual retirement he was enabled to leave the care of the business largely in the hands of his brother, which thus gave him the time and opportunity for the pursuit of several studies in which he was particularly interested. Mr. Shead may indeed be said to have had what amounted almost to a hobby in his interest in local history and tradition, and much of his time during the years preceding his death were spent in looking up old traditions and records connected with the early affairs of Eastport and this vicinity. In the year 1888 Edward E. Shead & Company published a history entitled "Eastport and Passamaquoddy," of which the late William Henry Kilby says: "The appearance of Mr. Shead's name on the title page as publisher, affords no adequate idea of his share in the labor of carrying the book to completion; and but for his efficient aid in the collection of material, as well as for his successful arrangements in insuring the disposal of the finished volume, the compiler would have hesitated about undertaking the enterprise."

It was in 1885 that Mr. Shead was elected president of the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, and in that office he continued to successfully direct the affairs of this important financial institution to within a short time of his death. Mr. Shead's activities were by no means confined to the business world hereabouts, however, but he took a vital interest in the public affairs of the community and held a number of important positions here. He was selectman of Eastport in 1886 and 1887, and for a number of years served as a member of the Superintending School Committee. He was also prominent in fraternal circles, and was a member of Easton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Although holding the positions above referred to in the city government, Mr. Shead was quite unambi-



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tious in the political world, preferring whenever possible to give his services to the community in the capacity of private citizens, and it was only in response to the urgent representation of his colleagues, and to his own sense of duty, that he consented to hold office at all. He was a Republican in political belief, but was not closely associated with the local organization of his party, although his advice was frequently sought for and always highly valued. In his religious belief Mr. Shead was a Unitarian and for more than three score years was a regular attendant at the church of this denomination in Eastport. He was also very active in the work of that congregation and served for some time as chairman of the board of trustees.

Edward E. Shead was united in marriage, September 16, 1868, with Lucia Wadsworth, of Eastport, a daughter of the late S. B. Wadsworth, and granddaughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, of Hiram, Maine, an officer of the Revolution and a friend of General Washington. Mrs. Shead survives her husband. They were the parents of two children: Oliver W. and Edward W.

It is not through a mere recitation of his achievements that the influence of Mr. Shead's personality upon the community in which he lived can be adequately gauged. For more than fifty years he was active in the business life of Eastport, and during that whole period maintained a standard of integrity and high business ethics which may well serve as an example worthy of emulation to his fellow-townsmen for many generations to come. His personality was a kindly and genial one, yet gave the impression of great reserve strength, so that men generally found him easy of approach, yet instinctively realized that he was not to be imposed upon. In what high esteem he was held by his associates, may be judged from the following set of resolutions passed by the directors of the Frontier National Bank at a meeting held by them August 12, 1908, four days after the death of their president. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That in the death of our much esteemed President, Edward E. Shead, we lose one of our best citizens, who, while he has won high respect as a valued citizen, and while his death is therefore an affliction in which we must all have part, it devolves upon us, who have been associated with him in discharge of common duty, for a special expression of our share in the general sorrow.

Resolved, That we have lost valued friend and advisor from this Board, whose counsel and

advice have always been for the best interests of all.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

Voted, That the family of the deceased be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be printed in the *Eastport Sentinel* and spread upon the records of this bank.

Mr. George H. Hayes, cashier of the Frontier National Bank under Mr. Shead, received the following letter from the cashier of the First National Bank of Boston, relative to Mr. Shead's death:

It is with much sorrow that we learn of the death of your honored president, Mr. Shead, and we all extend to you and your directors, our deepest sympathy for the great loss which you have sustained. Mr. Shead, by his genial personality, endeared himself to us, and we shall feel that we have lost a friend.

The following letter was received from E. H. Bucknam, of Sioux City, Iowa, and published in the *Eastport Sentinel*:

Editor *Sentinel*. Dear Sir:—To the Sons and Daughters of Old Eastport, widely scattered all through the country, wherever the *Sentinel* may go, and outside of that circle too, the news of the death at Boston so recently, of Edward E. Shead, comes as a personal shock, with the feeling akin to that of the loss of an older and very dear brother. Is it too much to say that Eastport's foremost citizen has gone, beyond that Harbor Bar, where surely in that mystic sea beyond our ken, such as he, can meet their Pilot face to face? Though three score and ten years had passed over his head, and sorrows heavy and wearing had shadowed his later days, so brave, so cordial, so helpful where help was needful; so wise; it still seemed that his naturally strong constitution and inbred optimism might hold him to us for years to come.

As head of his business firm for half a century; to all people of the many islands which surround our own, from Grand Manan to Shamcook Hills, to those whose homes were along our rivers and around our lakes and farther back, even among the lodging camps and forests; to all these and more, Dr. or "Ned" Shead was known for his strict integrity and skill. The Shead Drug Store always seemed a natural meeting and greeting place of those older boys who from time to time came back to their old Island Home. As President of the Frontier Bank, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and sterling member of the Unitarian Church, and in all civic matters his advice was sought and his judgment held in high esteem.

To his faithful, true and devoted wife, the sincere and deep sympathy of all who knew her husband goes out in unbounded measure, as also to his loyal brother and all of kin. His life among us is his best monument. Green may his memory be in the old town of his birth.

Concerning Mr. Shead and his death, the *Eastport Sentinel* of August 12, 1908, had the following remarks to make in the course of a long obituary article:

During the seventy-three years of Mr. Shead's life, he had always been a resident of Eastport. For fifty years he had been in active and successful business in his native town, retiring about two years ago. In all this time no man was better known or more highly respected or esteemed, among not only his own townsmen, but also in neighboring towns on both sides of the "Line" than E. E. Shead. He was an ideal citizen, fair and considerate in all his dealings with his fellow-men, of a warm and social disposition, that attracted and held many strong and sincere friendships. His sound judgment and scrupulous honesty of purpose, made him a trusted advisor in many cases of widely varying interest.

In the death of Edward E. Shead we see the passing away of one of the best citizens a town was ever blessed with. For more than half a century he had occupied a prominent and honorable life in the business, social and religious life of the community. His genial ways, modest and unassuming manner and pleasant address, made friends of old and young. His private charities were numerous and continued. He was a character to inspire respect, admiration and love, and surviving relatives have the sincere sympathy of many friends in the loss in this life, of the companionship and comfort of a noble soul.

**OLIVER WADSWORTH SHEAD**—The untimely death of Oliver Wadsworth Shead, in 1909, in his fortieth year, as the result of an accident happening three years before, brought to an end what promised to be a most brilliant career, and terminated a life of wide usefulness to the community. Mr. Shead was a son of Edward E. and Lucia (Wadsworth) Shead, old and highly respected residents of Eastport, Maine, the former being the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. He was born November 6, 1869, at his father's home in Eastport, and received the elementary portion of his education at a private grammar school there. He was then a pupil of the Boynton High School, at Eastport, and later attended the Allen School, at West Newton, Massachusetts, and the celebrated Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Harvard University, where he took the usual classical course and graduated with the class of 1893. He had determined by this time to follow the profession of law as his career in life and accordingly entered the Columbia Law School, in New York City, where he graduated with the

class of 1896. During his college career, Mr. Shead was well known as an athlete, and it was while at Harvard that he began those athletic sports which eventually resulted in his death. He continued to engage in athletics after his college life, and it was in February, 1905, that the fatal accident occurred. He was exercising at that time in the gymnasium of the Boston Athletic Club, and a companion, who was swinging on the flying rings, accidentally struck him, breaking two of his ribs and bringing on a case of what is known as "railroad spine." He recovered from the initial shock, but a series of unfortunate mental strains occurred which gradually induced a nervous trouble, from which four years later he died. It had not, however, interfered entirely with Mr. Shead's career, which had already begun with fine promise at the time of his accident. Upon completing his legal studies, he had practiced law in New York City for a year, and then formed a partnership with Fred W. Moore, of Boston, where he continued until his last illness. His success during these years was brilliant and he had already gained, in spite of his youth, a position of prominence at the bar. Mr. Shead was a Republican in politics, but did not take an active part in public affairs, contenting himself with doing his duty and performing his functions as a private citizen. He was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the North Haven Team, and several other organizations of athletic or social character. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian and attended the church of this denomination at Boston.

Of Mr. Shead, who was former all-around indoor athletic champion of New England, the following article appeared at the time of his death: "While in college he was a noted athlete and received many medals in college events. His genial nature made him popular with all who came in contact with him, and his friends were legion. He is survived by his mother, to whom the deepest sympathy is extended." Another article had this to say of him: "Amateur sport followers of the early nineties were greatly shocked yesterday to hear of the death of Oliver Shead. If ever there was a game athlete, it was he, and besides being game, he had a cool head, no matter how close the contest, which pulled off many a victory for the broad shouldered athlete. That he was very successful in the practice of law, was no surprise to those who knew him at Harvard, for he stood remarkably



Oliver Wadsworth Shedd









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S. W. Shedd



well in his studies while there and was always pointed out as an athlete who was always a scholar."

**EDWARD WADSWORTH SHEAD**, the brilliant young physician of Seattle, Washington, whose death occurred at that place, August 19, 1905, in the very threshold of his career, was a native of Maine, and a son of Edward E. and Lucia (Wadsworth) Shead, old and highly respected residents of Eastport, in this State.

Edward Wadsworth Shead was born February 9, 1874, at Eastport, Maine, and his early life was spent at that place. As a child he attended the local public schools, and later was a student at the Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Massachusetts. Still later he attended the Dean Academy, at Franklin, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and after taking the usual classical course, was graduated with the class of 1893. The young man had already determined upon a medical career, and accordingly entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1901 with honors, and received his medical degree. Dr. Shead then took six months' work in the contagious department of the Boston City Hospital, and served as house officer for one year at the Cambridge, Massachusetts, hospital. He then served for a time at the New York Lying-in Hospital. In July, 1904, he went to Seattle, Washington, where he began the practice of his profession, opening an office in the Walker building, in that city. There he was very successful, and later became associated with Dr. H. G. Laselle. Although still a young man, Dr. Shead had already made for himself an enviable reputation in the western city, and enjoyed the confidence not alone of his own clientele, but of his professional colleagues in the city and the community-at-large. At the time of his death there was being constructed a hospital at the foot of Mt. Baker, of which he was to have taken charge, having been selected for this responsible post from a large number of applicants. It was his intention to make a trip to the East for certain supplies with which to equip this hospital, but unfortunately his death intervened in a tragic manner, being the result of a fall, and his brilliant career was thus closed prematurely. Dr. Shead was a Republican in politics, but his professional activities prevented him from taking that part in public affairs for

which his great talents would have eminently fitted him. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian. He was a member of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity and of the Harvard and Athletic clubs of Seattle. The early death of Dr. Shead was tragic, both on account of its manner and because of the brilliant future which promised him. He exhibited throughout his short career that devotion which characterizes the really great physician and to this he added an energy and strength that seemed indefatigable. Of any man who takes up medicine as a profession, with the true realization of what is involved in the way of sacrifice, and a sincere intention to live up to its ideal, it may be said that he has given himself for humanity's cause. This was unquestionably true in the case of Dr. Shead, who hesitated at no hardship or difficulty where his professional tasks and duties were concerned, and he never failed to keep himself abreast of the most recent developments of his science. It will be appropriate here to quote from his associate, Dr. H. G. Laselle, who wrote on the occasion of his death as follows:

Dr. Shead was associated with me from the time of his arrival in Seattle, and I was very much attached to him and feel his loss keenly. His preparation for his profession was most excellent, and there was every prospect of a successful life.

The *Dean Megaphone*, in commenting on his death, had this to say of him:

Dr. Shead was a man of genial disposition, **naturally modest and retiring**, and generous to an extreme. He had the rare charm of manner which attracts everyone, and, though in Seattle but a short time, had many friends, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. His loyalty to his friends, with constant devotion to their interest, and his strong sense of honor, were among the many sterling traits which, if he had lived, would have insured for him popularity in his success in his professional career.

**FREDERICK CHARLES THAYER, M.D.**, one of the most successful and best-beloved physicians of Waterville, Maine, and the surrounding region, and an eminent figure in the medical profession of the State, is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded here in the early Colonial period. Thomas Thayer, the progenitor of this branch of the family, was one of two men to bear that name who must have come into the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630. They had been residents of Braintree, Essexshire, England, and

they and their fellow-colonists named the little settlement in the New World after their old English home.

(I) Thomas Thayer is first recorded in 1636, when he became a freeman of Braintree, Massachusetts, and received a grant of land. He was a shoemaker by trade and prospered in the colony. He married Margery —, and the only children mentioned in the records who were born to this union were: Thomas; Ferdinando, who is mentioned below; and Shadrach, all of whom were probably born in England, and came with their parents to New England.

(II) Ferdinando Thayer, second child of Thomas and Margery Thayer, resided with his parents at Braintree until after his father's death, when he removed to a new plantation called "Nipmug," which afterwards became Mendon, in Worcester county. He was one of the largest proprietors and a very prominent man in that community, holding many offices of honor, both in the town and commonwealth. His descendants to this day occupied some of the farms which were owned by him and which have never changed their names or title for more than two centuries. The settlement at Mendon was broken up at the outbreak of King Philip's War, and the settlers fled to Braintree and Weymouth, where they stayed until 1679 or 1680 before returning to their destroyed home. Ferdinando Thayer married, January 14, 1652, Huldah Hayward, of Braintree, who died at Mendon, September 1, 1690. He survived her for twenty-three years, and died at the same place, March 28, 1713. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Sarah, Huldah, Jonathan, David, who died in early youth, Naomi, Thomas, who is mentioned below, Samuel, Isaac, Josiah, Ebenezer, Benjamin and David.

(III) Captain Thomas (2) Thayer, son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, lived at Mendon, Massachusetts, and died May 1, 1738. He married, in 1688, Mary Adams, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, Thomas, Samuel, mentioned below, Temperance, David, Elizabeth, John, William, Margaret and Jemima.

(IV) Samuel Thayer, second son of Captain Thomas (2) and Mary (Adams) Thayer, was born March 28, 1696. He married, in 1719, Mary Thayer, a distant cousin, and they resided at Mendon. They were the parents of the following children: Abigail, Samuel, who is mentioned below, Zilpha, Mary, Thankful, Comfort, Margaret, Susannah and Stephen.

(V) Samuel (2) Thayer, eldest son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Thayer) Thayer, was born June 10, 1721. He married (first), May 3, 1754, Sarah Farmer, of Uxbridge, where he settled. They were the parents of the following children: Amos, Jabez, Asa, Lois, Patty or Polly, Unice, Louisa and Nahum. Mrs. Thayer died in 1778 or 1779, of smallpox, contracted while nursing her son Jabez, who was in the army, and Samuel Thayer married (second), in 1782, Sarah Walker, by whom he had the following children: Stephen, who is mentioned below, Samuel, and Mary.

(VI) Dr. Stephen Thayer, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Walker) Thayer, was born February 10, 1783, at Uxbridge, and died May 24, 1852. He studied medicine under Dr. Muzzie, of Ipswich, and received his degree from the Massachusetts Medical Society. As a young man he went to Vassalborough and practiced at that place for a time. He also practiced at China and Fairfield, but eventually settled at Waterville, in 1835, where he built up a large practice, which extended over the counties of Kennebec and Somerset. He served as surgeon in the War of 1812 for a short time, and was very prominent in his community. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Portland, October 11, 1819, and was a charter member of the Waterville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and its first treasurer. Dr. Stephen Thayer married (first), May 13, 1808, Sophia Carleton, and they were the parents of the following children: Dr. Albert C., born March 3, 1809, and died December 28, 1834; Charles H., who is mentioned below; Sophia Ann, born March 11, 1812, and became the wife of Dr. Reuben Atwood; Mary Y., born May 20, 1813, and died November 3, 1833; Stephen S., born May 5, 1814, and died December 4, 1861; Harriet N., born March 8, 1816, and died at Waterville, in May, 1908; George, born May 28, 1817, and died in infancy; Emeline F., born January 22, 1819, and died June 25, 1906; Almira, born March 6, 1821, and died September 23, 1891; George H., born December 28, 1822, and died June 16, 1906; Martha C., born May 6, 1825, died October 2, 1891; Lorenzo Eugene, born February 3, 1828, and died October 3, 1894. Dr. Thayer married (second), February 10, 1832, Mary Carleton.

(VII) Charles H. Thayer, second son of Dr. Stephen and Sophia (Carleton) Thayer, was born October 14, 1810, and died January 11, 1864. He received his education at the schools of his native city, and settled for a time at Fairfield. In







*F. B. Thayer*

1839 he removed to Waterville, Maine, where he engaged in a mercantile business on the southwest corner of Main and Temple streets, remaining there for a number of years, and eventually selling his business to the old firm of Thayer & Marston. He was a prominent man in the affairs of Waterville, serving as a selectman for thirteen years, and as a director of the old Waterville Bank. During his youth he was a Whig in politics, but later joined the Republican party. Charles H. Thayer married, October 3, 1837, Susan E. Tobey, who died October 15, 1893. They were the parents of one child, Frederick Charles, with whom we are here especially concerned.

(VIII) Frederick Charles Thayer, only child of Charles H. and Susan E. (Tobey) Thayer, was born September 30, 1844, at Waterville, Maine. As a lad he attended the public schools of this place and the Waterville Academy. Later he entered the Franklin Family School for Boys, at Topsham, Maine, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Waterville College, in 1861, but in 1863 was transferred to Union College. As a young man he determined upon the profession of medicine as a career in life, and pursued the study of his chosen subject under Dr. James E. Pomfret, of Albany, New York, and also attended the medical lectures of the Albany Medical College. He afterwards returned to his native State and studied at the Maine Medical School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1867. He immediately returned to Waterville, where he engaged in practice, and has been located at this place ever since. Dr. Thayer developed a very large and successful practice in this region, and has also spent a great deal of his time in research work in connection with various medical schools in this country. He has also been abroad three times in connection with his scientific work. Dr. Thayer was president of the Kennebec County Medical Association in 1878; president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, which he was instrumental in founding in 1885 and 1886; and was associated with many other organizations. In 1884 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him and in 1917 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Colby University. at one time Waterville College, which he attended for three years. He has also been engaged in many important works undertaken for the welfare of Waterville, and is at

the present time chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. He was also one of the organizers of the Waterville Trust Company, and has played an important part in the financial development of this place. In politics Dr. Thayer is an Independent Republican, but in spite of the fact that he is independent so far as political party is concerned, he has held offices of trust and honor. He was an alderman of Waterville in 1889, and in 1885 and 1886 a member of the State Legislature, delivering in the latter year the annual oration before the Maine Medical Association, of which he was a member. He was elected president of this association in the following year and held that office in that and in the year 1888. He has served in the State militia with distinction, and has held every office from that of assistant surgeon of the second regiment, Maine National Guard, to that of surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Henry B. Cleaves. He is a director of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railroad Company, and was one of the founders, and has been president of the Waterville Clinical Society, and president of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons of Augusta. He is also consulting surgeon to the Maine Central General Hospital at Lewiston, and to the City Hospital at Augusta. Dr. Thayer has been a member of the Masonic order for fifty-one years, and has held many important positions therein. He is past master of Waterville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, past commander of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, past grand commander of the Grand Commandery, of Maine, past grand warden of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States of America, and is now an active member of the Supreme Council, of the Scottish Rites bodies. He has received the thirty-third degree of Free Masonry and is one of the most prominent free masons in this country. Dr. Thayer is also a member of the Masonic Club and the Country Club of Waterville. In his religious belief Dr. Thayer is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination here.

Dr. Frederick Charles Thayer was united in marriage, on December 2, 1871, at Waterville, Maine, with Leonora L. Snell, a native of Monmouth, in this State, and a daughter of Judge William B. and Martha A. (Pray) Snell, old and highly respected residents of this region and of Washington, D. C., where Judge Snell served in the judicial capacity for a number of years.

**THOMAS DYER SALE**—The name Sale is a very ancient English one and is derived, without doubt, from the old English corruption of the French Salle, or Hall, and which was used in the form of Sale in this sense. As a family name it seems to have been pretty well distributed through England and instances of it are found in every important roll of the thirteenth century. The name appears very early in the history of the New England colonies, in the person of one Edward Sale, who came probably from London to this country in the good ship *Elizabeth Ann* in the year 1635. He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and two years later, November 21, 1637, was made a freeman of that colony. He must have belonged to another church than the one in Salem, however, as his name does not appear in its records, and later he removed from that community entirely and was residing in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1644. He was married to a lady of whom we only know that her first name was Elizabeth. From that time until after the birth of Thomas Dyer Sale, of this sketch, the family continued to reside in Massachusetts, and during most of the long period in the town of Chelsea, where Mr. Sale was himself born. From Edward Sale, the immigrant ancestor, the line runs through Ephraim, John, Deacon John (2), Colonel John (3) and John (4) Sale to Thomas Dyer Sale, of this review.

His father, John (4) Sale, was the eighth child and third son of Colonel John (3) and Hannah (Butterfield) Sale, and was born November 27, 1820, at Chelsea. He lived in the Massachusetts town all his life and there his death occurred April 29, 1886. Mr. Sale was a publisher and for many years was engaged in the compilation of the Chelsea, Revere & Winthrop Directory. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War and served as a clerk for General Banks in the Department of the Gulf, situated at New Orleans. He was twice married, the first time, March 24, 1846, to Julia Parson Dyer, a native of Raymond, Maine, born June 11, 1826. She died at Chelsea, September 30, 1852, at the age of twenty-six years. Mrs. Sale was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Parsons) Dyer, of Raymond. They were the parents of the following children: John Addington, George Frederick, Thomas Dyer, and George Francisco. John Sale married (second), November 26, 1856, Mary Jane Leavitt, by whom he had five children: Charles Leavitt, Alice Bell and Annie May (twins), George Frederick and Albert Plumb.

Born January 25, 1851, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, Thomas Dyer Sale, third son of John (4) and Julia Parson (Dyer) Sale, never formed any associations with his native place. His mother's death occurred when he was but twenty months of age, and he was taken by his grandfather, Thomas Dyer, of Hartford, Maine, to that place, to be brought up in his family. So it was that all his childish associations were centered around Hartford, Maine, and it was in that town that he received his education, or rather the elementary portion thereof, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He then entered Westbrook Seminary, where he was prepared for college, graduating in the class of 1880. Before entering college, however, Mr. Sale found it necessary in order to obtain the means to carry on his studies, to himself take up the profession of teaching, and accordingly he continued in this line for five years. He then matriculated at Bates College, Lewistown, Maine, and finally graduated with the class of 1886, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon completing his studies in this manner, Mr. Sale decided to travel extensively through his own country and made a tour of the United States, in which he went as far as the Pacific Coast. His travels occupied in all the better part of six months, but before the close of 1886 he returned to the East and there secured a position as advertising manager with the *Portland Evening Express*. He did not remain more than a few months with this paper, however, and in April, 1887, formed a partnership with William H. Smith, editor and publisher of the *Odd Fellows Register*, under the firm name of Smith & Sale. This association remained unbroken until the year 1890, when Mr. Smith died, since which time Mr. Sale has carried on the business alone, but under the original name.

But Mr. Sale has not confined himself to the publishing business in his active participation in the affairs of Portland. He is, on the contrary, a conspicuous figure in well-nigh every department of the community's life and is particularly prominent in social and fraternal circles. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but although recognized as an influential figure in the political life of the region has consistently refused to profit personally thereby, and has shunned public office of every kind. He is affiliated with a number of important fraternal orders and especially with the Masonic Order, being a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal







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W. Dorr Libby

Arch Masons, and Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of Monami Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2, Canton Ridgeley No. 1; Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Maine; Munjoy Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge of this grand domain. Besides these lodges, Mr. Sale is affiliated with Windsor Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Grand Castle of Maine; of the Cogowesco Tribe, No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Grand Council of Maine; of Beacon Commandery, No. 98, Knights of Malta, and is grand recorder of this jurisdiction, which includes the States of Maine and New Hampshire; of the New England Order of Protection; the Ancient Order of the United Workmen and a large number of other fraternities. He is also a member of many clubs, including the Camera Club of Portland. In his religious belief Mr. Sale is a Congregationalist, and attends the Second Parish Church of that denomination in Portland.

Thomas Dyer Sale was united in marriage, December 19, 1887, with Lizzie Jane Strout, a native of Durham, Maine, and a daughter of George W. and Harriett (Roake) Strout, old and highly respected residents of that town. Mrs. Sale died November 16, 1914.

Thomas Dyer Sale has been one of the most energetic of men. As suggested at the beginning of this sketch, his youth contained many of those hardships and difficulties which perhaps the majority of our successful men have encountered in that period of their life and which seem to have spurred rather than impeded them in their upward struggle to fortune. Although in many cases they were due to his own personal efforts, there were, nevertheless, certain advantages that he enjoyed, such as an excellent education and association with the kind of men whose friendship did much to assist him upon his career. But these advantages are not of the kind to operate disadvantageously, especially in the case of a man of such energy and ambition as Mr. Sale, who threw himself heart and soul into his work and of his own efforts became an influential figure not only in the publishing business, but in the general life of the community as well, a position which he continues to hold without abatement today. Nor are his private virtues less than these more public abilities. He is a man of the strictest

integrity in all the relations of life, and few people realize more clearly the obligations of charity to the individual and of morality to the community. His family life is an ideal one and he devotes himself to every member of the household, striving unweariedly for their welfare and happiness. A man of large education and wide reading, he is a delightful companion, and his courtesy and genial spirit fuses into friendship the lighter bonds of acquaintanceship, so that there are few men in the history of the city who occupy the place in the hearts of his fellows as he does.

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**W. SCOTT LIBBEY** was one of the ablest and most energetic business men of Lewiston and Auburn. He was a man who had grown up in these cities, who earned his first money here, and who, by careful investments in property and business in these places, through his own keen business sagacity and remarkable foresight and judgment, increased those early earnings into a fortune of magnitude. In accomplishing this he made a reputation for himself as a business man, which was known throughout the length and breadth of New England. The story of his life is an interesting one. It shows what persistency will accomplish. He started a poor boy, and died a man of wealth, influence and importance, not only in his own city, but in his State and an entire section of the country.

Upon completing his education, which ended before his course at the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, was finished, Mr. Libbey became a telegraph operator, and in 1876 came to the Western Union office in Lewiston as its manager, which position he retained until 1887, resigning of his own accord to devote his entire time to other business interests. From the start of his career he was determined to get ahead and reach a point where it could be said he had achieved a success. It was seldom that he talked of those early days to his friends, but when he did, it was a very interesting tale, for the frugality which he practiced in order to get a start in life was astonishing. One of his earliest investments was in Lewiston real estate. He purchased a tenement on Lincoln street. At that time his capital was so limited that, even though he had bought the building, he could not afford to provide the janitor service which it required. He was equal to this emergency, however. He rose early each morning and went to the build-



ing and did the work himself, following this by visiting it again at night, after hours in the telegraph office, and doing such work as was needed. Convinced that there was money to be made in the woolen business, he kept a watchful eye upon that industry. All the time he was looking for an opportunity to secure a woolen mill at a reasonable figure, and in time he secured a lease of one of the small mills at Vassalboro. Realizing that he was not in a position to give up his certainty of a salary as manager of the Western Union in Lewiston, he retained that position and continued the work. From Monday morning until Saturday night he devoted to the telegraph office. The remainder of the week he gave to his woolen mill interests in Vassalboro. As soon as the business of the week in Lewiston closed Saturday night, he took the train for Vassalboro, from which point he walked three miles to his woolen mill. At the mill he worked all day Sunday, arranging plans for the coming week, walking back to the station and coming home early Monday morning. It was a strenuous life. Many men could not have stood the strain. He had remarkable physique, a strong constitution, was regular in habits, used neither alcoholic drinks nor tobacco, and was careful of his diet. He stood the test splendidly, made the mill pay and saw his capital and business increase. Later Mr. Libbey secured a small woolen mill in the town of Dover. It was not a paying proposition, but Mr. Libbey felt sure it could be put upon a profit-producing basis. Realizing that it was necessary to have personal supervision of the plant if it were to be made a paying investment, Mr. Libbey engaged another operator, paying the salary from his own pocket, to work in the telegraph office in Lewiston, and so, retaining the management, as an anchor windward, went to Dover and took charge of the mill. The story of how the East Dover Woolen Mill was made a good investment is one of keen management, hardships and disappointments sufficient to make a volume. The hours which he put in and the obstacles which he overcame seem impossible, but in the end his judgment was proven and the mill paid. It was not until 1888 that Mr. Libbey ventured into the mill business in Lewiston. That year he purchased the Cumberland Mill. Five years later, in 1893, he secured the Lincoln Mill, which was operated by him in connection with the Cumberland property after that time. Mr. Libbey always felt very proud of the purchase of

the Lincoln Mill because it was the first mill he was ever in. In speaking of this to intimate friends he frequently remarked that his thought on the occasion of that first visit was: "Will I ever have money enough to own a mill like that?" Not only did he become one of the owners of that plant, but had an interest in others and of many other varieties of industry.

Mr. Libbey became interested in the electrical possibilities of the Androscoggin river, and in 1901 he purchased control of the Lewiston & Auburn Electric Light Company and the American Light & Power Company and consolidated them under the name of the former company. This light and power interest was added to in 1906 by the purchase of the Mechanic Falls Electric Light Company. For many years Mr. Libbey conceived the idea of a huge power plant at Deer Rips. Work was begun early in 1902 and in 1904 this plant was put in operation, after thirty-one months of labor and an expenditure of a considerable amount of money. This plant is today estimated as worth considerable over a million dollars. In the year 1908 Mr. Libbey became interested in the project of building an electric railroad from Lewiston to Portland. At first he took a block of stock in the road, but eventually purchased all stock, underwrote the bonds, and built the line which was practically completed at the time of his death. This is one of the finest interurban lines in the country and had been the hobby of Mr. Libbey since he first became interested in it. He took personal charge of its construction and equipment. It was built to compete with steam roads, both in comfort and speed. Mr. Libbey was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and was a trustee of Coburn Classical Institute. He always took a deep interest in Bates College, and only a few years ago donated to that college a large society building known as Libbey Forum.

Mr. Libbey never took a great part in politics. In 1906 he was a candidate for member of the executive council of the State and was elected, serving with great credit during the administration of Governor Cobb. He was a member of the sub-committee of that council which selected the site of the school for the feeble-minded, which was then established. It has always been claimed by those who understood the facts of that purchase that his business acumen, devoted to the interests of Maine, saved the State many thousands of dollars in the purchase. During that term he gave the State the same good





*Harold S. Libbey*



judgment and careful attention to details as he always gave his own business. His associates on the board regarded him as one of the ablest men among them and one of the best councilors which the State ever had.

W. Scott Libbey was born in Avon, August 27, 1851, the son of Asa M. and Joanna B. (Powers) Libbey. He was educated in the common schools of Oakland and in Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville. He came to Lewiston about 1876, and in 1877 was married to Annie E. Shaw, of Lisbon. He died May 17, 1914. Five children were born to them: Truman C., who died in infancy; Mrs. Gertrude Anthony and Harold S. Libbey, of Lewiston; Alla A., of Newton; and W. Scott, Jr., who enlisted in the navy for the duration of the war. There are five grandchildren: Richard, Warren and Charles Anthony, and Eleanor and Channell Libbey, of Lewiston.

No man had a greater degree of business acumen or a more prophetic sense in business opportunities than he. His courage was unbounded. Nothing ever frightened him, never even halted him, when once he had begun. He had absolute confidence in his capacity to carry through to a finish any undertaking which he had once canvassed and decided to be practicable. His knowledge of mechanics, engineering, manufacturing and of financial matters, which in a large degree was intuitive, was so remarkable as to be practically business genius. The man who from a telegraph operator in 1876 becomes a millionaire and industrial leader in thirty years by his unaided effort and who practically hews the fortune out of the very town in which he began is no ordinary man.

Mr. Libbey personally had two distinct sides to his character. One of them was the resistless, forceful, driving machine with which he spurred on men and machinery to do its utmost, and the other was the sensitive, gentle, kindly and appreciative personality which was most lovable and which is sweetly remembered by those within the circle of his intimate friends. If he was often brusque and impetuous, he was also considerate, courteous and kind. He had his own positive views upon all matters, which it were, perhaps, as well that you respected and permitted him to enjoy unrestricted, but at the same time his mind was open to every new thought, receptive of information and eager to look beyond the immediate surroundings into the future, especially so far as business was con-

cerned. He was very fond of good literature; very sensitive to praise or criticism; exceedingly generous, especially to his trusted employees; very charitable, especially where his charities could not be a matter of publicity, and withal a man of singular and positive character; a man of genius in business, of thorough-going honesty in all affairs, and of singular fidelity to his friends.

In thirty years he made a greater impression upon Lewiston and Auburn than perhaps any other man who has ever lived there. The mere recapitulation of his enterprises bears this statement out. The boy who, on the side of old Mount Blue, in the town of Avon, said to himself, as we have been told, that some day he would make his name in the world, kept his word.

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**HAROLD SHAW LIBBEY**—The records of the lives of W. Scott Libbey and Harold S. Libbey, his son, form a splendid chapter in annals of the business fraternity of Lewiston. Harold S. Libbey succeeded to heavy and pressing responsibilities, which he bore capably and well until called from his labors at the early age of thirty-eight years, his passing mourned in the many channels which his influence penetrated. Governor William T. Cobb, the intimate friend of both the elder and younger Libbey, spoke of Harold S. Libbey as follows: "Of fine physique and clean life, it seemed to look at him and to know his love and capacity for the work of business, that fortune had much more in store for him than to be claimed by death at thirty-eight years. . . . He was sure to become a prominent factor in the business life of his city and of the State, and personally, in character and wise ambitions, was the type of young man from whom his own generation had every right and reason to expect fine accomplishments and helpful influence."

Harold Shaw Libbey, son of W. Scott and Annie E. (Shaw) Libbey, was born in Lewiston, September 10, 1881, where his death occurred suddenly, April 19, 1919, resulting from influenza-pneumonia. He was graduated from the Lewiston High School in the class of 1901, and received the degree of A.B. from Bates College in 1905, then pursuing post-graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specializing in chemistry and the textile industry. Upon the completion of his education he entered the Cumberland Woolen Mills at Lewiston, where he received his practical training in textile manu-

facture, rising to the position of superintendent. He fulfilled the duties of this position until the death of W. Scott Libbey in 1914, when he became treasurer and agent of the W. S. Libbey Company, and the Cumberland Mills. He directed these affairs with profitable results until his sudden death, serving at the same time as a director of the Androscoggin Electric Company and of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, being especially interested in the latter institution and rarely failing to attend the meetings of the board of directors.

The close comradeship that existed between Mr. Libbey and his father continued through business into their hours of recreation. During the construction of the Portland-Lewiston Interurban railroad, which W. Scott Libbey built and controlled, he was in charge of portions of the work on the road. They were closely associated in the operation of the mills, while their camping trips together were the greatest pleasure of both.

Mr. Libbey was a member of the United Baptist Church of Lewiston. He belonged to the Gardiner Gun Club, hunting and gunning being his favorite recreation, and he also belonged to the Boston Athletic Association. He devoted his time and means to the support of movements of progress and improvement in his city, and was a citizen who gladly acknowledged the duties as well as the privileges of citizenship. As a business man he held the regard of the business fraternity, and from the earliest days of his relation with the employees of the concerns with which he was connected, he was an employer wise and just, who valued and strove for the good will of his men and who held it by fair and straightforward dealings. In the brief time that was allotted to him he won recognition as a man of able parts and lived in the approval of all men.

Harold S. Libbey married, in 1907, Helen V., daughter of Frank A. Channel, of Lewiston. Mrs. Libbey was a schoolmate of her husband both in high school and college. They were the parents of two children: Eleanor V. and Channel T.

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**ELIAS THOMAS, SR.**—In business, as in every form of activity, there are both constructive and destructive forces. The competence built purely upon speculation, or upon the suppression of remunerative industry in others, adds nothing to the permanent wealth of mankind, and plays only a negative part in the history

of a city, State or nation. The fortune whose basis is laid in the development of natural resources, whose capital is increased by enlarging the opportunities for general wealth, is on the positive side of civilization, and counts among the lasting beneficent influences. It was this creative quality that was the distinctive feature in the career of Elias Thomas. He represented the most progressive element of a sturdy race.

There can be no doubt that the popular impression which ascribes unusual idealism, mingled with an uncommon grasp of practical affairs to the New England character, is quite accurate, and that it has been this almost paradoxical union that has accounted for the extraordinary success attained by the people of this region of the amazing development of the region itself. We can find thousands of names of men in whose careers this fact is typified. The business and commercial records of Maine are a particularly fertile source of such names, and among them there is a well-deserved place for that of Elias Thomas (deceased), who during his entire life was a citizen of Portland. He was born on Park street, May 6, 1842, and was the third son of Hon. William Widgery and Elizabeth (Goddard) Thomas, and grandson of Elias Thomas and Hon. William Widgery, both of whom were prominent in the public life and business activities of Maine in their day.

Mr. Thomas' early education was obtained in a private school conducted by Miss Tompson, and later attended Miss Owen's School, both of which were located on State street. He later attended the Park Street Grammar School, conducted by Master Pickering, after which he entered the high school, which was under the principalship of Mr. Syford and later Mr. Hanson. After leaving high school he was employed by the firm of Emery & Fox, of Portland, for three years, then entered the Franklin School for Boys, at Topsham. He served as clerk in the Mayor's office in Portland when his father was Mayor of the city. Preferring a business life, he engaged in business on Commercial street, Portland, under the name of Matthews & Thomas, which partnership was formed in 1863 and continued for six years, when, in 1869, he bought out his partner and conducted the business under the name of Elias Thomas & Company, and which he continued with much success until 1897. Mr. Thomas devoted the remainder of his life to his extensive and valued private interests. He was president of the Canal



National Bank, succeeding his father to that office, and which position of trust and responsibility he held at the time of his death. He also served for many years as director of the Portland Gas Light Company and was a member of the Cumberland Club, and was also a member of the State Legislature in the 80's. He died suddenly, in Portland, October 13, 1913.

Mr. Thomas inherited to a marked degree the sagacity, intellectual poise and sound business judgment of his father, with a high regard for the public welfare. Right was always the determining factor in his decisions of important questions of local or general character, rather than mere expediency or monetary advantage. The first point to be decided, he always held, was, what is the right thing to do, and what is the course most conducive to the true interests of the community, the State and the nation. With a broad democracy that comes from a sense of justice, he knew no distinction of wealth or so-called social rank among men and women, but was as courteous and considerate to the poorest as to the richest. He was noted for his straightforwardness and sterling honesty. The truest and noblest of gentlemen in the best and highest sense of the word, loyal, loving and princely in traits that mark real royalty of manhood. The city, State and nation lost in him a type of citizenship more important to real civic greatness and moral permanence than any other they could possess.

He was a member of the First Parish Unitarian Society, and was much interested in charitable works, being a member of the board of directors of the Maine General Hospital, which office he fulfilled to the time of his death. He was also a member of the managing board of the Portland Benevolent Society and the Home for Aged Men, in both of which he took a deep interest.

Mr. Thomas married, November 4, 1869, Helen Maria Brown, a native of Blur Hill, Maine. She was born September 10, 1846, the daughter of Samuel Peters Brown, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Thomas died July 14, 1903. Three children were born to them: Elias, Jr., William Widgery, and Helen Brown, who married Richard C. Payson, of Portland.

**ELIAS THOMAS, JR.**—Every community has its leading citizens in whom are focused the respectability, the dignity, and the uplift of the place. Among those who are thoroughly repre-

sentative of Portland's, and consequently of Maine's twentieth-century life, none are more worthy of mention in a work of this character than the subject of this review, Elias Thomas, Jr., who was born in the city of Portland, Maine, March 15, 1871, the eldest son of Elias, Sr., and Helen Maria (Brown) Thomas. Mr. Thomas has continued to make his home in his native city consistently, up to the present time. It was here that he received the preliminary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public and private schools, and preparing himself for college in the Portland Latin School. In 1890 he matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1894, and while there was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon society, and was on some of the athletic teams. Upon completing his education, he entered the wholesale grocery business in association with his father, and became a member of the firm of Elias Thomas & Company. This concern was afterwards incorporated as the Elias Thomas Company, and sold out in 1907. Mr. Thomas has also interested himself most actively in public affairs, and has served two years on the Common Council of the city and one on the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Portland Athletic Club, and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. In his religious belief, Mr. Thomas is Unitarian and attends the First Parish Church of that denomination in Portland.

Mr. Thomas married (first), July 16, 1902, Eleanor Libby Holt, of Portland, who died September 22, 1902. He married (second), November 27, 1905, in Salem, Massachusetts, Dorothea Brayton Perkins, a native of that city, and a daughter of Horace S. and Elizabeth P. (Kinny) Perkins, who still make their residence there. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, as follows: Beatrice, born December 23, 1906; Elias, Jr., born December 30, 1908; Rosamond, born July 12, 1910, and Ann, born October 19, 1916.

Mr. Thomas is a business man who takes a vivid interest in the trend of American life, both in its public and private aspects, and especially in all that tends towards the upbuilding of his native city and State. To this end his efforts and influence have been freely extended. As a born American he has no patience with those who try to make things appear other than they naturally are. He is as frank in declaring his principals as he is sincere in maintaining them. His career has been rounded with success and



marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. The influence of a human life can never be estimated, but such men as Mr. Thomas maintain the honor of the State of Maine.

**HENRY BOARDMAN EATON**—When Henry Franklin Eaton came to man's estate and was looking for a business and a location, he left Groton, Massachusetts, the home of his parents, and finally settled in Milltown, where his sons were born. He chose the natural business of New Brunswick at that time, lumbering, and in course of time settled in Calais, Maine, where the firm, Henry F. Eaton & Sons, long flourished. When the father and founder passed to his reward, the sons continued the business and the house ranks among the largest dealers in Eastern lumber in the State. Calais is still the home of the business, and of the sons of Henry Franklin Eaton, the founder of this branch of the Eaton family in New Brunswick, Canada, and Calais, Maine. Henry Boardman Eaton, his fourth child, is still a resident of Calais and deeply interested in the lumber business founded by his father, which the son entered as a young man in 1872. He is of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by Jonas Eaton, who settled in Watertown, bought land and was still living in 1643. Jonas Eaton traced his ancestry through twenty generations in male line to Banquo Thane, of Lochabar, who flourished in Wales in the year 1000 A.D. The surname Eaton is of Welch and Saxon origin, a place name, meaning "hill or town near the water." While Eaton is now the generally accepted spelling, in earlier years it was found as Eton, Etton and Eyton. The family in England bore arms thus described:

Arms—Azure fret on a field.

Crest—An eagle's head erased sable in the mouth of a sprig vert.

Motto—*Vincit Omnia Veritas* (Truth conquers all things).

England continued the home of the family until Peter Eaton's (twentieth generation) sons, William and Jonas, came to New England, sailing from Sandwich, England, before June 9, 1637. This review deals with a branch of the family founded by Jonas Eaton.

Jonas Eaton and his brother William, after living for a time in Watertown, Massachusetts, removed to the town of Reading, where they were among the first settlers. Jonas Eaton was

admitted a freeman there in 1653, and for several years served as a selectman. His farm and his residence were on Cowdrey's hill, in the northwestern part of the town, in that part now included within the limits of the town of Wakefield. He died February 24, 1674, leaving a widow, Grace, and sons, John, James, Joseph, Joshua, Jonathan, and a daughter, Mary. His widow, Grace, married (second), November 18, 1680, Henry Silsbee, of Lynn. The line of descent is through John Eaton, eldest son of Jonas and Grace Eaton, the pioneers and founders.

John Eaton was born September 10, 1645, and always was known as "John of the Plains." He died in Reading, May 25, 1691. He married, November 26, 1674, Dorcas Green, settled and always lived in Reading, where their twelve children were born. This branch continues through the eldest child, Jonas (2).

Jonas (2) Eaton was born in Reading, May 18, 1680, died August 13, 1727. He learned dual trades, carpenter and bricklayer, settled in Framingham, and was a selectman there in 1717. On March 10, 1705, he bought the east half of what was known as the "Half Mile Square," and was living on that property at the time of his death. He married, in 1705, Mehitable Gould, and they were the parents of ten children. This line of descent is traced through Jonas (3), twin with Phoebe, they born in Framingham, October 22, 1714.

Jonas (3) Eaton married, August 3, 1738, Mary Emerson, and resided in Framingham until 1773, when he moved to Charlestown, where he was living at the time that town was burned by the British. In 1775 he made a claim for property destroyed belonging to himself and his three sons, Jonas, Daniel and Ebenezer. Jonas (3) Eaton and his wife, Mary (Emerson) Eaton, were the parents of eight sons and a daughter, Mary. This branch descends through Jonas (4), the second son, the first, also Jonas, dying in infancy.

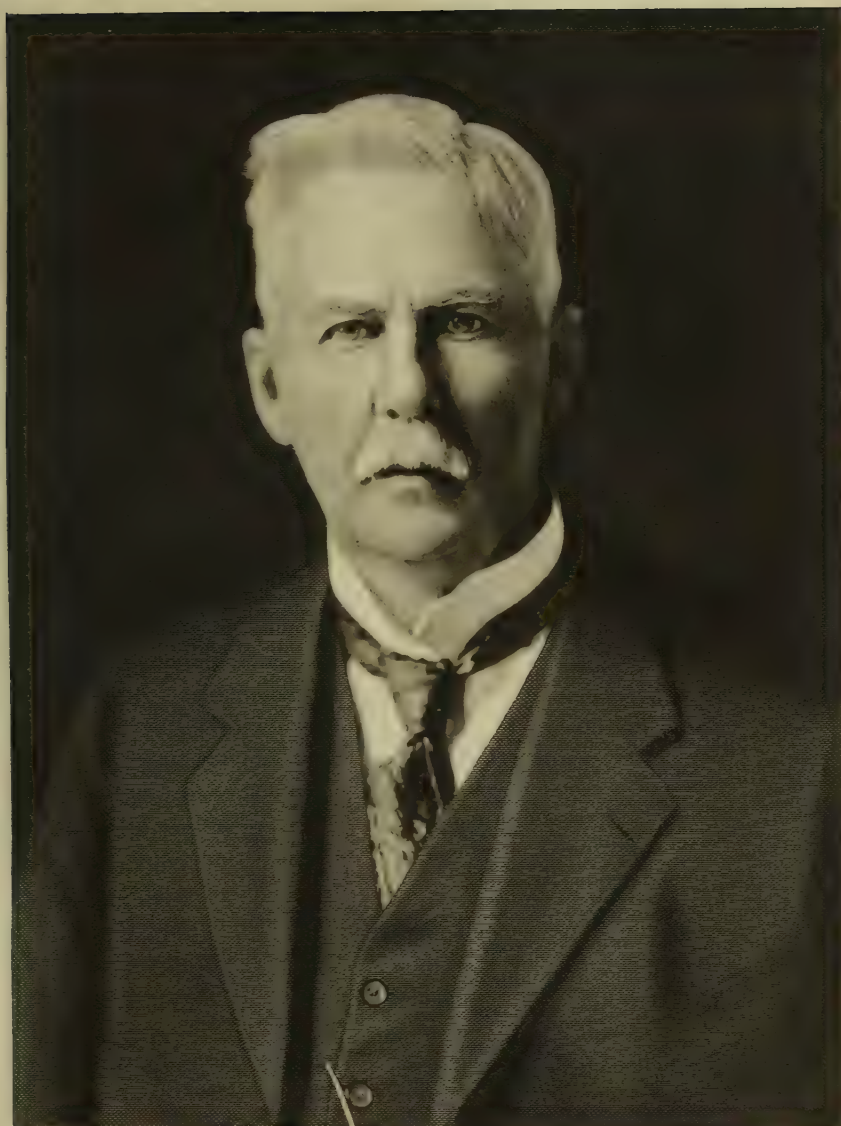
Jonas (4) Eaton was baptized February 8, 1740, died in 1787. He married, December 1, 1767, Mary Wyer, of Charlestown, where he settled. He was a currier by trade, and owned a lot on Main street. He was taxed in Charlestown, 1762-1766. He served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Jesse Eames' company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, Fifth Middlesex, in 1776; also in Captain David Brewer's company, Colonel Abner Perry's regiment, Tenth Middlesex regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign. When





*Henry F. Eaton*



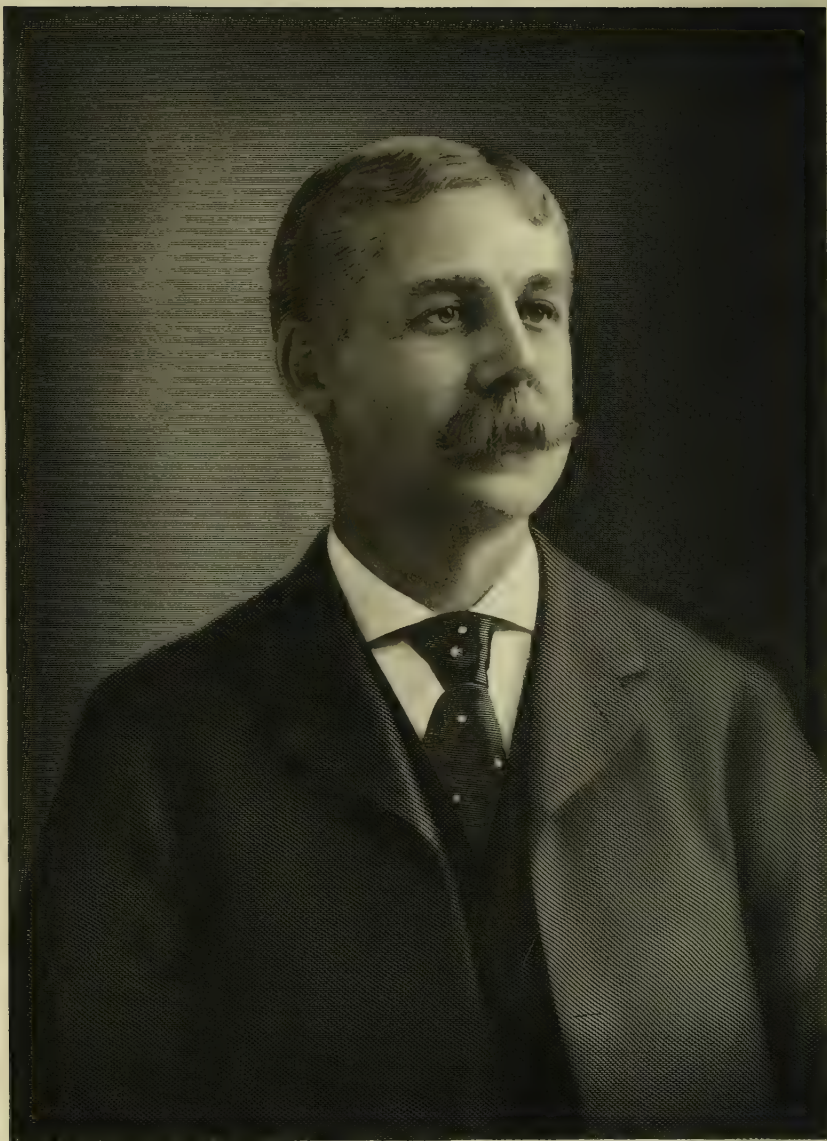


Henry B. Caton









*Geo H. Eaton*

Charlestown was burning, in 1775, his wife and three children escaped in a rowboat to Framingham, where Jonas joined them later, enlisting in the army from Framingham. Jonas (4) and Mary (Wyer) Eaton were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, the first two children being a son and a daughter, twins, the third and fourth also a son and a daughter, twins.

Jonas (5) Eaton, eldest child of Jonas (4) and Mary (Wyer) Eaton, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 11, 1770, and was with his mother in the boat from which they escaped from burning Charlestown. He married, in 1792, Mary Corey, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. They settled in Groton, Massachusetts, and their eleven children were born there. They were the parents of Henry Franklin Eaton, and grandparents of Henry Boardman Eaton, of Calais, Maine.

Henry Franklin Eaton was born in Groton, Massachusetts, and there passed his youth. Later he settled in New Brunswick, Canada, and there successfully conducted a very prosperous lumber business, the headquarters of which was located at his home at Milltown, New Brunswick, later in Calais, Maine. In Calais he formed the firm, Henry F. Eaton & Sons, and there conducted a very large business in all kinds of Eastern lumber. He enjoyed a high reputation in the business world, and trained his sons to worthily bear their ancient and honorable family name. He married, October 17, 1842, Anna Louisa Boardman, born at Portland, Maine, December 12, 1822, daughter of William and Esther (Wigglesworth) Boardman. They were the parents of seven children: Henry F., deceased; George Howard, whose sketch follows; Henrietta M., married Rev. J. J. Blair; Henry Boardman, of further mention; Franklin M.; Annie K., married Horace B. Murchie; and Wilfred L., married Alice Prescott.

Henry Boardman Eaton, fourth child of Henry Franklin and Anna Louisa (Boardman) Eaton, was born in Milltown, New Brunswick, Canada, April 16, 1852. He was educated in Milltown public schools, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Farmington, Maine, his business life beginning under the guidance of his father, a successful lumberman and lumber dealer. In 1872 he was admitted to a partnership with his father, and brother, George H., in the lumber firm, Henry F. Eaton & Sons, of Calais, Maine, and when Henry F. Eaton died,

March 21, 1895, the sons continued the business, as at present. Mr. Eaton is officially connected with the International Trust & Banking Company of Calais, and with the Calais Savings Bank. He has taken a deep interest in city affairs, but beyond exercising the rights of citizenship has taken no active part in politics. He is a supporter of Republican principles, is a member of the Congregational church, the St. Croix Club, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Eaton married, in Milltown, New Brunswick, February 8, 1883, Emma J. Murchie, daughter of James and Mary A. (Grimmes) Murchie. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have no children. The family home is at Calais, Maine.

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**GEORGE HOWARD EATON**, of Calais, Maine, was not only a prominent and influential business man but a citizen of the highest worth, whose philanthropic public spirit was manifested in countless ways. He was a man of upright life, kind-hearted and generous, and was well known and honored throughout Eastern Maine.

George H. Eaton, the eldest son of Henry Franklin and Anna Louisa (Boardman) Eaton, was born at Milltown, New Brunswick, March 14, 1848. His education was begun in the public schools of that village, continued at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and finished at Amherst College, where he received his A. B. degree in 1870. After completing his school years he and his brother, Henry B. Eaton, entered business with their father, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the St. Croix district, under the firm name of Henry F. Eaton & Sons. The firm is still active but of the original members only H. B. Eaton survives. To the business of the lumber firm Mr. Eaton devoted the greater part of his time, yet he had other large business and financial interests and carried heavy responsibilities. For several years he was president of the Calais National Bank, and at the time of his death he was president of the International Trust and Banking Company. His ability as a financier was fully tested and proven in his executive control of these two institutions. He was one of the incorporators and president of the St. Croix Shoe Company, a trustee of the Calais Academy and of the Calais Public Library, and was also interested in various local industries.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Eaton never sought political office, neither did he decline it when presented to him as a duty he owed his State. He represented his legislative district for



two terms in the State Legislature and sat in the Senate for two terms. He was sound in his views and during the years he represented Calais at Augusta was able to accomplish good for his constituency, maintaining at all times his standing as a loyal party man. While a business man in every fibre of his nature, Mr. Eaton did not live selfishly but gave of himself freely to all that concerned the religious, educational and moral life of his community. He was a member of the Congregational church and gave liberally to its support. A trustee of Bangor Seminary, a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, vice-president of the American Sunday School Union, and for many years he served as a director and member of the finance committee of the Maine Missionary Association. He took a deep interest in all these institutions and organizations and gave most liberally of his valuable time to their upbuilding and management.

In 1871 George H. Eaton married Elizabeth Woodbury Boyden, of Chicago, daughter of James Woodbury and Eliza (Dickinson) Boyden. The early years of their married life were passed in Milltown. In 1886 they moved to Calais, Maine. Eight children were born of this marriage, four sons and four daughters, all of whom were living at the time of their father's death in 1913.

**HON. ENOCH FOSTER**—In the long line of illustrious names of which the American bar may justly be proud there is none more worthy of honor in his native State than that of Judge Enoch Foster. He was typical of that long line of men who from Colonial times have upheld the dignity and worth of that tradition of service and splendid achievement which has been the boast of our free institutions. In no State has this record been higher than in Maine, and here among the foremost is to be found the name of Judge Enoch Foster.

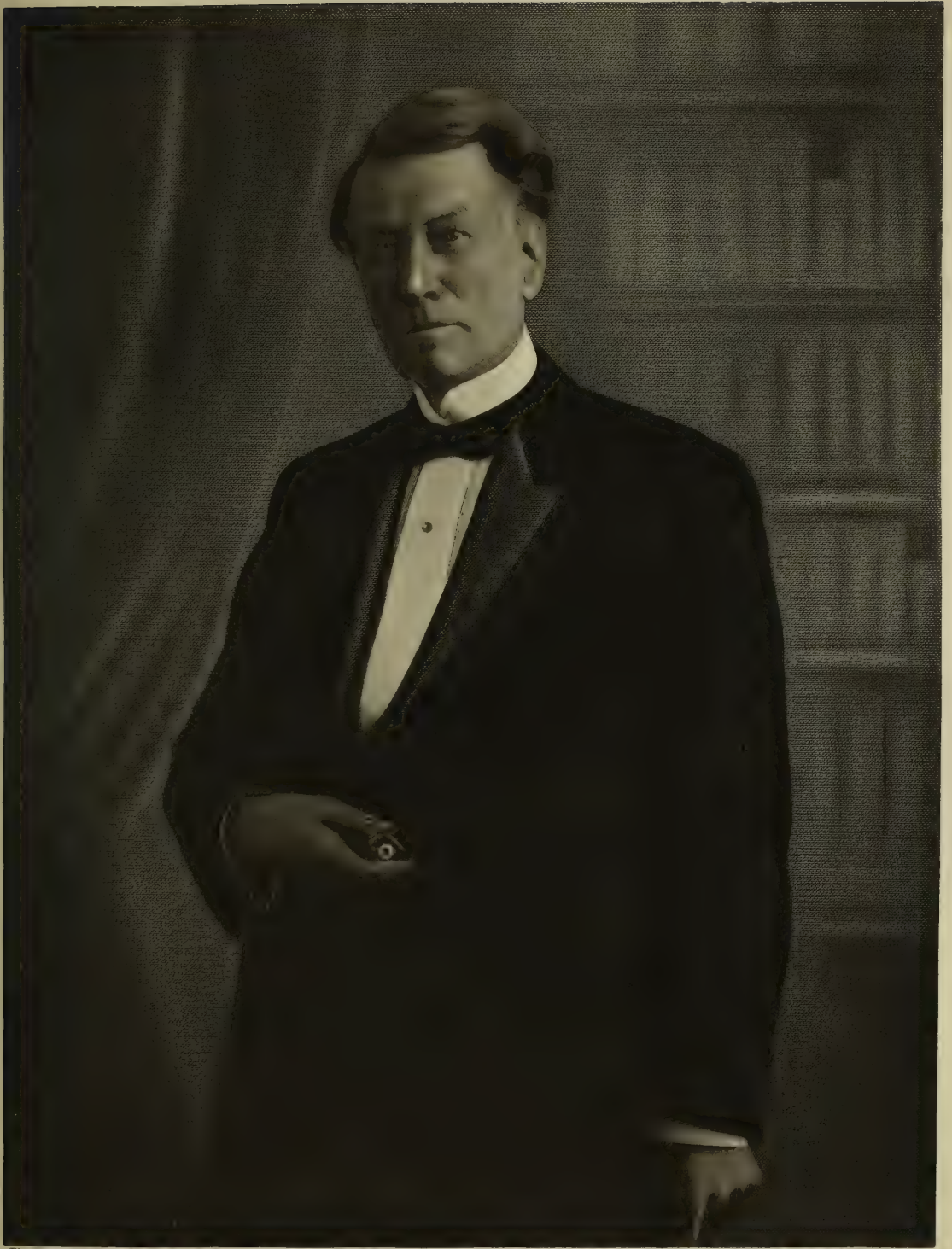
The Hon. Enoch Foster came of a line of men who from early Colonial days have followed the light that was set as a beacon on these shores and has grown with each succeeding generation. They have lived and died for the creed, once new, of individual freedom and religious liberty, and it is through their lives and deaths that those beliefs have spread over a continent and become a standard to which all the oppressed of the earth may rally. It was because of the stalwart character of these men and the solidity of their lives that the foundations of the repub-

lic are sure, and have long passed beyond the hazard of continuance. Among these men the Foster family has always done its share in founding and making permanent the institutions of the country.

The first of the Foster line in this country was Reginald Foster, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was a conspicuous figure in the new colony, and his descendant, Asa Foster, the grandfather of Judge Foster, was that member of the family who first brought the name to Maine. He settled in Newry, Maine, very soon after it had first been founded, and here his son Enoch, the father of Judge Foster, was born in 1799. The first Enoch Foster followed the occupation of farmer and was a successful and influential man in the community. He was a man of scholarly tastes and with a marked ambition in intellectual lines, and it is probably due to this that the education of his son, Enoch (2), was carefully supervised from the outset.

In an old house in Newry, Maine, which is still standing, Enoch (2) Foster was born May 10, 1839, his mother having been Persis (Swann) Foster. Here he gained the elementary education of the country boy, but from his earliest days he concurred with his father's wish that he should gain the best education obtainable. For a time he went therefore to Gould's Academy, following this by work preparing him for college at the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. In college at Bowdoin his work was done with the same zeal and facility that had marked him from the beginning as a student of unusual promise. He entered Bowdoin College in 1860, and had been, however, only a short time at work when the growing cloud on the political horizon burst into storm and with all the other noblest spirits of the time he offered his services to his country and enlisted. He was made second lieutenant in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. This was the regiment mustered by Colonel Neal Dow, afterwards to become General Dow, and the one which he led through much active service. Enoch Foster won rapid promotion, becoming soon first lieutenant, and later being appointed by General Banks provost marshal. In this capacity he served for two years, resigning later to take part in the Red River Expedition where he served with conspicuous gallantry. After three years of active service he was honorably discharged and returned to take up his abandoned studies. By a vote taken in the academic





*The American-Museum Society*

*Eng. by E. C. Williams, R. Bro. NY*

*Enoch Foster.*









The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Sarah W. Foster

council he was permitted to graduate in the class of 1864, his work in the service of his country being taken in lieu of the scholastic work for that period of time. This being accomplished he set to work to read law in the office of his cousin, the Hon. Reuben Foster, of Waterville, Maine. From there he went to the Albany Law School and obtained from this his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. The same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and not long afterwards decided to establish himself in his native State, choosing Bethel as his residence.

Enoch Foster was no sooner established in practice than he began to show those powers of clear thinking and splendid eloquence which indicated the promise and the ability of the man. He was speedily recognized as a marked man, and he had not been practicing for more than two years before he was elected county attorney. Six years later he was elected Senator and served the term 1873-74, giving proofs from the outset of his brilliancy and power. He aroused not only the admiration of his colleagues but the confidence of the people by the championship of their side. Such a man was in line for the work of the Bench and in 1884 he was appointed by Governor Robie, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine for a seven years' term. Upon its expiration in 1891 this was renewed by Governor Burleigh for a similar period. During these years he gave the most undoubted proof of his ability as a jurist, of his fairness of temper and of his disinterestedness of attitude.

After the close of his second term of office Judge Foster formed a partnership with Hon. Oscar S. Hersey, and the firm opened an office in Portland, Maine, under the style of Foster & Hersey, later to become one of the best known in the entire State. Some of the greatest cases of the State were entrusted to their care and were handled with conscientious fidelity. Judge Foster never made the mistake of brilliant men of trusting to the inspiration of the moment, but gave the utmost care to the preparation of the case, and neglected no detail that could help the cause. It was because he added this scrupulous faithfulness to everything he did that he was a man who reached beyond the class of able into the class of truly great.

After coming to Portland he gave up in a large measure his share in politics, although his name was frequently mentioned as a possible candidate as mayor or congressman. Towards the

latter part of his life he did once more take part in the contests which had once engaged his strength. This was when after a lifelong devotion to the principles of the Republican party, he championed the newly-risen cause of Progressive party. This change on his part shows the vigor and independence of a mind which never knew what it was to grow old. It was believed that the ardor with which he championed the principles of the new party did much to shorten his own days. He was present at the great Republican Convention when the break was made, and the attention of Roosevelt being called to the vigorous old gentleman who so ably championed the cause of the Progressive party. A meeting between them was arranged and the two became friends as well as supporters of a common political platform.

Judge Foster took an active share in the social and fraternal life of the community in which he had made his home, and held membership in a large number of organizations. Besides belonging to the Bar Association of Cumberland county and the Bowdoin Alumni Association he belonged to Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bethel. He belonged also to the Masonic Order and was a Knights Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Foster married (first), June 6, 1864, Adeline O. Lowe, a daughter of Ivory Lowe, of Waterville, Maine. She died in 1872, and Judge Foster married (second), in 1873, Sarah W. Chapman, a daughter of Robert A. Chapman, of Bethel, Maine. A son was born of this marriage, Robert C., of further mention.

A summary of the life and attainments of Judge Foster is well expressed in a tribute which appeared in the *Express* at the time of his death, from which we may quote in part:

The death of Judge Foster removes one of the most illustrious members of the Cumberland County Bar and one of the leading lawyers of the State of Maine, from earthly scenes of activity. He was a master of the science of jurisprudence, and as an expounder of the law attained first rank in this State during the fourteen years he served as a member of the Supreme Bench. . . . He was an after dinner speaker of rare attainments, with magnetic qualities irrespective of the subject or the occasion he might be called upon to grace and enliven with a formal or informal address. . . . He has had no counterpart in the Cumberland County Bar, or in the Maine State Bar, or in the Maine Supreme Bench.



**CAPTAIN ROBERT CHAPMAN FOSTER**

—In the death of young Captain Robert C. Foster his native town of Portland sustained a great loss, for this representative of one of the finest New England stocks gave promise of carrying on the high tradition of his race and of adding new laurels to the name his father had so worthily adorned. By his faithfulness, by his patriotism and by his gallant obedience to every duty he showed what might be expected of him in future years, when time had ripened into fruit the splendid promise of his youthful manhood.

The temptation of the son of a man who has a high standing and an assured position in the community are not the temptations or trials of the youth who must struggle for recognition and for daily bread. But though he has not the same tests to try his manhood there are tests nevertheless, and because they are less often resisted one hears more of the young man who has made his way to the front through the obstacles of poverty and narrow circumstances. The most insidious and dangerous pitfalls are those which surround a young man brought up in comfortable circumstances with little to call forth the harder and finer qualities in his nature. That young Robert C. Foster passed through these temptations and made of himself a manly man with a future as bright as was possible to the most stalwart fighter showed the stuff that was in him. Born March 19, 1880, in Bethel, Maine, he was sent at first to the common schools of the town, and from thence went to the schools at which his father had been a student in his day. These were Gould's Academy, and after that Bowdoin College. From this latter he graduated in 1901, and deciding to take up the same profession as his father, went to the Harvard Law School, completing the course in that institution in 1905, and receiving the degree of LL. B. Returning to Portland he was taken into the partnership with his father and continued under his wise guidance and tutelage until the latter's death.

For some time the call of the profession of medicine had appealed very strongly to him and now he undertook its study. He entered the Harvard Medical School and he was still a student in its halls when death called and his life's work was left unfinished though fine as far as it went, and leaving a revered and happy memory for those who had known him. He died March 7, 1916, having almost rounded out his thirty-sixth year.

In 1905 he had joined the Maine National Guard as a member of Company Five, as the company was organized. By thorough and careful work he made his way up through the different grades until he had attained that of captain. This office he had filled with ability and satisfaction to his superior officers, when he resigned in 1910, but with the hum of preparedness being heard all over the land he was appointed in July, 1914, quartermaster of the Artillery Corps, and in this he gave the most scrupulous attention to his duties, and won high commendation from his commanding officers. He was one of the last men that held that office.

He was a Republican in his political views, but never cared for political preferment. He attended the Congregational church. He was a member of the Masonic Order and had attained the thirty-second degree, and was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Portland Gun Club, and had been one of the Harvard Gun Club, and his mother has at her home twenty-four cups which he won by his expert marksmanship.

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**SARAH WALKER (CHAPMAN) FOSTER**, widow of the late Judge Enoch Foster, of Portland, Maine, is a member of a distinguished family, the members of which have occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the community for a number of generations. She is a daughter of the Hon. Robert Andrews and Frances (Carter) Chapman, and was born at Bethel, Maine, February 4, 1844.

Mrs. Foster attended the public schools of that place as a young girl, and later completed her education at the Gorham Seminary, of Gorham, Maine, at that time a young lady's school of wide influence. Upon returning from her course at this institution, Mrs. Foster was possessed of a strong desire to follow the profession of teaching, and this ambition she carried out, securing a position as teacher in the district schools of the town of Bethel. She remained for two years in these institutions and then spent another in the village school. She was, however, obliged to give up teaching on account of ill health and later became the wife of the Hon. Enoch Foster. During her married life, Mrs. Foster devoted her entire time and attention to the tasks and duties of her home and left nothing undone to contribute to the comfort and happiness of her husband and son, both of whom she has since





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Robert C. Foster









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lost by death. Her devotion to their memory is most beautiful, and not a day passes that she does not pay tribute to her recollection of them. Her life has been one of love and devotion and it is only her strong Christian character and her absolute faith in the future that gives her strength to bear up under the heavy weight of sorrow in which she has lived during the past five years. She is a member of the Congregational church, and while a resident of Bethel was quite active in church work there. She now attends the High Street Congregational Church at Portland and sets an example by her devotion to her church and by her translation of Christian precepts into the every day conduct of her life. She is a lady of great culture and artistic tastes, to which her home and its surroundings bear ample witness. She is a member of the Woman's Literary Club and the George Eliot Club of Portland.

The Chapman family of which Mrs. Enoch Foster is a descendant, is one of the best-known houses in New England. It was founded in this State by the Rev. Eliphaz Chapman, a native of Newmarket, New Hampshire, born March 7, 1750, a son of Samuel Chapman. The Rev. Mr. Chapman was a direct descendant of Edward Chapman, the immigrant ancestor of the Chapmans of New England. The Rev. Mr. Chapman came to Sudbury in 1791, making the journey with two teams. After he had settled at that place, he became a preacher at Madbury and later at Methuen, and followed that calling for fifteen years. He was a well-known man in this region and highly respected in the community. His death occurred January 20, 1814, at Bethel, where the latter portion of his life was spent. He married Hannah Jackman, a daughter of Timothy Jackman, who survived him, her death occurring December 15, 1839, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of seven children of which Eliphaz Chapman, Jr., grandfather of Mrs. Foster, was one.

Eliphaz Chapman, Jr., eldest son of the Rev. Eliphaz and Hannah (Jackman) Chapman, was born June 16, 1775. He followed the occupation of farming, and owned a large tract of land in Gilead township, Maine, filling there many public offices of importance. He also represented his community in the State Legislature. He died July 9, 1844. He married (first) Salome Burnham, June 30, 1804, whose death occurred July 2, 1829. He married (second) Betsey Adams, and by his two marriages was the father of six children.

The Hon. Robert Andrews Chapman, eldest son of Eliphaz, Jr., and Salome (Burnham) Chapman, was born September 22, 1807, at Gilead, Maine. As a child he attended the schools of that place and afterwards became a clerk in the store of O'Neil W. Robinson, of Bethel Hill. He remained in the employ of that gentleman for a number of years and then himself became the owner of the establishment. He later formed a partnership with his brother Elbridge, and they conducted a general store at Bethel for many years. Finally Elbridge Chapman withdrew from the business and moved to Portland, after which Robert A. Chapman admitted as partner Enoch W. Woodbury, and continued with him to conduct his business successfully for several years. Through his industry and admirable business tact, Mr. Chapman built up a large and successful establishment and became one of the wealthiest citizens of that section of the State. He was a staunch Democrat in politics for many years, but when the temperance cause was preached in Maine he became one of the first adherents of prohibition and thereafter was a powerful factor in urging temperance throughout the State. He joined the movement in the interest of Prohibition and was very active in this cause for many years. During the latter part of his life, he was associated politically with the Republican party and in 1850 was elected on its ticket to the State Senate. He was a Congregationalist in his religious belief and was an active member of that church at Bethel. He was a man of broad public-spirit and a good citizen and deeply devoted to his home, his wife and his family. His death occurred April 7, 1880, at Bethel.

The Hon. Robert Andrews Chapman married, March 28, 1833, Frances Carter, a native of Bethel, born September 1, 1809, and a daughter of Dr. Timothy and Fanny (Freeland) Carter. Mrs. Chapman survived her husband and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of the following children: Cullen Carter, born December 27, 1833, and during his life a well-known business man of Portland; Frances Salome, born December 30, 1837, and now the widow of Thomas E. Twitchell, and a resident of Portland; Charles Robert, born July 6, 1842, and died in early youth; Sarah Walker, born February 4, 1844, and the subject of this sketch; Charles Jarvis, born January 29, 1848; and Robert, born January 6, 1850, and was a well-known business man of Portland.



**DAVID NELSON BEACH, D.D.**—Representing American idealism in its finest manifestations, the life of the Rev. David Nelson Beach, D.D., has been one of strenuous and successful labor for the uplift of his fellows. As a minister of the gospel he has been an inspiring force in every community where he has ministered; as a writer he has shown no less ability and power for good; as an educator and as a commanding personality he has wielded a wide and significant influence, while as a worker along the lines of civic reform he has achieved valuable and far-reaching results whose end is not yet. Such men as he with his unselfish optimism and vigorous love of the best in life are the torch-bearers carrying on the flame of that passion for the things of the spirit which is at the base of the American character.

David Nelson Beach was born November 30, 1848, in South Orange, New Jersey, the son of Joseph Wickliff and Mary Angeline (Walkley) Beach. A younger brother of his is the Rev. Harlan Page Beach, the well-known writer and authority on missions. The preliminary education of David N. Beach was acquired at South Orange and after graduating at Golden Hill Institute, Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1868, he went to Yale University, from which he was graduated in arts in the year 1872. After a year of service on the New York *Tribune* he entered the Divinity School at Yale and was graduated from this in 1876, with the degree (in 1881) of Bachelor of Divinity. In 1896, Western Reserve University recognized his eminent services in the work of church unity and temperance reform by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Beach was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1876, and following upon this he became the pastor of the Congregational church at Westerly, Rhode Island, a charge which he held for three years until 1879. From 1879 until 1884 he held a similar charge in Wakefield, Massachusetts, and then for more than eleven years did valuable and important work as the pastor of Prospect Street Congregational Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his remarkable power with young men found adequate scope with the youth of Harvard University. The two years, 1896-1898, he was the pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, from which he went in 1899 to the First Congregational Church, Denver, Colorado, remaining there until 1902. He thereafter accepted

a call to fill the office of president of Bangor Theological Seminary, at the same time occupying the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology. Dr. Beach has held this position since that time doing work whose profound and far-reaching significance can only be estimated after this generation has passed away. He is one of the sowers of a seed whose harvest is the spiritual advance of the new time of the future.

Dr. Beach has always been an indefatigable worker in the cause of temperance reform and it was due in no small degree to him when a pastor in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that the town was permanently rid of the saloon. He has been a worker for other forms of good civics, and in his Cambridge days was prominent in the agitation for grafting a modification of the Norwegian liquor system upon the Massachusetts local option laws. A theologian of the progressive conservative type he has been a staunch upholder of a revitalization of the presentment of theological dogma to suit modern conceptions and modern modes of thought, and he has done important and unquestionably valuable work in this line and for the cause of church unity. He has found time to write a number of books of undoubted significance. These are: "Plain Words on Our Lord's Work," published in 1886; "The Newer Religious Thinking," 1893; "How We Rose" (a Resurrection Parable), 1895; "The Intent of Jesus," 1896; "Statement of Belief," 1897; "The Annie Laurie Mine," 1903; "Meanings of the Battle of Bennington," 1903; and "A Handbook of Homiletics," 1916. In his political affiliations, Dr. Beach is a Republican with qualifications, and is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. He holds membership also in the Twentieth Century Club, Bangor, Maine, and is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Beach married (first) at Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 30, 1878, Lilian Tappan, who died June 30, 1902; he married (second) at Wakefield, Massachusetts, December 18, 1903, Dora Freeman, who died March 14, 1915; he married (third) at Southington, Connecticut, October 20, 1916, Ellen Olive Walkley, a daughter of Stephen and Ellen Augusta (Hobart) Walkley. His children, all of whom were born of the first marriage, are: Dorothea Beach, born July 16, 1882; John Tappan Beach, October 28, 1886; Joseph Wickliff Beach, July 31, 1889; and David Nelson Beach, Jr., June 17, 1894.







Fred H Albee

**REV. WILLIAM HENRY FENN, D.D.**, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on March 1, 1834. He was the second son of Joel and Mary Berwick (Legaré) Fenn. His childhood was passed in his native city, and on the plantation of his grandfather Legaré on John's Island.

When he was about twelve years old, his parents brought their family north to be educated, and he was placed in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in the year 1850. In the fall of the same year he entered Yale University, where he had a brilliant career. Here he was a constant prize winner, in particular being awarded the De Forest medal, a distinction which he always highly cherished. After his graduation from Yale in 1854, he returned to Andover and became a student in the Andover Theological Seminary. During most of his theological course, he was also an instructor in his old school, the Phillips Academy.

Immediately upon his graduation he received a call from the Franklin Street Congregational Church, Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1866. In that year he was called to the High Street Congregational Church, Portland, Maine, where he was settled for the remainder of his active life. The young man had not been long in the community before his abilities won recognition, and he early became a leading figure in the life of the city, and in his denomination throughout the State. In the year 1874, he received from Yale University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1883, he was made a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and he was also for many years, a trustee of Bangor Theological Seminary, in the work of which institution he took a keen interest.

Dr. Fenn was an enthusiastic traveller, and made a number of visits abroad, as well as travelling extensively in this country. In 1904, after a pastorate of thirty-eight years, he resigned from his church. During the latter years of his life he spent his winters at Daytona, Florida, where he died March 11, 1916.

In 1862, he married Hannah Thornton McGaw, of New York City, who was his constant and efficient co-worker during his long ministry.

Mrs. Fenn was a woman of great mental keenness, strong character, and great grace and dignity. She was a social force and a most able assistant to her husband. Her death occurred in Florida, on December 18, 1915, but a few months before that of Dr. Fenn.

In an article upon the resignation of Dr. Fenn from his pulpit at High Street Church published in the *Congregationalist* of July 30, 1904, the writer speaks as follows:

Dr. Fenn enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the strongest men of Portland in every department of business and professional life and retired with the esteem of the community. A fine humor, a genial disposition, and a kind heart won fellowship and affection among all classes, despite a certain innate reserve never quite laid aside. . . . A man of large reading, broad mental grasp, wide knowledge of the men and movements of the day, he sustained the best traditions of New England Congregationalism for an able and learned ministry. No one loved preaching more than Dr. Fenn, and he made his varied knowledge, and power of clear thought, vivid imagination and incisive statement contribute to his presentation of truth. A graceful address and richly modulated voice added dignity of expression to nobility of thought.

**MAJOR FRED HOUDLETT ALBEE**, surgeon, United States Army. The surname Albee is variously spelled in the early records Allbee, Albye, Alber, Aby, Abie, and Abee. The family is of English origin. Benjamin Allbee, the immigrant, was as early as 1639 living in Boston, Massachusetts. He removed in 1649 to Bedford, Massachusetts, where he was one of the first selectmen. He afterwards was connected with the towns of Mendon, and what is now New Milford, Massachusetts; in the latter place he built a dam, and started the first mill in that vicinity. His last years were spent at Medfield, Massachusetts. His descendants located in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and of the fifth generation was Benjamin Albee, who married a Sewall, of Edgecomb, Maine, and had a large family of children.

Ebenezer Albee, son of Benjamin Albee, was born in Westport, Maine, in 1775, and died in Wiscasset, Maine, in 1848. He married Elizabeth Parsons, born in Edgecomb, Maine, in 1778, and died in Wiscasset, in 1862. Children: Eben, Stephen, Abigail, Jonathan, Clifford, Sewall, Parsons, Samuel, Isaac. All of the sons became seafaring men with the exception of Clifford.

Sewall Albee, son of Ebenezer Albee, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, February 15, 1804. He was a sea captain, and sailed ships to foreign ports for over forty years. He was also engaged in farming, and in politics was an Independent. He married, in 1828, Margaret Foye, born in Alna, Maine, June 4, 1809. Her grandfather, John Foye, married a Sutton, and their seven sons, Sutton, James, John, Samuel, William,



Robert, and Phillip, all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and were Democrats in politics. Sutton Foye, mentioned above, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, in 1780, and died in that town in 1840. He married Margaret Achorn, of Waldoboro, Maine, where she was born in 1782; she died in Wiscasset, Maine, in 1869. Her two brothers, Michael and Jacob Achorn, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and Jonathan Albee, a brother of Benjamin Albee, served in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars, and enlisted for the War of 1812, but was rejected on account of age. He lived to be one hundred and ten years old. The children of Sewall and Margaret (Foye) Albee were: Sutton, Stephen, Alfrida, Eben, Sewall, Samuel, Robert, Margaret, Lucy A., Caroline T., and F. Huysen. Sewall Albee died August 5, 1885; his wife survived him, her death occurring April 8, 1890.

F. Huysen Albee, mentioned above, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, October 6, 1848. He is engaged in farming, and is a Democrat in politics. He has served his native town as selectman, and also held the position of deputy sheriff and jailer. He is a member of the Methodist church. He married, August 8, 1875, Mary C. Houdlett, born in Bath, Maine, May 15, 1855, daughter of Charles J. and Louise H. (Flint) Houdlett, the former a native of Dresden, Maine, the latter of Thomaston, Maine. The children by this marriage, all born in Alna, Maine, are: Fred Houdlett, mentioned below; Stephen, born April 16, 1878; Carrie B., born March 24, 1881; Blanche M., born June 4, 1883; Geraldine B., born May 23, 1885; Cleveland Q., born March 23, 1892, now (1918) serving as an enlisted man in the United States Expeditionary Forces in France; and Marion C., born September 16, 1900.

Fred Houdlett Albee, eldest child of F. Huysen and Mary C. (Houdlett) Albee, was born in Alna, Maine, April 13, 1876. He is of English and Scotch descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal side, French and Irish. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lincoln Academy at Newcastle, Maine, and he entered Bowdoin College in 1895, graduating four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended the Harvard University Medical School, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The University of Vermont in 1916, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and he received the same honor from Bowdoin College in 1917.

Dr. Albee has been actively identified with community interests, both public and commercial. He has served as fire commissioner; president for the corporation of Colonia, New Jersey; president of the McAbee Realty Company; director and president of C. R. Macaulay Photo Plays, Inc.; and director of the Grape-Ola Corporation. In his profession his activities have extended into the military field. He is a surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States army, with the rank of major; and chief surgeon of United States General Hospital No. 3, at Colonia, New Jersey; member of the Advisory Orthopedic Council to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and in the summer of 1916 was surgeon at the L'Hospital Militaire, V. R. 7.6, at Ris Orangis, France. He is author of "Bone Graft Surgery," 1915; "Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery," 1918, and of numerous essays and monographs in medical journals. He is a member of the college fraternity, Kappa Sigma, and of the Phi Chi medical fraternity; of the American Medical Association, the American Roentgen Ray Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harlem Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, and chairman of the orthopedic section, Harvard Medical Alumni Association. His social clubs are the Harvard Club of New York City, the Colonia Country, and Barnegat Hunting and Fishing clubs of New Jersey. He and his family attend the Episcopal church.

Dr. Albee married, February 2, 1907, at Grace Church, New York City, Louella May Berry. She was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1876, daughter of William Everett and Eliza Jane (Marsh) Berry. Her father was born April 4, 1843, and died October 3, 1910. He was a member of the planing mill firm of W. E. Berry & Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was a great-grandson of Captain Nathaniel Berry, of General Washington's Life Guard, who was at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the darkest period of the Revolutionary War. His wife, Lydia Berry, born at Gardiner (or Pittston), Maine, August 22, 1765, was the first white female born in that locality.

**ALBERT HENRY BICKMORE**, investment banker, business man, financier, is identified more particularly with New York City than with any other part of the country, but he has never lost touch with or interest in his native State of Maine, so that it is especially appropriate

for a notice of him to appear in a volume devoted to the sons of the "Pine Tree State." Mr. Bickmore is sprung from that strong old seafaring stock that has made the region of his birth famous, the firm characteristics of which he has himself inherited.

He is a son of William Henry Bickmore, a shipbuilder and ship captain at Martinsville, Maine, and of Margaret (Martin) Bickmore, his wife. Mr. Bickmore was himself born at Martinsville, October 8, 1869, and his childhood was passed in the midst of the wholesome environment which a country life in Maine implies. His studies were begun at the local public schools, and he afterwards attended the High School at Camden, Maine, where he was prepared for college and from which he graduated in 1889. He then entered Colby College, where he took the usual classical course and graduated there with the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the completion of his studies he went to New York City and there engaged in the investment banking business, in which he met with a high degree of success from the outset. He is now the senior member of the firm of A. H. Bickmore & Company, bankers, with offices at No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

But Mr. Bickmore's interests are far wider than is suggested by the above statement. Besides his private business he is associated with a great number of important concerns in various parts of the country. He is the president and a director of the Union Securities Company, president of the Securities Trading Corporation, and vice-president and a director of the National Light, Heat and Power Company, the Taylorville Gas and Electric Company, the Pana Gas and Electric Company, the Marshall Gas and Electric Company, the Lexington Gas and Electric Company, the City Gas and Electric Company of Paris, the Jerseyville Illuminating Company, the Hoosick Falls Illuminating Company, the Bennington Electric Company, the Springfield Coal Mining Company, and other concerns. In politics Mr. Bickmore is a Republican, but although he is keenly interested in political issues he has never identified himself closely with any party organization, especially as the demands upon his time and energies made by his extensive business interests are very heavy. He is a prominent club man, however, and is a member of many societies and organizations including the Delta Upsilon, college fraternity, which he joined as a student at

Colby College, where he was also a Phi Beta Kappa man; the Maine Society of New York, of which he is president; the Graduates' Club, of which he is the president; the Union League Club; the Saint Nicholas Club; the Atlantic Yacht Club; Ardsley Country Club; the Dunwoodie Country Club; the Lawyers' Club; the Cumberland Club of Portland, Maine; and the Megunticook Golf Club of Camden, Maine. As will be seen from this list, Mr. Bickmore is devoted to many forms of outdoor sport and exercise.

Albert Henry Bickmore was united in marriage, October 2, 1901, at the town of Camden, Maine, with Myrtle Lillian French, a daughter of Thomas D. and Dora R. (Bragg) French, highly-respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Bickmore have been born two children: Albert Henry, Jr., October 20, 1904; and Jesse Ogier, April 4, 1906.

**FRED HENRY LANCASTER**, the well-known attorney of Auburn, Maine, and the present recorder of the Municipal Court of that city, comes of old Maine stock, his family having resided for a number of generations in the State. Here his paternal grandfather, Henry Lancaster, was born, in the town of Albion, and here he lived during his entire life, being engaged most of this time in farming. He married Sarah Crosby, of an equally old Maine family, and they became the parents of four children, all of whom are living today as follows: Henry K., who is mentioned below; Zelotus A., Fred A., and Judge William A., of whom Zelotus A. and Fred A., still make their home in their native State.

Henry K. Lancaster, father of Fred Henry Lancaster, was born at Albion, Maine, in 1852. Like his father before him, he has followed farming throughout his life, and at the time of his death, June 18, 1917, was living in Pittsfield, Maine, owning a farm thereabouts. He married Mary E. Higgins, a native of Portland, and they became the parents of two children, as follows: Ina M., who became the wife of Otis O. Allen, of Kennebunk, Maine, and the mother of two children: Miles A. and Philip F.; and Fred Henry.

Fred Henry Lancaster was born June 22, 1885, at Pittsfield, Maine, and there passed his childhood and youth, attending the public schools for his education. At the age of sixteen he became a pupil at the Maine Central Institute of Pittsfield, and graduated in 1905, having been prepared here for college. Immediately he matriculated at Bates College, Lewiston, taking the



usual academic course and graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a number of years Mr. Lancaster had possessed a strong ambition to follow the law as his career in life and accordingly, after completing his general education, he entered the Georgetown University Law School, where after establishing a record of unusually good scholarship he graduated in 1912. During the two years which intervened between that time and February, 1914, Mr. Lancaster spent in the office of McGillicuddy & Morey, attorneys of Lewiston, and there he became familiar with the practical side of his profession. In 1914 he was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county, opened an office in Auburn, and has continued in active practice here ever since. Mr. Lancaster has made for himself an enviable reputation in the legal circles of the community, and is regarded as one of the leaders of the county bar. He has not confined his activities to the practice of his profession, however, but has employed his unusual organizing ability in other directions as well, and is associated with a number of important enterprises. He is at the present time president of the Lancaster & Lane Hotel Company, which operates one of the best known hotels on one of the best known lakes in New Hampshire. The Weirs House, situated on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, is well known throughout the entire East and is one of the most popular and high-class summer resorts.

Mr. Lancaster has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, and while in no sense of the word a politician is nevertheless looked upon as an important factor in the political world there. He is a Democrat in politics, and at the present time (1917) is recorder of the Municipal Court in Auburn. He was elected to the office in 1916, took office, December 19, in that year, for a term which will last four years. Mr. Lancaster is also prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of the lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In his religious belief he is a Baptist.

Fred Henry Lancaster was united in marriage on Christmas Day, 1912, at Auburn, with Amy E. Bartlett, a native of Chichester, New Hampshire, a daughter of George E. Bartlett, engaged in the dry goods business in that place, and Eleanor (Edmunds) Bartlett, his wife. There has been one child by this marriage, Eleanor Mary, born August 28, 1917.

**DAVID AUGUSTUS BOODY**—One of those sons of Maine who have conferred distinction on their native State, is David Augustus Boody, for many years a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, where he resides, and of New York, where he is one of the influential men in financial circles. David A. Boody comes of an old family, he himself being of the sixth American generation. The line is traced from Zechariah Boodey as the name was then spelled, who was born in France, and died in Madbury, New Hampshire, about 1755, at an advanced age. The tradition is that the youth deserted from a French ship in Boston harbor and after encountering many adventures, settled in Madbury, and became the owner of seventy-five acres of land which he reclaimed. From this Zechariah the lines come down through his son Azariah Boodey, and his son the Rev. Robert Boodey, who in 1772 removed to Limington, Maine, where he was chosen one of the first officers of the town. John Hill Boodey was the third son of Rev. Robert Boodey, and his son, David Boody (spelling his name thus), was the father of David Augustus Boody of the present sketch. David Boody married Lucretia B. Mudgett, daughter of John and Mary (Odam) Mudgett, of Prospect, Maine, and their children were: Fitzburgh, resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts; David A., of the present mention; Laura A., married Dr. Samuel W. Johnson, and resides in Belfast, Maine; John H., of Jackson, Maine; Napoleon B., resides in Medfield, Massachusetts; Josephine, resides in Brooks, Maine, widow of Andrew B. Fogg.

David A. Boody was born August 13, 1837, in Jackson, Maine. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was afterwards a student at Phillips-Andover Academy. He took up the study of law in the office of Charles M. Brown, of Bangor, Maine, and completed his course under Jeremiah Abbott, a distinguished lawyer of Belfast, Maine, where Mr. Boody was admitted to the bar. He engaged in practice in Camden and at Thomaston, Maine, and subsequently entered the banking office of Henry H. Boody & Company, in New York City as a clerk. Here his progress was rapid, and within a year he had entered into partnership, his uncle being head of the firm, and had purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. For nearly twenty years he continued an active member of that body, being for a long period one of its board of governors. For some time he was president of the City Savings Bank of Brook-





David A. Brody



lyn (in which city he maintains his home), and of the Thomas Jefferson Association; was vice-president of the Long Island Free Library. He is president and a trustee of the Brooklyn Free Library, of Berkeley Institute, and of the Institute for the Blind; he is vice-president and director of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and of the Sprague National Bank; and a director of the People's Trust Company. Mr. Boody was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, of which he is still in active membership, and is also identified with the Brooklyn and president of the New England Society.

Mr. Boody has always taken an active interest in political affairs, affiliating with the Democratic party, and has filled two offices of conspicuous importance and honor. In 1890 he was elected as representative from the Second Congressional District in the Fifty-second Congress, and resigned to this office to accept that of mayor of the city of Brooklyn, to which he was elected in the fall of 1891, and served for the years 1892-93. He was the twenty-third individual to occupy that office. He was active in securing many improvements in the city government, and served his constituency faithfully and with credit. Mr. Boody displays great physical and mental vigor, and is a very busy man, although now past the age when most men retire from business activities. Having served his fellow citizens for a reasonable time, he gladly laid down the responsibilities of office in order to give time to his personal affairs. His home in Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, is one of the recognized social centers of the district.

**CHARLES WASHINGTON BRAY, M.D.,** was born in Naples, Maine, August 5, 1850. His early education was obtained at the town school. From 1867 to 1869 he attended Westbrook Seminary. In January, 1870, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Eugene W. Brooks, of Naples, Maine. On December 3, 1871, he registered with Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, of Portland, as his student. In 1872 he attended the spring term of the Bowdoin Medical School, and in September, 1872, he entered the medical department of Columbia University, New York, and graduated March 4, 1874. In June, 1874, he entered into partnership with Dr. Tewksbury and remained with him until his death, July, 1880. He was one of the founders of the Portland Medical Club. For many years he was Consulting Surgeon of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. From 1876 to 1878 he was Demonstrator of Anat-

omy of the Bowdoin Medical School and instructor in anatomy of the Portland Medical School. On July 16, 1877, he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant of the First Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteer Militia. On September 7, 1880, he was commissioned as surgeon with the rank of major, and on December 10, 1883, he resigned and was honorably discharged.

Dr. Bray is a member of the American Medical Association, Maine State and County Medical Association, and the Portland Medical Club, serving as president of the same for one year. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, Portland Athletic Club, Portland Yacht Club, Natural History Society, and Maine Mechanics' Charitable Association. He joined the Portland Yacht Club, May 5, 1873, and was commodore from 1887 to 1899, and fleet surgeon from 1907 to 1917. He has been in the continuous practice of medicine from 1874 to the present time; was the first physician to use diphtheria antitoxin in Portland, in 1894, on Harry Adams, No. 7 Greenleaf street, with very satisfactory results. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1915 the family moved to South Portland. Office in Portland.

**CLARENCE PAUL QUIMBY**—The Quimby family, of which Clarence Paul Quimby is at the present time (1917) the representative in the city of Portland, Maine, has long been identified with New England generally, but principally with that northern part of it which is included in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. One branch of the family settled in Maine at a very early date, and from there various offshoots spread over that State and through New Hampshire and it was from one of the latter that the Mr. Quimby of this sketch is descended. The name is not found very commonly among the early immigrants in America, but there is a definite record of one Robert Quimby, who resided at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in the very early Colonial period, where he followed ship carpentering as an occupation. Here he was married about 1657 to Elizabeth Osgood, of Salisbury, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Osgood, of that place. The probability is that he lost his life in the Indian massacre at Amesbury, July 7, 1677, as it is known that he died in that year. One of his descendants was J. Frank Quimby, the father of the Mr. Quimby of this sketch, who was born at Dover, New Hampshire, and now makes his home at North Turner, Maine. He has been a farmer during



practically his entire life, but has also engaged in various other lines of business. He has been closely identified with the general life of the communities where he has dwelt, and at one time represented Turner in the State Legislature. Mr. Quimby married, May 18, 1884, Althea Gould Coffin who like her husband, has taken a most active part in the life of the community and has become prominent in connection with the work of women in the State. She is at the present time president of the Maine State Women's Christian Union. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby are the parents of three children, as follows: Eugene, deceased; Clarence Paul, with whose career we are particularly concerned; and Frank Brooks, now a student at Bates College.

Born March 20, 1889, Clarence Paul Quimby is a native of North Turner, Maine, and passed his childhood in that town. He attended for a time Leavitt Institute, where he was prepared for college and from which he graduated in 1906. The following autumn he matriculated at Bates College and was graduated with the class of 1910, establishing for himself a remarkably high record in forensics and scholarship. Indeed he may be said to be one of the most notable scholars for his age in the State and has already gained the recognition of men of learning everywhere. To a man of Mr. Quimby's character and attainments, the subject of education is naturally of well-nigh paramount importance, and we find that his attention has been given to this subject from early in his youth. For six years he has taught in various schools in the states of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, took a year of graduate work as a university scholar in Harvard University, and in 1914 was offered the position of principal of the well-known Westbrook Seminary in Portland, an extraordinary honor to be extended to a man of but twenty-five years of age. This offer Mr. Quimby accepted, and since assuming the responsible duties of his new post has done much to organize and render effective the resources of that school. The Westbrook Seminary is one of the best known schools for boys and girls in the New England States. It was chartered in 1831, and its first schoolhouse was opened for instruction in 1834. Since that time it has steadily grown in importance until it now occupies quite a unique position among institutions of its kind in Maine. Mr. Quimby has taken full advantage of the opportunities offered to him in

his capacity of principal of this institution, and has already distinguished himself so that he deserves a place among the most capable and successful educators of the State. Mr. Quimby does not confine his activities, however, to the profession of teaching, but takes a vital part in the general life of Portland and is a well-known figure in the city's affairs. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Grange, and is president of Bates Chapter, Delta Sigma Rho fraternity. In his religious belief Mr. Quimby is a Methodist, but so enthusiastic is he in church work that he has given his services as teacher in the Sunday school of All Souls' Church of Portland, which he attends. He has not resided for a great time in Portland, and yet he has already made for himself an important place in the life of the community and is a leader in not a few movements undertaken there for the welfare of the city. His public spirit is recognized by his fellow citizens; and his advice is both sought and heeded, particularly in educational matters, but in other subjects as well. Mr. Quimby is a man who enjoys out-door life intensely and indeed almost any pastime in the open air appeals to him, but he finds his chief recreation in the game of tennis, to which he gives most of the time that he can spare from graver subjects. He is a staunch advocate of open air exercise for everyone and encourages the use of it to a very great extent among the pupils of his school, believing that not only the body but the mind also is greatly strengthened by such exercise.

Clarence Paul Quimby was united in marriage with Lillian R. Rowe, a native of Sidney, Australia, a daughter of Anthony and Sarah C. (Trethaway) Rowe. Their marriage was celebrated August 12, 1914, and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Coffin, born November 25, 1915.

The record of Mr. Quimby's achievement is truly an extraordinary one, in view of his comparative youth. The line which he has chosen to work in is not one in which success is often won until men have reached, at the very least, the prime of life and are beginning to travel the declining road. Or if success is reached before this, at least recognition is almost universally withheld, so that it is a decidedly rare spectacle that of a young man who is acknowledged an educator of distinction. This honor is generally reserved for gray hairs. A career begun so brilliantly cannot but promise still more for





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the future and it requires but little gift for prophecy to predict a long series of personal achievements and public services. Mr. Quimby's work in the cause of education affords an excellent example of what may be accomplished in a comparatively few years by a man who, gifted with natural talents, bends to his work his full attention and excludes all other purposes. In all his relations with his fellows, Mr. Quimby takes a generous and altruistic position and never has forgotten the rights and interests of others in the excitement of winning his own way and affecting his own purpose.

**MAJOR JOHN WING PRENTISS** is one of that large class of college-bred business men who offered their services to their country as soon as she entered the World War for democracy. Having reached his meridian he could not give his country service in the field. But involved as most men of his type are in business affairs of large issues, he cheerfully and enthusiastically offered his experience and training and gave up his personal aims and ambitions to become a cog in the great system of supply which is at the back of the machine of modern war. An executive of high class, and of recognized standing, he gave himself to be used by the government where it would most need him. It affords a new matter of pride to the lover of American institutions that men like this by thousands, the flower of the mature manhood of the country, are content to serve in the exacting and monotonous but necessary labor behind the lines.

Major John Wing Prentiss was born August 15, 1875, in Bangor, Maine, the son of Samuel Rawson and Maria (Wing) Prentiss, both of them also natives of Bangor. On both sides he has been identified with Bangor for many years, his paternal grandfather, Henry E. Prentiss, and his maternal grandfather, Aaron Wing, having both lived in that city. Part of his boyhood surroundings were in California, his parents having removed to San Francisco when he was still a very young child and for ten years made their home in that city. In California he was sent to the Belmont School. In 1892 young Mr. Prentiss entered the famous Phillips Andover Academy. There, while being an excellent student, he entered into all the varied social activities of the school. He was a member of the "A. U. V." Society, and was the tennis champion of the academy. He was graduated from

Andover in 1894. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Prentiss matriculated in arts at Harvard University. While in Cambridge he was a member of the Polo Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of the Institute of 1770, and of the Hasty Pudding Club. He was graduated in 1898, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Always keenly interested in sports, Mr. Prentiss was for several years after graduation assistant graduate manager of the Harvard football office. In the fall of 1898 he entered the employ of a banking firm in Boston and worked as messenger boy, stock clerk, etc. January 1, 1905, he went to New York and entered the service of Hornblower & Weeks, remaining with them, and after being taken into the partnership became the senior member in New York City, of this well-known banking firm. In 1910 Mr. Prentiss organized the National Squash Tennis Association, and he was made its first president. For the four years from 1913 to 1917 he was the treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York City. He has always been a very loyal son of his *alma mater* and been active in all the movements set afoot for her help and improvement. At present he is treasurer of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, is a director of the Harvard Alumni Association and is chairman on nominations of Harvard Overseers. Major Prentiss was elected in 1916 president of the Partners' Association of New York Stock Exchange firms. Enthusiastic always for patriotic service he offered at once to help on the Liberty Loan work and was appointed in 1917 chairman of the First Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. In the next month he was made chairman of the first Red Cross War Fund Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

But still more exacting work was awaiting him, and in June, 1917, Major Prentiss moved to Washington to become the financial assistant to the War Council of the American Red Cross, and he held that post until June 1, 1918. In 1918 he was appointed by the President as a member of the National War Finance Committee of the American Red Cross. His services with the Red Cross lasted for one year, and during that period his whole time was taken up with this work of helping to raise the money for the first and second Red Cross War Funds. June 1, 1918, he entered the active service of the Government, having been appointed a major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, and is now (1918) stationed in the purchase and supply branch of the purchase,

storage and traffic division, and is assigned to the office of the Chief of Staff. While in business life he was director in the following corporations: the United Alloy Steel Company, the Transue & Williams Steel Forging Company, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company, the Chandler Motor Car Company, the Lee Rubber & Tire Company, and in the firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. Upon entering the service of the United States, Major Prentiss resigned from these boards.

Major Prentiss belongs, in New York City, to the Union, the Brook, the Racquet and Tennis, the Union League, the University, the Metropolitan, and the Harvard clubs, and to the Down Town Association; in Boston, he belongs to the Tennis and Racquet, and the Harvard clubs; and in Washington to the Metropolitan, the Chevy Chase and the United Service clubs. He also holds membership in Holland Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New York. He and his family are members of the Unitarian church.

Major Prentiss married, April 20, 1904, in Brookline, Massachusetts, Marie Gordon Kay, daughter of James Murray and Marie (McArthur) Kay.

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**RICHARD WEBB**, a member of one of the old Maine families and at present one of the leading members of the Portland bar, was born in that city, November 19, 1863. He was a son of Mason Greenwood and Elizabeth N. (Bates) Webb, both his parents having been natives of Maine. Mr. Webb, Sr., was born in Portland, June 24, 1832, and died at Fort Scott, Kansas, March 28, 1871. He was engaged during the major part of his life in the wholesale flour business. He lived in Portland during his entire life, and his death occurred while on a trip out West, the object of which was the regaining of his lost health. He married Elizabeth N. Bates, who was born at Norridgewolk, Maine, January 11, 1839, and died in Portland, January 15, 1916. To them three children were born, all of whom are now living, as follows: Richard, of whom further; Mary, now the wife of Benjamin H. Farnsworth, of Portland; and Edward Cloutman, of Boston, where he is associated with the Standard Silverware Company as its manager.

Richard Webb continued to live in the city of his birth during childhood and attended in the meantime the public schools there. He graduated from the Portland High School in 1881, and

immediately entered Dartmouth College for which he had prepared in the former institution. He left an excellent record for scholarship and industry behind him, and graduated with the class of 1885, taking his degree of A. B. Three years later, in 1888, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. In the meantime the interest of young Mr. Webb had been centered on the subject of the law, which he had decided to make his profession in life. Accordingly, upon his graduation from Dartmouth, he began reading law in the office of George F. Holmes, a prominent attorney of Portland, and pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1887. From that time to this he has been engaged in a large and growing practice in Portland. He has his office at No. 95 Exchange street, Portland, and is looked up to alike by his colleagues at the bar and the community in general.

Mr. Webb has been by no means hampered in the interest which he has taken in the public affairs of his community by the great demands made upon his time by his profession. He is personally very popular with his fellow citizens and was elected by them on the Republican ticket to represent the community in the State Legislature in 1899 and 1901. In 1904 he attended the Republican National Convention as an alternate delegate-at-large, and in 1908 he was chosen delegate to represent the First Congressional District. He has also served on the school board and in a number of other capacities, in all of which he has rendered invaluable service to his community. Mr. Webb is a Unitarian in his religious belief, and for twelve years has been the president of the First Parish Society.

On February 15, 1893, Richard Webb was united in marriage with Eva Brinckerhoff, a native of Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of Louis Drake and Isabelle (Bridghman) Brinckerhoff.

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**WILLIAM SENTER**—The jewelry business is an inherited occupation in the Senter family and three generations have been prominent in Portland, Maine, as skilled workmen and jewelry merchants. The first William Senter married Dorothy Gerrish, daughter of Timothy Gerrish, a gold and silversmith who taught his trade to his sons, and one of them, Oliver Gerrish, took his sister's son, William (2) Senter, as an apprentice. William (2) Senter in turn taught the trade to his nephew, another William Senter,



son of Timothy Gerrish Senter, who was a brother of William (2) Senter and son of William (1) and Dorothy (Gerrish) Senter. This William (3) Senter succeeded his uncle in business and is the present head of William Senter & Company, jewelers, No. 51 Exchange street, Portland, Maine.

The Senter and Gerrish families were of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, William (1) Senter there marrying Dorothy Gerrish, September 1, 1808. She was born at Portsmouth, January 1, 1791, died September 27, 1867, daughter of Timothy Gerrish, son of Andrew Gerrish, son of Colonel Timothy Gerrish, son of Captain John Gerrish, son of Captain William Gerrish, the American ancestor. Captain William Gerrish, born in Bristol, England, August 30, 1617, was the first captain of the military company at Newbury, Massachusetts, and a man of prominence in Boston and Essex county. His eldest son, Captain John Gerrish, settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1666, was quartermaster in 1670, captain in 1672, high constable in 1683, member of the special General Assembly, 1684, Representative from Dover, 1689-90, Royal Councillor of New Hampshire, 1692, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of Pleas of New Hampshire, April 27, 1697, until his death in 1714.

Colonel Timothy Gerrish, fifth son of Captain John Gerrish, was a wealthy farmer and merchant of Kittery, Maine, as his father had been of Dover, New Hampshire, and filled many public offices. He married Sarah Eliot, daughter of Robert and Margery (Batson) Eliot, who received as her wedding dowry the eastern end of Champernowe Island containing nearly one thousand acres and which for nearly two hundred years has been known as Gerrish's Island and the residence of Gerrish descendants. Colonel Timothy Gerrish's sixth son, Andrew Gerrish, lived in various places, including Dover, New Hampshire, and there his son, Timothy Gerrish, was born April 7, 1756. He was a gold and silversmith, but for the sixteen years preceding his death at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 30, 1815, was deputy sheriff and jail warden. He married, February 6, 1780, Dorothy Patterson, of Portsmouth. Their sixth child, Dorothy Gerrish, born January 1, 1791, died September 27, 1867, married (first) September 1, 1808, William (1) Senter. Among their seven children were sons: William (2), Timothy Gerrish and Andrew. William, the eldest, and Andrew, the youngest, were both expert jewelers and were associated in the business in Portland,

Maine, the firm Lowell & Senter, becoming large and prosperous.

The second son, Timothy Gerrish Senter, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 1, 1817, died August 7, 1872. He was a man of learning, and embracing pedagogy became one of the well known and highly successful educators of his day. From 1836 to 1858 he taught in the public schools of Portsmouth, going thence to Lynn, Massachusetts, as principal of Ward 4 Grammar School, a position he filled until 1866. In that year he became the first principal of Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts. He held that responsible post until 1871, when he resigned to take a much needed rest. He moved to Portland, there residing until his death the following year. Professor Senter was greatly beloved, a man of high character, brilliant mind and charming personality. He held high rank in his profession, in the Masonic Order and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, numbering his friends wherever known. He married, March 18, 1841, Emeline Dodge, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1818, died in Portland, in 1900. Professor and Mrs. Senter were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Joseph Herbert, born September 24, 1842; a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1861; studied theology in Harvard Divinity School and entered the ministry of the Unitarian church; after several years in the ministry he retired and has since been engaged in library work, holding important positions at Harvard University, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Century Club, and Astor Library, New York City. 2. Emma Dodge, a resident of Portland, identified with many philanthropies. 3. William, of further mention.

William Senter, youngest son of Professor Timothy Gerrish and Emeline (Dodge) Senter, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 5, 1850, and there resided until 1858, when his parents moved to Lynn, Massachusetts. He attended public schools until fifteen years of age, then went to Portland, where he learned the jeweler's trade with his uncle, William Senter, who there had established the firm of William Senter & Company in association with Abner Lowell. While learning his trade he attended night schools, therein completing his education. In 1874 he became a partner in the business. He was associated with his uncle until the latter's death, December 22, 1888, and he then succeeded him as head of the business, which he continues under the olden time style



and title, William Senter & Company. This firm was established in 1836, and in addition to a general jewelry business carried a line of goods used by navigators and at that time was the only jewelry store in the country which carried a full line of nautical instruments. The founder was an enthusiastic yachtsman and widely known through his yacht *Sparkle*, a novel and wonderful craft in her day. His successor is equally enthusiastic as a yachtsman and for twenty-one years cruised New England waters in the yacht *Gracie*. The line of nautical instruments, has always been retained as a specialty, and the entire business is conducted along the ideas of the founder, but modernized. The reputation of the company extends far beyond local limits, and has a justly earned state wide reputation for reliability.

Mr. Senter is a member and for many years was commodore of the Portland Yacht Club; member of the Portland Athletic Club, Cumberland Club, and prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of the Shrine; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Maine Historical Society, the Society of Arts Club, and the Portland Country Club. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the State Street Congregational Church.

Mr. Senter married, in Portland, October 31, 1894, Grace Jordan, daughter of Winthrop S. and Elizabeth (Merrill) Jordan, of Portland.

**ALBERT L. HAINES**—From the age of three years, in 1845, until his death, in 1909, Albert L. Haines resided in Fort Fairfield, Maine. He was a farmer and a merchant, a Civil War veteran, and a man genuinely respected for his manly character and upright life. He was of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by Samuel Haines, an Englishman. Samuel Haines was born in England, about 1611, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1686. He served nine years as an apprentice to John Cogswell, a cloth manufacturer of Westbury, Wiltshire, England, then in 1635 came to New England, with John Cogswell, on the ship, *Angel Gabriel*, arriving at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, August 14, 1635. He returned to England in 1638, and married in the church at Delton, Wiltshire, Ellenor Neate, who was living at the time he made his will in 1682. In 1640 he came again to New England, settling at Northam, New Hampshire.

He was a signer of the "Dover Combination," October 16, 1640, and in 1648 he was taxed in Dover. In 1650 he rented a farm of Captain Francis Champerdown, at Strawberry Bank, and two years later bought a tract of ninety-one acres adjoining this farm and built a house. He signed the petition to have the name Strawberry Bank changed to Portsmouth, in 1653, and the same year he was a selectman of Portsmouth, an office he held for ten years. He was one of the founders of the North Church at Portsmouth, and in 1671 was a deacon of that church. The line of descent is through his youngest son, Matthias.

Matthias Haines was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1650, and died in the winter of 1688-89. He lived near the old homestead, and it is said that he dropped dead while on the way to a neighbor's house. John Smith thus testified, January 18, 1747: "Matthias Haines lived near where Daniel Hunt then lived, and his brother died in the winter time, a few days of one another, the event very much taken notice of and considered a remarkable Providence, for they were noted men and carried on their work and business in partnership." Matthias Haines married, December 28, 1671, Jane Brackett, daughter of Anthony and Thomas Brackett, who was killed by the Indians. Their three sons were born in Greenland, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Samuel Haines, eldest son of Matthias Haines was born December 25, 1674, died before July 1, 1729, a farmer. He married, and had issue, including a son, John.

John Haines was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, died in Exeter, New Hampshire, prior to May 13, 1777. He was a blacksmith by trade, having his shop at Exeter. He married (first) before 1729, Anna Thyng, daughter of Captain Thyng, who died October 31, 1694, the verdict of the jury which sat on his case being: "Shot by his own gun." He married (second) Hannah Wiggan.

John (2) Haines, son of John (1) Haines, and his first wife, Anna Thyng, was born in Exeter, in 1738, died in 1810. About 1773 he moved to Gilmantown, New Hampshire, and on August 26, 1776, there signed the "Test Act." Later he moved to Hallowell, Maine, where he died. His farm at Hallowell included the famous granite quarry long known as "Haines Ledge," owned by Governor Bodwell. He married Mary Dudley, born in 1720, died August 30, 1797. One of their daughters, Johanna, married Daniel



*Ch. Haines*





Evans, and was the mother of George Evans, a United States Senator from Maine, said by Daniel Webster to be "the ablest lawyer in New England."

Daniel Haines, son of John (2) and Mary (Dudley) Haines, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, November 6, 1779, died July 2, 1838, having lived the greater part of his life in Maine. He married, October 10, 1804, Betsey Wingate, of Hallowell, born September, 1784, died February 21, 1826.

Joseph Wingate Haines, son of Daniel and Betsey (Wingate) Haines, was born in Manchester, Maine, July 21, 1805, died at Andover, New Brunswick, Canada, January 30, 1876. He settled after his marriage in Hodgdon, Maine, then moved to Fort Fairfield, Maine, where he engaged all his life in farming. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in politics a Whig, and later a Republican. He married, March 28, 1828, Mary B. Briggs, born in Winthrop, Maine, June 30, 1805, died at Fort Fairfield, in May, 1874. They were the parents of seventeen children, born between April 19, 1829, and January 27, 1848, the twelfth child being a son, Albert L., to whom this review is dedicated.

Albert L. Haines was born in Hallowell, Maine, December 10, 1842, died at Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, Maine, fifty miles north of Houlton, July 1, 1909. He was three years of age when his parents moved to Fort Fairfield, and there he was educated and inducted into the business of a farmer. At the age of twenty, in 1862, he enlisted in the First Regiment, Maine Cavalry, and with that regiment saw hard service during the three years they fought with the Army of the Potomac, being once wounded in battle and once stricken with typhoid fever. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service at the close of the war in 1868, then returned to Fort Fairfield and resumed farming. He later became a dealer in agricultural implements, conducting that business very successfully in connection with farming. He was one of the substantial men of his town, and influential in his community. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Unitarian church. He was an official of the Presque Isle Fair Association; was a member of Fort Fairfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Fort Fairfield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. For a number of years he served his town as selectman, and for a time was a road commissioner. He was appointed dele-

gate by Governor Burleigh to the Farmers' National Congress, which met at Chicago.

Mr. Haines married, September 19, 1866, Mary L. Currier, born August 21, 1847, at Fort Fairfield, and there spent her life. She was educated in the public schools, was a member of the Congregational church, and of the Philomathean Library Society. Mrs. Haines' father, Henry C. Currier, was born in Readfield, Maine, in 1811, died at Fort Fairfield, October 8, 1886. He was a farmer, settling in Fort Fairfield before his marriage. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Free Will Baptist, and a member of the Fort Fairfield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married Mary R. Stevens, born in 1812, died at Fort Fairfield in 1892. They were the parents of eight children, Mary L., being the fifth child. Albert L. and Mary L. (Currier) Haines were the parents of four children: 1. Cora Augusta, of further mention. 2. Mary G., born May 29, 1869, married Adelbert Stevens, an electrician of Fort Fairfield, and has children: Arthur A., married Mildred Armstrong; Bernice L., Merle D., and Florence C. 3. Frank Leslie, born October 29, 1871, died April 16, 1874. 4. A child who died in infancy.

Cora Augusta Haines, eldest daughter of Albert L. and Mary L. (Currier) Haines, was born February 6, 1868, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, and there yet resides at the old homestead. She was educated in the public schools, and resided with her parents until her marriage, February 27, 1885, to Emmons William Houghton, born in Anson, Maine, May 9, 1863. He resides in California, where he owns a farm. Children, all born at Fort Fairfield: 1. Ervin, born October 26, 1886, died in Fort Fairfield, April 27, 1907; was a student at the University of Maine, a member of the Masonic order, and of the Patrons of Husbandry; in business a farmer. 2. Verna May, born June 1, 1888, died September 23, 1895. 3. Thomas Edward, born November 11, 1889; educated in the Fort Fairfield schools and the University of Maine; is now operating a part of the Haines homestead for his mother, they both living there; new buildings have been erected, the area of the farm increased, and its fertility and attractiveness added to; is a member of Fort Fairfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Fort Fairfield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; married Asenath Watt, of Fort Fairfield, Maine, and they are the parents of two children, Thomas and Mary Priscilla.

Mrs. Cora A. (Haines) Houghton resides on

the part of the old homestead which she owns, and which has so long been her home. She is a member of the Congregational church, the Patrons of Husbandry, Philomathean Literary Society, and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Congregational church. The Houghton family in this branch trace descent to Thomas Houghton, of Martha's Vineyard, who married Phebe Gerry. The line follows through their son, Thomas (2) Houghton, and his wife, Susannah Crosby; their son, Luke Houghton, and his wife, Dorcas Fletcher, of Anson, Maine; their son, William Houghton, who died in Soquel, California, January 18, 1903, a farmer of Fort Fairfield, and Soquel, and his wife, Dorcas Cutts; their son, Emmons William, of Maine and California, and his wife, Cora Augusta Haines; their son, Thomas Edward Houghton, of the sixth recorded Houghton and ninth Haines generation, and his wife, Asenath Watt, of Fort Fairfield.

**HAROLD LLEWELLYN SMITH, D.D.S.**, one of the prominent dentists of Portland, Maine, is a native of that city, and a son of George Llewellyn Smith, born there in the year 1855, and died in 1900 at the age of forty-five years. Mr. Smith, Sr., was engaged in the shoe business, and spent most of his life in Portland. He was married to Lillian E. Ficket, who died in 1905 when but thirty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Sr., were the parents of two children, Harold Llewellyn, and Philip G., who makes his home at present in Auburn, Maine, where he is engaged in the shoe business.

Dr. Harold L. Smith was born September 2, 1886, at Portland, Maine, and has made that city his home ever since. He was educated in the local public schools and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the High School in Portland, in 1905 and entering the latter institution in that same year. Here he took the course in dental surgery and graduated with the class of 1908 and the degree of D.D.S. He at once returned to his native Portland and began the practice of his profession there, August 1, 1908, opening an office at No. 536 Congress street in partnership with Dr. Robert G. Ficket. This association continued until 1914, when Dr. Smith formed a partnership with Dr. Fred S. Woods and is now practicing oral surgery at No. 704 Congress street. Dr. Smith is the first and only man in the State of Maine holding the degree of D. D. S., who has specialized in the matter of oral surgery, and a large propor-

tion of his practice consists of patients who are sent to him by other doctors and physicians in all parts of Maine and is largely of a consulting nature. He has already made for himself a prominent place in the life of the community, and the future promises an even more brilliant success than the past has shown. He is a member of the Maine Dental Society, of the North Eastern Dental Association and the National Dental Association, and gives much thought and energy to the question of the general welfare of his profession in city, State and country. He is connected prominently with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and the Filibrown Dental Club of Portland. Dr. Smith has for a number of years been well known as an athlete. He played ball on the class teams throughout the four years of his course at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now a member of the Portland Athletic Club and a patron of out-door sports and pastimes in that region. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief and attends the State Street Church of that denomination in Portland.

On October 12, 1912, Dr. Smith was united in marriage with Margelia D. Thomes, a native of Portland, a daughter of Robert S. and Viola B. (Drummond) Thomes, old and honored residents of that city. Mr. Thomes is a member of the Parker Thomes Company, engaged in a large wholesale dry goods business in Portland and is a native himself of that city. His wife, who was Viola B. Drummond before her marriage, is a native of the town of Waterville, Maine.

Dr. Smith is representative of the sterling qualities and virtues of the best Maine stock. His grandfather on the maternal side, George R. Ficket, served throughout the Civil War with the Seventeenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and behaved himself with great gallantry in a number of bitterly contested engagements. His wife was Ellen (Griffin) Ficket, of this region. George R. Ficket was born in Cumberland county, Maine, and died there in the year 1912, at the age of sixty-nine years. During the major portion of his adult life he held the position of conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Dr. Smith is a man of strong character and personality, of broad sympathies and interests,



and of indefatigable industry in pursuing whatever end he sets himself. It is such men who of necessity exert an influence on all those who come in contact with them and are by nature constituted leaders of their fellows. And sure enough, Dr. Smith is just such a leader. Not indeed the type of leader who imposes his will upon others through the sheer force of his aggressive energy, but that far more effective kind who through clear reason and an infectious enthusiasm win their following. Possessed of the truly democratic outlook which sees in all men brothers without regard for their exteriors or the distinctions of class, his manner and bearing frank and open, he is extremely easy of approach and instantly wins the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. He is devoted to everything from which he can derive knowledge and culture, and especially enjoys out-door sports. He is very fond of his home and spends much of his time there in the intimate intercourse of family life, and there are few men more devoted to the happiness of those in the midst of whom he dwells.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SMITH**, one of the enterprising citizens of Portland, Maine, where he is well known as a successful manufacturer, and although more than four score years of age, is still hale and hearty and active in the life of the community, is a member of an old family in this State, which was founded here many years ago by one Reuben Smith. His ancestors were Scotch and English and Mr. Smith exhibits in his own person the strong and sterling qualities of these two races. His ancestor Reuben Smith crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, upon which a young lady was also a passenger, whom he later married. They settled at Hollis, in York county, Maine, where Mr. Smith became the owner of a large tract of land and followed the pursuit of farming. Four children were born of this union, as follows: Reuben, who is mentioned below; Abel, Timothy, and a daughter, Frances.

Reuben Smith, Jr., was born at Hollis, York county, Maine, where he remained during his childhood and early youth. As a young man, he went to Buxton, where he engaged in farming, but later removed to Denmark, Oxford county, Maine, where he died. He also became interested in the lumber business and operated a larger lumber mill in that region. His death eventually occurred in the sixty-seventh year of his age, having made himself well known for his honorable

dealings with his associates and for his broad-minded public-spirited citizenship. He married Fanny Whitney, who was a native of Buxton, and a daughter of James Whitney, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill. Mrs. Smith died at her home in Denmark, Oxford county, Maine, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of six children as follows: James Nelson, who died at Denmark, Maine; Edward, who also died at that place; Frances, who became the wife of Henry Lovejoy; Charles, who resided at Denmark, Maine; Benjamin Franklin, with whose career we are here especially concerned; and Martha H., who became the wife of Henry Smith of Cornish, Maine.

Born at Buxton, York county, Maine, October 27, 1837, Benjamin Franklin Smith was but three years of age, when his parents removed to Oxford county. Here he attended the local public schools and worked at an early age on his father's farm. He continued to be thus occupied until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he started in life for himself. His first venture was as a butcher, in which he did his own work and peddled his meat through the surrounding country in a cart. He also engaged in the tin trade, and peddled tin ware in conjunction with his meat. Later he began business as a cattle dealer, taking his stock into various sections of Maine and making his headquarters at Portland. His trade took him as far as Brighton, Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Smith drove a lucrative trade in this line, making his home at Denmark, Maine, where he then resided. After following this line of business for some time, Mr. Smith went to Lovell, Maine, where he engaged in a general mercantile business, operating a store there for about six and a half years. In 1868 he went West to Colorado, and located at Rosetta, a town in the mountains, where he opened a dry goods store, which he conducted with much success for five years. He then sold out at a profit and returned to the East, locating once more at Denmark. At this place he purchased a store and carried on a general mercantile business for some eighteen months, after which he sold out and engaged in the manufacture of hoops, shooks and other barrel supplies. He began on a comparatively small scale but his business increased greatly until he was operating no less than four mills, in different sections of the State, and was regarded as one of the substantial manufacturers in this region. For a time Mr. Smith was associated with Mr. Ephraim



Sanburn, but later bought out that gentleman's interest and conducted the enterprise by himself. His home was for a time situated at Dearing, and while there he added a general lumber manufactory to his other business. He also built a mill at Sebago Lake and at Standish, Cumberland county, Maine, and also a box shop. He followed this line of business for a period of twenty-three years and employed as many as one hundred and twenty-five hands during the latter part of that time. Mr. Smith became associated with the Milliken Brothers, who were also engaged in this same line of business, and operated in conjunction with them the plant now known as the Smith Mills. Eventually, however, he sold these to the Du Pont Powder Company, since which time he has continued more or less actively in the selling of lumber. Mr. Smith has also interested himself in agriculture and owns a handsome farm at Saco, York county, which he continues to operate at the present time. During the past several years Mr. Smith has made his home in Portland and upon first coming to this city built a house at Bramhall street, which, however, he later sold and bought his present residence on Winter street. Here he now makes his home.

In spite of his age Mr. Smith is still a very active man and throughout his life has been a man of energy and enterprise. His success has been the result entirely of his own efforts, and he is in the best sense of the word a "self-made man." In politics he is a staunch Republican, having cast his vote for Frémont in the early days, and since that time has consistently voted the party ticket in every national election. He was a great admirer and a personal friend of James G. Blaine. Mr. Smith has served the town of Denmark as Tax Collector, and as Deputy Sheriff, holding the latter office for a term of six years. He was also elected to the town council and has been active in every department of the community's life. He is a member of the lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Denmark, and of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Lovell, Maine.

Benjamin Franklin Smith was united in marriage in 1857 at Denmark, Maine, with Effie B. Jordan, a native of that town, and a daughter of Elder Larkin Jordan. Mrs. Smith's death occurred at Portland, January 9, 1915, and she is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith four children were born as follows: Elmer E., who resides at Portland; Willie, who

died at the age of nine years; Frederick, who also died in childhood; and Howard, who became engaged in business as a druggist, but died in early manhood.

Possessed of a broad and liberal mind, Benjamin Franklin Smith has played and still plays a valuable part in the affairs of the community. He is a man of the most intense patriotism and is one of the most staunch supporters of the part our nation is at present taking in the great World War, and is in hearty accord with the great principles of right, justice and democracy, which we and our allies are championing today. He has always been a wide reader and has kept himself abreast of modern thought and progress, and even at his present advanced age has not relaxed in this most wholesome habit.

**JASPER WYMAN**, son of John and Clarindia (Tolman) Wyman, was born in Millbridge, Washington county, Maine, November 5, 1852. He went to Bucksport, Maine, after he had completed the public school course in Millbridge, and was a student in the East Maine Conference Seminary, and on graduating he engaged in the canning business in Millbridge as an employee of the John W. Jones Company, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1874, in copartnership with his brother, Edgar Albert Wyman, he formed a copartnership as J. & E. A. Wyman, to carry on the canning business on a large scale at Millbridge, Bethel, Reedfield, Cherryfield, Columbia and East Corinth. The products canned included corn, sardines, lobsters, clams and blueberries. This firm continued a large and growing business for fifteen years, and in 1889, having grown so as to demand the advantages afforded by a corporation, the J. & E. A. Wyman Company carried on the business up to 1901, when Edgar Albert Wyman sold out his interests on account of ill health and removed to the State of Washington, and Jasper Wyman, controlling the stock of the corporation, sold the corn canning factories, retaining the large factories in Millbridge employed in putting up sardines and clams, and the blueberry factories at Cherryfield and Columbia. In 1905 Mr. Wyman became interested in the lumber business in Cherryfield, and the firm of Ward Brothers & Wyman, manufacturers of short lumber, came into existence, and in 1901 the firm name was changed to Jasper Wyman & Sons. He had also carried on a general merchandise business at Millbridge from 1880 to 1895, under the name of A. Wallace & Company.



*Jasper Wymann*





Jasper Wyman was elected State Senator in 1906, re-elected in 1908, serving four years. He is a member of Pleadies Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Dirigo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Cherryfield; the Commandery at Machias, Maine; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and member of Eastport Lodge, No. 880, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Eastport, Maine.

Mr. Wyman married (first) December 18, 1875, Lucretia D. Wallace, daughter of James, Jr., and Nancy A. (Upton) Wallace, of Millbridge, Maine. Captain James Wallace, Jr., was a sailor and master mariner, having been master of a sailing vessel for many years. Children: 1. Helen Nancy, born July 5, 1878; married Joseph W. Sawyer; no children. 2. James Stewart, born February 21, 1881, unmarried; in 1901 became a partner with his father in the can goods business under the firm name of Jasper Wyman & Sons. Mrs. Lucretia D. Wyman died April 15, 1890, and on December 23, 1891, Mr. Wyman married (second) Gertrude Louise Tracy, daughter of Captain Edwin H. and Laura (Haraden) Tracy, of Gouldsboro, Maine. Captain Tracy was a sea captain for many years. The children of Jasper and Gertrude Louise (Tracy) Wyman were: 3. Philip T., born July, 1898. 4. An infant. 5. Jasper Hollis, born June 6, 1900.

**WILLIAM HENRY GULLIVER**—Among the attorneys of Portland, Maine, of which that city possesses so large a number, the name of William Henry Gulliver stands high. His father was John Gulliver, a native of County Galway, Ireland, who as a young man came to the United States and settled in Portland, Maine, where he engaged in a general shipping and contracting business. He married Adelaide Derby, a native of Richmond, Quebec. Mr. Gulliver, Sr., died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife survives him, residing at the present time in Portland. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, a contractor in Portland; William Henry, of whom further; Francis D., now a practicing physician in New York City; Edward C., a civil engineer in Portland; Louis J., a lieutenant in the United States Navy and stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard; Harold G., who is assistant editor of the well-known periodical *Field* of New York City; Adelaide M., who died at the age of ten years.

Born on February 3, 1877, in the city of Portland, Maine, William Henry Gulliver has made that city his permanent home. He attended the

local public schools for a time and then attended Mount St. Louis Law School, of Montreal, Canada, and then entered the Boston University Law School. Here he graduated with the class of 1899, and at once returned to Portland, where he established himself in general practice. He was admitted to practice before the State and Federal courts and now handles much important litigation in a highly able manner. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and has the honor of being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is recognized alike by his professional colleagues and the community-at-large as one of the leaders of the Cumberland county bar. Besides his professional activities, Mr. Gulliver is active in other departments of the community's life and is a director of the Forest City Trust Company of Portland. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Portland Yacht Club, the Economic Club of Portland, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief Mr. Gulliver is a Catholic.

Mr. Gulliver was united in marriage with Agnes M. Gilroy, a native of Old Town, Maine, and a daughter of John Gilroy, of that place and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Gulliver four children have been born, as follows: William Henry, Jr., John P., Adelaide D. and Florence M.

We are prone to think of the learned professions as having somewhat deteriorated in the present epoch in the matters of both their traditions and the high standard of their personnel, and, perhaps, we are justified in some such feeling when we hear frankly expressed about us on all sides ideals and aims purely selfish on the part of many who practice, let us say, the law, men who seem scarcely to be aware of the splendid associations of the past and scoff at the high standards set for professional ethics of legal practice by their great predecessors. Yet, if there are unworthy members, there are also very worthy ones, and we are surely not too sanguine in feeling great encouragement for the future of the profession when we learn that men like William Henry Gulliver are duly upholding the worthy standards and ideals of the profession and their aims cannot but tend to have an uplifting effect upon the hosts of their fellow practitioners.

**WILLIAM HATCH PORTER** is a member of a family which for the better part of three generations has resided in the "Pine Tree State." It was his grandfather, Hugh Porter, who first

came there in the early part of the nineteenth century and there took up his abode in the town of Charlotte, where he engaged in business as a mason and builder. One of his children, Hugh Fletcher Porter, the father of William Hatch Porter, was born December 11, 1836, at Charlotte, Maine. He removed in 1874 to Pembroke, in the same State, where he continued to reside until his death there on May 10, 1897. He held the position of collector of the port of Pembroke for a period of some twenty-three years. Mr. Porter, Sr., was captain of Company K, First Maine Heavy Artillery, and lost an arm at the battle of Petersburg. He married Joanna Maybee Reynolds, whose death occurred in September, 1893, and they were the parents of six children, of whom one, Trescott, died at the age of thirty-one years. The five that survived are as follows: Virginia A., who resides at Farmington, Maine; Blanche, who became the wife of Arthur B. Coggins, of Pembroke, Maine; William Hatch, of whom further; Augusta Mildred, who became the wife of Herbert A. Knowlton, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Frances Louise, who resides at Passaic, New Jersey.

Born July 25, 1881, at Pembroke, Washington county, Maine, William Hatch Porter attended for the elementary portion of his education the public schools of his native city and graduated from the Pembroke High School in 1897. Deciding to take up teaching as a profession, Mr. Porter then entered the Farmington Normal School, and upon his leaving this institution, took a position as teacher in a school in Washington county. In the year 1900, however, he gave up this career and entered the employ of the Maine Central Railroad, where he remained until 1907. Since that time he has been engaged in the banking business in the city of Portland, to which place he removed about that time. For a number of years he was engaged as a representative of the George A. Fernald & Company Banking House, but in 1910 he was offered the position of manager of Hayden, Stone & Company, with offices at No. 180 Middle street, Portland. This position he accepted and holds at the present time. Mr. Porter is a director in the United States Trust Company of Portland, and a director in the Eastman Car Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Ancient Land Mark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Teconneith Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lebanon Council, Royal and Se-

lect Masters; St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Portland Club, the Portland Country Club, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Economic Club and the Fern Park Association, all of Portland, and of the Waterville Masonic Club and the Boston Athletic Association. He finds his chief pleasure and recreation in out-of-door life, being devotedly fond of nature, and he spends his week-ends during the summer months camping out in his charming cottage at Belgrade Lake. In his religious belief Mr. Porter is a Congregationalist and attends the State Street Church of that denomination in Portland.

William Hatch Porter was united in marriage, July 10, 1912, at Belgrade, Maine, with Alice Brown Nelson, a native of Waterville, Maine, and a daughter of Edward M. and Casandra (Worthing) Nelson, old and honored residents of that town, and now both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter one child has been born, namely, Priscilla Worthing, December 29, 1914.

**OSCAR FOWLER FELLOWS**, one of the prominent members of the bar of Bangor, Maine, is a member of an old New Hampshire family and is himself a native of that State. His grandfather was Benjamin Fellows, a native of Bristol, New Hampshire, born November 22, 1799, and died December 19, 1880. He was a farmer by occupation, and also drove a four-ox freight wagon between Bristol and Boston in which he carried supplies for the store of Amos Bartlett. As a young man he was a Whig in politics but afterwards identified himself with the new Republican party. He married Miriam Hoyt, who like himself was a native of New Hampshire, where her birth occurred in 1797. She died more than thirty-three years before her husband, April 18, 1866. They were the parents of the following children: Milo, the father of Oscar Fowler Fellows, and Belinda, born August 27, 1827.

Milo Fellows was born July 23, 1821, at Bristol, New Hampshire, and died September 13, 1908. When he reached manhood he devoted himself to the stone cutter's craft and was one of those employed in the work on the Bunker Hill monument. For two years, between 1846 and 1848, he was a turnkey at the State prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts, but afterwards returned to New Hampshire, and in 1850 settled on his farm at Bristol, where he was tax collector



Oscar F. Fellows





for twenty years, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the community. He married, December 12, 1850, Susan D. Locke, born February 11, 1828, and died October 12, 1899. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Gurdy) Locke, and also a member of an old New Hampshire family. Her father, Benjamin Locke, was born April 10, 1770, and was a son of Levi Locke, born August 25, 1745. Levi Locke in his turn was a son of Thomas Locke, born June 10, 1713, and a grandson of Edward Locke, born in 1670, the entire family being descended from Captain John Locke (1627-96) of Portsmouth and Rye, New Hampshire. To Milo Fellows and his wife the following children were born: Albert Russ, September 8, 1851; Smith Drake, March 17, 1853; Oscar Fowler, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Milo Augustus, September 12, 1861; Herbert Leslie, December 11, 1863; Susie Mary, April 21, 1866; and Alice Annie, March 16, 1873.

Oscar Fowler Fellows was born September 10, 1857, at his father's home in Bristol, New Hampshire, and at an early age became a student at the New Hampton Literary Institute. He devoted himself to the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in the year 1881. For some time thereafter he practiced his profession at the town of Bucksport, Maine, and finally, in 1905, removed to Bangor, where he at present is situated and where he has built up for himself a highly-successful and high-class practice. In politics Mr. Fellows is a Republican and he has been exceedingly active in public life in this community for a number of years and held offices of responsibility and trust. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, and Speaker of the House in the latter year. For four years he was collector of customs at Bucksport, and for a similar period held the office of county attorney for Hancock county. In the year 1909 he was appointed by President Roosevelt counsel on behalf of the United States in the matter of the International Commission, pertaining to the St. John river. This commission made its final report in the year 1916. Mr. Fellows is a member of the Masonic Order, of the American Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the church of that denomination at Bangor.

Oscar Fowler Fellows was united in marriage, May 24, 1883, at Bristol, New Hampshire, with Eva M. Fling, a native of this city, born May 11,

1863, a daughter of the Hon. Lewis W. Fling, a well known attorney of Bristol, New Hampshire, and of Margarette (Sleeper) Fling, his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Fellows the following children have been born: 1. Raymond, October 17, 1885, a graduate of the University of Maine, and now an attorney at law at Bangor, where he is in partnership with his father; he married Madge Gilmore, a daughter of Pascal P. Gilmore, of Bucksport, Maine, and to them three children have been born: Margaret, November 22, 1909; Rosalie, May 10, 1913; and Frank, November 26, 1914. 2. Frank, born November 7, 1889, a graduate of the University of Maine, and now an attorney at law; he has held the post of clerk of the United States District Court, District of Maine, since 1916; he married Eleanor Maling, of Brewer, Maine, and three children have been born to them as follows: Elizabeth, April 7, 1911; Oscar, January 13, 1913; Joan, December 6, 1917.

**DE FOREST HENRY PERKINS**—The Perkins family, represented in the present generation by such men as Charles N. Perkins and DeForest Henry Perkins, is prominent in the State of Maine and has been so for a number of generations. It has spread widely through this region of the country, but the various branches of the family are probably all descended from a common ancestor, who during the early Colonial days came from England to Massachusetts. The Perkins family has always been a distinguished one and numbers among its ancestors in England men of very aristocratic lineage and associations.

The immediate ancestor of the Mr. Perkins of this sketch was Jeremiah Perkins, a native of Brooksville, Hancock county, Maine, where he was born in 1815, and where his descendants have made their home for many years. He was prominent in its affairs all his life and died there in the year 1885. He married Prudence Blodgett and they were the parents of a large family of children, as follows: Amos, George, William, Charles H., who is mentioned below; John, Prudence, Mary and Anna.

Charles H. Perkins, fourth son of Jeremiah and Prudence (Blodgett) Perkins, and the father of DeForest Henry Perkins, was born in Brooksville, Maine, January 12, 1840. He received much the same education as the average young men of that day, attending the local public schools in the region of Brooksville. He abandoned his studies when only thirteen years of age, how-

ever, and went to sea, sailing before the mast for some time, but later working his way up to the position of captain in command of a vessel plying between the ports of Maine and the West Indies and South America. For twenty-five years he followed the life of the seafaring man and at last, growing weary of this roving existence, he gave it up and established himself as a farmer on the old homestead at Brooksville. He was active in the life of that community, especially in connection with its agricultural activities, and in 1882 became manager of the Grange Store there. A Republican in politics he held a number of important town and State offices, was tax collector, a member of the Board of Selectmen and represented Brooksville in the State Legislature in 1880 and 1881. He was a prominent Mason, having joined that order in the town of Castine, and he later became affiliated with the lodge of Brooksville. Captain Perkins married, January 1, 1861, Ruth H. Grindle, a native of Sedgwick, Maine, born April 1, 1841. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: May P., who became the wife of Edgar L. Roberts, of Brooksville and the mother of one child, Prudence; Cora A., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Izetta B., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Charles N., born October 16, 1868, one of the leading educators in the State of Maine, and now city superintendent of schools of Waterville, Maine; Emma F., who died at the age of nineteen; DeForest Henry, of whom further; Harvey L., a resident of China, Maine, where he is a successful farmer; Fred J., who resides on the old homestead at Brooksville, married Laura Tapley; Maurice W., of Benton, Maine; and Alice E., principal of the grammar department at Spellman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Born Christmas Day, 1872, at Brooksville, Maine, DeForest Henry Perkins received the preliminary portion of his education in the local public schools which he attended for a number of years. He prepared for college at the Bucksport East Maine Conference Seminary, and entered the University of Maine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, taking the degree of Ph.B. From youth upwards he has displayed the characteristics of the scholar and has always been actively interested in the educational development of his community. His scholarship is of so marked an order and his services in the cause of education so distinguished, that he received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Chicago in 1905 and of

Master of Arts in 1906 from his *alma mater*. His career as a teacher began in the schools of his native region, but after a few years spent in these institutions he received and accepted the offer of the position of principal of Freedom Academy. Here he remained for some time and then was chosen to a similar position in the Skowhegan High School. Four years in this capacity gave Mr. Perkins a very wide knowledge and familiarity with the needs of the schools, and in 1908 he was chosen superintendent of the schools of Skowhegan and Madison. In 1911 Mr. Perkins resigned this position and removed to Portland, where he accepted the position of superintendent of schools of that city.

Mr. Perkins has not confined himself to his professional activities, but is prominent in many departments of the city's life. In politics he is a Progressive, but has not identified himself very closely with political activities. He is a very prominent Free Mason and is affiliated with Showhegan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Somerset Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Moriah Council, Royal and Select Masters; De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Portland Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is prominent in club circles, and is a member of the Woodfords Club and the Rotary Club and for the past year has been president of the latter. In his religious belief Mr. Perkins is a Methodist, and has been active in advancing the interests of that church in the community.

On August 1, 1900, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage at Dyerbrook, Aroostook county, Maine, with Jennie C. Powers, a native of Dyerbrook and a daughter of Elbridge and Ida F. Powers, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Powers is now deceased, but Mrs. Powers continues to live at the old Powers home. To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins two children have been born, as follows: Frederick Powers, August 18, 1904, and Marion Powers, May 28, 1910.

DeForest Henry Perkins has for many years been associated with the scientific and scholarly achievements of Maine. He is the type of man which makes the ideal citizen, uniting in himself most happily many private and public virtues. His career is of that wholesome kind that in developing itself is also a benefit to the community-at-large. Public-spirited in a high degree, he never loses sight of the common interest and he is ever ready to do what he can to







*James F. Williams & Son, N.Y.*

*John F. Lynch*

*The American Historical Society*

advance it. A religious man, a moral man in all the relations of life, public and private, a man of the strongest domestic instinct, who is happy in his home and makes his home happy by his presence. A man whose word all are willing to accept and whose sturdy democracy has won for him a host of friends.

**JOHN FAIRFIELD LYNCH**, a native of Maine, was born May 9, 1845, in Harrington, Washington county, son of John and Maria Louise (Moore) Lynch, and has lived all his life in that county. His father was a merchant in Cherryfield, and in the public schools and academy of that town the son received his education. While yet a boy he found employment in Bangor, Maine, during the Civil War, and there enlisted, in July, 1864, as a member of Company A, Maine State Guards, of Bangor, commanded by Captain Llewellyn J. Morse, to guard the Portsmouth Navy Yard. A comrade was Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States. After this service young Lynch took up the study of law with William Freeman, at Cherryfield, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of court, held at Machias in 1867. On April 3, of the following year, he formed a partnership with George Walker of Machias, and they continued in practice for five years, and since the end of that period Mr. Lynch has continuously prosecuted an active and successful practice, with office in Machias. Mr. Lynch has always taken an active part in the promotion of good government, and was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1876. In 1879 he was commissary-general, with the rank of colonel on Governor Garcelon's staff. In 1884 and 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Maine, and the latter year he was appointed by President Cleveland, collector of customs, which position he filled for four years. At the time of the death of William P. Frye in 1911, he was a candidate for the vacancy thus caused in the United States Senate, and he received the support of the Eastern portion of the State. He is a member of Harwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Machias, Maine, of whose finance committee he was for many years a member; is a member of Delta Lodge of Perfection, of Machias, and of the Eastern Star branch of the Masonic order of that town. He is also a member of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Machias. While not a member of any religious organization, he is

recognized as a most exemplary citizen, a supporter of all moral movements. Originally a Republican in political sentiment, as was his father before him, his sense of justice was greatly outraged by the treatment received by President Andrew Johnson, and since that occasion he has firmly and consistently sustained the Democratic party in politics.

In 1916 Mr. Lynch published a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Advocate, an Autobiography and Series of Reminiscences." There is not a dull page in it, and Maine people will read it with especial interest, for it deals in large part with life in Maine, and particularly down East, for Mr. Lynch has passed his life in Washington county and his reminiscences are chiefly of Harrington, Millbridge, Cherryfield and Machias people and events, occasionally enlivened and varied by anecdotes of trips to Boston, New York and elsewhere. Most Eastern Maine people are acquainted with Mr. Lynch, at least by reputation, and know that for many years he has been one of the leaders of the Washington county bar. Mr. Lynch says that he had no intention of writing a book when he began his reminiscences for his immediate relatives, but has yielded to the suggestions of friends. It is to the advantage of the public that he has done so, for many interesting incidents are thus preserved and all will enjoy Mr. Lynch's picturesque and interesting style and his clear insight into large affairs. Mr. Lynch makes no attempt at a narrative, simple chats along about men and events and conveys much information thereby. His comments upon Maine politics appearing at intervals throughout *The Advocate* are especially informing, while all attorneys will enjoy his legal reminiscences and his pen pictures of the late Chief Justice Peters, the late Chief Justice Appleton and other lights of the Maine courts.

The Bangor *Daily Commercial* of August 31, 1916, said of this work: "Mr. Lynch tells his readers that, although his father was a Republican the writer became a Democrat because of the treatment of Andrew Johnson by the Republican leaders. Mr. Lynch feels that Vice-President Johnson was the most unfortunate figure in American history, and that he was cruelly misunderstood. He makes out a strong case for Mr. Johnson and has evidently been a profound student of the impeachment proceedings and the events leading thereto. The historic story of the taking of the British sloop *Margarette* by Machias men, the first naval victory won in the



Revolution, is told with absorbing interest by Mr. Lynch in citations from an address delivered by him at the Hotel Astor in New York City before the Maine Society of that city."

From Sprague's *Journal of Maine History* the following review is quoted: "The Advocate, an Autobiography and Series of Reminiscences." It is unique in its arrangement, as it contains neither chapter nor section, but is one continuous and delightful relation of his life as boy and man. His varied experiences in his practice in the courts, his life generally in a Maine country village; his occasional visits to the cities and his casual peeps at city life; his mingling with politics as a participant in the performances of one party and as a keen observer of the doings of another party; his views on religious and other vital subjects, and his remembrances of many noted Maine men of the past and of the present time, are all told in a quaint and an exceedingly interesting manner, and running through its very page is a vein of droll wit and humorous philosophy that is sure to captivate the reader. Every Maine lawyer will enjoy reading it, for by its perusal he will gain much knowledge, some consolation and a lot of amusement."

Mr. Lynch married (first) December 9, 1872, at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, Mary Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Joseph Curtis and Mary Elizabeth Lewis. She died March 15, 1881. Mr. Lynch married (second) July 24, 1895, at Boston, Abbie Ella Putnam, daughter of James Russell and Mary Jane Putnam. She is a member of the First Baptist Church of Boston. The first wife was the mother of three children: 1. Curtis Lewis, born October 10, 1873; married, June 27, 1906, Maude L. Thompson, and had one son, John Lewis. 2. Maria Louise, born March 16, 1877; married, June 30, 1903, and has two children: Elizabeth L. and Mary Abby. 3. Jay Roy, born March 15, 1881; married, June 30, 1914, Delia D. Boardman, and they have one son, George.

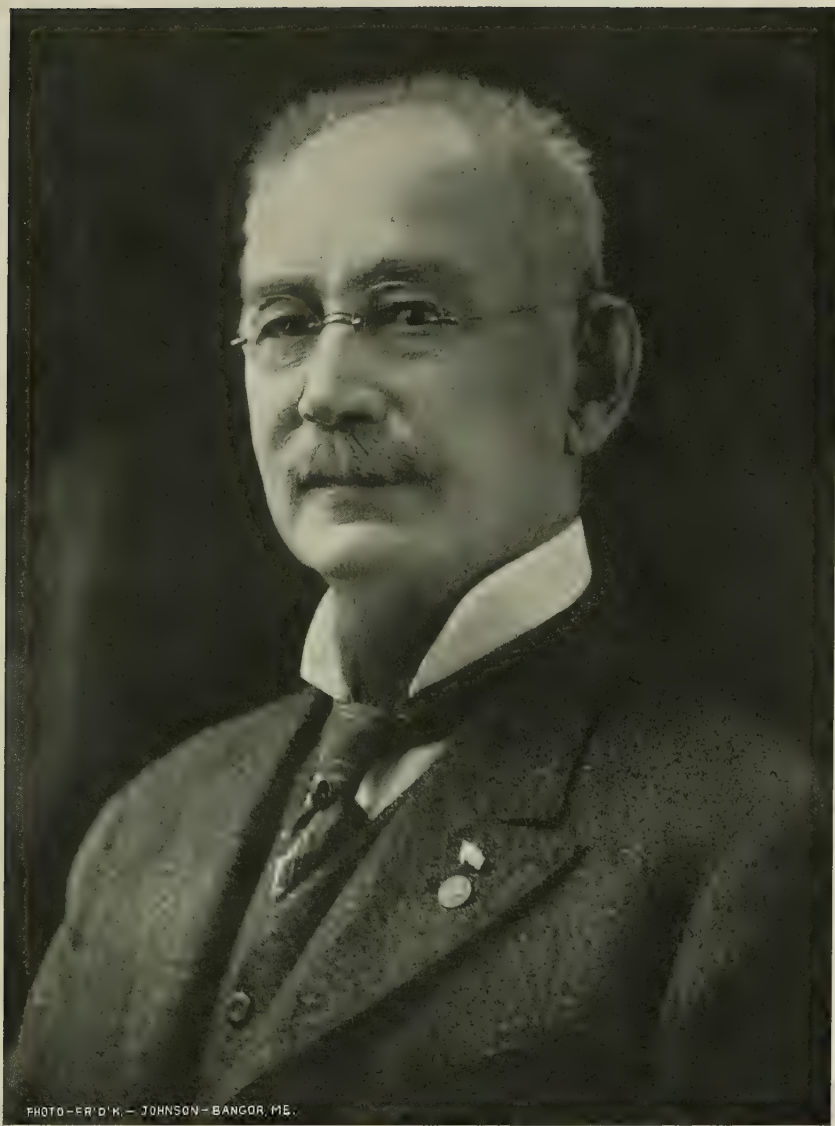
Mr. Lynch is a modest man, who has never sought notoriety, but this work has at once given him a standing among American writers of true feeling, keen observation and strong expression.

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**MELVILLE H. ANDREWS**—As one of the veteran musicians of Bangor, and a popular and highly-esteemed figure in that town, Melville H. Andrews has done much for the happiness of the community. He was born at Milton Planta-

tion, Maine, January 27, 1845, the son of Ephraim Kimball and Olive (Chase) Andrews, the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. Andrews received his education at the common schools of his native place. When the Civil War broke out he was determined to get into the army, and, although he was only sixteen years old, he managed to be accepted as a fifer in the Twelfth Maine Regiment of Volunteers. He was in General Benjamin F. Butler's division at the capture of New Orleans, in April, 1862. The citizens of the city were very bitter toward the soldiers and lost no opportunity to insult them. When Mumford tore the American flag from the Custom House and trampled it in the street, General Butler determined to make an example of him and sentenced him to death by hanging. The night before the execution the citizens placarded the city with this card "Butler, you beast, if you dare hang Mumford we will assassinate you." On the morning of the execution a scaffold was erected over the entrance to the United States Branch Mint (in which the Twelfth Regiment was quartered) and two companies were detailed to proceed to the jail and take Mumford to the place of execution. Mr. Andrews was detailed as fifer, and, together with a drummer, played the Rogues March from the jail to the scaffold. General Butler excited the admiration of all the soldiers by appearing on his white horse and accompanying the detail to the scaffold, where the Twelfth Regiment was in line, facing a great mob making a noisy demonstration. General Butler dispelled any doubt as to his personal courage by riding through the ranks into the mob where any crank could have killed him, and gave the order for Mumford to be executed. The rope was cut, and, as the body dropped the mob became as quiet as death. General Butler then ordered them to disperse and they slunk away like whipped curs. Had anyone shot General Butler that morning, New Orleans would have been wiped off the map.

The Twelfth Maine Regiment of Volunteers was in Louisiana until the spring of 1864, taking part in the battles of Morganza Bend, Baton Rouge, siege of Port Hudson and the Red River Expedition, under Major-General Banks. Early in 1864 the regiment came North and was with General Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign in 1864, and in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. Mr. Andrews joined General Sheridan's Army at the siege of Savannah and was mustered out of the army in April, 1866. While stationed at Savannah, where he remained



*W. H. Andrews*





for a year, Mr. Andrews organized the Twelfth Maine Band and became its leader. By his un-failing tact and courtesy, as well as by his skill as a musician, Mr. Andrews won many friends. The citizens of the place gave him a magnificent cornet as a token of their esteem. Another souvenir given him by the officers of the regiment was a handsome gold watch and chain which he still wears.

After the war Mr. Andrews came to Bangor, and has since made that city his home. In 1867 he organized the Andrews' Orchestra, a musical body known all over the State. The Bangor Band, which had also, been in the army, reorganized, and he became its leader, remaining with it for fifteen years, and putting it upon such an excellent footing that technically and musically it is considered, with perhaps the exception of Chandler's the foremost musical organization in the State. Mr. Andrews has written much instrumental music and is the author of "Sunny Days," "Over the Sea," and "There Are Flowers on the Grave of Our Darling," the latter being dedicated to the B. H. Beale Post 12, Grand Army of the Republic. Although Mr. Andrews has received flattering offers of leadership in other musical organizations in the West, he has always declined to leave home in the afternoon of his days. From 1867 to 1890 Mr. Andrews was the proprietor of the Andrews' School for Dancing. In 1890 he established himself in the piano and music business and now has one of the largest piano warehouses east of Boston, and carrying regularly about one hundred and fifty pianos in stock, all of the most prominent manufacturers, and occupying five floors for his business needs. He also carries a full line of other musical instruments, and in connection with his business has a concert hall with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, in which he gives musical recitals.

Mr. Andrews is a member of many organizations, among them being: St. Andrews Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Perfection Lodge, Eastern Star; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter, Rose Croix; Maine Consistory at Portland; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Tarratine Club of Bangor; Melita, Condeskeag, Canoe, Country, Masonic and Madocawanda clubs, and Hannibal Hamlin Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He

is a Republican, and an attendant of the Central Congregational Church. He married, in 1891, Mrs. Helen D. (Burton) Nealley, daughter of Isaac Burton, of Lincoln, Maine.

**WALLACE WADSWORTH DYSON, M.D.**, one of the successful physicians of Portland, Maine, where he has identified himself most closely with all the varied activities of the community, is a member of a family which has for long been well known and respected there. The family is of English origin, the grandfather of Dr. Dyson, one Adam Dyson, having been born in that country where he was engaged in the occupation of farming and was also a preacher. He was married to a Miss Wadsworth and by her had the following children: Harry, Richard and three others, all of whom are now dead; and John, the father of the Dr. Dyson of this sketch.

John Dyson was born in England, at Meltham, Yorkshire, and spent the early part of his life in his native place, and at an early age emigrated to the United States, where he located at Dexter, Maine. Here he found employment as an overseer in the woolen mills for a time, and later leased and ran a mill of his own at Lacon and at Peoria for a time. This business he developed very successfully, and he is now living retired at the venerable age of eighty with Dr. Dyson at his home in Portland. John Dyson was united in marriage with Mary Ann Taylor, like himself a native of England, and who emigrated here with her parents while a young girl and settled in Dexter. Humphrey Taylor, father of Mrs. Dyson, was a native of England, and came to this country in the forties, settling at Dexter, Maine. He was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business for a number of years, and his death occurred in 1901, when he was in his seventieth year. His wife, who was a Miss Heige, was a descendant of a prominent Scotch family, and bore him the following children: Mary Ann, Charlotte and Herman, the latter of whom at present resides in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson were the parents of two children: Herbert, who died in infancy, and Wallace Wadsworth.

Dr. Wallace Wadsworth Dyson was born December 27, 1872, at Fairbury, Illinois, and came to Bridgeton, Maine, with his parents when he was but a boy. It was there that he received the preliminary portion of his education, attending the local public schools and preparing himself thus for a college career. Being of an industrious nature, he studied hard, and on grad-

uating matriculated at the Bowdoin Medical College. After graduating from this institution, he entered the Maine General Hospital, where for one year he served as an interne. Having fully equipped himself for the practice of his profession and having gained considerable knowledge while acting as interne, he started upon a medical career of his own and opened an office in Portland. His aptness in his profession and his profound knowledge thereof soon gained for him an extensive clientele, and in 1901 he was chosen city physician, a position which he held for two years. Dr. Dyson is prominent in the fraternal and club circles of Portland, is a Free Mason, and a member of the Portland Club and other associations of importance. In his religious belief, Dr. Dyson is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination at Portland, the philanthropic undertakings of which he supports liberally. His pleasing personality and cheery disposition have gained for him a host of devoted friends.

On September 4, 1901, at Portland, Maine, Dr. Dyson was united in marriage with Angie Mabelle Cobb, a native of Portland, a daughter of John and Clara Malissa Cobb. Mrs. Cobb at present resides in Portland, Mr. Cobb having died many years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Dyson are the parents of one child, a son, Wallace Cobb, whose birth occurred December 28, 1908.

Dr. Dyson is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world and in all his public relations as one whose principles are above reproach and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional career. The influence which he exerts in the community is beneficial from every point of view, not only through the valuable service rendered professionally by him but also in his capacity as citizen and man.

**FREDERICK FAIRFIELD LORD**—Among the prominent families of Maine and indeed of New England, that of Lord is especially distinguished, its various branches having spread widely over that region, as well as in other parts of the United States. There were several immigrants of this name in the early Colonial history of New England, but it seems impossible to be sure whether they were all of one origin in England or not. One of the immigrant ancestors of a large number of those who bear the name today was Robert Lord, who was early of Ipswich, Massachusetts, with which State

most of his descendants are identified, although more than one branch is resident in Maine. Another immigrant was Nathan Lord, who came to the latter region very early in its settlement. He was born in England, probably about 1603, and we find a record of him at Kittery, Maine, as early as 1652, and it is from him that the Mr. Lord of this sketch is descended in all probability.

The ancestor to whom he directly traces his descent is Captain Benjamin Lord, who resided during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries at Lebanon, New Hampshire. We do not know a great deal concerning him, but the records show that he was married there and raised a family. One of his sons, Ivory Lord, also made his home at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and was a prominent man in the community. He married Draxy Lord, by whom he had five children: Clementine, Claratine, Gardner, Ivory Fairfield and Benjamin Leland. Ivory Fairfield Lord, son of Ivory and Draxy (Lord) Lord, was born December 20, 1838, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. The major part of his childhood was spent in his native place, and he began his education in the local public schools. While still a boy, however, he went to Somersworth, in the same State, and there completed his education and learned the business of candy making, in which he was later to engage so extensively. From Somersworth he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in this larger place started in business on his own account, manufacturing candy there for the local market. From Portsmouth he came to Portland, Maine, and was associated for some time with L. J. Perkins in the same line of business, but eventually became the proprietor of a confectionery store on Congress street at No. 566, and just west of the old Longfellow mansion. It was on March 22, 1880, that Mr. Lord established himself in this new enterprise, buying out the business of Allen Gow, which used to be conducted on Congress street on the site of the present Baxter building. For a time Mr. Lord remained at this location and then purchased the candy store of C. O. Hudson in Monument Square, where, however, he remained for only a few years. In 1888 he removed to No. 486 Congress street, where he continued in business until the close of his life. During the many years in which he remained in business, Ivory Fairfield Lord maintained the highest standards and ideals of the commercial world and won for himself a well-deserved reputation as an hon-







*Chas. T. Loomis*

orable and able man of affairs. He was a member of the Masonic Order, which he joined at Somersworth, New Hampshire, and a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Patriarchs Militant. He married, November 14, 1864, Clara Abbie Varney, a native of Berwick, Maine, born August 17, 1843, a daughter of Hiram and Emily (Walker) Varney. To Mr. and Mrs. Varney the following children were born: Eliza, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Charles W.; Emily A., who became the wife of Alonzo Richards; Frances Lucretia, who died in infancy; Lucretia Frances, who died in infancy; Aaron, died in early youth; Clara Abbie (Mrs. Lord). Mr. and Mrs. Lord were the parents of the following children: Fred Fairfield, of whom further; Ella Frances, born November 6, 1870; and Leon Ralson, born May 10, 1875; and is now in business in New York City.

Born October 27, 1865, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Fred Fairfield Lord, eldest child of Ivory Fairfield and Clara Abbie (Varney) Lord, passed only the first four years of his life in his native town. Having reached that age, he came with his parents in 1869 to Portland, Maine, where he has since made his home and which has been the scene of his business activities. His education was obtained at the public schools of the city, which he attended for a number of years, and began to work for his father in the latter's old confectionery store at No. 566 Congress street. Mr. Lord has all through his life been essentially a business man, and has devoted his energies to the building up and development of his successful enterprise. He is an active figure in the general life of Portland and is affiliated with many important organizations of a social and fraternal character. He is a member of the local lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association. He is a staunch advocate of outdoor life and the wholesome sports and past-times associated therewith, and while a young man spent as much time as he could in the pursuit of his favorite sport of hunting.

On June 17, 1891, Mr. Lord was united in marriage at Portland with Evelyn H. Pierce, of Bangor, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Lord two children have been born, as follows: Phyllis Clara, who makes her home with her parents, and Lawrence Fairfield, born in 1901.

**CHARLES VEAZIE LORD**—When a "Forty Niner" is referred to, one instinctively imagines a very old man long since gathered to his fathers, but Charles V. Lord, of Bangor, Maine, was a "Forty Niner," and were he living today would be but eighty-three years of age. This is easily understood when it is explained that he was but a lad of thirteen years when he went with his father to California in 1849, his father, Nathaniel Lord, taking "around the Horn" a small river steamer which he set up and used on the Sacramento river, the first steam craft ever seen on that river. Charles V. Lord was a son of Nathaniel and Frances A. (Veazie) Lord, and a grandson of General Samuel Veazie. In paternal line he traced descent from Nathan Lord, who is found recorded in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1652. His house, in what is now South Berwick, was a garrison house and occupied as a residence as late as 1816. He died in 1733, and in his will bequeathed to his minister a gold ring and also left twenty pounds for the purchase of communion plate.

Charles Veazie Lord was born in Bangor, Maine, August 17, 1836, eldest of the seven children of Nathaniel and Frances A. (Veazie) Lord. He died in his native city, September 26, 1905. Until thirteen years of age he lived the quiet, uneventful life of a Bangor school-boy, then was suddenly launched upon a sea of adventure by being taken with his father by steamer to the gold fields of California. Father, son and steamer arrived in safety, but a year later father and son returned to Maine, via the Isthmus, leaving the steamer in charge of others. Charles V. Lord then resumed his studies, first at Kennebec Port, Maine, going thence to Phillips (Andover) Academy, and later to Norwich Academy, Northfield, Virginia, where he remained from 1852 until 1854. During this period Nathaniel Lord had returned to California, and there met accidental death. In 1854 Charles V. Lord, then eighteen years of age, was sent to California by his grandfather, General Samuel Veazie, with instructions to sell the steamer and close out his father's business. This trust he faithfully executed and returned to Bangor.

On returning home he was made agent for the Bangor, Old Town & Millford Railroad, serving for a time, but not liking the position he soon persuaded his grandfather, General Veazie, to send him to take a clerk's position in a grocery business at Ellsworth, Maine, in which

General Veazie was a partner. He remained in Ellsworth until 1860, then returned to Bangor to enter the firm, Charles Hayward & Company, wholesale grocers. At the outbreak of war between the States he enlisted, and for six months served with the Second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, attaining the rank of first lieutenant and serving as quartermaster. His partner in the grocery business had in the meantime enlisted, this compelling Mr. Lord's reluctant resignation of his commission and return to business.

Upon his return to private life he embarked upon a career of business expansion and success which carried him to the front rank of Maine business men and ceased only with his death. At the death of General Veazie he was named an administrator in the settlement of the Veazie estate, which involved a heavy burden of responsibility. He was president of the Union Iron Works of Bangor, president of the Veazie National Bank from 1879, and president of the Bangor Savings Bank from 1903, serving both institutions until his death. Mr. Lord was a Republican in politics, and in 1873-75 served the city of Bangor as councilman. In 1878 he represented his district in the State Legislature.

Mr. Lord married, at the Astor House in New York City, in 1861, Frances E. Strickland, Lieutenant Lord then being on his way to the front to join his regiment. Frances E. was a daughter of General Samuel P. Strickland, also an eminent citizen of the State of Maine.

#### GEN. SAMUEL PERLEY STRICKLAND

—A quiet man, more noted for the unassuming wisdom of his decisions than for much talk, General Strickland was given that breadth of kindness and liberal generosity that warms like the sun and is as constant. A country boy, he was one of the five sons of Hastings Strickland, of Livermore, Maine, and a grandson of the Rev. John Strickland, a graduate of Yale, class of 1761, and a minister of the Gospel, settled over churches at Oakham, Massachusetts, Turner, and Andover, Maine. The boy was named Samuel Perley for his maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Perley, of Gray and Livermore, Maine.

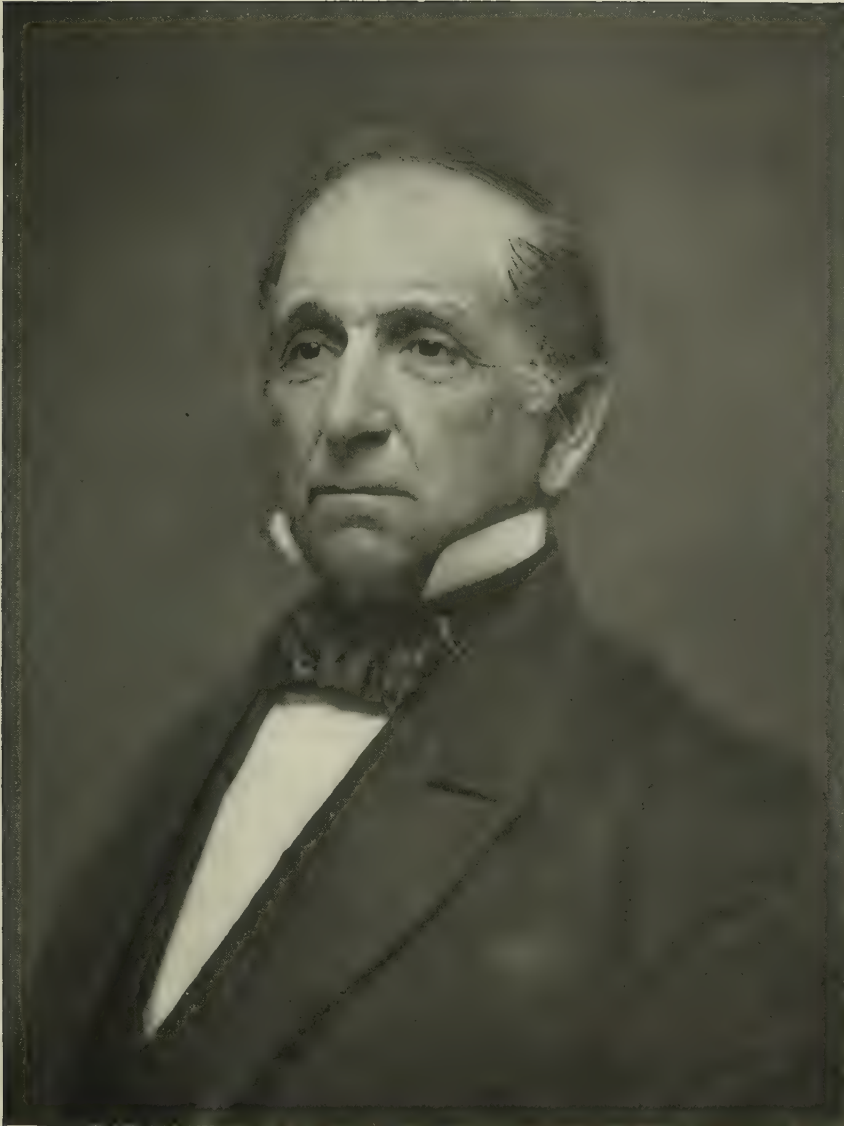
Samuel Perley Strickland resided in Livermore until 1820, then left to engage in trade in New Portland, being then nineteen years of age. In 1834 he located in Bangor, where in association with his brother Hastings he engaged in the lumber business, the brothers long continuing a prosperous, extensive business. General

Strickland was a member of the Unitarian church of Bangor, and on more than one occasion his quiet wisdom impressed itself upon that body. Once there was a very heated discussion in progress concerning disputed questions before the parish meeting, and he was called upon to settle the point under discussion. He rose and quietly said: "Gentlemen—I thank you, but more has been said already than will be remembered," and sat down. The meeting proceeded to an orderly settlement. But if General Strickland could be wise and peaceable he could also be aroused to just indignation. His title of "General" was gained through his service in the Maine Militia, where he was one of Maine's protesting sons against the injustice of the aggression of the province of New Brunswick during that episode known as the "Aroostook War," pending the settlement of the Maine boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He was ready to fight then, though his respect for General Winfield Scott and his lifelong admiration for Daniel Webster reconciled him to the inevitable after the affair was settled by the signing of the Ashburton Treaty.

When war broke out between the States, General Strickland was one of the first to aid the Government with his time, money and wise counsel. He took an active part in raising the Bangor contingent of Maine volunteers, and three times made visits to the battle front in the interest of their proper care and comfort. Inflexible in his own patriotism, knowing no neutral ground, he had no sympathy for anyone who did not support the Government. He was a Whig and a Republican in his politics; and in 1832 served as State Senator. He was a representative to the State Legislature of 1857, 1858 and 1862; in the latter year was executive councilor, and in 1864 presidential elector. In city government he served both as councilman and alderman.

General Strickland married (first) Frances E. Cushing, of Turner, Maine. He married (second), in 1845, Ruth Bacon, of Buxton, Maine, whom he also survived. By his first marriage there were five children: Franklin, John Turner, Charles Cushing, Clara and Frances E., who married Charles Veazie Lord, of Bangor, of previous mention. General Strickland died at the home of Mrs. Charles Veazie Lord, in 1886, his latter years having been spent in quiet retirement. He was a man of unusually strong family affections, his relations with his brothers, John, Isaac, Hastings and Lee, being very close. His





*Genl. A. Strickland*



sons and daughters all lived with him or nearby, and all were devoted to their father.

The *Bangor Whig* of May 30, 1886, said editorially:

Among our citizens none stood more deservedly in the estimation of all for his liberality and broad, public spirit than General S. P. Strickland. Foremost in all that tended to the advancement of the interest of the city, he was a liberal promoter of the railroad enterprises that have made Bangor a railroad center.

**CARROLL BROWN SKILLIN**—The bar of Portland, Maine, is fortunate in possessing many distinguished members, but none of whom it may be more legitimately proud of than Carroll Brown Skillin, who for a number of years has held a prominent place in that city, where he has carried on a legal practice and maintained the best standards and ideals of his profession. Mr. Skillin is a member of a very old Portland family, his ancestors having been among the pioneer settlers of that community. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Skillin, born in 1793, at Cape Elizabeth, and all his life prominent in the community. The Skillins of early generations were largely seafaring men, and Isaac Skillin inherited the sturdy virtues and strength of these ancestors. He married, in 1816, Susan Gray, of North Yarmouth, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom two are still alive, namely: Sarah Ann, who married D. P. Mills, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, and died in January, 1918; Edwin Sumner, of whom further.

Edwin Sumner Skillin was born at North Yarmouth, March 13, 1844, and there lived during the major part of his life, occupied as a farmer. He was very successful in this line of business, and eventually retired from it and came to Portland, where he is at the present time (1917) living. He married Elizabeth Jane Anderson, a native of Cumberland, Maine, born August 16, 1850. They are the parents of three children as follows: 1. Mabel Gray, who became the wife of Frank R. Kennedy, now of Portland, formerly associated with the United Fruit Company, now retired, with a winter home at St. Petersburg, Florida. 2. Isaac Sylvanus, of Freeport, Maine, where he is engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes; married Bertha Pratt, of Yarmouth, Maine, by whom he has had two children, Hester and Edmund. 3. Carroll Brown, of this review.

Born August 9, 1884, at North Yarmouth, Maine, Carroll Brown Skillin passed his childhood and early youth on his father's farm in that

region. The preliminary portion of his education was received at the Freeport High School and North Yarmouth Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1904, and in the intervals of his schooling he was trained in the hardy and wholesome tasks connected with farm life. It was his desire, even as a youngster, to follow the profession of law, and with this end in view he entered the legal department of the University of Maine, and after leaving an excellent record for character and scholarship there, was graduated with the class of 1908. In the following year he was admitted to the bar, and then spent a year in the law office of Heath & Andrews, eminent attorneys of Augusta, Maine, where he gained much valuable practical experience. He came to Portland in the year 1909 and began active practice on his own account in that city. From the start Mr. Skillin has met with success, and now enjoys a large and profitable practice. He has also been active in local politics, and served in 1914-15-16 on the Common Council of the city. He is also a conspicuous figure in the fraternal and club life of the community, attaining the thirty-second degree in Masonry; is a member of Deering Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Eastern Star Encampment. He is a member of the Portland Club, Woodfords Club, the Economic and the Portland Country clubs, and is well known in social life here.

On September 1, 1909, Mr. Skillin was united in marriage, at North Yarmouth, with Martha L. Wright, of San Antonio, Texas, a native of Blanco county, in that State. Mrs. Skillin is a daughter of Philip and Durinda (Everett) Wright, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Skillin two children have been born as follows: Byron Wright, born August 4, 1910, and Carolyn Elizabeth, born February 13, 1912.

Mr. Skillin is a successful lawyer, progressive, keeping abreast with the quickly moving times in which he lives, yet possesses in the fullest measure those sterling virtues which are perhaps more usually associated with an age that is passing than that now in its zenith, the virtues of a strict integrity—an integrity that would rather suffer personal reverses than fail one jot of its ideal, and of a courtesy that is justly regarded as one of the most characteristic expressions of civilized life. Although deep-



ly interested in business pursuits and public issues, he had both the time and inclination to give much of his attention to his home and family life, enjoying nothing more than the intimate intercourse which is only to be had in these relations. He is a man of strong friendships, and one whose example is leaving an impress for good upon the community-at-large.

**SAMUEL EVANS SPRING**—In the death of the Hon. Samuel Evans Spring on August 8, 1884, Portland, Maine, lost one of its best known and most public-spirited citizens, a successful business man and one whose personal influence upon the life and affairs of the community it would be difficult to overestimate. He was a native of this State and was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, May 15, 1812, the youngest of the eleven children of Josiah and Ann (Evans) Spring. Both the grandfathers of Mr. Spring were among the first settlers and founders of Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, and both served in the French and Indian wars. Josiah Spring, his father, was a landowner and farmer at Brownfield, and was one of the earliest settlers there. He was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution and was a well known and highly respected citizen of this section of the State.

Born May 15, 1812, on his father's farm at Brownfield, Samuel Evans Spring passed his childhood and early life in the wholesome rural environment which has given so many of its most distinguished citizens to Maine and, as a lad, attended the district school. He was but fifteen years of age when it was necessary for him to abandon his studies, and he then became a clerk in the local grocery store. The unusual ability of Mr. Spring in business affairs was well shown even at this early age for, before he had reached manhood, he had saved sufficient capital to buy out his employer and himself became a country merchant, continuing as such until 1837. Feeling very justly that a much larger opportunity awaited him in some more developed community, Mr. Spring then sold out his business interest and went to Boston. Four years were spent by him in that city, but the climate did not agree with him, and it became necessary for him to seek a change. Accordingly, in 1841, he sailed for South America, and settled at Buenos Ayres, where a nephew, Andrew Spring, had already located. In that progressive city the uncle and nephew, in association with S. B. Hale, another young man from the States,

embarked in a business enterprise under the firm name of A. & S. E. Spring. This concern became extensively engaged in the hide and leather business, wool and wool skins, and similar products, as exporters, and they also engaged in the shipment of lumber to various parts of the United States and Canada. The business at length grew to great proportion and Mr. Spring and his nephew returned to the United States and opened offices at Boston and Portland, establishing their homes on Danforth street, in the latter place. They managed the great importing business from Portland and continued in association until the death of Mr. Andrew Spring in 1876, after which event Samuel Evans Spring continued as the sole proprietor thereof up to the time of his own death. The name of the firm was retained and became well known in all the markets of the world for the highest integrity in all its dealing. Mr. Spring's death in 1884 put an end to his participation in the great enterprise which he did so much to develop and he was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland.

While the business achievements of Mr. Spring were of a most noteworthy kind and were carried out on a very large scale, he was perhaps even better known in the immediate locality through his participation in public affairs, in which he contributed greatly to the welfare of the city. In his youth he was a Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, in common with so many of his fellow Whigs, he joined its ranks, and from that time until his death, was a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. In the year 1857 he was elected an alderman of the city of Portland and again in 1858 and until 1862 he was elected and reelected a member of the Common Council of the city. In 1861 Mr. Spring was elected to represent the city of Portland in the State Legislature, and in 1863 and 1864 was elected to the State Senate. In all of these capacities he proved himself an efficient and disinterested public servant and an able legislator, throwing his great influence in every case in favor of such legislation as looked towards the development and advancement at once of the community which he represented, and the entire State. In 1872 he was made Presidential Elector and was one of the Electoral College which named General Grant for his second term. In 1866 he was one of the delegates from Maine to the Union Convention at Philadelphia, which was called to declare against the policy of President Johnson. In the same year his political supporters and





*Charles M. Conant*



friends placed his name before the State convention then sitting, as candidate for the nomination of Governor, but he was defeated in that body by a very small margin of votes. One of the great services rendered by Mr. Spring to his State and country, was that which in 1861 and later he performed as an agent for securing recruits, no man doing more than he in this direction in behalf of the great cause of the Union. He also interested himself constantly in aiding the soldiers which were raised in Maine, during their absence at the front, in caring for the families they had left behind. His public spirit was nowhere better shown than in his connection with many movements undertaken for the welfare of his adopted city in which he always felt the keenest of interest and few men have done more to mould and develop the institutions of this place than he, or to promote its success and prosperity. In addition to his many services to Portland as a public official, he also was affiliated with many of its largest financial and business enterprises and was a director of the Casco National Bank from 1855 until his death and served as its president for many years. He was also a director of the Portland Company, of the International Steamship Company of Portland, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of the Portland & Rochester Railroad, of the Portland & Starland Match Company, a director and president of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad and of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company. He was a commissioner of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Sinking Fund and served in every one of these capacities actively and to their great advantage. Mr. Spring was also very active in the philanthropic and charitable undertakings of this city and elsewhere, was a director of the General Hospital, to the success of which he contributed largely, giving of both his time and fortune; a founder of the Merchants' Exchange, in which he was always deeply interested, and an active member of the Board of Trade of Portland. For many years he was a trustee of the Mercantile Library Association. In his religious belief Mr. Spring was a Unitarian and attended for many years the Park Street Church of that denomination.

Samuel Evans Spring was united in marriage (first) with Eliza Bean, a native of Brownfield, Maine, and a daughter of General Daniel Bean of that place. Mrs. Spring died at Buenos Ayres, South America, in 1852, and was the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Annie E., married the Hon.

John Lynch. They are now both deceased. Mr. Spring married (second), September 20, 1849, Zilpah Wadsworth Barker of Hiram, Maine, whose death occurred February 12, 1910, and she is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery. She was a member of the Park Street Church and was a lady of great culture and refinement and a most devoted wife and mother. Six children were born of this union as follows: Grace, who died in infancy; Edwin, who died in South America; Alice, who became the wife of Thomas L. Talbot, a well known lawyer of Portland; Eliphlet Greely, deceased; Nellie W., who is now the widow of Lucien Snow and resides in Portland; and Frances E., who makes her home in this city.

The character and personality of Mr. Spring were unusual and wholly exemplary in every particular. He was a man always loyal to his friends and one whose charitable inclinations made it quite impossible for him to say "no" to those needy ones who appealed to him for aid. At the time of the great Boston fire, one of his friends who had lost his place of business and practically all his wealth in that disaster, was surprised by a visit from Mr. Spring the next day, who offered to loan him fifty thousand dollars and a like amount for one of his associates, so that they would be able once more to establish themselves in their old lines. He was a broad minded man and his wide experience of life gave to him that essentially democratic outlook which is the basis of all true culture and is so closely allied to the virtue of Christian charity.

**CHARLES MELVIN CONANT**, president and treasurer of the well known corporation known as the C. M. Conant Company, of Bangor, Maine, is a member of an exceedingly old family which can claim an honorable antiquity not only in this country but abroad. The name appears to be of Celtic derivation, and in its early forms of Conan or Conon is found among various races of Celtic origin, including the Britons, Welsh, Irish, Gaels and Bretons. It was probably derived from the old Celtic root which is found in the Welsh *cun*, the Irish *cean*, and has equivalent forms such as *cunin* in the Saxon and which originally meant, "to be able," and thence came to have the significance of leader or king. From what branch of the great Celtic race the remote ancestors of the Conants came it is impossible to tell, but they are found settled in Devonshire as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and from there the family spread all over England, in

which country no less than thirty-two ways of writing the name has been found. It is possible to trace the descent of the present Conants of Maine uninterruptedly back to John Conant, who lived in the Parish of East Budleigh, England, but was probably born at Gittisham, some ten or twelve miles north of that place, and about the year 1520. The name of his wife is not known, and the only child recorded was Richard Conant, from whom the American line is descended. This Richard Conant was probably born in the Parish of East Budley, about the year 1548, and from the records appears to have been very prominent there. He married Agnes Clarke, and they were the parents of a large family of children, of whom Roger, the sixth son and youngest of the family, was the immigrant ancestor. Roger Conant was baptized at All Saints' Church in the Parish of East Budley, Devonshire, England, April 9, 1592. He seems to have received a good education, as his family were people of substance. He removed in his youth to London and probably resided in that city about fourteen years, or until the time of his migration to America. He came to the New England colonies in 1623, and after remaining for a short time in the original colony he was obliged to leave that place on account of religious differences, and was one of the founders of Nantasket or Hull. He was very prominent in the region and held many positions of responsibility and trust. He married Sarah Hawkins, November 11, 1618, while residing in London, and his wife accompanied him to this country. They were the parents of several children, and it was through their son Lot that the descent of the Maine family comes.

Lot Conant was born about 1624, at Nantasket, Massachusetts, but moved to Marblehead, where he appears to have been residing as early as 1657. Here he took an active part in the affairs of the colony, and apparently grew wealthy there. He married Elizabeth Walton, about 1649, and they were the parents of a number of children.

John Conant, son of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born December 15, 1652, at Beverly. He was a farmer and weaver, and the records of Beverly in his time contain many references to him and to his affairs. His death occurred September 30, 1724. He married, May 7, 1678, Bethia Mansfield, and they were the parents of ten children.

Lot (2) Conant, the eldest child of John and Bethia (Mansfield) Conant, was born in Beverly, June 1, 1679, and died September 20, 1767.

About 1716 he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and he seems to have owned large estates there and elsewhere. He married, May 15, 1698, Martha Cleaves, and they were the parents of the following children: Robert, who is mentioned below; Andrew, William, Dinah, Ezra, John, Elizabeth, Martha and Bethia.

Robert Conant, the eldest son of Lot (2) Conant, was born April 26, 1699, at Beverly, Massachusetts, but moved to Concord with his parents and afterwards settled at Chelmsford as early as 1726. Still later he removed to Stow, where his death occurred, March 27, 1773. He was a farmer and a carpenter. He was twice married, the first time to Esther ———, and it was through this marriage that the line with which we are concerned was derived.

Samuel Conant, eldest child of Robert and Esther Conant, was born about 1722, at Concord, in the part now known as Acton. He lived at Chelmsford and Stow with his parents, and later settled at the latter place, where he became a farmer. He married Sarah Holman, who died February 1, 1804, and they were the parents of the following children: Silas, Oliver, of further mention; Samuel, John, Levi, and a daughter.

Oliver Conant, second son of Samuel and Sarah (Holman) Conant, was born about 1750, at Stow. He settled first at Sudbury and later at Weston, and was a member of Captain Johnson Rice's company, of Colonel Samuel Bulard's regiment, in the Continental army, and saw service in New York. He married Thankful W. Walker, and they had the following children: Abraham, of whom further; Polly, Isaac, Thankful, Oliver, Sally, Louisa, Asa W., Josiah, and Betsy.

Abraham Conant, the eldest son of Oliver and Thankful W. (Walker) Conant, and the grandfather of Charles Melvin Conant, of this sketch, was born September 2, 1778, at Weston, Massachusetts, and died in 1849. He removed to Frankfort, now Winterport, Maine, about 1804, and engaged there in farming. In the year 1803 he married Thankful C. Lombard, of Truro, Massachusetts, who died about 1860, and they were the parents of the following children: Lydia, Isaac, Amasa S., Jacob, Charles, of further mention; Sarah, who died in infancy; Sarah Snow, Abraham, Thankful L., and Artemus Henry.

Charles Conant, fifth child of Abraham and Thankful C. (Lombard) Conant, was born December 24, 1812, at what is now Winterport, Maine. He spent his entire life in his native town and there engaged in agricultural pursuits,



and also became prominent in the general life of the community and filled a number of town offices. He was a member of the Congregational church in early life but subsequently became a Spiritualist. He married Hannah Weston, like himself a native of Winterport, where she was born September 25, 1814, a daughter of Amos and Mercy Weston, of that place. Her death occurred September 12, 1897. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia W., born October 6, 1838, and became the wife of Nathan T. Woodman. 2. Wealtha P., born August 18, 1840, and died February 21, 1863. 3. Artemus Henry, born December 5, 1842, married Maria S. McDonald, December 5, 1863, and had by her one child, who died in early life. 4. Frederick Augustus, born March 29, 1845, married Minnie Heslef, and they were the parents of a number of children. 5. Clara D., who was born September 20, 1848, and became the wife of George H. Clements, to whom she bore a number of children. 6. Ellen Maria, born August 1, 1852, and died April 4, 1853. 7. Charles Melvin, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Charles Melvin Conant, the youngest child of Charles and Hannah (Weston) Conant, was born June 23, 1858, at Winterport, Maine, on the old family homestead, where he now resides. He was educated in the public schools of Winterport and the normal school at Castine, Maine. From the year 1875, when he completed his studies, to 1883, Mr. Conant devoted his entire time and attention to the subject of farming, an occupation which his father had followed from time immemorial. He then turned to a mercantile life and established a company which handled agricultural implements and seeds in the city of Bangor. He is a man of unusually keen business judgment, and under his skillful management the business grew rapidly from the outset. In the year 1906 it was incorporated by Mr. Conant under the name of the C. M. Conant Company, with Mr. Conant in the double office of president and treasurer. During his brilliant business success Mr. Conant never lost his taste for the simple agricultural life in which he had been brought up, and to this day he resides on and cultivates his beautiful farm of two hundred acres at Winterport. Mr. Conant has always been a staunch member of the Republican party, and has held various town offices, as well as representing his county in the State Senate from 1913 to 1919. He has been a member of Penobscot Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, of Bangor, since the year 1885, and is also affiliated with the United Commercial Travelers' Association, Morning Light Grange, No. 19, Patrons of Husbandry, and has held several offices in this organization since 1875.

Mr. Conant was united in marriage, May 1, 1886, at Newburgh, by the Rev. Charles Rigby, with Annie C. Nealey, of Monroe, a daughter of Jefferson and Lydia A. (Twombly) Nealey, of Monroe, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Conant the following children have been born: Gertrude Melvena, August 1, 1888; Viola Evelyn, July 11, 1890; Barbara Olive, September 9, 1895; Amos Nealey, July 27, 1897; Edna, January 18, 1900; Charles Tyler, April 10, 1902; and Mildred Annie, November 22, 1906.

**LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS**, whose death at her home in Portland, Maine, April 6, 1914, was a loss not only to her State but to the cause of temperance throughout the world for which, during so many years she had labored with an undivided devotion, was an example of that type of woman who appears only now and again, and who contains in her makeup a certain quality or power of organization and leadership generally thought to be typically masculine, but who contains it without in the least detracting from the great sum of feminine qualities which go to make up the ideal of womanhood. It is a combination of the most potent kind, for to this leadership is added that persuasiveness which is one of the most feminine of characteristics and which scarcely less than the other, is a factor in moulding the life of the world.

Lillian M. N. Ames, as she was before her marriage, was born March 1, 1844, in Dover, Maine, a daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Parsons) Ames. Her education was received at Foxcroft Academy, near Dover, and later at Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Maine. At both of these institutions she evinced an unusual degree of enthusiasm, which was, as it were, the heart of her industry and which made her a pupil far above the average. Even at that early age she was strongly imbued with what might be called the sense of service, which expressed itself for lack of more definite objective in the idea of becoming a teacher. This accordingly she did, and for some years taught in the schools of Portland and other nearby cities. From the outset she met with unusual success in this work, bringing to bear the same persuasive powers upon her pupils that she later showed in her more special career. Indeed, little as it was to be expected



in one who had not even completed her twenty-first year, she gained a very considerable reputation and had not marriage intervened, might well have had a brilliant career in this profession. At the age of twenty-one, however, she married Michael Stevens, of Portland, and her activities were directed in other channels. Certainly not the least of those was the making of a cheerful and harmonious home in which she excelled. There was but one child born of this union, Gertrude Stevens, who is now Mrs. William Leavitt, of Portland.

Although the name of Lillian M. N. Stevens is associated with the temperance cause in Maine, yet it is as the head of the national organization and in the drive for national constitutional prohibition that her name will rest. The great movement was to a certain extent of western origin and began in Ohio and other States in that part of the country and spreading to all the other commonwealths of the Union. From the outset Mrs. Stevens looked upon this as the most important work that she could perform, and felt what in an earlier age might have been termed a "call," and at once gave herself unreservedly to her chosen work. She allied herself with Frances E. Willard and assisted her in the organization of the society referred to above. When it was finally completed and ready to begin its work, Mrs. Stevens became its treasurer, and this office she held until the year 1878, when she was elected president of the society, and continued to serve in this capacity until the time of her death. Two years later, in 1880, she was chosen assistant recording secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and later recording secretary. In 1894 she became national vice-president-at-large, and in 1898, upon the death of Frances Willard, she was elected to succeed her as president, holding this office also during the remainder of her life. One of the greatest honors won by Mrs. Stevens was her election as vice-president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which capacity she presided over the International Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1906, in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1910, and in Brooklyn, New York, in 1913, the latter being about one year before her death. But it was not only in connection with the work of women in this matter that Mrs. Stevens was connected. She was indeed one of the most prominent figures in the forces of that prohibition party then coming into such a dominant place in the politics of Maine. Neal Dow, the leader of

these forces in Maine, found in her not only an able lieutenant but his strongest co-worker, and it was perhaps her influence more than that of any single individual which in 1911 won for Maine the retention of the prohibitory law in the campaign which preceded that election. She was the leading figure and conducted the war against liquor not only with enthusiasm but with the utmost tactical skill and good judgment. It was at a great public meeting held in Portland, before the day of voting on the retention of prohibition, that Mrs. Stevens issued her famous proclamation, in which she declared that within a decade prohibition would be placed in the Constitution of the United States. It was in 1911 also that she received from Bates College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. While her work in the cause of prohibition was undoubtedly the most important of her achievements, Mrs. Stevens was not blind to many important reforms needed outside of this particular realm, and indeed labored effectively for their adoption. One of these was the question of prison reform, and since the year 1882, she had urged the establishment in Maine of a reformatory separate from the State prison for women. She was indeed a champion of the unfortunate women in her State and was closely identified with the work done for them there. As was usual in her case, her efforts took on a very practical aspect and she was one of the founders of the temporary home for women and children, now a State institution in Portland. She was also connected for many years with the State school for girls and aided this valuable institution in many ways. For several years Mrs. Stevens represented Maine at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and for six years was treasurer of the National Council of Women. In another and quite different field was her work as a member of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in the year 1893. In addition to her many other activities, Mrs. Stevens was an author of power and grace and made many valuable contributions to the literature of the temperance question. It is scarcely necessary to state, in view of the nature of the work which she accomplished, that she was a speaker of eloquence and convincing logic.

The death of Mrs. Stevens removed one of the most striking figures from a society where strong characters and brilliant personalities were the rule rather than the exception. She possessed in a high degree all those personal qualities which mark the best types of her race; a strong moral

sense, unimpeachable honesty and integrity of purpose, courage and unlimited capacity for hard work. If as Carlyle remarks, "Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains" then surely Mrs. Stevens should be regarded as a genius of high degree. To these sterner virtues she added a genial candor of temperament, the humor that seems an inseparable accompaniment to a due sense of proportion, and a gentleness towards weakness that made all who felt their cause to be just, instinctively turn to her, as to a friend, for support and encouragement. But though she could be thus gentle to worth, however modest, she did not hesitate to unmask presumption and rebuke it duly, wherever it presented itself, although in the long run there were no shortcomings she was disposed to judge so sternly as her own, real or fancied. Here was a character that, aside from her great material achievements, could not fail to effect powerfully any environment in which it might have been placed and which, in her death, left a gap which even years have failed entirely to fill. Without doubt the most striking quality about Mrs. Stevens was that of a sort of magnetic enthusiasm which was at once attractive and compelling to those about her. Her sterling integrity was just as fundamental, but this was the thing that men saw first and felt the power of. This is a quality of greatness in every case, but perhaps, what made it especially potent in her case was the fact that it did not seem confined to any particular province of activity but to be something essential to the people and needing nothing in especial to call it forth.

**FRANCIS JOSEPH WELCH, M.D.**—Among the prominent physicians of Portland, Maine, may be mentioned Dr. Francis Joseph Welch. A native of Portland, he is of Irish ancestry, and displays in his own character and personality the sterling virtues and abilities which have made the members of his race so important an element in the citizenship of this country.

Michael Welch, grandfather of Dr. Welch, was born in Ireland, but came to the United States as a young man and engaged successfully in the flour business in the city of Portland, Maine. He remained in this line for many years, and it was here also that he married Bridget Daley, by whom he had five children, all of whom are now living, as follows: John, Thomas Joseph, the father of Dr. Welch, Michael, William and Mary.

Thomas Joseph Welch, father of Dr. Welch, was born in Portland, and engaged for some time

in that city in the jeweler's business. Later he became the traveling representative of an eastern firm, and was a very prominent member and and at one time president of the United Commercial Travelers' Association of Portland. He married Louisa Deehan, a daughter of Patrick Deehan, a native of Ireland, and of Margaret (McDonough) Deehan, his wife. Mr. Deehan came to this country and engaged in Portland in the street railroad business; he and his wife were the parents of four children: Margaret; Louisa, who became Mrs. Welch; Thomas and Elizabeth. Mrs. Thomas J. Welch died in the year 1908, leaving her husband two children: Dr. Francis Joseph Welch, and a younger brother, Arthur Deehan Welch, now a successful attorney of Portland and a graduate of Bowdoin College and the Harvard Law School. Mr. Welch, Sr., is now (1917) aged sixty-two years, and is manager of his son's sanatorium at Maple Crest, East Pansfield, Maine.

Born August 27, 1879, at Portland, Maine, Dr. Francis Joseph Welch, son of Thomas Joseph and Louisa (Deehan) Welch, attended for his education the local public schools of that city and was graduated from the High School there in 1898. Here he prepared himself for college and then matriculated at Bowdoin, where, after establishing an unusually high record for character and scholarship, he was graduated with the class of 1903. He had in the meantime decided to take up medicine as his profession, and accordingly attended the Maine Medical School, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the next twelve months he was attached to St. Barnabas Hospital as an interne, and here gained the necessary practical experience for his work. Not content with the preparation usually considered entirely adequate, however, Dr. Welch went to Chicago, where he supplemented his studies with a course at the Post-Graduate College in that city, remaining there for one year. After completing his studies here, he spent still another year in travel, in the course of which he visited the famous institution of the Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minnesota. In the autumn of 1907 Dr. Welch returned to Portland and there began an active general practice, which he has maintained ever since. But while still engaged in general work, he has also directed his attention as a specialist towards the question of the treatment and cure of tuberculosis and is at the present time (1917) a recognized authority on this subject. His work with this disease has been most noteworthy and entitles



him to be regarded as one of the most successful specialists in the State. About 1911 Dr. Welch decided to establish a sanatorium for the treatment of this disease, where he could have ideal conditions at hand to combat it and the result of this determination was the present Maple Crest Sanatorium at East Parsonsfield, Maine. This well known and popular resort is located among the beautiful Limerick hills, the wild and picturesque outlines of which may be seen in every direction from the building. The view is in itself enough to stimulate the interest and mental activity so important in the cure of all diseases. Some forty miles out of Portland and nine miles from the town of Cornish, on the White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad, Maple Crest is very accessible from many points, and its altitude of eight hundred and sixty feet, together with its position in the midst of pine clad hills insure those who reside there of the most healthful and invigorating air and climate. One of its chief attractions is the absence of all the institutional character which generally makes such places unattractive, the patients being rather the members of a large and well ordered family than the inmates of an institution. The buildings consist of a main sanatorium, an annex and cottage, and at the present time there is a capacity for thirty-five patients. The buildings are situated on a property of forty-seven acres, where there is an orchard of more than one hundred fruit trees and a fine vegetable garden. This place has proven a great success and has offered Dr. Welch great advantages in his treatment of tubercular patients. It may well be regarded as a model of its kind. Dr. Welch's city office is at No. 698 Congress street, Portland, Maine, and it is here that he makes his headquarters. Dr. Welch is an active participant in the social and religious life of the city, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and active in the advancement thereof in Portland. He is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Welch is an unusually talented musician and plays most delightfully upon the violin, and during his student years he taught this instrument in Portland, where he was well known as a soloist. He was associated with the Maine Festival Orchestra and held the position of assistant concert master therein. Dr. Welch is unmarried.

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**JOSEPH BRADFORD PEAKS**—Among the honored names of Maine's deceased citizens a

high place must be given to that of Joseph Bradford Peaks, lawyer, soldier and civilian. The offices held by Mr. Peaks included those of county attorney, State Senator and railroad commissioner, and as a veteran of the Civil War he possessed a record which entitled him to be held in gratitude and honor.

Joseph Bradford Peaks was born September 26, 1839, at Charleston, Maine, and was a son of F. William and Betsey (Billington) Peaks. The education of Joseph Bradford Peaks was received at Charleston Academy and East Corinth Academy, and he chose for a profession that of the law, being admitted to the Maine bar in February, 1872. Long ere this, however, Mr. Peaks had given that signal proof of patriotism which was demanded of so many youths of his generation, that of military service. When the call to arms resounded through the land he was one of the first to respond, enlisting on April 15, 1861, at Lowell, Massachusetts, in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and sharing in the memorable march through Baltimore. On September 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, First Maine Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Brandy Station and Aldie. In the last named engagement, which took place June 17, 1863, he was wounded, and on November 1, of the same year, received an honorable discharge for disability. In politics Mr. Peaks was always a staunch Republican and received numerous proofs of the confidence reposed in him by his party. In 1876-77-78 he was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Selden Connor, and in 1881 he was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment, Reserve Militia, of Maine. From 1880 to 1885 he filled the office of county attorney of Piscataquis county. From 1880 to 1883 he was insurance commissioner for the State of Maine. In 1889 the fellow-citizens of Mr. Peaks made him the representative of his party in the Legislature and again in 1891. He served until 1893 and in that year was honored with an election as State Senator. From 1895 to 1910 he was railroad commissioner. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Peaks were with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Peaks married, April 25, 1871, at Dover, Maine, Eliza, daughter of Francis W. and Eliza (Bacon) Chadbourne, and they were the parents of the following children: Annie Hamblen, born July 29, 1872; Francis Chadbourne, born February 26, 1874; and another daughter, born April 16, 1889, died in infancy.

On November 20, 1911, Mr. Peaks closed a





*Joseph B. Deeks*



long, useful and honorable career, passing away followed by the admiration, gratitude and sorrow of all to whom he was known. He was a man who helped to save the Union from disruption and aided in the upbuilding of the best interests of civil life. All honor to his memory.

**CHARLES HOWARD GILMAN**, the successful business man and financier of Portland, Maine, is a son of John Low Gilman, a native of Wells, Maine, who for many years was an accountant in Boston, Massachusetts, where he eventually died. Mr. Gilman, Sr., married Jane Loring Sanborn, a native of Gorham, Maine, who survived him and after his death removed to Portland, where she died in the year 1907 at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of two children as follows: Charles Howard, of whom further; and William E., who also resides in Portland, being employed as a clerk by his brother. William E. Gilman married Elizabeth Perkins, and they have a daughter, Dorothy Gilman.

Born November 14, 1858, at South Berwick, Maine, Charles Howard Gilman passed the first ten years of his childhood in that town. He then accompanied his parents to Portland, where he attended the local public schools and eventually graduated from the City High School in 1876. Here he was prepared for college and in 1878 matriculated at Bowdoin, where, after establishing an excellent record for character and scholarship, he was graduated with the class of 1882. After having thus completed his education, he went to the West and located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent ten years, working during that time as a clerk in a mortgage loan business. He then returned to the East and once more took up his abode in Portland. This was in the year 1894 and he engaged in a banking business, in which he met with a considerable success. In the year 1904 he established the business under the name of Charles H. Gilman, and in 1912 this was changed to Charles H. Gilman & Company, its present style. This was occasioned by the admission of Mr. Henry Lewis to a partnership in the business. This firm, which does a very large business, has its offices at No. 186 Middle street, Portland, Maine. Mr. Gilman is identified with several important social organizations among which should be mentioned the Cumberland, the Economic and the Portland Country clubs. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, attending the State Street Church in Portland.

On September 8, 1886, Mr. Gilman was united in marriage at Augusta, Maine, with Mary Louise Smith, a native of that city and a daughter of Hartley Eugene Smith, who died in Augusta, and Sarah L. (Jones) Smith, who survives him and still makes her home in that city.

Mr. Gilman's family may claim a very honorable antiquity in Maine, where his ancestors have lived for a large number of generations and have always been prominently identified with the affairs of the communities where they have dwelt. His great-grandfather, Tristram Gilman, lived at Yarmouth, where he was a Congregational preacher and was one of the best known divines in that region and time. He was an eminent scholar as well, and was one of the first trustees of Bowdoin College. Tristram Gilman was the founder of the family in the State, where he died in the year 1809. He was a prominent Mason. One of his sons, Nicholas Gilman, grandfather of the Mr. Gilman of this sketch, resided in Wells, Maine.

While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished conspicuous results in the communities where they have been run, it is by no means so easy to find those, the net result of whose lives can be placed without hesitation on the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted on the side of good. Successful men there are in plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without any especial regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. Not so in the case of Mr. Gilman, who never for an instant forgets his duty to his fellows in any selfish ambition but who works steadily for the advancement of all. It is his distinction that in every relation of life his conduct is equally exemplary, that he is a public-spirited citizen, a kindly neighbor, a faithful friend and a devoted and affectionate husband.

**CHARLES STORER KNIGHT, M.D.**, one of the leaders of the medical profession in the city of Portland, Maine, is a well known figure in the general life of that city and greatly beloved alike by the members of his own clientele and by the community in general. He comes of old Maine stock, and is a son of Storer Seth Knight, a native of that State and one of the prominent men of Cumberland county during the past generation.

Storer Seth Knight was born in Scarborough, Cumberland county, Maine, July 12, 1841, and



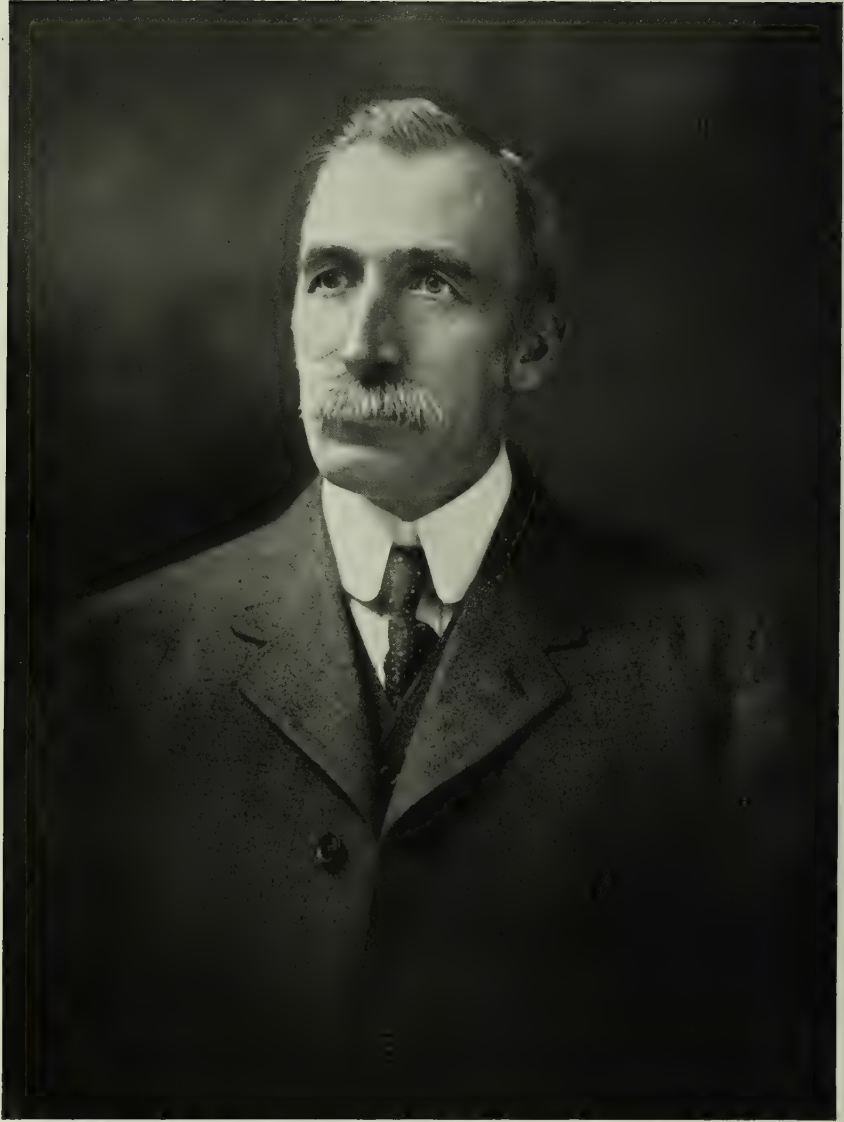
died in Portland, August 18, 1890. He was a young man just twenty years of age when the Civil War laid its blighting hand upon the life of the country. As so many of the young men of the North did at that time, so did Mr. Knight, enlisting in Company B, Tenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, August 9, 1862, and offering his services in the cause of the Union. Shortly after he was transferred to Company D, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service with both these regiments. He was wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and was honorably discharged from service. Upon resuming civil life, Mr. Knight secured a position as clerk in the post office at Portland, where he worked for a number of years, and was later engaged in the railway mail service. A man of public spirit, he had always taken an active part in local affairs, and in the year 1886, was nominated and elected register of deeds for Cumberland county, in which capacity he served for a term of four years. Mr. Knight was a man of a very unusually original mind, a scholar and possessed of wide culture, and it is no wonder therefore that, with the addition of an attractive personality, he should have made the wide reputation that he did as a public speaker and lecturer. His services were always in demand on public holidays and occasions of similar character, and he was a very effective political campaigner and always ready to work in the interests of the Republican party, of the policies and principles of which he was an ardent supporter. On a number of occasions he delivered lectures on the subject of the United States Postal Service, which were not only instructive but highly entertaining, so that his lecture on this matter was in popular demand. He was greatly devoted to nature, and could not spend too much time in the contemplation of its attractions, loving especially to wander in the woods and meadows and follow the course of streams. Another taste which impelled him into the same environment was that for the sport of fishing, in his fondness for which he was a second Isaac Walton. For many years Mr. Knight was extremely active in the cause of temperance and was one of the best known workers for this reform in the State. He was a member of Bosworth Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Portland. On June 2, 1869, Storer Seth Knight was united in marriage with Helen E. Leavitt, a native of Portland, Maine, born September 15, 1839, a daughter of Captain Charles H. and Katherine Sawyer (Mariner) Greene, old

and honored residents of that city, and widow of George Leavitt. The Greene family, of which she was a member, was an old and distinguished one in Virginia, and had moved North to Maine in the time of her father, Captain Greene. To Mr. and Mrs. Knight the following children were born: Charles Storer, of whom further; Katherine G., born June 11, 1874, and became the wife of William S. Dresser; Herbert Carr, born September 26, 1878, married Lizzie Hovey, and now resides in Portland.

Dr. Charles Storer Knight, eldest child of Storer Seth and Helen E. (Greene-Leavitt) Knight, was born September 16, 1872, in Portland, Maine, and has made that city his home ever since. The preliminary portion of his education was obtained in the public schools of his local city, and he was later sent to Westbrook Seminary, from which he graduated in the year 1890 after thoroughly preparing himself for a college course. About this time he definitely made up his mind to make medicine his career in life, and with this end in view entered the Harvard Medical School in the year 1892. Here he established an excellent record for character and scholarship, and in 1896 was graduated with the degree of M.D. He followed up his theoretical studies at this institution by gaining the requisite experience as house physician at the Boston City Hospital, a position which he held from July, 1896, to January, 1898, after which he served in the same capacity for eight months at the Boston Lying-In Hospital. He then returned to the City Hospital, where he was given the position of assistant superintendent and held the same until 1899. Equipped with an unusual fund of practical knowledge, Dr. Knight then removed to the city of Bangor, Maine, where for two years he remained in active practice, but in the year 1902 he established himself in Portland, his native city, where he has built up his present successful practice and now takes a leading part in the medical world there. He is a member of the Portland Medical Society, the Cumberland County Medical Society and the Maine Medical Association.

Although the exacting demands made upon Dr. Knight's time and energies by his professional duties preclude his taking so active a part in the public life of the city as his inclinations urge him to, or his abilities fit him for, he continues to take a keen interest in political matters generally and is a hearty supporter of the Republican party. In religion he is a Universalist and is prominent in the work of his church, also in





Chas. F. Dearth



the general social and fraternal life of the city. He is a prominent Mason and is affiliated with many orders and fraternities in that place, among which should be numbered Deering Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons; Rocky Hill Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias; Woodford Commandery, No. 235, Golden Cross; Court No. 1151, Independent Order of Foresters. Of recent years Dr. Knight has done much special work in obstetrics and gynecology and is regarded as an authority on these subjects. His office is situated at his home, No. 509 Deering avenue, Portland.

On June 1, 1905, Dr. Knight was united in marriage at Augusta, Maine, with Marion E. Clark, a native of that city, a daughter of Hiram and Flora Augusta (Allen) Clark. Mr. Clark was engaged for many years in the manufacture of carriages at Augusta, and was the inventor and patentee of the first dropped X for trucks, etc. His wife was a member of the old Allen family of Winthrop, Maine, where she was born, and they both at present make their home with their son-in-law, Dr. Knight. To Dr. and Mrs. Knight the following children have been born: Dorothy Leavitt, May 23, 1906, and Florence Allen, January 9, 1913.

**CHARLES FREMONT DEARTH**, one of the most successful business men and an influential citizen of Piscataquis county, Maine, with the general life of which place he has been closely identified for many years, is a member of an old New England family which originally made its home in Massachusetts and was founded in this State by Mr. Dearth's grandfather, Leonard Dearth.

Leonard Dearth was one of the pioneers from Sherborn, Massachusetts, to Sangerville, Maine, coming to the latter town in the year 1813, and there selecting a tract of wild land for his future home. This he cleared up and cultivated, and at the time of his death was the possessor of a large and thrifty farm. He took a lively interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of his adopted town and was also interested in the more general issues which at that time confronted the State and Nation. He was a Radical in politics and adhered firmly to the policy of the old Whig party. At the time of its organization Mr. Dearth joined the Republican party, and from that time until his death was one of its firmest supporters. He was a Methodist in his religious belief. His birth occurred at Sherborn, Massachusetts, in 1792, and his death at

Sangerville, February 3, 1880. He married at Sangerville, Fannie Carsley, in the year 1820, and they were the parents of six children, as follows: Henry Leonard, Leander Llewellyn, Freeman Daniel, Mercy Carsley, Huldah, Rebecca.

Freeman Daniel Dearth, father of Charles Fremont Dearth, was born at Sangerville, Maine, June 19, 1831, and died at that place, October 20, 1886. He was educated in the common schools at Sangerville and later at Foxcroft Academy. For a time he taught school, and later took charge of his father's extensive farm where he made many improvements in the cultivation of the broad acres. He also improved the quality of his stock, and erected a number of large and commodious farm buildings. Like his father he was active in public affairs and took a particular interest in the improvement of the local schools and the cause of education generally. He was one of the foremost men of his time in promoting the interest of the town and the agricultural conditions of the surrounding country. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He married, January 4, 1854, at Shirley, Maine, Mary Burgess Spooner, a native of Sangerville, where she was born December 7, 1834, a daughter of Daniel and Jemima (Knowlton) Spooner, of that place. Mrs. Dearth died at Foxcroft, Maine, September 26, 1904. They were the parents of the following children: Elwyn Augustine, born December 28, 1854, at Sangerville, and died there, February 18, 1882; Charles Fremont, with whose career we are especially concerned; Amelia Estelle, born May 8, 1856, at Sangerville, and died July 19, 1918, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Leonard, born March 20, 1858, at Sangerville, and died January 26, 1909, at Los Angeles, California; Albert Elmer, born March 13, 1860, at Sangerville; Alice Ella, died December 14, 1882, at Sangerville, a twin of the above; Freeman Daniel, born April 16, 1861, at Sangerville; Elbridge Harlow, born January 30, 1863, at Sangerville; Huldah Harlow, born October 12, 1864, and died March 19, 1908, at Boston, Massachusetts; Asa Franklin, born April 25, 1868; Arthur Lorestine, born April 11, 1872; Gertrude Mabel, born February 28, 1875; and Blanche Lola, born February 14, 1877.

Charles Fremont Dearth, second son of Freeman Daniel and Mary Burgess (Spooner) Dearth, was born at Sangerville, Maine, May 8, 1856. As a lad he attended the local public schools and afterward was a student at the Foxcroft Academy. His childhood and early youth were spent on the home farm in Sangerville, with the ex-

ception of a few years spent in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked as a machinist and carpenter. In the year 1900 he removed to Foxcroft, where he engaged in business as a manufacturer, making a specialty of the production of pure cider vinegar, a business which had been conducted by his father and grandfather in connection with the farm for many years. Mr. Dearth has been exceedingly successful both in his general farming operations and as a manufacturer of vinegar, and at the present time is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Foxcroft. He is a public-spirited and progressive member of the community, and has been active, not only in the business light of the community, but also in its social and general affairs. He is a staunch member of the Republican party, and is regarded as one of the most influential political leaders in Piscataquis county. He was elected to the position of deputy sheriff of this county in 1901 and held the same until 1904. He was then elected high sheriff of Piscataquis county and held that office for two years. Mr. Dearth was a member of Kineo Lodge, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eldorado Encampment, No. 20; Wenonah Rebekah Lodge, and Canton Kineo, No. 6, all of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also affiliated with the Piscataquis Club and is active in the work of all these organizations. In his religious belief Mr. Dearth is a Congregationalist.

Charles Fremont Dearth was united in marriage, January 30, 1889, at Dover, Maine, with Hattie Augusta Chandler, a native of Foxcroft, born January 30, 1864, a daughter of William Harrison and Janette (Mayhew) Chandler, old and highly-respected residents of this place.

**JUDGE JOSEPH E. F. CONNOLLY** is a son of Michael Hackett and Margaret (Feeney) Connolly, natives of County Galway, Ireland. Michael Hackett Connolly passed the first twenty years of his life in his native land and then came to the United States, where he promptly joined the Union Army and fought during the Civil War. He saw active service during three years and was finally discharged. He then came to the city of Portland, Maine, where he remained until his death. His wife survives him and still makes her home in Portland.

Joseph E. F. Connolly was born October 21, 1874, in the city of Portland, Maine. His early education was received at the local public schools of the city. Judge Connolly was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in the year 1902, and

at once began the active practice of his profession. The activities of Judge Connolly have been by no means confined to the practice of his profession, however. He is a man who is naturally a leader in whatever he undertakes, and at the present time occupies an influential position in the industrial world of Portland. He is also keenly interested in charitable movements undertaken for the interests of the unfortunate classes, particularly in the case of boys, and is active in making them successful. He is a trustee of the Portland Boys' Club. He is devoted to children and outdoor sports, and has a delightful summer camp at Ossipee Lake, where he spends his summers. He is a member of a number of clubs and social organizations in Portland, among which should be mentioned the Rotary Club, the Portland Power Boat Club, the Bramhall League and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Roman Catholic in his religious belief, he attends St. Dominick's Church in Portland.

Judge Connolly is best known, however, to his fellow citizens in connection with his brilliant political and judicial career, throughout the course of which he has done nothing but what was calculated to increase his reputation at once as a capable and efficient public officer, and a most disinterested and honorable man. As early as 1898, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he was elected a member of the Portland Common Council. He served, however, on this body only to the end of the year 1899, and was shortly afterwards elected to the Board of Aldermen, on which he served during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. His strong interests in the unfortunates among his fellow men, and his willingness to work in their behalf, won for him the appointment of the responsible post of overseer of the poor, in which he served from 1903 to 1907, doing much to alleviate their sufferings and advance their interests in the community. In the latter year, however, he was elected county attorney. After proving himself a most capable attorney and one in whom there was no respect of persons, Judge Connolly finally resigned from this important office in 1911, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the State of Maine, for a term of seven years. Judge Connolly is at present serving that term, which will expire in 1918, and in which he has done much to maintain and increase the dignity of the bench in his State and establish a reputation for impartial and wise decisions and judgments.



Judge Connolly married Margaret B. Cadey.

There is a certain quality about the duties and functions connected with the meeting of justice, the giving of judgments between men and the pronouncing of dooms upon them, that appeals, and rightly appeals, to the imagination as of special gravity and import, so that it is the popular notion that the office of judge above all others should be filled by men of unimpeachable integrity, of a disinterestedness beyond the reach of any ulterior motive, and a balance of mind which will admit of no prejudice. In this, as in so many cases, the popular instinct is entirely correct, feeling intuitively that nowhere else do those personal rights, the very basis of a society, pass so completely under the control of individual authority, as in the jurisdiction of the court. It is thus that we have come to regard as the most despicable of men a judge who is unfaithful to his solemn responsibilities, while a just judge is one of the proudest titles to which one can aspire. It is the proud distinction of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch that he well deserves this latter title, displaying throughout his career all those qualifications which are of the essence of justice, and fit a man for the performance of duties so nearly touching the foundations of social life.

**RALPH FOSTER BURNHAM**—Burnham is a name which can claim a great and honorable antiquity, alike in this country, and in the old world, where it may be traced back as far as the year 1010, when it was used with the prefix *de*. The family is descended from one Walter Ventre, who came to England from Normandy in the train of William the Conqueror. He was cousin-german of Earl Warren, who received from his royal master the Manor of Burnham, among other estates. This Manor was in turn enfeoffed by the Earl to Walter le Ventre, who thenceforth became known as Walter de Burnham. The prefix was dropped about 1080, since which time the name Burnham has come down to us with very few changes in form or spelling, considering the laxity of spelling in those days.

The family of Burnham was founded in this country as early as 1635, when three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert Burnham, came from England and settled in the town of Ipswich. They made their home in that part of it which was then known as Chebacco parish, and which is now the town of Essex, Essex county, Mas-

sachusetts. It was from the second of these, Lieutenant Thomas Burnham, that that branch of the family which is now represented at Auburn, Maine, by Ralph Foster Burnham, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, is descended. He was about twelve years of age when he came to America in 1635, and resided at Chebacco where he settled the following year, until his death, which occurred May 19, 1694. He was a soldier in the Pequot expedition in 1636 and 1637, and again during the Indian disturbances of 1643. He was a subscriber to Major Denison in 1648, was made corporal and surveyor of highways in 1662, sergeant in 1664, ensign in 1665, and lieutenant in 1683. In the latter year he was also elected a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity in that and the two years following. He took a very active part in community affairs. He was married in 1645 to Mary Tuttle, a daughter of John and Johanna Tuttle. From this worthy progenitor the line descends through John, Jacob, Solomon, Jacob (2), Zebulun, Zebulun (2), to Frank Burnham, the father of Ralph F. Burnham.

Frank Burnham, son of Zebulun (2) and Sarah D. (Knowlton) Burnham, was born March 31, 1847, at Beverly, Massachusetts. He received a high school education, and afterwards enlisted in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, and served in this regiment until the close of the Civil War. He then entered the Navy, and was a member of the band on the United States Steamer *Vandalia*, which sailed under Admiral Thatcher. After retiring from the Navy, he made his home in Portland, Maine, where he now resides, and is a teacher of the violin and cornet. He is a member of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eastern Star Encampment, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also an orchestral leader and studied under the celebrated M. Arbuckle, of Gilmore's Band. Mr. Burnham is a Republican in politics, and a Liberal in religion. He married Sarah F. Stanley, a daughter of Daniel O. and Mary Stanley, of Beverly, Massachusetts, where she was born. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Bertha, who died in childhood; Ida Frances, who became the wife of Frank E. Fickett, of Portland; Mabel Stanley, who became the wife of Frank Grant, who resides in Portland, and is employed as an engineer on the Maine Central Railroad; and Ralph Foster, of whom further.

Ralph Foster Burnham, only son of Frank



and Sarah F. (Stanley) Burnham, was born March 30, 1876, at Beverly, Massachusetts. He was but six months of age, however, when his parents removed to Portland, and it was with this city that his childish associations were formed. It was in Portland also that he attended school, and at the age of nine worked during vacation time as a newsboy for Chisholm Brothers. He continued his studies, at the same time working as a newsboy, by which means he paid for his livelihood during this period. At the age of fifteen, he secured employment in the drug store of Schlotterbeck & Foss, who at that time had a large establishment in Portland, and thus paid his way through high school. After graduation from the latter institution, he entered the employ of J. B. Totten, where he remained for a number of years, studying in the meantime in his laboratory. He then took and passed the State examinations in pharmacy and received the degree of Phar.D. His health had obliged him to leave the coast in the meantime and he had come to Auburn in 1897, which place has continued to be his home ever since. Upon first coming to the city, he purchased the drug business of B. L. Alden, which was situated on the corner of Broad and Mill streets, New Auburn, which he still operates with a high degree of success. He has always possessed a very keen interest in the subject of chemicals and their therapeutic effect, and has done considerable original research in this important branch of science. His experiments with the iodides has been particularly noteworthy, culminating as it did in his discovery of "Sal Iodide," which filled a long felt want in the chemical world. He also prepared a "Glyco-Tonic." Mr. Burnham has taken an exceedingly prominent place in local affairs, particularly of recent years, and has been conspicuous in the councils of the Republican party. In the month of March, 1917, he was elected Mayor of Auburn on the Republican ticket, and is now filling this responsible office with a high degree of efficiency and is proving himself a most capable public official. Mr. Burnham is affiliated with the social and fraternal circles of Auburn, and particularly so with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken every degree up to and including the thirty-second. He is a member of Ancient Brothers Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine, and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Rotary Club. In his religious belief Mayor Burnham is a Universalist and attends the church of this denomination at Auburn.

Ralph Foster Burnham was united in marriage, October 25, 1899, with Clara Ella Shaw, a daughter of John H. and Eleanor (Haskell) Shaw, old and highly honored residents of Portland. Mr. Shaw was at the time of his retirement the oldest engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Ralph Foster Burnham is a man of unusually strong personality, whose tastes and interests are of an essentially wholesome character. His chief pleasure is found in hunting and automobiling, and in order to gratify the former taste he takes a long trip into the north woods every autumn with a group of his friends.

**HON. NORMAN HERBERT FAY**—The long and noteworthy political career of Mr. Fay is, of course, his most conspicuous claim to distinction, but he also has a reputation as a business man, and as president of the Dexter Trust and Banking Company he stands prominently before the community as influential in the financial life of his home town of Dexter, Maine.

Norman Herbert Fay was born in Upton, Massachusetts, and is a son of Winthrop Baxter and Elizabeth W. (Fales) Fay. W. B. Fay was engaged in business as a boot and shoe manufacturer. Norman Herbert Fay graduated, successively, from the Upton High School, the Friends' School, Providence, Rhode Island, and the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. In 1881 Mr. Fay, in association with Walter Scott, engaged in business in Dexter as a manufacturer of machine tools, the firm name being Fay & Scott. In 1897 Mr. Fay purchased the interest of Mr. Scott and incorporated the business as the Fay & Scott Company, the stock being owned by himself, his son, W. L. Fay, and Mrs. P. S. Plouff. In addition to the presidency of the Dexter Trust and Banking Company, Mr. Fay is president of the Loan and Building Association.

As an upholder of the principles advocated by the Republican party, Mr. Fay has served on the water board, the school board and the cemetery commission. In 1901 and 1917 he represented his district in the Legislature and these long periods of service testify most eloquently to his efficient and disinterested public spirit and

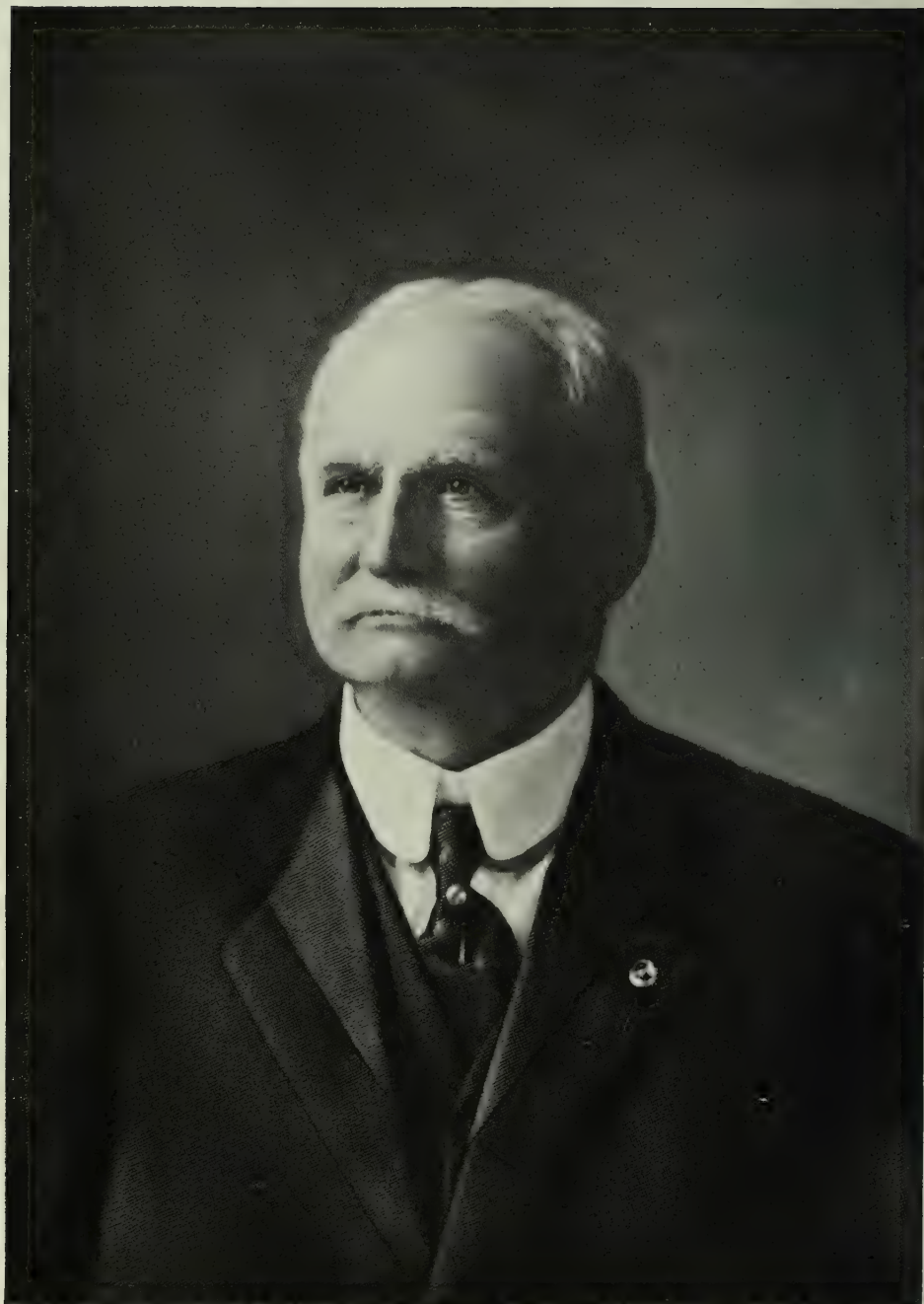


*Norman, H. Ray*









*St. Gordon*

to the trust reposed by his fellow-citizens in his devotion to the maintenance and advancement of their rights and privileges. In 1917 Mr. Fay became a member of the governor's council and this office he still retains. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Fay are with the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine; also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Machinery Club of New York and the Dexter Club of Dexter, Maine. He attends the Universalist church.

Mr. Fay married, November 23, 1872, at Garland, Maine, Ada E., daughter of Joshua and Mary West, and they are the parents of the following children: Marion Estelle, born January 5, 1874; and Winthrop Lincoln, born July 29, 1875.

As business man, financier, and above all and most conspicuously, as political leader and public official, Norman Herbert Fay has served well and faithfully his community and his State, establishing for himself an assured and honorable reputation and earning an undisputed right to the lasting admiration and enduring gratitude of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party considerations.

**SETH CHASE GORDON**—There is always something impressive in tracing through a long line of descent the perseverance of strong and able traits of character, showing themselves perennial, ever recurrent in each generation, without a missing link in the chain, and giving the most indisputable evidence of the power of a strong and healthy stock to protect its virtues across the lapse of years and awaken in distant times and amidst the most diverse circumstances the spirit that in bygone years had animated the blood. Such is conspicuously the case with the distinguished Gordon family which has played a prominent part in the affairs of the community since an early period. We would look far, indeed, to find a family which can claim a more honorable antiquity than that of the Gordons, a name which we associate with all that is most patriotic and courageous in Scottish history and with the stirring events which have marked the life of that nation from time immemorial. In Scotland, itself, the name Gordon is one to conjure with and it was with characteristic enterprise and courage that some of its members migrated to the New World at a time when it was still practically a wilderness and took their part in building up the great Republic of the Western Hemisphere.

The tradition of the Gordon family of Maine, which is represented today by Dr. Seth Chase Gordon of Portland, runs to the effect that its progenitor, John Gordon, was a son of the Duke of that name and was, because of his marriage with Grace Toy, a lady of an inferior station to himself, disinherited by his father. According to the account, he then came to Ireland, where he eventually died. After this event his widow and three sons, continuing the migration which he had started, made their way to the American colonies. From Henry Gordon, son of this John Gordon, the present family is descended, the line running through Henry (2) and Stephen Gordon, the father of Dr. Gordon, of this sketch. This Stephen Gordon was born October 10, 1794, at Fryeburg, Maine, and there spent a large portion of his life. He was for many years engaged in the occupation of farming, which was one of the very few callings open to a man in that location and at that time. One of the other of these was lumbering, and in this, too, he was engaged, the whole region about Fryeburg at that time being covered with the finest and most valuable kind of timber. His death occurred at Fryeburg, in March, 1863, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He married Lydia Buffington Chase, like himself a native of Fryeburg, where she was born, July 10, 1801, and where her death occurred, December, 1864. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Spring) Chase, and a granddaughter of Josiah and Mehitabel (Frye) Chase, the grandfather being a surgeon in the French and Indian War, in which he served with General Joseph Frye, afterwards marrying his daughter. To Stephen and Lydia Buffington (Chase) Gordon the following children were born: Seth Chase, of whom further; Marshall, William, Samuel Chase, Stephen, and Hannah Stackpole.

Dr. Seth Chase Gordon, eldest child of Stephen and Lydia Buffington (Chase) Gordon, was born August 17, 1830, at Fryeburg, Maine, upon his father's farm. His early childhood was spent in much the same manner as most of his companions in that rural region, in attending the local district schools, and in the wholesome tasks and pastimes incident to farm life. He was, however, the recipient of an excellent education, and after his course in the local district school, attended Fryeburg Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He did not, however, at once take a college course, but spent several years teaching school in various parts of his own State and also in the West. For one year



he held a position as teacher in the school at Evansville, Indiana. In the meantime his attention had been forcibly drawn to the subject of medicine, and he had definitely determined upon making it his career in life, so that with this end in view, he returned to the East and entered the Medical School at Dartmouth. Previous to this he had spent two years in the study of the same subject in the office of Dr. Towle, of Fryeburg, where he had gained an excellent foundation in his chosen subject. He did not remain at Dartmouth for a great while, however, contenting himself with one course of lectures there, after which he matriculated at the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, which he attended one year, graduating with the class of 1855, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For some time, thereafter, Dr. Gordon made his headquarters in the town of Gorham, Maine, where he established himself in practice and remained until the year 1861. Toward the end of that year he received an appointment as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which he followed through its active service in the war, where it formed a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps of the Department of the Gulf, and took part in the campaign in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. In October, 1863, he was transferred to the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment (White), which was stationed in the Department of the Gulf. He also saw service as surgeon of the district of La Fourche on the staff of General Cameron, and was finally mustered out of service, July 12, 1865, having been in the war for nearly four years. On October 1, in the same year, he returned to Maine and established himself in practice in the city of Portland, where he has continued ever since. He rapidly rose to a position of prominence in medical circles there, and has for many years been regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the State of Maine. In 1874 he was appointed surgeon of the Maine General Hospital and now, after a period of service extending over more than thirty-five years, is still a member of its staff. Besides his private practice and this responsible position, he is also consulting surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. For many years Dr. Gordon has been regarded as an authority on many medical and surgical questions and was lecturer for a considerable period at the Portland School of Medical Instruction on the Diseases of Women. He has served as president of the Maine Medical

Association, vice-president of the American Medical Association, and president of the section of obstetrics and the diseases of women, of the same association. He is a fellow of the American and British Gynæcological societies; the Boston Gynæcological Society, and was president of the first of these societies in 1902. Another society of which he is a member is the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and in all of these he has taken an active part and done much notable work. As a recognized authority Dr. Gordon's opinion has often been called upon in the courts, and he has won a well-deserved reputation there for complete impartiality, presenting the facts of the case as he understood them without fear or favor. He has always claimed that the four years experience in the army gave him an unusually fine start in the practice of surgery, a start which he has improved to the fullest, becoming during the course of years one of the most eminent surgeons in the State. His practice has extended not only beyond the limits of the city, but also beyond those of the State, and extends over much of New England, while his name is favorably known and revered throughout the medical profession.

It might well be supposed that with tasks and duties so onerous as those which Dr. Gordon must necessarily have had, that it would have been impossible for him to take part in any other activities. This has not been true, however, for, although the time and attention which he could give to public affairs or social life have necessarily been limited, he has, nevertheless, always displayed the keenest kind of interest therein and done not a little in moulding and forming the local affairs of the city. Dr. Gordon is a member of the Democratic party, but more than this, he is a fundamental Democrat of the old school, three of his tenets being, sound currency, tariff for revenue only, and the largest personal liberty consistent with the safety of the community. He served for one year as a member of the Portland Common Council and for three years on the Portland School Committee. These offices he held because of his highly developed sense of his responsibility to the community and not because of any ambition which he felt in those directions. From 1896 to 1900 he was a member of the National Democratic Committee from Maine, and has always been regarded as an influence to be reckoned with in State politics. In the year 1905 he delivered a course of gynæcology at

the Dartmouth Medical School and received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In the year 1858 Dr. Gordon became a member of the Masonic order, and is now affiliated with Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Gorham, Maine; Eagle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Westbrook; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander, and was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar in the State of Maine. He also holds the rank of commander of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Dr. Gordon is a member of the Cumberland Club and served as its president for four years. Other associations with which he is affiliated are the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Maine Historical Society; the Portland Natural History Society; the Portland Art Club; and he is a director in the Association Charities of Portland, and president of the board of trustees of the Fryeburg Academy. Dr. Gordon has never married.

Dr. Gordon is a man of strong and vigorous personality, to which every element, physical and mental, contributed. He is of very robust health and has scarcely known a day's illness. His mind also is extremely active and a positive one, which easily takes the lead in his relations with others and makes him a dominant force in the sphere of his labors. He is not one of those, however, who attempts to impose their will upon others by a sort of aggressive insistence which serves only to gain ill-will of those about, but rather one whose judgment is so good and whose gauging of the practical problems of life so quick, that others instinctively acquiesce in his decisions and follow him willingly. He is easily accessible to all men, and though his time is occupied by the many details of his exacting profession in which he is engaged, yet he always finds an opportunity to attend to the affairs of others, whether they be small or great, and there are many who find his assistance of value in time of need. He is accordingly highly respected and honored in both his native State and wherever he travels during the course where his duties call him.

**ETHER SHEPLEY PAUL**, the founder and developer of the largest drygoods business in Lewiston, Maine, and one of the finest in the entire State, is a member of an old Maine family and exhibits in his own personality and character the sterling virtues and abilities which

we have come to associate with New England success. He is a son of William Paul, a native of Great Falls, now Somersworth, New Hampshire. He moved at an early age to Buxton, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming. In addition to this, he also followed the trade of shoemaker and was a very well known figure in the life of the community. His birth occurred in 1788, one year before the election of George Washington as first President of the United States. William Paul's death occurred in the year 1843, at the age of fifty-five years. He married Katherine Boothby, a native of Buxton, Maine, who died when she was forty-seven years of age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Ether Shepley Paul is the only one now living. The others were as follows: Bryce, Ambrose, Daniel, Samuel, Mary and Jane.

Born February 8, 1838, at Buxton, Maine, Ether Shepley Paul, son of William and Katherine (Boothby) Paul, passed but the first seven years of his life in his native town. His mother at that time removed to Biddeford, Maine, taking him with her, and there resided for some four years. It was here that he gained the elementary portion of his education, but when he was ten years of age he returned to Buxton where he spent another six years. He then went to Saco and he secured a position with the dry goods establishment there and remained with them for one year, afterward being employed by them occasionally for the next three years, in the falls and winters teaching school and in the summers engaged in the lightning rod business. At the age of twenty-two he went to Lewiston and took a position with the firm of Ambrose & Clark. In the year 1867 he left the concern and engaged in business on his own account. He established the concern of E. S. Paul, a dry goods establishment, and in 1873 the concern became E. S. Paul & Company, under which style the business has been conducted ever since. It is located at Nos. 168 to 174 Lisbon street, Lewiston, and is unquestionably the largest and finest establishment of its kind in the city. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Paul has been associated with the Androscoggin Savings Bank for some thirty years and now holds the office of president of that institution. He has of recent years, however, retired very largely from all active management of his dry goods business and other interests, and as he is now eighty years of age, he allows his son, Samuel Merrill Paul, com-



plete control of the latter. Mr. Paul has been exceedingly active in the various departments of the city's public life, and has been a member of the school committee and of the water board, and an alderman of Lewiston. He is a prominent Free Mason, and is affiliated with Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Calumet Club, of Lewiston, and is very fond of informal social intercourse among personal friends. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at Auburn.

Ether Shepley Paul was united in marriage, March 24, 1859, at Buxton, Maine, with Hattie H. Haskell, a native of Poland, Maine, a daughter of Washington and Harriette (Merrill) Haskell, old and highly honored residents of that place, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have been the parents of five children, two daughters of whom died in early youth, Jennie Catherine and Grace by name. The other three are as follows: William Ambrose, who resides at Auburn, where he is engaged in business as a manufacturer of boxes, was a captain in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Army, in the Philippines, and served as a lieutenant during the Spanish-American War. Walter Everard, a graduate of Harvard College and Medical School, and now a well known nerve specialist, connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital for twenty years, and makes his home in Boston. Samuel Merrill, who is mentioned at length below.

Samuel Merrill Paul was born October 1, 1864, in the city of Auburn, Maine. He received his education at the local public schools, and graduated in the year 1883 from the Edward Little High School. In September, 1883, he began work as a clerk in his father's great dry goods establishment and thus began an association which has continued up to the present time. He became thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business and was thus able, at the time of his father's retirement, to take over the complete management of the great concern, which is now the oldest dry goods company which has persevered under the same name in Lewiston. It employs thirty-four clerks in addition to a force of dressmakers in the season. The establishment occupies a three-story brick building which was erected for its use in 1875 and was added to in 1902 by Mr. Paul, Sr.

Samuel Merrill Paul is a conspicuous figure in the social life of the place, and is a member of the local lodges Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. If a man of such broad taste may be said to have a hobby at all, that of Samuel Merrill Paul is gardening. He has a handsome garden in his own place and does a great deal of the work connected with its maintenance personally.

Samuel Merrill Paul married, October 18, 1893, at Lewiston, Maine, Ella Theodate Plummer, a native of this city, a daughter of Theodore and Abbie (Ross) Plummer, both deceased. They are the parents of three children, all living: Ether Shepley (2), born in Lewiston, June 7, 1896, and now a student at Bowdoin College with the class of 1919; Dorothy, born September 18, 1897, graduated in 1917 from the Edward Little High School at Auburn; and Theodore, born February 3, 1902.

It is interesting to peruse the records of successful men, and that even when their success is the result of methods which we cannot admire, or even of such as our consciences must strongly disapprove. For it is inevitable that the account of the means through which other men have accomplished that which lies so near to the heart of all of us should find an answering emotion, should command the attention of those who also desire to attain the favor of that fickle goddess Fortune. It may be urged with some justice that this interest has become too dominant in this place and generation, that Americans as a general rule allow it to cloud somewhat their discrimination between right and wrong until they come to the point of admiring success for its own sake without regard to the means with which it was reached. But however this may be—nay—perhaps even more because it is the case, it admits of no doubt that the records of the men who have won success without the compromise of those ideals of honor and justice which form the very foundation of society afford a subject the most valuable for the study of others, whose interests, if they be not morally oblique, cannot fail to be intensified by the fact that here virtue and achievement walked hand in hand. And, indeed, it may be further claimed that it is only by this alliance with virtue that success can assure itself that permanence that can only spring from the approval and sympathy of one's fellows, and which is its last and crowning value. There are beyond question many men of prominence here whose success has not this value, but there







Wm Engel

are many more with whom it is far otherwise and of these it is the duty of all to perpetuate the memory in every manner possible. Of the latter class is Mr. Paul, Sr., the successful business man of Lewiston, Maine. In the case of Mr. Paul the gaining for himself of a position of influence and wealth has been in no way incompatible with the great and invaluable service that he has rendered and continues to render to his fellow citizens. Lewiston is the scene of his life-long connection with the business interests he represents, and it is there that he is held in the highest respect by all those who know him or come even into the most casual contact with him, and by the community-at-large, which feels strongly how great is the debt of gratitude that it owes him.

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**WILLIAM ENGEL**, who for many years has been most prominently affiliated both with the city of Bangor, Maine, where he made his home, and with the whole State, and whose death, on December 19, 1909, was felt as a severe loss throughout this region, was in the best sense of the word that typically American product a self-made man. His reputation for honorable dealing and for disinterestedness in public office was well deserved and gave him a position in the community enjoyed by comparatively few. He was prominent both in the realm of business and the world of affairs, but it was probably in the latter that he was best known among the largest number of people.

Born in the year 1850, in the town of Rawitsch, Germany, William Engel received his education in the schools of the city of Breslau, but when only sixteen years of age left his native land and came to the United States, settling in the city of Bangor, Maine. Here he began his long and successful business career by engaging in the dry goods and notions business on a small scale, and traveled all over Eastern Maine seeking to develop a market for his goods. He was of that character and manner which readily inspires confidence, and his performances confirm the impression which he first made. He soon had built up a reputation for himself throughout this region which amounted to the most valuable asset that he could have. It was at about this time that he first attracted the attention of the firm of S. & J. Adams, of Bangor, and this concern, perceiving that he was at once a most strictly, dependable young man and a very capable salesman, soon installed him as a traveling representative. He was ex-

ceedingly successful in this work and for eighteen years remained in this capacity, selling for the firm to the trade in Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Aroostock counties. At the end of that period the Messrs. Adams sold out their business to the firm of Knight, Rolfe & Emerson, and Mr. Engel withdrew from this association. He then entered the employment of Wheelwright & Clark, and remained with them for three years. In the meantime Mr. Engel had not been blind to the many opportunities for investment which had offered themselves to him during his travels through the eastern and northern region of the State. He was possessed of a remarkably intuitive business insight and his judgment in what would prove good and safe investments appears to have been well-nigh infallible. He was especially interested in the great timber lands which are so characteristic a feature of the State, and every dollar which he could save he invested in their purchase. This investment was made at a peculiarly auspicious time. The railroad system of Maine had just undergone a time of great development and millions of acres of forest land had been opened up to lumbering enterprises. At the same time the value of these lands was comparatively little, as expressed in the prices paid for them, a fact which was probably due to the lack of the great demands for spruce and pine lumber which the paper pulp industry afterwards created. He purchased, over a period of years, a very large estate, or rather series of estates, and thus became the owner of immensely valuable timber lands, which formed the basis of his subsequent fortune. During this time Mr. Engel had become associated with L. F. Stratton and Frank Gilman, two gentlemen who were also interested in Maine timber, and these three formed a company under the firm name of Stratton, Gilman & Engel. The lumber business which this concern began to develop demanded more and more of the attention and time of Mr. Engel, and eventually he withdrew entirely from his work as salesman. It was in the year 1887 that Mr. Engel finally gave up this line of work entirely and devoted his entire attention to the business of Stratton, Gilman & Engel, which, however, was subsequently conducted under the firm name of William Engel & Company, although Messrs. Stratton and Gilman continued to be associates. The new firm met with a most notable success from the outset and not long afterwards another branch was added to the business and the timber, which had previously been sold in the crude



state to the market, was now manufactured by them into various types of lumber. This department, however, was kept entirely distinct from the original business and was handled by Mr. Engel alone. In the year 1891 Mr. Stratton died, and the year following saw the death of Mr. Gilman, so that Mr. Engel then assumed control of the entire business and continued to operate it personally during the remainder of his life. The first operation of the concern was at Webster, where they purchased what were known as the Moore & Webster mills, in 1887. These were contained in one block and afterwards became known as the Engel Mill, a name which they continue to bear today. At the present time about one hundred and twenty men are employed there regularly. In the year 1895 Mr. Engel formed a stock company and built a shooik and planing mill at Old Town, and to this concern he gave the name of the Wing & Engel Company. Here one hundred men are employed. Three years later he formed a co-partnership with Waldo P. Lowell, under the firm name of Lowell & Engel, and rented the Pierson Mill at Great Works. Later this firm purchased the Hodgkins & Hall Mill at East Hampden, which was extensively rebuilt and equipped with modern machinery and where about one hundred men are now employed. All the interests which Mr. Engel was instrumental in developing, connected with the lumbering operations, employ very nearly twelve hundred men, and have handled for many years approximately forty million feet of lumber per year. Besides his main holdings, Mr. Engel also owned large and valuable tracts in New Brunswick and other parts of Canada.

The other activity in which Mr. Engel was engaged during his life had to do with public affairs and politics and, as mentioned above, he was probably even better known in this connection than as a business man. He was a member of the City Council of Bangor, and in 1887 and 1889 was elected to represent this city in the Maine House of Representatives. He at once became prominent in legislative affairs and won for himself a reputation second to none for disinterested efficiency. His business abilities stood him in good stead in his public life as well as in his private life, and he brought to bear all his talents upon the proper management of public interests. While in the House Mr. Engel was a member of the committees on interior waters and on fish and game, two of the most important connected with the Maine Legislature. In the year 1895 Mr. Engel was elected a mem-

ber of the State Senate and was re-elected to this high office two years later. During the two terms that he served on this body he was one of the most influential members thereof, serving during the first term as chairman of the committees on fish and game and on railroads, and during a second term as chairman of the committee on railroads. In both 1895 and 1897 Senator Engel served very efficiently as chairman of the Penobscot county delegation. The city of Bangor very appropriately honored Mr. Engel in the year 1902 by electing him its mayor, and he was mentioned by his friends as a possible candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination against Governor Powers, but he declined to make a campaign for this honor, preferring rather to devote his entire time and attention to his private interests than to enter entirely the political world. He was, however, for some years a member of the Topographical Survey Commission. Mr. Engel enjoyed a wide reputation as a delightful public speaker in spite of the fact that he did not claim any powers of oratory. During his service in the Legislature he became known as an earnest, convincing and logical speaker and these same qualities made him a most effective campaign worker when, in 1896, he went on a tour of the State for Mr. McKinley. His efforts in this direction were highly appreciated, and he was invited by the Republican National Committee to go out West and make a similar campaign in the State of Michigan. This invitation he accepted and spent several weeks in the Western State, speaking every evening and nearly every afternoon in association with some of the most noted political orators in the country. Mr. Engel was connected with many local organizations, both of a business and social character; was a member of the directorate of many important corporations, and belonged to the Tarratine Club. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian and attended the church of that denomination at Bangor.

William Engel was united in marriage, December 25, 1876, with Miss Waterman, a daughter of Hugo and Rosalie Waterman, of Bangor. Mrs. Engel and her daughter, Mrs. Sylvia (Engel) Ross, survive him.

In commenting upon Mr. Engel's notable success at the time of his death, the *Bangor Daily News*, in the course of an obituary article, had the following:

Mr. Engel attributed much of his success to system. All the several branches of his business

were carried on as if they were entirely separate. Mr. Engel naturally took considerable pride in his system and in talking in this connection once said: "It is just as easy to carry on a large business as to conduct a small one if you have a proper system and do not wear yourself out with the unimportant details. It is just as easy to talk and sell cases as it is to sell yards. The only difference is that you are doing business on a larger scale."

Some men there are whose lives and careers become so interwoven, so to speak, with the lives of the communities of which they are members, whose affairs become so thoroughly identified with the public affairs of their fellow citizens, that to speak of the latter without mention of the former would be to leave out an essential element, a factor without which no proper understanding of them could be had. We are often astonished in examining the records of such men at the great versatility displayed by them in their activities, a versatility which enables them, not merely to take part in practically all of the important affairs, but to take part in the capacity of leader, authoritatively showing the way to their fellows in a hundred different pathways at once. Such a man was the late Mr. Engel, who was one of the most conspicuous figures in the life of the city of Bangor, playing a most prominent part in its development, and whose death there was felt as a loss by the whole community.

**HARRY ADIE ROUNDS**, Portland representative of the well known banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company of Boston, is a member of an old Maine family, which had its origin in England where it may claim an honorable antiquity. The name is found in various parts of the British Isles, where it is generally spelled Round, without the "S"; though such variations as Roundy, Rounday, Roundee and other forms appear. The family appears to have been seated in the counties of Kent and Oxford, and a number of immigrants bearing the name are found in New England at an early date. The branch of which Harry Adie Rounds is a member can claim descent from Mark Rounds, who was probably born in England, and lived at Sudbury, Massachusetts. He was a gunsmith and took part in King Philip's war. He later removed to the north and is found at Falmouth, Maine, July 20, 1716, while his will is dated in 1720. A descendant of Mark Rounds, Samuel Rounds, the grandfather of Harry A. Rounds, was a resident of Portland,

where he lived for many years and became prominent in the city's affairs. He married there Elizabeth Vose, like himself a native of that city, and they were the parents of three children, all of whom are now deceased. One of these children was Charles Franklin Rounds, who was born in Portland, and there continued to reside throughout his life. He was engaged in a wholesale and retail coal business during his entire active career. His death occurred in the year 1889. Charles Franklin Rounds married Sarah Whitmore Adie, also a native of Portland, where her death occurred one year prior to that of her husband. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living as follows: Marshall S., of Barre, Vermont; Harry Adie, of whom further; and Marion K., who is now the wife of the Rev. Francis A. Poole, a Congregational minister of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Born January 8, 1870, at Portland, Maine, Harry Adie Rounds attended the local public schools for his education, and at the age of eighteen years, after completing his studies in these institutions, entered his father's business in a clerical capacity. About 1901 he was offered a position in the large banking house of Lee, Higginson & Company, of No. 44 State street, Boston, an offer which he accepted, and for a time worked in their Boston office, making that city his home during the interval. Some time afterward, when it became the policy of the concern to open a branch office in Portland, Mr. Rounds was chosen for this responsible task, and the branch office at No. 184 Middle street was established by him in 1904, and here he has carried on a successful banking business ever since. This office has charge of the entire business of the Lee, Higginson & Company banking house in Maine and New Hampshire, and Mr. Rounds, as the head, occupies an important position in banking circles. Besides his important business activities, Mr. Rounds is an active participant in the social and club life of the community and is a very well known figure in Portland. He is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Maine Historical Society, of the Portland Society of Art and of the Cumberland Club, and is one of the board of governors of the Portland Country Club. Mr. Rounds attends the First Parish Church in Portland.

Harry Adie Rounds was united in marriage, November 24, 1869, at Portland, Maine, with Eleonora Wildridge Deering, like himself a native



of Portland, and a daughter of George W. and Georgiana Sparhawk (Hovey) Deering. Both Mr. and Mrs. Deering were born in Portland, where the former was a paper manufacturer and is now deceased. He is survived by his wife, who continues to make her home in that city.

**THOMAS ANDREW SANDERS**, one of the successful of the younger generation of lawyers in Portland, Maine, is looked upon as among the coming leaders of the bar of Cumberland county. Mr. Sanders is a member of an old Maine family which for a number of generations has made its home in the town of Sangerville. Thomas Sanders, grandfather of Thomas A. Sanders, was a native of that town and lived and died there. Alden Neal Sanders, a son of Thomas Sanders, was born at Sangerville more than seventy years ago, and at the present time (1917) makes his home in the town, where he successfully conducts a large store and handles an extensive line of general merchandise. For some time Mr. Sanders was officer of the port of Sangerville, and he has been throughout his life prominent in the affairs of the community. He married Clara B. Wiggin, of Shirley, Maine, and on March 10, 1916, they celebrated their golden wedding. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Vina S., who is now the wife of A. F. Marsh, of Sangerville, where he is agent of the Government under the new narcotic law and conducts a successful drug business there; Charles W., who resides in Sangerville, where he is associated with his father in the conduct of the latter's mercantile enterprise; and Thomas A., with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born October 22, 1887, in Sangerville, Maine, Thomas A. Sanders, youngest son of Alden Neal and Clara B. (Wiggin) Sanders, passed his early childhood in the town of his birth. He was there educated at the local public school and graduated from the Sangerville High School with the class of 1906. He then entered the Summer School of the University of Maine, and a little later the law department of that same institution and was graduated from the latter with the class of 1909, taking his degree of LL.B. He then came at once to the city of Portland, where he established himself in the practice of his profession in the month of August, 1909. He now maintains a law office at Nos. 503-504 Fidelity Building, Portland, Maine, and has already earned an enviable reputation and built up an excellent practice. He has been chosen by the

Federal Loan & Building Association, which is now the fifth largest in the State, as its secretary and attorney. This company was founded by Mr. Sanders in the year 1914 and its remarkable growth is a tribute to his organizing ability and business talent. Mr. Sanders has begun to take a very prominent place in the public affairs of his adopted community, and is at the present time serving his third year as councilman from the Seventh Ward of Portland. He is the president of that body and is a very conspicuous figure in its deliberations. Mr. Sanders is also active in social and fraternal circles in the city, and is past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Cumberland Bar Association, and is active in the general interests of his professional colleagues. Mr. Sanders is a man of strong religious feelings and is a member of the Church of the Messiah in Portland, where for two years he held the position of superintendent of the Sunday school.

On June 18, 1913, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage at Sangerville, Maine, with Marjorie A. Barrows, a native of Sangerville, and a daughter of George L. and Jennie (Whittemore) Barrows, old and highly respected residents of that town. Mr. Barrows lived and died in Sangerville, and Mrs. Barrows still resides there. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanders one child has been born, a daughter, Naida Barrows, born September 16, 1915.

Mr. Sanders is a man of the world, a successful business man, progressive, keeping abreast of the quickly moving times in which he lives, yet possesses in the fullest measure those sterling virtues which are perhaps more closely associated with an age that is passing than that now in its zenith, the virtues of the strictest business integrity, an integrity which would rather suffer personal reverses than fail one jot in its ideal, and of a courtesy which justly regarded itself as an expression of civilized life. Though deeply engaged in his business pursuits, he has time and the inclination to give much of his attention to his home and family life, enjoying nothing more than that intimate intercourse which is to be had in these relations. He is a man of long and strong friendships, and one whose example could be followed as an impress for good upon the community-at-large.

**THOMAS UPHAM COE, M.D.**, of Bangor, Maine, for many years was successful in the





Thomas Upham Coe



practice of his profession of medicine, and in addition to his professional duties has taken an active part in the financial and business life of the city. Dr. Coe is a member of an old and distinguished family which traces its ancestry back to the fourteenth century in England, and to one John Coe, a native of Gestingthorpe, in the County of Essex, England, where he was born probably about 1340, A. D., during the reign of Edward III.

Arms—Argent, three piles wavy meeting near the base gules, between twelve martlets sable.

This period was one which marked about the height of chivalry in Europe and the lives of the historical characters of the time read more like romances than like plain facts as we know them today. The general public is very familiar, through the delightful novel of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, with the "White Company," which was founded about 1360 by Sir John Hawkwood, one of the famous commanders under the Black Prince, during the time of the French Wars, and which, under his command, had a long and brilliant career in Italy, fighting in the almost continuous wars of that country, attached to the forces of one or another of the Italian States, but principally, it would appear, to those of Florence. The "White Company," or "Campagna Bianca," as it was called, was among the most famous of the bodies of free lances of the period, and membership in it presupposed high courage and great military ability. In this company was an Englishman called in the Italian chronicles "Coc," "Cok," or "Cocco," who won his spurs as a knight by his extraordinary valor in the fierce battle of San Gallo, May 1, 1364, and afterwards was one of Hawkwood's principal captains. The evidence is conclusive that this soldier of fortune was Sir John Coe, who afterwards returned as a wealthy man to his native place of Gestingthorpe, and who, in association with Robert Rykendon, the elder, and Robert Rykendon, the younger, founded a chantry in honor of Sir John Hawkwood, his old leader, in the parish house of Hengham Sibille. From this redoubtable warrior are the Coes of America descended, the line running from John Coe, through his son, John Coe, and descendants to Robert Coe, the founder of the family in the New England colonies. It was at Thorpe-Morieux, a small rural parish in Suffolk county, that Robert Coe was born and baptized in the picturesque church there, the latter event occurring October 26, 1596. According to the genealogy of the Coe family, this Robert Coe "be-

came imbued with the faith and desire for religious liberty of the Puritans, and joined the throng that left their homes, and braved the perils of the deep and the hardships of pioneer life, in a wilderness infested with hostile savages, to found a nation in the New World." He sailed from Ipswich for America, April 30, 1634, he and his family being among the eighty-three passengers to embark on the good ship *Francis*. He resided at Wethersfield, Connecticut, for about five years, and afterwards at several other settlements in Connecticut, and on Long Island, and finally at Hempstead, Long Island, where his death occurred, probably in 1689, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. From Robert Coe the line runs to the Rev. Curtis Coe, and Eben Coe, the father of the Dr. Coe of this sketch.

The Rev. Curtis Coe, native of Middletown, Connecticut, born July 21, 1750, was a graduate of Brown University and a prominent clergyman in his day. He was pastor at the church at Durham, New Hampshire, in which capacity he served for more than a quarter of a century. It was during his pastorate that the Unitarian faith began to gain strength in that region of New England, and so bitter were the dissensions in Mr. Coe's congregation that he finally resigned. An amusing story is told of him in this connection, it being stated that upon the occasion of his last service in the Durham church he requested the congregation to join in singing the one hundred and twentieth psalm as follows:

"Thou God of Love, thou ever blessed,  
Pity my suffering state.  
When wilt thou set my soul at rest  
From lips that love deceit.

"Hard lot of mine! My days are cast  
Among the sons of strife,  
Whose never-ceasing brawlings waste  
My golden hours of life.

"O, might I fly to change my place,  
How would I choose to dwell  
In some wild, lonesome wilderness,  
And leave these gates of Hell."

Mr. Coe afterwards removed to South Newmarket (now Newfields), New Hampshire, where he became the owner of a good farm and continued his religious work, preaching in various parts of Maine and New Hampshire, until his death, June 7, 1829.

Eben Coe, son of the Rev. Curtis and Anne (Thompson) Coe, and father of Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, was born December 6, 1785, at Durham, New Hampshire. He was a successful merchant and business man of Portsmouth, New



Hampshire, and was president of the Laconia Bank there. He was also conspicuous in the public affairs of the community. He married (first), November 4, 1813, Mehitable Smith, daughter of the Hon. Eben and Mehitable (Sheafe) Smith, of Durham, New Hampshire, and (second), November 30, 1835, Mary (Upham) Barker, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, and widow of the Hon. David Barker. Of this second union two children were born, Thomas Upham, with whose career we are here especially concerned, and Hetty Smith, born November 27, 1839, and died May 13, 1842.

Thomas Upham Coe, son of Eben and Mary (Upham-Barker) Coe, was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, December 8, 1837. The first eight years of his life were spent in his native place, and he then removed with his parents to Bangor, Maine. As a child he attended the public schools of Bangor, and graduated from the high school there after being prepared for college. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1857 with the degree of A.B. and received from the same institution the degree of A.M. three years later. As a youth he had determined upon medicine as a profession and accordingly entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861, taking his medical degree. Not content with the usual studies, however, Dr. Coe went abroad and for two years studied in Paris, where he attended the hospital clinics and lectures at the Ecole de Medicine. In the year 1864 he returned to Bangor, and here began the active practice of medicine, which he continued for about fifteen years uninterruptedly. Dr. Coe then withdrew from his professional practice in order to give more time and attention to the large financial and business interests with which he had become associated. Dr. Coe had become, in the meantime, a prominent figure in the business interests of Eastern Maine, and was the owner of large tracts of timber land in Maine and New Hampshire, as well as valuable properties at Bangor and elsewhere. Dr. Coe is president of the Bangor Opera House Association, a director of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, of the European and North American Railroad Company, the Orono Pulp and Paper Company, and a trustee of the Penobscot County Savings Bank. He has also been a trustee of the Bangor Public Library for many years. Although en-

tirely without ambition in the political world, Dr. Coe has taken an exceedingly prominent part in local affairs and served his city in a number of important posts, among which should be mentioned membership on the city school and water boards. Always keenly interested in historical and genealogical matters, Dr. Coe is an active and conspicuous member of the Maine Historical Society, the Bangor Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the National Geographical Society. Among scientific and other organizations with which he is connected should be mentioned the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Academy of Political and Social Science. His clubs are the Tarratine of Bangor, the Alpha Delta Phi of New York. He is also vice-president for Maine of the Coe Association and contributes largely to the valuable work done by this organization in collecting and publishing historical and genealogical matters connected with his locality and family.

Dr. Coe was united in marriage, May 23, 1867, with Sada Loantha Harthorn, a daughter of Paul Dudley and Loantha (Wyman) Harthorn, the former a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley and Governor Joseph Dudley, early Colonial magistrates of Massachusetts. One son was born of this marriage, Dudley Coe, who died in 1887 at the age of fourteen years.

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**SAMUEL LEWIS BATES**—One of the most capable and public-spirited public officials and one of the able attorneys of Portland, Maine, respected and admired alike by the bench and bar of his State, is Samuel Lewis Bates, who although himself not a native of Maine, is a descendant of an old family which for a number of generations has been most closely associated with that State.

His grandfather, Luther M. Bates, was a native of Brooksville, Maine, where he was a farmer and also followed the trade of carpenter during a long and highly respected career. He was a son of Joseph Bates, who came to Brooksville, Maine, from Cohasset, Massachusetts, and who was also a blacksmith and farmer.

Benjamin Loring Bates, father of Samuel L. Bates, was born in Brooksville, Maine, in the year 1843. Excepting for two years spent in Michigan, he continued to live in that place during his entire life, but it was during his western sojourn that his son, Samuel Lewis Bates, was born, so that the latter claims Michigan as his birthplace almost by a sort of accident. Benjamin

Loring Bates' death occurred at Brooksville, in the month of October, 1912. He was a farmer and merchant and a prominent man in the community, holding several local offices and serving well his fellow citizens thereby. He married (first) Harriet Ann Gray, of Sedgwick, Maine, who died in Michigan. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Lizzie Conant, now the wife of Lewis Hutchins, of Ellsworth, Maine; Joseph Warren, who died in infancy; and Samuel Lewis, mentioned at length below. Mr. Bates married (second) Bell Howard, who survives him and is at the present time living in Brooksville, Maine. There were seven children by this marriage, as follows: Addie, deceased; Frank, who now resides in Portland; Robert Burns, who makes his home in the town of Wells, Maine; Ella, who became the wife of Ellwood Spurling, of Cranberry Isles, Maine; Louise, deceased; Howard, who resides in Portland; Bakeman, of Brooksville, Maine.

Samuel Lewis Bates, youngest son of Benjamin Loring and Harriet Ann (Gray) Bates, was born November 14, 1865, at Van Buren, Michigan. When he was only a few months old his father returned to the town of Brooksville, Maine, which had been his home prior to his going West, taking his son with him, so that the latter's youthful associations were practically all formed with the Maine town which had been the home of his ancestors for four generations. It was in Brooksville that he received his education, attending for this purpose the local common schools and graduating from the High School. He then attended the State Normal School, from which he graduated with the class of 1890, and at once began to teach school. He taught in a number of schools throughout Maine during a period of some six years, and then decided to take up the law as a profession and with this end in view entered the law office of Colonel John C. Cobb, a well known attorney of Portland, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1894. In the following year he began the practice of his profession by himself and was almost at once highly successful. It is perhaps, however, even more as a man of affairs and a judge that Mr. Bates is known to the community-at-large, and his public career has been a most creditable and successful one. He early took an interest in politics, and while still a young man was chairman of the Democratic City Committee. Since that time he has also held a similar post in the Dem-

ocratic County Committee and has stumped the State several times in support of his party candidate. In this connection he also was an active contributor of political literature and editorial matter for some of the Portland papers, which he represented before his admission to the bar. He was principally connected with the *Argus*, and was known as a skillful and effective writer. In the year 1907 he was appointed assistant county attorney, serving in that and the following year, and in 1911 was appointed county attorney to fill an unexpired term. The following year he was elected to the office and again after a two-year term in 1914. In 1915 he was appointed a judge of the Portland Municipal Court, a difficult post which Mr. Bates has filled with the highest efficiency and to the great satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Judge Bates was married, September 25, 1907, at Penobscot, Maine, to Annie Earle Leach, a native of Bucksport, Maine, a daughter of Silas and Augusta (Ames) Leach. Mrs. Bates' father has been dead for some fifteen years, but her mother is at present (1917) residing at Penobscot. To Judge and Mrs. Bates three children have been born, as follows: Louise Augusta, October 29, 1908; John Earl, June 11, 1910; and Silas Loring, May 8, 1912.

Much might be said of the scholarship of Judge Bates, especially in his own subject, but it is also extended to many other matters besides the law, and entitles him to be called a man of unusual culture and enlightenment. As a lawyer he is unusually forceful, as well as being a profound student, and it will be difficult to say too much in praise of his high qualities. He is without doubt a master of the science of jurisprudence and occupies a place in the front rank of the city's attorneys.

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**ARTHUR L. FARNSWORTH**—One of the most ancient and distinguished of New England families, which has resided in Maine for a number of generations and before that in Massachusetts since the earliest Colonial period, is that of Farnsworth, representatives of which appear now in all parts of the United States. The family is of English origin and probably came originally from Lancashire. In that county there are two places bearing the name of Farnworth, one of which is in the parish of Prescott, near Liverpool, and the other in the parish of Dean, not far from Manchester, in the Hundred of Salford. It is probable that the name is derived from one of these places and its old form



was undoubtedly Farnworth, without the "S," the English branches of the family spelling it so to this day. It was so written by the early American members of the family, but has gradually suffered an alteration to its present form.

The earliest mention of the name in the New England records refers to one Joseph Farnworth, who probably came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1635 as one of the party which accompanied the Rev. Dr. Mather. He was the father of several sons, of whom Joseph, probably the eldest, was a freeman in Dorchester in 1649. It was from another son, Matthias, however, that the family with which we are interested is descended. This Matthias Farnworth is first mentioned as a resident of Lynn, in 1657. He may have been of that town for some time before, but of this we have no positive knowledge. He removed, probably toward the end of autumn, 1660, to Groton, where we have a record of him as a proprietor holding a twenty-acre right, but he is not mentioned in the church records of the town until 1664. He filled a number of different town offices, the most important of which was that of constable, who, among other duties in those days, was obliged to collect the taxes. He married (probably as his second wife) Mary Farr, a daughter of George Farr, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and from this worthy couple the line runs through Jonathan, Simeon, Daniel and Chauncey to Joseph Snow Farnsworth, the father of Arthur Latham Farnsworth, of this sketch.

Joseph Snow Farnsworth, the eldest child of Chauncey and Sylvia (Snow) Farnsworth, was born May 28, 1822, at Washington, New Hampshire. He left that place in early life, however, and settled at Windsor, Vermont, where he was employed for a number of years as a blacksmith and draftsman. He worked for the Windsor Machine Company, which is now the property of Maxwell Evarts, a son of the Hon. William M. Evarts, and was regarded as an unusually clever craftsman. He played a part of considerable importance in the life of the community and was well known in fraternal circles there. He was particularly prominent in the Masonic order and was one of the oldest Free Masons in the State, being at the time of his death the last surviving charter member of the local lodge at Windsor. He married, November 30, 1848, Judith M. Stevens, who was born at Kennebunk, Maine, October 20, 1822, a daughter of James and Susan (Littlefield) Stevens. Joseph Snow Farnsworth died June 20, 1895, and his wife sur-

vived him many years, her death occurring May 14, 1907, at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of three children: Arthur Latham, mentioned at length below; James Walter, born at White River Junction, Vermont, November 10, 1850, married, December 29, 1877, Emma M. Lester, and resides at Windsor, Vermont; Susie A., born at White River Junction, Vermont, and makes her home at Windsor.

Born September 29, 1849, at Kennebunk, Maine, Arthur Latham Farnsworth, eldest child of Joseph Snow and Judith M. (Stevens) Farnsworth, received the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools. He graduated from these institutions in the year 1865 and then took a supplementary course of study at Tilden Academy, West Lebanon, New Hampshire. Before he had completed his studies even at the local schools, Mr. Farnsworth had already secured employment as a clerk for Tuxbury & Stone, dealers in dry goods and groceries at Windsor, Vermont. With this concern he remained for ten years, and then went West and established himself in business at Troy, Ohio. He returned to the East, however, ere a long period had elapsed, and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where once more he engaged in business. It was in the year 1873 that he finally removed to Portland, Maine, and here he opened a gentleman's furnishing store which he managed successfully until 1885. He sold out this business, however, in order to accept the position of United States weigher and gauger, to which position he was appointed by General Samuel J. Anderson, collector of customs at the Port of Portland, Maine. It was necessary for him to take a civil service examination to demonstrate his fitness for this position, this condition being a newly installed feature at the time. He served in this position until January 1, 1891, and then became associated with Twitchell, Champlain & Company as a traveling agent and salesman. In the month of March, 1892, he was elected city assessor for three years, and in 1894-95 was chairman of the board of assessors. On March 12, 1895, he was appointed a special deputy collector of customs at the Port of Portland by John W. Deering, collector of the port. Mr. Deering died November 19, 1899, and was succeeded in office by Watson F. Milliken, who was in turn succeeded by Charles M. Moses. The interim existing between the death of one collector and the appointment of his successor was filled in by Mr. Farnsworth, who took the place and was acting collector. He







*J. N. Miner*

continues to hold his position as special deputy collector of customs. He has been exceedingly active in politics since early youth, is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has filled places on the city and county committees for years. From 1892 to 1894 he was chairman of the former committee, and it was under his supervision that the Democratic party made large gains and became well organized. Mr. Farnsworth is excessively prominent in social and fraternal circles and takes an active interest in the Masonic order, of which he is a leading member, as was his father before him. He is affiliated with Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, of Portland; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, having attained his thirty-second degree in this body. He is also a member of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Trinity Lodge, No. 64, Knights of Pythias, and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Farnsworth is extremely interested in philanthropic movements of all kinds and in the effort to conserve the best interests of the community. He is president of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, vice-president of the Deering Loan & Building Association; director of the Maine Institute for the Blind, and is also a member of the Bramhall League, the Fern Park Association, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Farmers' Club and the Fish and Game Club. He resides in a charming home at No. 510 Ocean avenue, Portland.

Arthur Latham Farnsworth was united in marriage, September 20, 1870, at Windsor, Vermont, with Georgia M. Hawley, a native of Windsor, Vermont, and a daughter of William T. and Nancy (Pierce) Hawley, old residents of that region, and now deceased. Two children were born of this union as follows: Arthur H., April 18, 1872, for a time employed as a United States Railway mail clerk, and died at the age of thirty-nine years; Myra Pierce, who became the wife of Charles H. Deering, of Saco, Maine, December 7, 1903, to whom she has borne one child, Edith, May 22, 1905.

It is not always easy to determine definitely the intimate motives which form, as it were, the mainspring of any man's ambition, and the energies with which he forged his way over and

through obstacles to success. Nor is it necessary that we do so in order to learn the lesson of his life. Provided that the methods he uses are such that under the test of the keenest scrutiny can only be judged worthy, it makes comparatively little difference what was the motive behind them. For of this we may rest assured, that if the means be worthy and the end aimed at good, the motives must partake of the same character, for that rule is invariable which states that by their fruits ye shall know them. Such was certainly true in Mr. Farnsworth's case, and inasmuch as it is true are we benefited by the making permanent of his record. He has many sincere friends, for even those whose contract with him is of the most casual, quickly develop a real affection for him, and this is perhaps the final test of any man's worth.

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**WALTER NATHAN MINER, M.D.**—For twenty-one years, 1898-1919, Dr. Miner has practiced his profession in Calais, beginning his professional career in that town after completing post-graduate hospital work at home and abroad. The years have brought him the honors and emoluments of his profession, and as a surgeon he has attained high and honorable standing. He is of English ancestry, the Miner family tracing to Henry Miner, who died in 1359. For service to his King, Edward III, was granted armorial bearings: Gules, a fesse between three plates, argent. Dr. Miner is a grandson of Sylvanus Miner, of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, a farmer and blacksmith. Sylvanus Miner married Ruth Stiles, of English parentage, her parents born in England, coming to New Brunswick about the year 1800.

Nathan D. Miner, son of Sylvanus and Ruth (Stiles) Miner, was born in 1847, in New Brunswick, Canada, and died at Mount Whatley, New Brunswick, February 14, 1908, a farmer and business man. He married Celia Carter, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Hoegg) Carter, her father born in England, her father's mother a descendant of the English Roberts family to which the famous English General Lord Roberts belonged. Nathan D. and Celia (Carter) Miner were the parents of six children: Albert H., of Amherst, Nova Scotia; Walter Nathan, of whom further; Bertha, married Thomas W. Keillor, and died in 1905; Amelia R., married Perry W. Rafues; Lloyd G., married Minnie Buck; Pearl L., married William T. Keillor.

Walter Nathan Miner, second son of Nathan



D. and Celia (Carter) Miner, was born at Mount Whatley, New Brunswick, Canada, July 13, 1872. After attendance at public school and two years study at Normal School, Fredericton, New Brunswick, he taught for three years following Normal School graduation. While engaged as a teacher at Rockport and Fredericton, he began the study of medicine, finally resigning his position to enter Baltimore Medical College. He pursued a four years' course at that institution and was graduated M.D., class of 1898. After graduation he spent one year at Maryland General Hospital at Baltimore, then was connected with Johns Hopkins Hospital of the same city for four months. He next went abroad for a course of post-graduate work at Polyclinic Hospital, London, England, returning for similar work at the medical school and hospital of New York. He also had similar opportunities to add to his experience in Boston hospitals and, thus thoroughly furnished, he located in Calais, Maine, in May, 1898, and there has practiced medicine and surgery continuously until the present. He has won his way to public favor, and built up a most satisfactory clientele in Calais and vicinity. In 1917 he established a private hospital of thirty beds for surgical work, since that time it has received considerable additions, has been incorporated and made general for other practitioners of medicine and surgery. Dr. Miner is also surgeon at Chipman Hospital of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and surgeon to the Maine Central Railroad Company. In addition to his private practice he is examiner for several of the large insurance companies, life, accident and industrial. He is a member of Washington County Medical Society, the Maine State Medical Society, Calais Medical Society, and of the Provincial Medical Society of New Brunswick.

In politics Dr. Miner is a Republican, has served ward four as a member of the Board of Aldermen for three years, and is now serving his second term as mayor of the city. In public life he has met the fullest hopes of his friends, and he added the distinction of good citizenship to his other fine qualities. He is connected officially with the Calais Savings Bank, Calais Board of Trade (ex-president), and is one of the progressive, public-spirited men of his city who can be relied upon to champion every forward movement. In Free Masonry he is affiliated with St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons; Calais Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh de Payen Commandery,

Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Calais Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His club is the St. Croix of Calais. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

Dr. Miner married at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland, April 29, 1903, Estella Delahay, daughter of James Edward and Martha (Amos) Delahay. Dr. and Mrs. Miner are the parents of three children: John Walter, born May 6, 1907; Elizabeth Delahay, November 18, 1908; and Ruth Estella, July 28, 1912.

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**ALBERT GRENVILLE DONHAM**, the progressive and able editor of the *Maine Register*, comes of good old Maine stock, and from his earliest days to the present has been acquainted with the printing and publishing business. He is a son of Grenville M. Donham, a native of Minot, Maine, where he was born August 20, 1838. He came as a young man to Portland, where he engaged in business with the firm of Hoyt & Fogg, pioneer book sellers in that city. In the year 1886 he purchased the publication known as the *Maine Register*, and developed it highly, conducting the same until his death which occurred November 23, 1916. Mr. Donham, Sr., married Annie S. Gregory in Prince Edward Island in the year 1873. She was a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and survives her husband, residing at the present time (1917) in Portland at the age of seventy-three years. To them two children were born, as follows: 1. Harold Gregory, born July 28, 1875; now an attorney and vice-president of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston; married Elizabeth Schniller, of Ansonia, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children, Clarissa G. and Elizabeth H. 2. Albert Grenville, with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born May 27, 1879, at Portland, Maine, Albert Grenville Donham, younger son of Grenville M. and Annie S. (Gregory) Donham, received his education, or rather the elementary portion thereof, at the local public schools. He was graduated from the Portland High School in 1896, and at once entered Harvard University in the class of 1900. Upon completing his education, Mr. Donham returned to Portland and engaged in the publishing business there with his father, who was, as has been stated above, proprietor of the *Maine Register*. To the publication of this work the young man devoted his energies and attention, and it has been due in no small

degree to his intelligent management that its great development has been realized. In the year 1913 the management of the entire business passed into his hands and has continued therein up to the present time, his father's death in 1916 leaving him sole proprietor. In 1917 a company known as the Maine Register Offices, Inc., was organized to do a general printing business, and Mr. Donham is treasurer and manager of this company.

A word concerning the valuable publication already referred to will be appropriate here. It has been in constant circulation since the year 1870 and in 1920 will have completed a full half century of successful growth and valuable public service. It is the outcome of the *Massachusetts Register*, a publication dating back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, of which copies are to be found on file of the date 1802. The *Maine Register* has gradually come to occupy a most important place in the homes and offices of Maine, containing as it does a vast amount of information of a practical nature and of such diversified character that there is practically no one who is not benefited by it. A great many of the progressive business men of the city, as well as other Maine communities, regard it as absolutely essential in their offices. It contains information concerning the government of the United States and of Maine, State, county and town officers, a general business directory of each city and town in the State, churches, railroad and steamboat lines with stations, telegraph connections, mileage and fares from Portland, and practically every subject which is likely to come up during the course of business transactions and of a nature which the average man cannot carry in his memory.

Mr. Donham was united in marriage, October 7, 1906, at Portland, with Laura M. Reeves, like himself a native of Portland and a daughter of George Reeves, of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Donham one child has been born, Katherine Grosvenor, April 17, 1908, at Portland.

Mr. Donham's life is an active one. He is typical of the energetic man of affairs, whose united labors have built up the wonderful structure of New England's business. In him also, as in this type so characteristic of New England, this energy and industry is based upon a foundation of moral strength which renders it doubly effective with the power which forbearance always gives. His honor and integrity are unimpeachable, his sense of justice sure and his

charity and tolerance broad and far-reaching. His successes are made permanent, founded, as they are, on the confidence of his associates, and he has built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men.

**PHILIP WEBB DAVIS, M.D.**, surgeon of Portland, Maine, is a member of an old New England family which was founded here in early days by one Dolor Davis, who sailed from England with his son, Sylvanus Davis, and located at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Some of the descendants of the latter afterwards removed to Maine, and here it was that Dr. Davis' father, Abner Harrison Davis, was born in 1836. For many years he was clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and held a position of trust in the community. He married Mary Louise Merrill, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who died when their son Philip Webb Davis was four years of age. To Abner H. Davis and his wife three children were born as follows: Harrison Merrill, an attorney of Boston, Massachusetts, who married Mary Adams, by whom he had two children, John and Harrison; Margaret, who died at the age of thirty-three years; and Philip Webb, of whom further.

Born January 2, 1876, at Portland, Maine, in the old home at No. 99 Winter street, which he occupies to this day, Dr. Philip Webb Davis, youngest child of Abner Harrison and Mary Louise (Merrill) Davis, has passed his entire life in his native city. It was there that he attended the local public schools for the elementary portion of his education, and it was from the Portland High School that he was graduated in 1893. He was prepared for college at this institution and immediately after his graduation matriculated at Bowdoin College. Here he took the usual academic course and graduated with the class of 1897. He had by this time definitely determined upon medicine as a career in life, and accordingly he entered the medical department of Bowdoin, and graduated in 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He supplemented his theoretical knowledge with two years of practical experience gained as interne in the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio. He then returned East, and settling in his native city established himself in practice there. He was successful from the outset and is now well known as one of the leaders of his profession, besides enjoying a wide and well-deserved popularity. In addition to his private practice, Dr. Davis is



connected with the Maine General Hospital of Portland, being one of the surgeons on its staff, and he has in this connection become well-known as a skillful and successful surgeon. He is a member of the Portland Medical Society, and the Maine Medical Society, the Practitioners' Club of Portland, and the American Medical Association. Besides these professional organizations he is also a member of the Portland Club. In June, 1917, Dr. Davis accepted a captain's commission in the National Army, and is now serving with the Medical Reserve Corps at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

Dr. Philip Webb Davis married, November 19, 1903, Grace R. Seiders, like himself a native of Portland, and a daughter of George M. Seiders, an eminent attorney of that city, now deceased, and of Claire (Hayes) Seiders, his wife. To Dr. and Mrs. Davis four children have been born as follows: Mary, born December 18, 1904; Catherine, born June 6, 1906; Philip W., Jr., born November 25, 1912; and George, born July 20, 1917.

The place held by Dr. Davis in the community is one that any man might desire, and it is one that he deserves, one gained by no chance fortune but by a most liberal treatment of his fellow-men. He is a man for whom it is easy to discriminate in favor of the better or wealthier class of patients, but it is his principle to ask no questions as to the standing of those who seek his professional aid, and he responds as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous. It is the function of the physician to bring good cheer and encouragement almost as much as the more material assistance generally associated with his profession and often it forms the major part of his treatment, and for this office Dr. Davis is peculiarly well fitted both by temperament and philosophy. There is much that is depressing about the practice of medicine, the constant contact with suffering and death, yet the fundamental cheerfulness of Dr. Davis is noticeable in every relation of life.

**EMERY-SULLIVAN**—This review deals with the ancient and honorable Emery and Sullivan families of Massachusetts and Maine, the former settling first in Massachusetts on coming from England, the latter coming direct to York, Maine, from England. The Emerys were long seated in Newbury, Massachusetts, the family first appearing in Maine in this branch in the person of Hiram Emery, whose marriage to Rachel Simp-

son, November 13, 1815, allied the Emerys with the Sullivan family through her mother, Rachel (Sullivan) Simpson.

Daniel Sullivan, of the second American generation, married Abigail Bean, and through that connection became interested in the land grant made to Daniel Bean and others in which New Bristol was situated, and there Daniel Sullivan settled. After his death the town name was changed to Sullivan. The town is situated at the upper end of Frenchman's Bay, a wide sheet of water affording several good harbors and washing the eastern shore of Mt. Desert Island, also enclosing several smaller islands. There on Waukeag Point, Daniel Sullivan's house stood until it was burned by the British and its owner carried away a captive, never again to return to his family.

John Emery, son of John and Agnes Emery, of Romsey, Hants, England, was born in England, September 29, 1598. He sailed from Southampton, April 3, 1635, with his brother Anthony, in the ship *James of London*. He was living in Boston, June 3, 1635, but soon settled in Newbury, where he owned land and got into trouble with the authorities for "entertaining Quakers." He petitioned the General Court for the remission of the fine imposed for so heinous a crime, but it was not remitted. In the famous ecclesiastical difficulties he was loyal to the Woodman faction. He held important town offices and seems to have regained his good standing. His wife Mary, who came with him from England, died in Newbury in April, 1649. He married (second), October 29, 1650, Mrs. Mary (Shatswell) Webster, widow of John Webster, of Ipswich. He died in Newbury, November 3, 1683, his wife dying April 28, 1694. Children: John, born in England; Ann; Ebenezer, born in Newbury, September 16, 1648; Jonathan, of further mention.

Jonathan Emery, son of John and Mary (Webster) Emery, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1652, and died there September 29, 1723. He was pressed at Newbury, December 3, 1675, as a soldier to fight the Indians, was at the great Narragansett fight, December 19, 1675, and was wounded in the shoulder. He was made a freeman, April 19, 1691. He married, November 29, 1676, Mary Woodman, daughter of Edward Woodman. Children: Mary, John, Jonathan, David, Anthony, Stephen, died young; Sarah, Stephen, of further mention; Edward, and James.



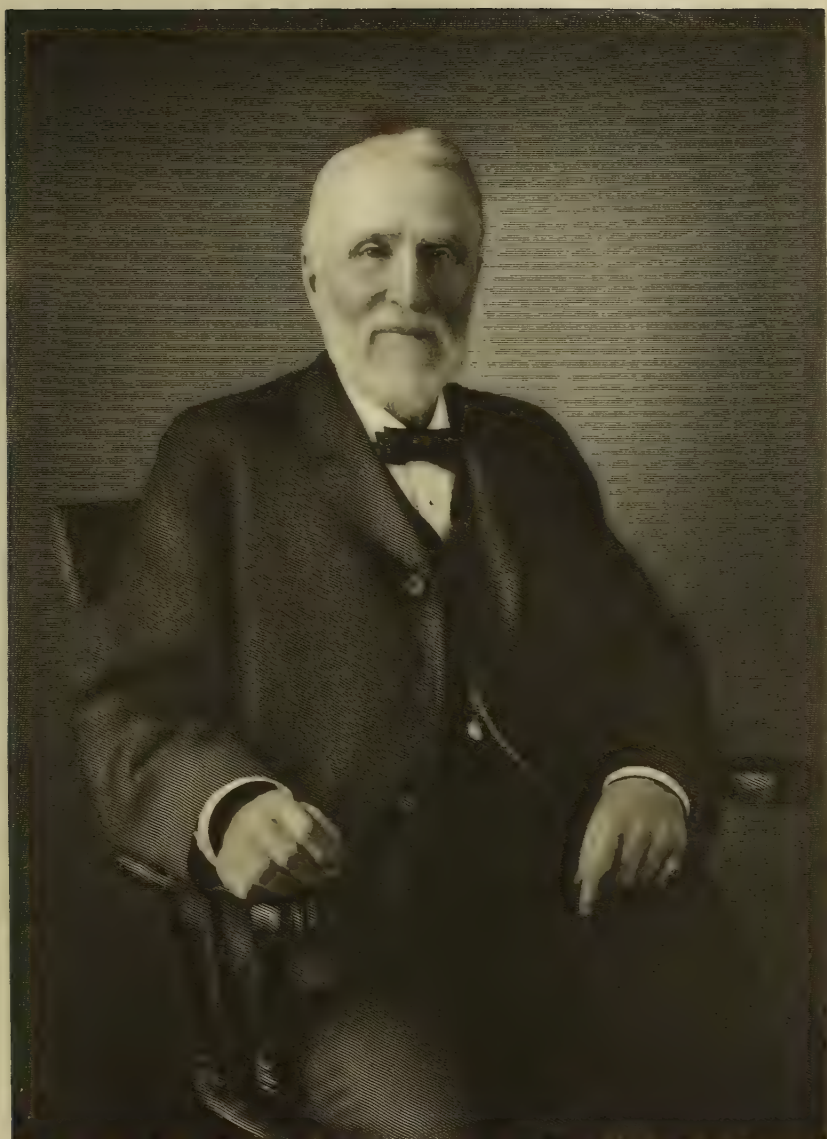




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*John S. Emory*



James S. Crum





Stephen Emery, son of Jonathan and Mary (Woodman) Emery, was born June 24, 1693. His will was probated June 21, 1762. He married, February 25, 1715, Lydia Jackman. Children: Rebecca, Mehitable, Stephen, of further mention; John, Moses, Daniel, Benjamin, and Edmond.

Stephen (2) Emery, son of Stephen (1) and Lydia (Jackman) Emery, was born November 12, 1719. He was a soldier in the expedition against Canada, serving in the company commanded by Captain Israel Gerish, and died soon after his return home in 1758. He married, October 20, 1743, Deliverance Stiles, born in Boxford, Massachusetts, February 21, 1722, daughter of John and Eleanor (Pearl) Stiles. Children: David Stiles, Stephen, died young; Stephen, John, Jesse and Rebecca.

David Stiles Emery, son of Stephen (2) and Deliverance (Stiles) Emery, settled in Moultonboro, New Hampshire. He married ——— and their children were: David, of further mention; Othniel, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Abigail, Elmira.

David Emery, son of David Stiles Emery, married Mrs. Jane (Hall) Pierce, daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah (Young) Hall, of Mantanicus, Maine, and widow of David Pierce, of Boothbay, Maine. Children: Sarah, Jonathan, Fanny, Robert, Hiram, of further mention; George, and Esther.

Hiram Emery, son of David and Jane (Hall-Pierce) Emery, was born August 18, 1797. He was a blacksmith by trade, also postmaster and collector of customs for the port of Frenchman's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean extending about thirty miles northward into Hancock county, Maine. He married, November 13, 1815, Rachel Simpson, daughter of John and Rachel (Sullivan) Simpson, and they are the parents of nine children, namely: John S., see forward; Philomelia W., married Govern W. Whitaker; Abigail, died April 4, 1883, unmarried; Cyrus, married Hannah L. Chilcott; William D., married Amelia A. White; Rachel P., died May 21, 1850, unmarried; Daniel S., see forward; Ann S., twin with Daniel S., married Sylvester W. Cummings, a lieutenant in the United States Army during the Civil War, who died at Morganzie Point, Louisiana, June 17, 1864; Erastus O., married Mrs. Nellie Niles.

John S. Emery, son of Hiram and Rachel (Simpson) Emery, was born September 13, 1816, in Sullivan, Maine, and died in September, 1905. He was educated in the public schools, learned the blacksmith's trade, was a sea captain, a ship

broker, and for sixty-nine years a commission merchant in Boston, Massachusetts, where he died. He was a member of the Unitarian church, the New England Society, and Pine Tree Club. John S. Emery married, in Boston, December 1, 1850, Prudence Simpson, daughter of James and Jane (Bragdon) Simpson.

Daniel Sullivan Emery, brother of John Simpson Emery, and son of Hiram and Rachel (Simpson) Emery, was born at Sullivan, Maine, December 29, 1833. He was educated in the public school, and engaged in business all his active life as a ship broker, a man highly esteemed. He was a member of the Masonic Order, of Channing Unitarian Church, Newton, Massachusetts, the Unitarian Club, and the Boston Art Club.

He married, December 25, 1861, Lydia S. Hill, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter: Fred H., born December 23, 1863, died July 12, 1863; John S. (2), born June 1, 1866, died January 25, 1868; Daniel R., born May 16, 1869, died June 16, 1870; Georgie H., born February 25, 1871; and Ralph C., born January 23, 1876.

Rachel (Simpson) Emery, wife of Hiram Emery, was a direct descendant of the ancient Sullivan family of Maine, from which sprang General John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. The town of Sullivan, at the upper end of Frenchman's Bay, Maine, is named in honor of the family, and there Daniel Sullivan, brother of General Sullivan, settled. The founder of the family, John Sullivan, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1690, died in Berwick, Maine, June 20, 1795, at the wonderful age of one hundred and five years, five days. He sailed from Limerick in 1723, landed in York, Maine, and from there moved to Berwick. He married, about 1735, Margaret or Margery Brown, born in Ireland in 1714, died in Berwick in 1801, aged eighty-seven years. Sometime in the year 1880 the remains of this pioneer couple were removed from Berwick, and again buried in Durham, New Hampshire, in the family burial place of their son, General John Sullivan. Children: Benjamin, an officer of the British Navy prior to the Revolution; Daniel, see forward; John, a major-general in the United States Army and later Governor of New Hampshire; James, attorney-general of Massachusetts for seventeen years, Governor for two years, holding this post at his death in 1808; Eben, an officer of the Revolution; May, married Theophilus Hardy.

Daniel Sullivan, second son of the founder, was born in Berwick, Maine, about 1738, moved to

near Bristol, now Sullivan, Maine. There he built a house on "Waukeag Point," built several saw mills, engaged in Maine trade, and was very prosperous during the first ten years of his residence there. In the early part of the Revolution he raised a company of militia, which was stationed at Waukeag Point, and in 1779 was with his company at Castine. After his return home he kept in readiness for action and was badly "wanted" by the British and Tories. One stormy night a party of sailors and marines landed from the British warship *Allegiance*, and invested the house, Captain Sullivan awakening from sleep to find his bed surrounded by armed men. He was taken away and his house fired, but was offered his liberty if he would swear allegiance to the King. Upon his refusal he was carried to Halifax, thence to New York, where for six months he was confined on the prison ship *Jersey*. After being exchanged he took passage for home, but died on the way. His exchange was brought about by his brother, General John Sullivan, who was then a member of Congress from New Hampshire, having resigned from the army. He married (first) Anne Paul, who bore him a daughter, Anne Paul Sullivan. He married (second), June 14, 1765, Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah Bean. There being no other means of transportation, he and Miss Bean went from Sullivan to Fort Pownall in a log canoe, the nearest place a magistrate could be obtained to perform the ceremony. Children: Rachel, see forward; Hannah, married Paul Simpson; Mary, married Josiah Simpson; Lydia; John.

Rachel Sullivan, daughter of Captain Daniel and Abigail (Bean) Sullivan, was born December 10, 1766, and died August 10, 1806. She married Captain John Simpson, who was born December 7, 1763, and was lost at sea with his vessel and entire crew, November 20, 1798. Their home was in Sullivan, Maine. Children: Prudence, died January 18, 1812, unmarried; Abigail, died March 17, 1809, unmarried; Rachel, see forward; Mary A., died young; Joanna, married Barney S. Bean; Mary A., married Jason Lord.

Rachel Simpson, daughter of Captain John and Rachel (Sullivan) Simpson, was born at Sullivan, Maine, April 22, 1793, and died there, September 2, 1844. She married, November 13, 1815, Hiram Emery, mentioned above.

**DANIEL WALLACE BRUNEL**—The Brunel family, of which Daniel Wallace Brunel, of Portland, Maine, is the present representative, rep-

resents the best type of old Maine stock, whose hardy virtues and abilities we have come to associate with the "Pine Tree State." His father, Alphonso Brunel, was a native of New Brunswick, Maine, but came to Portland while still in early manhood and made his home there permanently, with the exception of a few years spent in Massachusetts. He was engaged in a retail book and stationery business for many years in Portland, and it was in this city that his death eventually occurred March 20, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years. He was very active in the public affairs of the community, and was for many years closely connected with the city government and served on the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen several years. He was married to Lydia Gorton, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, who died in Portland, August 12, 1893, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom only two survive at the present time (1917). Five of these children died in infancy and early childhood and the other four were as follows: Frederick, who died December 16, 1916; was engaged in the insurance business in Portland for a number of years; left a wife and a son, Roger F. Brunel. 2. Leander G., of Portland, who died in February, 1917; married Louise M. Dearing, now deceased, by whom he had two sons, Thomas A., and Richard Brunel. 3. Julia, who is now the widow of Marshal M. Duroy, of Portland, to whom she bore two children, Margaret D. and Gertrude C. 4. Daniel Wallace, with whose career we are concerned in this sketch.

Born October 24, 1858, in the city of Portland, Maine, Daniel Wallace Brunel, son of Alphonso and Lydia (Gorton) Brunel, has made his native city his home consistently from the time of his birth to the present. He attended the local public schools for his education until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he gave up his studies and secured a position in the office of R. G. Dun & Company, in the humble capacity of office boy. Some time after that he secured a position as bookkeeper with the B. B. Farnsworth Shoe Company and remained with that firm until the year 1894. In the meantime he had learned with the utmost thoroughness all the details of the shoe business, so that when in 1894 the opportunity arose for him to become independent, he at once selected this line as being the most appropriate. Accordingly he established the concern which was at that time known as the Brunel-Higgins Shoe Company. In his enterprise he was eminently



successful, the business growing rapidly until in 1905 Mr. Brunel secured complete control of its affairs and the old firm was merged into the present, which operates under the name of the D. W. Brunel Shoe Company. Still greater advances were made in growth and development after this event, and the establishment at No. 121 to 125 Middle street, Portland, is now one of the handsomest and best equipped in the city. Of this concern Mr. Brunel holds the double office of president and treasurer, and it is due to his own admirable business foresight, in conjunction with his perseverance and industry and the loyalty of his employees, that the great concern has been built up. He devotes practically his whole time and energy to the affairs of this business and is regarded among his fellows as one of the most successful and substantial merchants in the city. Such time as Mr. Brunel can spare to recreation and pastime from the onerous demands made upon his time and energies by his business, he spends either in the intimate intercourse of his own household or engaging in those eminently wholesome sports of automobiling and fishing. Mr. Brunel has been a staunch Republican in politics all his life, and while it has been impossible for so busy a man to take up actively political affairs, he has nevertheless fully lived up to the duties and obligations of the good citizen. In his religious belief he is a Baptist and attends the First Church of this denomination in Portland, where he is active in advancing its cause.

On October 23, 1879, Daniel Wallace Brunel was united in marriage in the city of Portland with Margaret E. Wescott, a native of that city, a daughter of William Henry and Elizabeth A. Wescott, old and highly honored residents there. Her father, Mr. Wescott, died while she was yet a little child, but her mother still resides in Portland and has attained the venerable age of eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Brunel one child has been born: Maude Alice, who became the wife of Philip Henry Houston, of Portland, who is associated with her father as vice-president of the D. W. Brunel Shoe Company.

Mr. Brunel is a man of the greatest energy, and is connected with most of the movements undertaken for the advancement of the community. He is highly public-spirited, and is always ready to give whatever aid he can to such enterprises, either in the way of money or effort. He is instrumental in stimulating the industrial development of the city in a large measure, sparing no pains to this end. He is a man

of the highest principles, of unimpeachable integrity, and an unfailing sense of justice.

**GERRY LYNN BROOKS**—The gaining of great material wealth for himself and a position of power and control in the business world of Portland, Maine, has been in no wise incompatible in the case of Gerry Lynn Brooks with the great and invaluable service which he renders to the community of which he is so distinguished a member. Preeminently a man of affairs, he made his enterprises subserve the double purpose of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellows. Portland is the scene of his life-long labors in connection with the many enterprises with which his name is associated, and his memory is there held in the highest respect and veneration by all who know him personally and by the community-at-large which feels strongly how great is the debt of gratitude it owes him. Mr. Brooks is a member of an old and distinguished Maine family, which was founded in this country about the time of the Revolutionary War by three brothers of that name, who came from England and settled at once in Maine.

Mr. Brooks' grandfather, William Brooks, was born in the charming old town of Woodstock in that State, and for many years followed the occupation of farming in its near vicinity. Later in life he removed to the town of Grafton, where he was postmaster for a time and where he eventually died many years ago at the age of eighty years. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: Albert, Otis, Aldana, the father of the Mr. Brooks of this sketch; Panama, and three children now deceased. Those mentioned by name are at present all making their home in various parts of Maine.

Mr. Brooks' father, Aldana Brooks, was born at Woodstock, Maine, January 7, 1858, and now (1917) lives in the town of Upton, where he is the manager of a large estate. During his entire life he has been a staunch Republican, and has been active in local political affairs for many years. He has served as a member of the board of selectmen of Upton for a long period and is regarded as one of the most disinterested officials and public-spirited citizens of the place. He married Mary King, a native of Boston, and they are the parents of four children, all of whom are at present living, as follows: Gerry Lynn, of whom further; Harry B., who resides in the city of Boston, Massachu-

setts, where he is engaged in business as the credit man for the Staples Coal Company, married Ethel Sanborn, of Bethel, Maine; Addie Agnes, now Mrs. Dr. Widd B. Twaddle, of Fryeburg, Maine; Dana Grover, who is engaged in a hardware store at Bethel, Maine.

Born September 27, 1878, at Upton, Maine, Gerry Lynn Brooks spent the years of his childhood in his native place. It was there that he gained the preliminary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. In the year 1898 he graduated from Gould Academy, where he was prepared for college, and shortly afterwards entered the law school in connection with the Maine University, he having in the meantime decided to make law his profession in life. He graduated from this institution in the year 1906, was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterwards established himself in practice in the city of Portland. This was in the month of January, 1907, and he now has an office at No. 85 Exchange street and conducts a large and important legal business there. He is at the present time one of the recognized leaders of the Cumberland county bar. Mr. Brooks is a very prominent figure in the general life of the community and is intimately identified with many of the most important organizations of the city. Mr. Brooks is active in the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Economic Club and of the Young People's Christian Union and State treasurer of the latter organization. Has been secretary of the Marine Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for three years, and has done very effective work in that organization. In the matter of his religious belief, Mr. Brooks is a Universalist, has for many years been associated with the Congress Square Church of this denomination, has been very active in the work of this body and has served in the capacity of secretary for a number of years. He is also keenly interested in Sunday school work and is the leader of the Men's Bible Class.

On October 12, 1909, Gerry Lynn Brooks was united in marriage at the town of Bangor, Maine, with Mildred Maud Mason, a native of Belfast, Maine, a daughter of Howard F. and Clara F. (Moore) Mason. Mr. Mason's death occurred in 1914, but Mrs. Mason is at present residing in Portland. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks one child has been born, Aldana, May 27, 1911.

Important as is the service rendered Portland and the entire section of the State by Mr. Brooks in his business operations, it is not by any means

thus that his whole influence is to be reckoned up. He is one of those men who seem to realize instinctively the best things for a community, and given such realization he is not one to shirk his duty to support them at whatever cost to himself. There are very few movements of importance undertaken for the welfare of any of his fellows that Mr. Brooks does not see his way clear to assist to the best of his ability. He is a man who to the sterling virtues of a simple honor and courage adds many charms of personality, such as drawing friends and admirers about one, and he possesses a host of these. A candid, open, bearing bespeaks the truly democratic heart within which values men for their essential qualities and for no external circumstances whatsoever. This is probably what most men feel to be the very primary qualification in their friends and instinctively feel drawn to Mr. Brooks accordingly.

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**EDWIN M. FRYE**—A "self-made man" in the best sense of the word, Mr. Frye has worked his way from "before the mast" to a high position in the business world. His business quality is conceded by all, and to this he adds highest reputation as a man of clean life and sterling integrity. He is a son of John F. and Helen M. Frye, his father a master ship carpenter.

Edwin M. Frye was born in Columbia, Maine, November 27, 1870, and there attended public school. Early in life he went to sea as a foremast hand on the schooner *Helen*, and for twelve years followed the sea, during that period acquiring a knowledge of bookkeeping through self study, his only teacher a course in bookkeeping published by Bryant & Stratton. Thus when he finally gave up the sea he was able to enter business life without a handicap. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the United States Navy as "able seaman" and was assigned to the United States ship *Dolphin*. After returning from the Navy he became familiar with the pulpwood business, and in 1903 engaged in that business as a member of the firm, Plummer & Frye, his partner, O. S. Plummer. That firm dissolved after successful operation for several years, and in 1908 Mr. Frye, in association with Charles A. Coffin, formed the partnership, E. M. Frye & Company. Two years later ill health compelled Mr. Coffin's retirement, Mr. Frye purchasing his interest, but later admitted B. W. Brown, of Millbridge, to half interest in the business. In 1911 E. M. Frye & Company was succeeded by the Frye Pulp Wood





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*E. M. Frye*





Company, a corporation of which E. M. Frye was treasurer and general manager. That company did a large business in pulpwood in Washington and Hancock counties, Maine, the company giving way in turn to the Pejepscot Paper Company, in 1917, Mr. Frye becoming manager of the Washington county branch of that company.

In 1917 Mr. Frye and C. B. Flynn formed the Frye-Flynn Company, a corporation engaging in ship building. The same year the company launched two schooners, *Lucy Evelyn* and *Lizzie D. Peabody*, and in 1918 bought out all other interests in the Frye-Flynn Company and became its sole owner. In the fall of 1918 he launched the four-masted schooner, *Sally Persis Noyes*, and at the present time two other four-masted schooners are on the ways and will go "overboard" during the summer of 1919. While Mr. Frye is sole owner of this company, it is a corporation, his fourteen year old son, George W. Frye, being the nominal president of the company, duly elected. While still operating with Mr. Flynn as a partner in 1917, Mr. Frye organized the E. M. Frye Packing Company, to succeed the original E. M. Frye & Company. Later he bought out all the other stockholders and became sole owner, electing his son, George W., the nominal president. These companies are "going" concerns, and under the management of their able, energetic owner and manager are most successful. Mr. Frye is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a Republican in politics, and from 1912 to 1915 was a member of the State Republican Committee from Washington county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is always ready to "lend a hand" in aid of any good cause.

Mr. Frye married in Columbia, Maine, April 1, 1893, Mabel A., daughter of William and Irene N. Walsh. Mr. and Mrs. Frye are the parents of a daughter and son: Ellen I., born December 10, 1901, and George W., July 16, 1904. The family home is at Harrington, Maine.

**ALFRED MITCHELL, JR., M.D.**—If there are two things which we associate with the State of Maine above all others, they are its great lumber industry and the splendid race of seafaring men which it has produced. Indeed the pine forests and the sea are, or have been in a comparatively recent past, most closely related, since it has been from the wood cut from

the first of these that the famous ships which so long held an unrivaled place in the commerce of the world were fashioned. It is from sturdy old Main stock, from a family whose members have been identified with the hardy life of the sea, that Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Jr., of Portland, is descended, his family having resided in the quaint old town of Yarmouth, where were centered so many interests connected with the building and saving of America's great merchant marine of the past century.

Tristram G. Mitchell, grandfather of Dr. Mitchell, was born at Yarmouth, Maine, and was one of the old sea captains for which the State was famous. He always maintained his residence in that town, and his death occurred there. He married Elizabeth Chandler, also a native of Yarmouth, Maine, and they were the parents of one child, Alfred.

Dr. Alfred Mitchell was born at Yarmouth, Maine, March 17, 1837, and there passed the years of his youth. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1859 with the degree of A.B., received from the same institution the degree of A.M. in 1862 and the degree of LL.D. in 1907. He later attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1865, receiving the degree of M.D. He chose as his place of residence the town of Brunswick, Maine, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and by his ability and skill won and retained an extensive patronage. He was one of the very prominent members of the medical fraternity in his native State, his fame and reputation extending throughout its length and breadth. The ability of a man to rise above the ranks and attain a position of prominence in his chosen calling presupposes a strength above the average, a stability of character that will endure all discouragement and disappointments and in the end triumph over every impediment that obstructs the pathway to success. Dr. Mitchell was a man who attained honor and prestige in his native State by personal merits, by integrity of character and by a strict adherence to the highest standards of principle. He served as assistant surgeon of the Ninth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was a well known authority on many branches of medicine. He was lecturer in therapeutics and pathology and professor of obstetrics and the diseases of children at the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, and later was professor of internal medicine and dean for many years of the School of

Medicine, Brunswick, Maine. He took an active part in the general interests of his profession, and was president of the Maine Medical Association during the years 1892-93. In addition to his many excellent characteristics, Dr. Mitchell was a man of patriotism and public spirit, performing his full share in defending the honor and integrity of this great Republic, and held membership in the Loyal Legion of Maine, serving as its commander in the State in 1910-11. Dr. Mitchell married Abbie E. Swett, a native of Phippsburg, Maine, and they were the parents of five children: Harold, died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of Horace Burrough, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland; Alfred, of whom further; Frances S., wife of Henry S. Chapman, of Winchester, Massachusetts, a son of Professor Henry L. Chapman, of Bowdoin College; and John L., a graduate of Bowdoin College, a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire, where he is engaged as an overseer in the Amoskeag Mills. Dr. Mitchell, after a long and useful career, died June 13, 1915, at Brunswick, aged seventy-eight years.

Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Jr., was born at Brunswick, Maine, December 6, 1872. He received the preliminary portion of his education at the local public schools, after which he attended the High School, in preparation for college, and after graduating therefrom, matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1895 and graduated from the Medical School of that institution in 1898. He began his active career by serving as assistant surgeon of the East Branch of the National Home for the Disabled Volunteer Soldier, where he remained until 1901. He later went to Johns Hopkins Medical School, at Baltimore, where he took a post-graduate course for one year. He chose Portland, Maine, as the scene of his active professional career, opened an office at No. 657 Congress street, and has remained there ever since. Dr. Mitchell, in line with the tendency of the present day which is all towards a higher and higher degree of specialization, devotes his attention particularly to genito-urinary diseases, and is a recognized authority in this branch of his science. He is universally regarded as one of the most eminent physicians in the State, and his private practice is a very large and remunerative one. He is professor of genito-urinary diseases at the Bowdoin Medical School, genito-urinary surgeon at the Maine General Hospital and consulting surgeon to both the Children's and the Weber hospitals. Dr. Mitchell is a fellow of

the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Urological Society, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the New England Surgical Society, as well as of many other medical associations and clubs. Outside of his professional circle, he holds membership in the Cumberland Club, the Portland Club and the Country Club of Portland.

The true physician, in the exercise of his beneficent calling, heeds neither nationality nor distinction of class. Alike to him are the prince and the pauper, and into both the palace and the hovel he comes as a messenger of hope and healing. The acquisition is nothing to him save as a means of giving a material form and practical force to his projects for the uplifting of humanity. Many there are in the ranks of this illustrious profession, to the honor of human nature be it said, to whom the above description would apply, and not only the voice of his home city, Portland, but of his entire native State, Maine, will declare that of none could it be said with greater truthfulness than of Dr. Mitchell.

Woodbury Swett, maternal grandfather of Dr. Mitchell, was born in Georgetown, Maine, and later removed to Phippsburg, Maine, where he engaged in the ship building industry. He married Lydia Owen, a native of Georgetown, Maine, and they were the parents of the following children: Abbie E., mother of Dr. Mitchell; Nancy P., widow of D. W. Thompson, and resides in Santa Barbara, California; Tewksbury L., for many years a ship broker in Portland, now deceased; Frances D., who makes her home with Dr. Mitchell; Jennie M., wife of Bion Wilson, of Portland; and James, who makes his home in California, where he is in business as a rancher.

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**HARRISON CLYDE JOSSELYN**—Like so many of the ancient English surnames, the name of Josselyn is found in many different forms, both in that country and in America, where it is now represented by a number of branches. We find it, for instance, spelled Joscelyn, Josseline, Joslin, Josslyne, Joslen, and Josselyn, as in the case of the family of Harrison Clyde Josselyn, with whom we are particularly concerned. The Josselyns came to England with William the Conqueror and were of Norman origin. They took part in the Battle of Hastings, and were granted estates in Lincolnshire, where for many years they were seated and occupied a distin-



guished place among the aristocratic families of the region. The Earl of Roden was a Josselyn, and we find two Lord Mayors of the City of London who bore the name of Josselyn in 1472 and 1476. There was an Abbot Joceline of the famous Melrose Abbey in 1170, A. D., who became bishop of Glasgow, in 1174, A. D. The first of the family to appear in this country was one Thomas, who spelled his name Josselyne, and who is described as a husbandman. He sailed from London in the good ship *Increase*, and landed in New England, April 17, 1635, at which time he was, according to the records, forty-three years of age. He lived at Hingham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor, and seems to have taken a considerable part in public affairs. From him the line descends through Abraham, Henry, Henry (2), Isaac, Alden, William Harrison, and Theodore Alden, the father of Harrison Clyde Josselyn, of this sketch.

Theodore Alden Josselyn was a native of Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, where he was born December 18, 1842. He graduated from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in 1864, with the highest honors, and five years later removed to Portland and made that city his home until his death, October 4, 1905. He was a very prominent business man in Portland and a member of the firm of Butler, Josselyn & Son, later Josselyn & Company, and finally Brown & Josselyn. He was an active and prominent Republican, was a member of the City Council and an alderman, and served for two years in the State Legislature. He was very public spirited and did much for the development of his home town, especially in connection with the development of the industrial and financial affairs of the city, for which he did a great deal in his capacity as a member of the Board of Trade. He was a director in the Canal National Bank, and a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College. A man of large charities, he enjoyed the highest respect and popularity of his fellow-citizens, and bore a well deserved reputation for the most unimpeachable integrity and business honor. He married, May 31, 1866, Loriania Rand, like himself a native of Phillips, where she was born May 8, 1844, a daughter of Ephraim and Louisa A. Rand, of that town. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Josselyn, as follows: Harrison Clyde, who is mentioned at length below, and Everett Rand.

Harrison Clyde Josselyn, son of Theodore Alden and Loriania (Rand) Josselyn, was born at

Farmington, Maine, August 9, 1870. His early education was received in the public schools of Portland, whither he had removed with his parents immediately after his birth, and he later attended the Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. Upon completing his studies in the latter institution, he secured a clerical position with the firm of Brown & Josselyn, of which his father was a member, and remained in this capacity until the year 1897, when he was admitted to partnership therein. The senior partner, Augustus D. Brown, had died in 1890, and the business was at this time entirely under the control of his father, Theodore Alden Josselyn, so that upon the death of the latter, Harrison Clyde Josselyn and his brother, Everett Rand Josselyn, succeeded to the large business and continued it with a high degree of success. The firm continues to this day to do a very large and remunerative business under the capable management of the Messrs. Josselyn, and is now one of the oldest and most substantial firms in that part of New England. Throughout the career of many years, the firm has always stood for integrity and the highest standard of business ethics, and it bears the same reputation to-day that it enjoyed many years ago. It is engaged in a general commission business and deals in flour, grain, and feed, which commodities it distributes throughout Maine and Eastern and Northern New Hampshire. While Mr. Josselyn is keenly interested in public affairs generally, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, his business interests are so large and the duties connected with them so onerous that he has never taken part in public life for which his talents so eminently fit him. He is, however, a prominent figure in club and fraternal circles in Portland, and is conspicuously identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Maine Genealogical Society of Portland, and of several clubs in the city. It has already been recorded that his father was a prominent member of the Board of Trade of Portland, and his place has been taken in that organization by his son.

On April 5, 1899, Mr. Josselyn was united in marriage, at Portland, with Alice S. Chase, a native of that city, where she was born, Jan-

uary 11, 1875, the only child of Charles S. and Louise K. (Sawyer) Chase, old and highly respected residents there.

**HENRY LYMAN MITCHELL**, Lawyer, was born at Unity, Maine, February 6, 1841, son of Solomon Stuart and Lucinda (Tyler) Mitchell, and a descendant of Experience Mitchell, who came to this country from Scotland in the ship *Ann*, in 1623, and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, removing to Duxbury in 1631, and later to Bridgewater, Massachusetts; from him and his wife, Jane ———, the line is traced through their son, Jacob, and his wife, Mary ———; their son Jacob and his wife, Susanna Pope; their son Jacob and his wife, Deliverance Kingman; their son John and his wife, Rachel Cushing; and their son Isaac and his wife, Mary Weston; who were the grandparents of Henry L. Mitchell. His father was a farmer and millman.

Henry L. Mitchell was educated in graded schools and by private tutors. For two years he served as assistant under Professor J. H. Sawyer, at Corinna Academy. Beginning the study of law in 1865, he was admitted to the Maine bar in 1870, to the United States Circuit Court in 1880, and to the United States Court of Appeals in 1891. Since his admission to the bar he has practised law in Bangor, Maine, where he has attained an enviable position in his profession. For ten consecutive years he was elected city attorney of Bangor, without canvassing for the office, and while in that position the Piscataquis Railroad, in which the city of Bangor had a two million dollar interest, was disposed of. By his efforts, also, the railroad excise tax was restored on the European North American Railway, in which the people of Bangor held \$1,900,000 in securities which had not been taxed for several years; the famous case concerning the "Hersey Trust Fund," for the erection of a new city hall, was disposed of in favor of the city, requiring a special act; a law was passed by the Legislature placing the police force upon a permanent basis. The fire department was reorganized and other matters of importance to the people of the city were accomplished. He has tried more civil cases in the State and the United States Court, and won more verdicts in proportion, than any other member of the Penobscot Bar Association. It has been his rule and pride to regard his promise as binding as his bond and seal.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the first Maine

Cavalary Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, and has ever since suffered from the same. He was adjutant of the Second Maine's Volunteers; colonel of the Second Maine Regiment, Maine Volunteer Militia, and for a number of years brigadier-general, commanding the first brigade, Maine Volunteer Militia. In 1895 he organized the Penobscot Loan & Building Association, and has been a director and its attorney since that time. He procured the charter for the Bangor, Hampden & Winterport Railway, and was its president until it was purchased by the Bangor Electric and Railway Company. He is a past chancellor of Norembege Lodge, No. 5, now Condeskeag, No. 53, Knights of Pythias; past master workman of Bangor Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and past post commander of Hannibal Hamlin Post, No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith an independent Congregationalist (Unitarian). He is a charter member of the Tarratine Club, and a member of the Country and Canoe clubs. His favorite diversion is reading history and literary works.

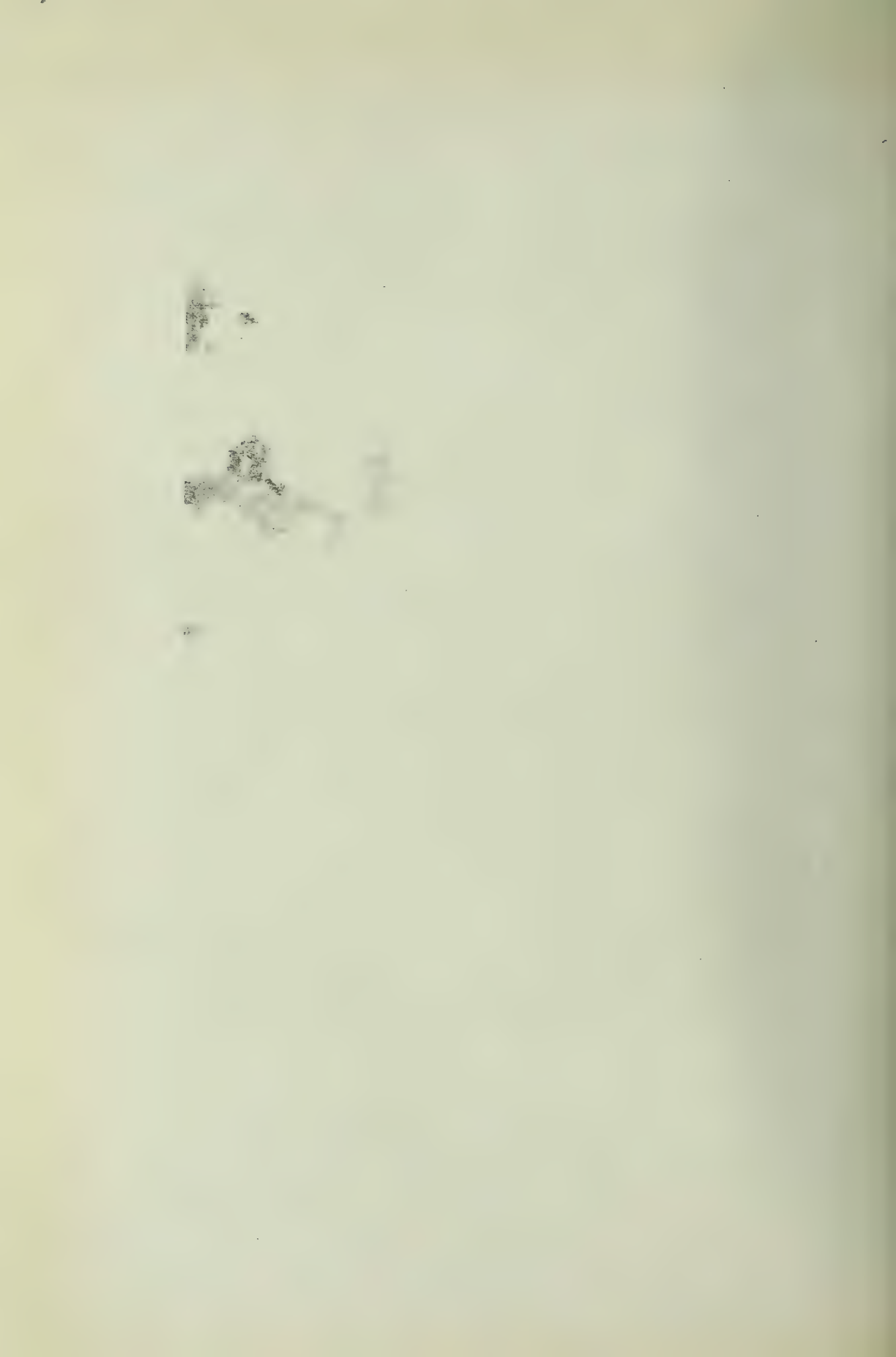
Mr. Mitchell married, in Albion, Maine, September 22, 1880, Emma L. Rider, daughter of Dr. Robert E. Rider, of Washington, Maine.

**DR. AUGUSTUS SPAULDING THAYER** was the sixth child and second son of America and Caroline (Prentiss) Thayer, and was born in Paris, March 18, 1835. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, Norway Liberal Institute, at Norway, Gould Academy, Bethel, and Paris Hill Academy, Paris. In the spring of 1861 he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Thomas H. Brown, of Paris Hill. The following winter he attended his first course of medical lectures at the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, after which he continued his studies in the Portland School for Medical Instruction until the fall of 1863. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1864. In the following May he located in Portland, Maine, where he commenced the practice of his profession and has since continued there in active practice. The winter of 1874 he spent in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia in post-graduate work. He was city physician of Portland from February, 1866, to April, 1868;



Henry L. Mitchell





was instructor in the Portland School for Medical Instruction from 1878 to 1903; was physician to the Maine General Hospital from 1874 to 1905, and is now on its staff of consulting physicians. During the years Dr. Thayer served at the Maine General Hospital his work was entirely gratuitous. Many philanthropic physicians contribute much service to the poor and needy without price or hope of reward, but it is seldom that one gives his time and skill without recompense for so long a period. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the board of United States Pension Examiners. It is now many years since Dr. Thayer, a young and hopeful beginner in the practice, settled in Portland and offered his services to the public. From then till now he has been an active, earnest, skillful worker in alleviating suffering, and has attained high rank as a physician, and accumulated a competency. He is highly esteemed as a professional man and as a citizen.

Dr. Thayer is a member of the Portland Clinical Society, the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and is an ex-president of the former three. He is also a member of the Portland Natural History Society, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Economic Club, and an honorary member of the Portland Fraternity Club. He is also a member of the following divisions of Free Masonry; Ancient Land Mark Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; St. Albans Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and Maine Sovereign Consistory. In politics he is a Democrat. He has never been active as a politician. For many years he has been a member of the First Universalist Church of Portland.

Dr. Augustus S. Thayer married (first), January 1, 1867, Mary Hubbard Marble, born February 10, 1844, died December 5, 1874, daughter of Jarvis C. and Mary (Hubbard) Marble, of Paris. To Dr. and Mrs. Thayer was born one child, Mary Florence, October 30, 1872, who married, June 12, 1895, John Murray Quinby, and now resides in Newton, Massachusetts. He married (second), January 11, 1882, Annie Laurie Soule, born in Brewer, November 22, 1859, daughter of Gilbert and Eliza (Mills) Soule.

**ADAM PHILLIPS LEIGHTON**, twice Mayor of Portland, and for many years identified with the commercial, manufacturing and banking interests of that Maine metropolis, was born on a farm at West Falmouth, Maine, April 6, 1851.

His parents, both descendants of pioneer Maine families, were Adam and Julia Ann Leighton.

When he was ten years of age the family moved to Portland, where he attended the public schools and Westbrook Seminary. On November 19, 1867, he entered the employ of Chisholm Brothers as clerk. That firm operated a book store on the principal business street of the city, and has recently branched out in the news line on the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Leighton was shortly given charge of the news agents and of the store in the Grand Trunk station. For about thirty-six years he has been vice-president and general manager of this firm, the oldest in the railway news business in the United States, which controls the news agencies on many of the railroads, with their branch lines in Northern New England. In 1884 Chisholm Brothers went into the publishing business, issuing an immense quantity of souvenir books, with appropriate text, illustrating the most notable scenes and buildings in this country and in Europe. They were also the first publishers of colored post cards in the United States. In 1898 he purchased the pioneer chewing gum factory of the Curtis & Son Company in Portland, and conducted that business until it was acquired by the Sen-Sen Chiclet Company, of which he later became president. Subsequently that company was merged with the American Chiclet Company of New York, Mr. Leighton being elected a director and still serving in that capacity. He was four years president of the Chapman National Bank of Portland, and is at present a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and of the Casco-Mercantile Trust Company.

His political career began with his election in 1891 to the Common Council of Portland, he serving three years in that body. In 1894 he was appointed a member of a street commission which continued but a single year, the Legislature taking action which did away with the city ordinance under which the commission was created. In 1896 and 1897 he represented his ward in the Board of Aldermen. In 1907 the Democrats held control of the City Government; Mr. Leighton, an ardent Republican, was nominated for mayor and was elected by a substantial majority, which a year later was more than doubled. He had been in office about six weeks of his first term when the city building was destroyed by fire. He strongly advocated erecting a new building in Lincoln Park, so as to allow for ample space around it and create an ideal civic center, an equal amount of land to

be added to the park. In this project he was opposed by the local newspapers and a number of citizens of political influence. The matter was submitted to the people for a test vote, with the result that the old site was favored. The new City building, completed in 1911, at a total cost of about \$1,000,000, including additional land acquired to accommodate the large ground-floor auditorium, was erected under the charge of a bi-partisan commission, of which ex-Mayor Leighton was chairman. He has always been a consistent advocate of the Maine prohibitory liquor law. When, during the administration of Governor Plaisted and a Legislature controlled by the Democrats, a strenuous attempt was made to have the prohibitory clause stricken from the State Constitution, Mr. Leighton was chosen chairman of a State-wide organization formed in defence of the prohibitory amendment. The contest ended in failure on the part of the anti-Prohibitionists. He is a Knights Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is affiliated with the Cumberland Club, the Portland Rotary Club, the Portland Athletic Club, and is an ex-president of the Portland Club. He is also connected with the Warwick Club of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Mr. Leighton married, June 30, 1873, Isadore M. Butler, a daughter of Alonzo Butler, prominent resident of Portland. She died February 12, 1913. Four children were born to them: 1. Nettie May, born April 19, 1874; became the wife of Dr. Thomas W. Luce, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died April 15, 1911, leaving her husband and two children, Isadore Leighton and Emily Elizabeth. 2. Carlton Butler, born November 19, 1876; practiced dentistry, enlisted in the war, in 1918, as a lieutenant in the dental branch of the service, and in France was promoted to a captaincy. 3. Hugh Chisholm, born October 28, 1878; married, in 1908, Elizabeth F. Wilcox, of Janesville, Wisconsin; they have four children: Hugh C., Jr., Margaret Jane, Elizabeth W., and Nancy B.; he is prominently identified with railroad and commercial interests, with headquarters in New York City. 4. Adam Phillips, Jr., born January 23, 1887; now a practicing physician in Portland; he enlisted, in 1918, as a lieutenant in the Navy; he married, in 1912, Eleanor W. Adams, daughter of Silas B. Adams, of Portland; they have one child, Eleanor Francesca.

**LEMUEL JOSHUA COBURN**—There is always something instructive in the records of

such men as Lemuel Joshua Coburn, the public-spirited and successful citizen of Sangerville, Maine, because in them we see typified the earnest and unweary efforts that inevitably spell success and because the achievements that we discover there are the result of intelligence and imagination applied to the practical problems of life, and of a quiet, conscientious use of the talents and abilities with which nature has endowed him; and because the position and fortune which he has gained seemed almost to be no more than an incident to the consistent performance of duty which forms its own end and reward. This is instinctively realized with those who come in contact with Mr. Coburn, who is equally thought of by the community in the character of a successful man of affairs, as a wise and philanthropic citizen and a disinterested neighbor.

Mr. Coburn is a son of Joshua Lemuel and Ella E. (Palmer) Coburn, old and respected residents of Parkman, Maine, where the elder Mr. Coburn was engaged as a carpenter for a number of years. It was at Parkman, Maine, that Lemuel Joshua Coburn was born, January 25, 1874, and it was there that the first twelve years of his life were passed. As a lad he attended the small country schools in the neighborhood of Parkman, and when his parents removed to Sangerville, in his thirteenth year, he attended the school of that place for one season. He was thirteen years of age when he gave up his studies in order to earn his own livelihood, and he began his most successful business career in the humble capacity of a hand in the picker room in the woolen mill at Sangerville, which is now controlled by a company organized by Mr. Coburn. After some experience in this line, he began to work as a carpenter for his father, and was also employed on the farm of Mrs. Coburn's father, and in transporting lumber from the woods to the town with oxen. He continued at this occupation and at very small wages until he had reached the age of nineteen years.

But Mr. Coburn was a youth of unusual enterprise, and he decided to leave the parental home and seek his own fortune in a larger community. Accordingly, he went to Boston, arriving in that city in August, 1894, his sole possessions being the clothes which he wore and twenty-nine dollars in cash. In Boston he secured employment at five dollars a week with the well-known electrical supply house of Smith & Wallace. He displayed so much ability in this





Lemuel J. Hoburn



line that his employers soon singled him out for advancement, and he rapidly reached a position where he was paid a good salary and represented that concern as a travelling agent. In 1898 he resigned from his position with Smith & Wallace, having travelled for that firm about three years, and became connected with the New Orange Industrial Association of New York City, at that time one of the largest real estate concerns in the East, the operations of which consisted of developing lands, particularly such as were available for factory sites, and then erecting mills thereon. It was in this business that Mr. Coburn's great genius for organization first displayed itself conspicuously. His ability as a salesman was of so unusual a character that in six months from the time of his entering this company he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the concern. In 1901, however, the president of the New Orange Industrial Association died, with whom Mr. Coburn had become exceedingly friendly, and feeling that the future of the enterprise was uncertain, he decided to withdraw from it and engage in business on his own account.

In the spring of 1901, Mr. Coburn located at New Britain, Connecticut, where he conceived the original idea of locating factories for boards of trade and developing property. His enterprise was a success from the outset and he built a large number of important plants, including one at New Britain, Connecticut, one at Gardner, Massachusetts, two at Danielson, Connecticut, and one at Mystic, Connecticut, all of which have been of great aid in the development of those places. One of those which he erected at Danielson has now a pay roll of some ten thousand dollars a week, and all of this great development was brought about through Mr. Coburn's ideas and energies. In 1907, he located at Mystic, Connecticut, having by that time accumulated what was then considered in Maine as a very considerable fortune. The financial panic of that year, however, caught Mr. Coburn with a burden of contracts too heavy for him to carry under the circumstances and he, like many others, lost his fortune. He displayed during this trying time an integrity and broad-minded liberality which brought him the highest praise. He decided, for instance, to complete all his contracts and carried out his intention in spite of the fact that at the end of 1908 all the many thousands of dollars which he had accumulated since leaving Maine, in 1894, were gone. He did not, like so many others, however, give way

to discouragement, but at once set about repairing his fortune and engaged in business anew. He became interested about this time in a new enterprise at Hartford, Connecticut, and there organized what is known as the Suffied-Berlin Trap Rock Company, in which he owned the controlling interest until the spring of 1915.

At that time, having revisited his native town, he found the old mills in which he used to work in financial difficulties, and his attention was attracted to the scheme of reorganizing and placing on a sound footing this old concern. Although he believed that the situation under the original management was quite hopeless, he nevertheless, on account of his friendship for the concern, loaned them several thousand dollars in the hope of rescuing them from their difficulties. As he had foreseen, however, it was in vain, and in April, 1915, the mills were compelled to close. Feeling, however, that there was nothing essentially impossible about the industrial conditions at Sangerville, he sold out his interest in the Trap Rock enterprise and undertook the financing of what was then the Sangerville Woolen Mills, and moved his family back to his old home town. Mr. Coburn has himself admitted that the task of placing the woolen industry with which he became identified was one of the most difficult tasks that he ever undertook. The record of the woolen industry in Maine up to that time was a poor one, particularly in the case of the small independent mills, many of which had been purchased by New York commission merchants. He was himself, however, the largest creditor of the concern which had failed and he felt confident of final success. With his usual genius for organization, he caused the incorporation of the Glencoe Woolen Company, expecting the local merchants and property owners would be only too glad to co-operate with him. The situation at the time was such that the people were gradually moving out of town and the future looked very black for Sangerville. With the exception of Fred H. Carr, Harold M. Carr, Omar F. Carr, and Alton L. Carr, the people of Sangerville felt that "Lem" Coburn, as they knew him, was bound to fail, but with the co-operation of these gentlemen he began operations which were finally to be crowned a success. The other mill interests, together with the local banks who held some of the mortgages on the property, made it as disagreeable for him as they could, as they had no hope in the outcome of his venture and desired to see the mills turned



over to entirely new ownership. In the fall of 1916, when the bank that held the mortgage gave Mr. Coburn until the first of the following January to meet his engagements, he frankly told them that the money would be raised and he desired no sympathy or accommodation from them.

He then at once left for New York City and spent the winter there, and in the month of December he became acquainted with Mr. M. D. Flattery, a noted financier of Boston, who was used to handling large enterprises, and in 1917 (January), together with Mr. Fred H. Carr, and Mr. Eli Gledhill, of Mystic, Connecticut, closed an agreement whereby a million dollars was pledged, if needed, to continue the enterprise. A certified check was at once sent to the Kineo Trust Company to pay off the mortgage, and the future of Sangerville began to look much brighter. Even at this juncture, however, the local citizens were very skeptical regarding Mr. Coburn's ultimate success, but he, without regarding their feelings, at once organized the Sangerville Realty Company, which he now controls, and purchased, either personally or for that concern, nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, which up to that time had been a drug on the market. At the present time Mr. Coburn controls about fifty rents in Sangerville and owns the largest business block in town, besides many tenement houses. He purchased what is known as the old William's corner, one of the best locations in Sangerville, and spent several thousand dollars in building, what is considered by many, the most modern residence in the town. Here he now makes his permanent home. After Mr. Flattery had become interested in the project, a new corporation was formed, under the name of the Glencoe Woolen Mills, Inc., and later the same interests purchased what was known as the Clark Mills at Rochester, New Hampshire. This was a large plant and the Rochester Woolen Company was formed to operate it with officers the same as those of the Glencoe concern. It was finally decided to consolidate, and this was done under the name of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company, under the laws of Massachusetts, which concern took over the interests of both the earlier companies and now has its main office at No. 85 Devonshire street, Boston. At the present time the two properties are transacting a business of more than two million five hundred thousand dollars a year, the Sanger-

ville Mills alone turning out over one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of cloth per year. As soon as Mr. Coburn had gotten these mills in perfect running order, he turned his attention to what he recalled from his childhood days to be two very valuable water privileges in his native town of Parkman and which was located on the same stream as the Sangerville Mills. He then began negotiations for the purpose of establishing what is now known as Slab City and Pingree's Corner, water sites. At the latter place, where two years prior to this time a plant had been erected, it became necessary, in order to gain control of the property, to purchase a saw mill together with its machinery and a number of tenement houses, store houses, etc., which stood on the land. He immediately began plans for developing this water power, and in the summer of 1918 began the erection of a large concrete dam at Pingree's Corner, seven miles above the mill. This was completed in a few months time, and as the natives stated, it was the largest operation ever put through at Parkman. Another equally large dam will be built in Slab City in 1919. Besides these large works, the two mills at Sangerville have been greatly improved, having been equipped with many new conveniences, such as new lavatories for the employees and many other conveniences, and the mills are regarded as the most modern in the State. The operations are very large, and at the present time the pay rolls are the greatest ever known at Sangerville, and with rents and boarding places at a premium. New dams are being built at the two mills, and new water wheels, penstocks, electric apparatus, and many thousands of dollars worth of new machinery is being installed.

From the time Mr. Coburn first became interested in the mills, he has had as a personal friend and adviser Mr. Eli Gledhill, of Mystic, Connecticut, who, through his own resources, since coming to America some thirty years ago from England, has become one of the best-known and ablest woolen and worsted manufacturers and designers in the United States. Mr. Gledhill was Mr. Coburn's assistant in the organization of the great corporation which the latter now heads, and was elected president of the company, he having his own selling organization in New York City through which he handles the whole output of the mills. Mr. Coburn was elected vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Com-

pany, and agent of the Glencoe Mills of Sangerville. Mr. Thomas E. Eaton, who for many years had been assistant treasurer of the New England Trust Company of Boston, resigned this position to become treasurer of the new concern, and Mr. M. D. Flattery was made chairman of the board of directors, which consists at the present time of, besides the above mentioned gentlemen, Mr. W. F. Glidden, treasurer of the American Trust Company of Boston; Allen Forbes, of the State Street Trust Company; Ashton L. Carr, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company; James Jackson, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company, and Harold M. Carr, agent of the Rochester Mill. Thus, through Mr. Coburn's efforts, the Sangerville Mills are now amply financed, and no mill in New England can claim a stronger board of directors. At the present time the people of Piscataquis county are willing to recognize that they have seen accomplished by one of the natives of this place the largest deal ever put through in this region. Although at one time they were only too ready to criticize, they are now glad enough to give him unbounded praise.

In addition to his many great business activities, Mr. Coburn has for a number of years taken an active interest in the political affairs of this region. He is a Republican in politics, and has for some time served as town chairman. He is a very prominent member of the Masonic order, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is now affiliated with Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Giddings Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. Mr. Coburn was also a member of the Fallkill Lodge and Encampments, Poughkeepsie, New York; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the St. Elmore Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, New Britain, Connecticut; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 19, Hartford, Connecticut and the orders of Foresters and Red Men.

Lemuel Joshua Coburn was united in marriage, January 29, 1897, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Annie Louise Morgan, daughter of George William and Flora (Moore) Morgan. They are the parents of the following children: Lemuel J.,

Jr., born June 5, 1898; William Morgan, born August 14, 1900; and Dwight A., born January 31, 1904.

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**IRVING EVANS VERNON**—Among the younger members of the Portland bar is Irving Evans Vernon, himself a native of Coos county, New Hampshire, but a descendant of an old and distinguished English family. His paternal grandfather, Edward Yardley Vernon, was born in England, but while still a young man emigrated from that country to the United States and settled in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he died six months before the birth of his son, Edward Y. Vernon.

Edward Y. Vernon was born January 25, 1847, in Lowell, Massachusetts, where his youth was spent. He learned the trade of mechanic at Lancaster, New Hampshire. In the course of time he became a master mechanic and removed to Portland, Maine, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where his death occurred September 22, 1914. He married Emma S. Evans, a native of Shelburne, New Hampshire, born April 7, 1854. Mrs. Vernon survives her husband and now makes her home at Portland, being at present (1917) in her sixty-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Y. Vernon were the parents of five children, of whom Irving Evans is the only one now living. The deceased were as follows: Edward, Annie, Helen and Waldo, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Vernon is a daughter of Daniel Evans, of Shelburne, New Hampshire, and of Rachel W. (Lary) Evans, his wife.

Born November 1, 1878, at Shelburne, Coos county, New Hampshire, Irving Evans Vernon passed the first six years of his life in his native town. He then accompanied his parents to Gorham, New Hampshire, where they went to live, and it was at this place that his early education was obtained in the local public schools. In 1896 he graduated from the local high school and then attended Hebron Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. He had by this time, however, decided to pursue the law as a profession, and accordingly matriculated at the Boston University Law School, at which, after proving himself a most capable student, he graduated with the class of 1901. On January 25, 1902, Mr. Vernon was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Maine, and at once began practice on his own account in the city of Portland, opening an office at No. 97 Ex-



change street, which up to the present time has remained his headquarters. Here in Portland he has been unusually successful and now enjoys an extensive and important practice in the city. Mr. Vernon's activities are by no means confined to his professional work, but on the contrary, he takes a leading part in very many different aspects of the city's life. He is very prominent in public affairs and was a member of the City Common Council in 1903 and 1904. In the following year, 1905, he was elected assistant county attorney for Cumberland county and held that responsible position until 1906. On February 7, 1915, he was appointed bank commissioner of Maine, a position from which he resigned, June 25, 1917, after two years of most efficient service therein. Mr. Vernon is also conspicuous in the social and club life of the community and is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Economic Club of Portland. He has taken an active part in the military life of the community, and for three years was a member of the Maine National Guard and held the position of sergeant during that time in Fifth Company C. A. C., commonly known as the Putnam Guard. He is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, one of the oldest military organizations in the country, dating from early Colonial times.

On June 6, 1906, Irving Evans Vernon was united in marriage at Montreal, Canada, with Elsie E. McGuigan, a native of Moberly, Missouri, a daughter of F. H. McGuigan, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and who made his home in Montreal. Mrs. Vernon, like her husband, is a conspicuous figure in the social life of Portland.

We do not find today as frequently as we should the type of lawyer with which the splendid traditions of the American bar has made us familiar in past times, the lawyer who is wrapped up in his profession for its own sake, without regard to ulterior objects, who loves justice above gain and sets the welfare of the commonwealth before the advantage of any private interest whatsoever. Such a man is Mr. Vernon, of Portland, an able attorney, a public spirited citizen and virtuous man. His influence in that city is felt personally by the entire body of his fellow citizens.

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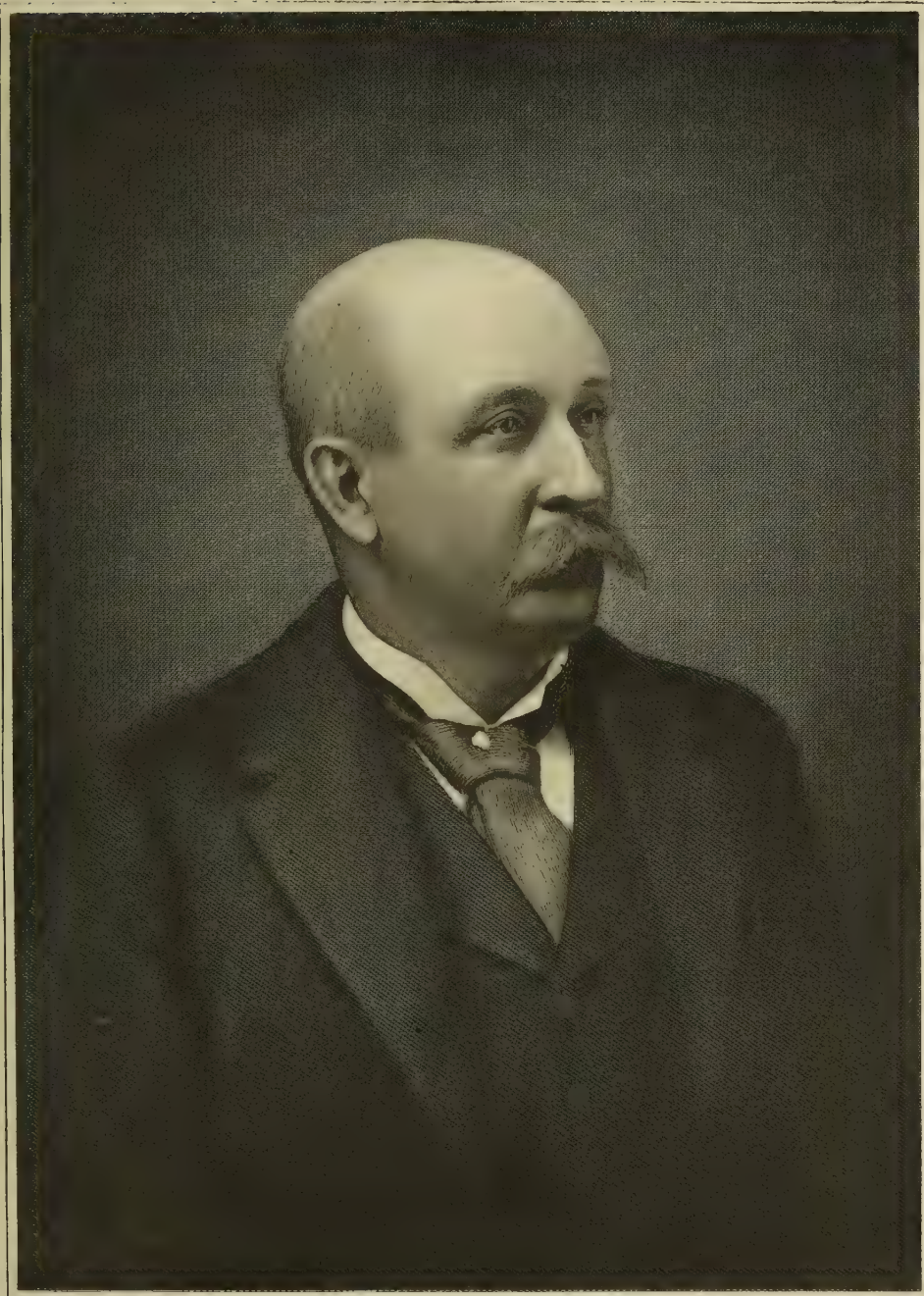
**VINAL BRADFORD WILSON** — Beyond doubt, one of the best known figures in the legal

life of Maine during the past generation and one of the leaders of the bar in this State is that of Vinal Bradford Wilson, late of Houlton, Maine, where his death occurred November 4, 1901. Mr. Wilson was a son of Henry and Eleanor (Sypher) Wilson, old and highly respected residents of Presque Isle, where the former was engaged in business as a surveyor, and also taught in the local schools. The elder Mr. Wilson was a man of wide versatility, and in addition to the above activities was a farmer, and also operated a lumber mill, which turned out shingles for the local trade. He was also a justice of the peace at Mars Hill.

Vinal Bradford Wilson was born June 7, 1850, at Presque Isle, Maine, and as a lad attended the public schools at Mars Hill, where the family made its home. He afterwards studied at the high school at Fort Fairfield, and still later at the Houlton Academy, where he completed his general education. For a number of seasons after his graduation from this institution, Mr. Wilson became a teacher in the schools of that locality, but while still a young man his interest was forcibly drawn to the subject of the law and he determined to adopt that profession as his career in life. Accordingly he entered the offices of Robinson & Hutchinson, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Maine, in 1878, and at once began the practice of his profession at Blaine. Not long afterwards he removed to Houlton, where he continued in active practice up to the time of his death, and soon became known as one of the leading members of his profession in this region. He was associated in practice at various times with William T. Spear, A. L. Lumbert, George A. Gorham, and James Archibald. His unusual talents as an attorney won for him a very large practice, and a large proportion of the important litigation of this region passed through his hands. In connection with his qualifications of the practice of his profession, it would be interesting to quote from the remarks of Judge Powers on the subject, made during the proceeding of the Maine bar in honor of Mr. Wilson some months after his death. Said Judge Powers:

In his early life Brother Wilson was a close student of the science of the law, and the knowledge of the underlined principles which he then acquired, he carried with him through his long career at the Bar. In his later years the demands of a large and growing practice compelled him to confine his study largely to the subject bearing upon the cases which he had in hand.





Amal Wilson



He was always a sound lawyer. He was never satisfied, as you know, with the superficial view of the law. He dug deep. I presume one of the first things which presented itself to his mind when he had a case,—so far as I knew him in his cases,—was the view of his opponent. He always looked at his case from the other side and was not satisfied until he was able to answer all possible objections. Sometimes, while never losing sight of these strong points of his own case,—I am speaking now of his preparation of cases,—he would dig so deep he would seem to undermine his own case until a fuller and more careful consideration of the principles involved showed it to him in its true light. I have no doubt that this aspect of his mind caused him more labor than was necessary, but on the other hand it had its advantages. He always came to the trial of his cases prepared in law and fact. He was not easily surprised in the progress of the case. You might beat down his guard, but it was very difficult to get beneath it. . . .

He knew how to draw out of the testimony from his own witness so that the facts did not stand forth naked and isolated, but were clothed with the surrounding circumstances and their connection appeared so that the transaction looked like a picture painted, and looked reasonable and probable. He also understood the art of cross examination, and in his hand, I think it may be safely and truly said that cross examination was a weapon of offense and not self-destructive as it frequently is. In the argument of his cases he made no pretensions to flights of oratory; he did not undertake to lift the jury up and bear them along upon the tide of his eloquence. His mind was logical and analytical. He welded fact upon fact and marshalled them in a way that meant to establish the vital points of his case. His appeals were to the reason of the jury, and while he understood human nature—no man better—he did not hesitate to avail himself of any prejudices that he might think he was able to arouse in the minds of the jury, yet his appeals of that kind were never direct, it was always by indirection, by suggestions simply, by simply setting in force a train of thought so that it was difficult to trace the connection between what he said and any attempt to influence the jury, except by the facts of the case and difficult, therefore, for them to resent it, for council to reply to it or for the Court to rebuke him.

The interest of Mr. Wilson in his profession was not, like that of so many of his *confreres*, concerned with it as a mere stepping stone to political advancement and public life. The law was his mistress and he devoted himself to it with a whole heart and a single mind, preferring to excel as an attorney rather than in any other field of endeavor. He served for several years on the Houlton School Board, and was for some time chairman of the Democratic State Committee, but his activities went no further in this

direction and he may be counted as among the most typical attorneys of the State. Mr. Wilson was a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the other Masonic bodies in this region, and he was also affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Vinal Bradford Wilson was united in marriage, January 12, 1879, at Mars Hill, Maine, with Jennie Alexander, a daughter of Guy and Mary Alexander, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of the following children: Jean C., who died at the age of two years; Walter G., who died at the age of six months, and Elaine, who now resides with her mother at Houlton, Maine.

It would be appropriate to close this sketch with the remarks of some of Mr. Wilson's colleagues at the meeting of the Aroostook bar above referred to in his honor. A memorial, drawn up at that meeting and signed by John B. Madigan and George H. Smith as the committee of the bar, contained the following words:

Brother Wilson, in his natural instinct, in his practice, and in his dealings with mankind, was fair, upright and honest. He brought no suit for lucre or malice, and scorned to deceive court or client. His word was a written promise. Opponents he met fairly and openly, and came forth from the conflict with honor untarnished. The law he loved as a great and honorable calling, and had the highest ideals of its dignity and standing. Though sometimes abrupt in manner, his nature was noble and tender with a heart kind and replete with generous impulses. Distress and affliction he met with sympathy and comfort. A true and loyal friend, a kind and affectionate son, husband and father, a citizen broad-minded, full of interest for the public weal, intolerant of narrowness and bigotry, his virtues were many, his faults were few, and death a misfortune. With him we laid to rest an honest and able lawyer, a good citizen, and a friend whom all loved, trusted and esteemed.

**GEORGE SMITH HUNT**, one of the most prominent figures in the business and financial world of Portland, Maine, where for many years he was associated with many of this city's most important interests, and a man whose public spirit was known and recognized by the entire community, was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded here during the earliest colonial period. The first ancestor of the name, of whom we have definite records, was Deacon Jonathan Hunt, who was born in this country about 1637, and was a son of one John Hunt, as nearly as we



can tell, who was without doubt the immigrant ancestor. From that time to the present the Hunts have occupied a high place in the esteem of the various communities in which they have made their homes. Mr. Hunt's parents were Frederick Ellsworth and Eliza Kilburn (Smith) Hunt, the former a successful merchant of Derry, New Hampshire. He was himself born at that place, February 8, 1829, and passed the first ten years of his life there. In 1839, however, his parents died and the lad went to Portland to make his home with a relative, William Allen, where the remainder of his childhood and much of his early youth were spent. He attended the public schools of Portland until he had reached the age of eighteen years, when he abandoned his studies and engaged in business on his own initiative. For five years he was employed in the establishment of William Allen, a wholesale and retail fruit merchant, as a clerk, and in that time gained a very large grasp of the commercial and business methods which was to serve him well subsequently. It was in 1853 that he left his first position and took a somewhat similar place with P. F. Varnum, a wholesale and retail flour and grain merchant, with whom he remained four years. He then, in 1857, went to Cuba, and during the next two years made several trips to that island and formed a large acquaintanceship among the merchants and traders of the cities there. Before leaving he entered into an arrangement with seven of these gentlemen to handle their exports to the United States and in return export American products to Cuba. In May, 1857, he brought to the United States a large consignment of cigars, and at once opened an office on Commercial street and commenced his foreign trade. He exhibited a remarkable foresight in all matters of business and even as a young man seemed to grasp the situation in its entirety and make allowances for all eventualities. The year 1857 witnessed a very serious business depression which operated to destroy many establishments far older and supposedly more substantial than his, yet his prudence was so great and his judgment so accurate that he was able to weather the difficulties without loss, but also without much profit. He made a second visit to Cuba in 1859, and a third in the following year, both of which were productive of a large increase of trade and enabled him to extend his acquaintanceship greatly. So rapidly did his trade develop that from the smallest sort of a beginning it grew to be one of the largest

of its kind in the East within the space of a few years and gave Mr. Hunt a most enviable reputation for capability and enterprise. At the same time he turned his attention to the shipping line, and as time went on purchased interests in many of the vessels plying between Portland and various other ports. The business continued to grow, and in 1874 he admitted as partners Joseph P. Thompson and Frederick E. Allen, formerly his clerks, and the firm became known as George S. Hunt & Company. In addition to his great foreign trade Mr. Hunt was interested in many domestic enterprises, and his advice and counsel were highly valued by his business associates in every line. He was particularly closely identified with the sugar interests and was manager for the Eagle Sugar Refinery from 1871 until it ceased to do business, and was also one of the organizers and an original stockholder of the Forest City Sugar Refining Company, and later served this concern as treasurer and business manager for a period of twelve years. This concern was so well managed that when the Sugar Trust was formed this was one of the Refineries bought by the trust. Mr. Hunt was one of the pioneers in the development of the great beet sugar industry, and was president of the company that conducted the enterprise in this part of the country. Another important local concern of which Mr. Hunt was president was the Central Wharf Corporation, and he was a director of numerous companies, among which should be mentioned the following: The Portland Trust Company, and the Merchant's National Bank, of which he was president. He later became more closely identified with the latter institution and in 1875 became its vice-president and in 1888 its president, an office that he continued to hold until the close of his life. It might be said here that of the first one hundred dollars he earned he put fifty dollars in this bank and as the years rolled on the youthful depositor became the a director and then the president. He was recognized as one of the most sagacious and far-seeing financiers of the region, and the uniformity with which the enterprises for which he stood, met with the very highest success and bore eloquent witness to his mastery.

But Mr. Hunt did not content himself with attaining a leading position in the business world. He was possessed of unusually wide sympathies and a mind that interested itself in every aspect of life. It was natural, therefore, for him to take part in many departments of the city's affairs and

aid with every means at his disposal the public undertakings of the community. His death, which occurred March 9, 1896, was felt as a very real loss by the whole State, where for so many years his influence had been exerted for the **advancement of every good cause.**

George Smith Hunt was united in marriage, September 22, 1863, with Augusta Merrill Barstow, of Portland, a daughter of George Simon-ton and Ellen (Merrill) Barstow, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mrs. Hunt survives her husband and is a very active figure in the world of women here. She is particularly interested in war work, and in the Women's War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Hunt has done splendid service in this capacity. She has been identified with all the public charities and has been president of many of them, and has been for over thirty years president of The Home of Aged Women. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt as follows: Arthur Kinsman and Philip Barstow.

In closing we may add that in the obituary notice of Mr. Hunt's death the press had this to say: "As long as his name will be remembered it will be a synonym for a New England conscience and New England honor."

#### EDVILLE GERHARDT ABBOTT, M. D.—

Like all its sister sciences, that of medicine has made wonderful advances during the past half century, and its practice has become a matter of even greater difficulty than in former years for anyone that would hope to keep abreast of the most modern advance of knowledge in its various departments. In response to the new demands it places upon its votaries, physicians have adopted the very natural expedient of going more and more into the various separate departments of the science, becoming specialists as the only way to practically apply the immense mass of knowledge now at their disposal. Among the most brilliant specialists of Maine, none has in a shorter time won a higher regard or established a wider reputation, both among his professional colleagues and the people of the community at large, than has Dr. Edville Gerhardt Abbott, of Portland, Maine, who is now one of the leading physicians of the State and a recognized authority on orthopedics throughout the country. Dr. Abbott is a member of an old New England family which had its origin in England, and is descended through an indirect line from Sir William Chase, of Chesham, England,

who was one of the Court of King Henry the Eighth and was a prominent figure in those remote days. He is a son of Alonzo Abbott, an adopted son of Shimuel Abbott. He has made his home at Hancock, Maine, where he is engaged in business as a wholesale granite dealer. In 1860 he married Maria B. Mercer, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Mercer, and a member of an old Scotch-Irish family, and to them the following children were born: Nancy M., who became the wife of Galen H. Young; Edville Gerhardt, with whose career this sketch is especially concerned; and Charles H., who married Flora Foss.

Born at Hancock, Maine, November 6, 1871, Dr. Edville Gerhardt Abbott was the second child of Alonzo and Maria B. (Mercer) Abbott. The preliminary portion of his education he received in the public schools of his native town, and later attended the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then returned to Hancock, where he engaged in the granite business in association with his father and brother, and was given general supervision of their quarries on Mount Desert Island. Even in early years, however, the young man's taste impelled him toward the professional career, and ere he had completed the period of six years already referred to, he had determined to take up the subject of medicine. Accordingly, in the year 1895, he matriculated at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College and was graduated from the same with the class of 1898. He was appointed house physician to the Maine General Hospital, where he served one year, adding the requisite practical experience to his theoretical training. After twelve months of this work he went to Boston and later to New York, where he took post-graduate work in the subject of orthopedic surgery. It was Dr. Abbott's ambition to become a master of his subject, and not satisfied with the knowledge already gained he travelled in Europe, and took further work in orthopedics at the Friedrich Wilhelm Universitat in Berlin. After remaining a year in this famous institution, he returned to the United States and in the year 1900 opened his office in Portland, which has been his headquarters ever since. Dr. Abbott is a man who is never satisfied with his attainments, and upon returning from Europe decided to re-enter Bowdoin College and pursue there the regular academic course. This he did at the same time that he was building up his medical practice, with the result that he graduated from



the same with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He did not stop even here, however, but continued to study two years longer at the same institution, taking additional courses in literary subjects, at the end of which he received the degree of Master of Arts, *pro merito*. In the meantime his practice had been growing with phenomenal rapidity and he had begun to take a leading place among the physicians of his State. His practice at the present time is probably the largest in Maine, and in addition to his private clientage, he is surgeon-in-chief to the Children's Hospital at Portland, orthopedic surgeon to the Maine General Hospital, visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Sisters' Hospital, Webber Hospital, and Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Maine Medical School connected with Bowdoin College. He is also a member of a large number of medical and surgical organizations, among which should be mentioned the Maine Medical Association, the American Orthopedic Association, the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgery, the German Orthopedic Association, the International Surgical Association and many others of minor importance. He is also a member of several Greek letter fraternities. Besides his other professional activities, Dr. Abbott is a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals of the country, his contributions being regarded as valuable additions to the mass of professional knowledge, especially on the subject of Orthopedic Surgery.

Unlike most men, upon whose time and energies such great demands are made by a subject for which they care so much, Dr. Abbott has not allowed his professional calls to interfere with his general duties as a citizen, and he is even associated in a prominent manner with a number of important business interests in the city. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and a member of the Portland Board of Trade. Although by no means a politician in any sense of the word, he has given a remarkable amount of time for one so occupied to participation in public affairs and has allied himself with the local organization of the Republican party, of which he is a strong supporter. He has been chairman of the Republican City Committee for several years. In 1913 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Bowdoin, his old college, an honor which he valued highly.

On March 14, 1891, Dr. Abbott was united in marriage with Sara Sargent, a native of Prospect

Harbor, Maine, born July 12, 1868, a daughter of Benjamin and Fannie (Hancock) Sargent. Mrs. Abbott traces her ancestry back to one William Sargent, of Bristol, England, who came to this country in early Colonial times and is recorded at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1678, upon which date he received a grant of land.

Dr. Abbott is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world and in all his public relations as one whose principles are above reproach, and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional conduct. Nor is it only in the association with his patients that these characteristics are displayed, but with all those with whom he comes in contact in his professional career and in every other department of life. His courtesy and unflinching concern for the welfare of all makes him a highly popular figure in every circle and has established the esteem in which he is held upon the firmest kind of a basis. In his private life these virtues have their analogues. A quiet and retiring character makes him a great lover of home and the domestic ties, and his never failing geniality endears him to the members of his family and to the friends of whom he possesses so many.

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MAYNARD DELMONT HANSON, who is without doubt the leading photographer of the State of Maine, and who enjoys an enviable and well deserved reputation in Portland, where his studio is located, is a member of a family which for many years has resided in the "Pine Tree" State. His grandfather, Elijah Hanson, was a native of Buxton, Maine, where he lived and followed farming as his occupation throughout life. He was the father of ten children, two of whom survive, as follows: Mrs. Mary Purington, and Mrs. Susie Dyer, both of Calais, Maine. One of the children was Henry L. Hanson, the father of the Mr. Hanson of this sketch, who was born at Milltown, New Brunswick. He was a man of a very enterprising character and lived at various times at Calais, Maine, and in the State of Kansas, whither he removed to take up farming on a large scale. It was there that he eventually died. Mr. Hanson, Sr. married Isabelle Ogilvie, who survives him and at the present time makes her home in the city of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Sr. were the parents of four children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Maynard Delmont, with whose career we are espe-







*U L Claffier*

cially concerned; Milton, who now resides in Los Angeles, California, where he carries on a successful laundry business; Josephine, who lives with her mother in Portland; and Dora, who became the wife of Ernest F. Soule, of Portland, the manager of a large millinery business there.

Born on May 3, 1866, at Calais, Washington county, Maine, Maynard Delmont Hanson has made Portland his place of business and has grown to be most closely identified with its life. When a small boy his father removed to Unity, Maine, the lad accompanying him, and here he remained until he had reached the age of sixteen years. He continued his studies at the Unity public schools during this time, and in 1882 came to Lewiston, where he learned the photographic and dry plate business, devoting his attention to this matter during the day and at night attending an evening school. This commendable industry drew the favorable attention of others to the young man and he soon found that his efforts were appreciated. After completing a period of apprenticeship in Lewiston, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and there worked at his trade for a period of some eighteen months. It was on April 3, 1892, that he finally came to Portland, he being then in a position to embark upon an independent enterprise of his own. He opened a studio at No. 12 Monument Square, and continued for twenty-six years, then moving to a new studio built for his special needs at No. 514 Congress street, where he has built up what is undoubtedly the leading photographic business in the State. Mr. Hanson is devoted to his chosen calling and takes a great interest in the general advancement of the art of photography and of those who are professionally engaged therein. He is past president of the Photographic Association of New England. Besides his unusual artistic ability, Mr. Hanson is also possessed of a notable talent for business, which has manifested itself not only in the successful conduct of his photographic enterprise but in assisting in the building up of the large wholesale and retail millinery house of E. F. Soule & Company. Of this concern Mr. Hanson is the president, and to him has been due in no small degree its present great proportion. Besides the central establishment at Portland, the concern also has branches at Augusta, Waterville, Lewiston and Old Orchard, Maine.

But Mr. Hanson does not confine his activities to business, and indeed takes a leading part in many departments of the community's activities.

He is a well known figure in social and fraternal circles and especially so in connection with the Masonic order. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry and is affiliated with the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and temple. He is also a member of the Woodfords Club of Portland. In his religious belief Mr. Hanson is a Congregationalist and attends the famous old Woodsfords Congregational Church in Portland. He was the first to own and operate an automobile in Maine.

On October 17, 1894, at Auburn, Maine, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Margaret C. Dorman, a native of that town, and a daughter of Henry P. Dorman, one of the pioneer merchants there, and Abbie (Edgerley) Dorman, his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson two children have been born, as follows: Henry Dorman, born December 29, 1897, and at present a student at the Boston University, where he is a member of the class of 1921, and Stanley Freeland, born March 17, 1899, a student at University of Maine, class of 1922.

#### CAPTAIN VORANUS LOTHROP COFFIN

—With the passing of Captain Voranus L. Coffin, of Harrington, Maine, a prominent figure disappeared from mortal view, a man who in war and in peace worthily performed every duty and met every responsibility. He was a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came from England, and in 1642 was a settler at Haverhill. Twenty years later Tristram Coffin with his family, Thomas Macey and family, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, settled on the Island of Nantucket. The Coffin family became the principal land owners on the Island, and there the family name is yet found. Tristram Coffin died at his home at Nantucket, October 2, 1681, leaving a widow, Dionis, seven children, sixty grandchildren, and a great number of great-grandchildren. In 1728 it was found that there were one thousand five hundred and eighty-two descendants of whom one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight were living. Tristram Coffin was a son of Peter and Joanna (Thember) Coffin, of Buxton, Dorsetshire, England, his father a man of wealth, belonging to one of the old county families, his son Tristram inheriting the estate. Peter Coffin died in England, but his widow with her three children, two sons-in-law, daughter-in-law, and five grandchildren, came to New England in 1642. The Coffin estate was in the parish of Buxton, five miles from Plymouth, Devonshire, England.



That estate had been in the possession of the Coffin family for five hundred years, when Tristram Coffin was born, and it is now, three centuries later, still owned by a descendant, John Pine Coffin, and in 1907 he was living in the old home with his family of ten children. The line of descent from Tristram Coffin to Captain Voranus L. Coffin is through John, the eighth child of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin.

Lieutenant John Coffin, of the second American generation, was born during the residence of his parents in Haverhill, but in 1660 moved to Nantucket. About 1682 he moved to Edgartown, and from him all the Coffins of Martha's Vineyard descend. He married Sarah Austin, their eleven children all born on Nantucket. John Coffin is known in history as Lieutenant John, gaining that title from service with Edgartown militia. The next generation in this branch is headed by another Tristram Coffin, eighth child of Lieutenant John Coffin.

Tristram (2) Coffin was born on Nantucket, there married Mary Bunker, and lived all his life, dying January 29, 1763.

Captain Richard Coffin, sixth son of Tristram and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, was born in 1729, married Mary Cook, of Martha's Vineyard, and moved to Addison, Washington county, Maine. He was a captain of militia, and also was a sheriff of Washington county.

John Coffin, son of Captain Richard and Mary (Cook) Coffin, was born in Addison, Maine, July 29, 1770. He married, June 22, 1795, Phoebe Coffin, of Nantucket.

Simeon Coffin, third child of John and Phoebe (Coffin) Coffin, was born in Addison, Maine, January 17, 1806. He was a shipbuilder and an inn keeper of Addison, and there his children were born. He married (first) Rebecca W. Nash, who died in 1844, daughter of Uriah and Anna Nash, of Harrington, Maine. They were the parents of five children: John W.; Mary E., died aged seventeen years; Voranus L., to whose memory this review is inscribed; Alphonso, a farmer and sea captain, who died aboard his own vessel in the port of Montanzas, Cuba; Sophronia, who died aged seventeen years. He married (second) Harriet E. Franklin, and they were the parents of two children: Azro and Leonora, the latter the wife of Dr. H. Bellamey, of Logansport, Indiana.

Voranus L. Coffin, second son of Simeon Coffin and his first wife, Rebecca W. (Nash) Coffin, was born in Addison, Washington county, Maine,

October 3, 1831, and died in Harrington, Maine, November 18, 1917. He attended public school at Addison and Harrington, finishing his studies with a three years' course at Waterville Academy. From graduation until 1863 he taught school at Addison, Harrington, and Millbridge. He resigned his position in 1863 and enlisted in the Union Army. He enlisted in the Thirty-first Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in several hard battles of the war including Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864, coming through safely, but a few days after the battle, while on picket duty, he was taken prisoner and carried to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. Later he was sent to Camp Ogelthorpe, Georgia, thence to Savannah, next going to Charleston, South Carolina, from there going to Camp Sorghum, South Carolina, where he was confined until Christmas, 1864. From Camp Sorghum he was taken to the stockade on the grounds of the Insane Asylum at Charleston; while there he tried to escape with another Maine soldier, H. L. Bixby, but they were captured after getting sixty miles away from Charleston. He was then sent to military prison at Raleigh, North Carolina, thence to Goldsboro, finally to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was paroled. He was allowed a furlough of thirty days after his release, and before rejoining his regiment the war ended. He marched in the "Grand Review" at Washington, D. C., after the close of the war and was mustered out with an honorable discharge at Bangor, Maine, in 1865. He entered the army a private and was commissioned a second lieutenant before leaving Augusta for the front, was commissioned full lieutenant, June 11, 1864, his promotion being for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cold Harbor. While with his regiment he was acting captain of Company B most of the time, and was in command of that company on the return from Washington to Bangor.

After the war he located in Harrington, Maine, and engaged in ship building as a member of the firm, Ramsdell, Rumball & Coffin. Later he purchased the interests of his partners and continued the business for eight years, 1876-84, as V. L. Coffin. In 1884 he admitted his son, Charles A. Coffin, to a partnership under the firm name, V. L. Coffin & Son. The senior member of the firm continued the active head of the business until 1906, when he retired after an active participation of forty years. The shipyards

at Harrington which he owned were for many years constantly putting overboard schooners, barks, and brigs, a large retail merchandising business being conducted in connection therewith.

Captain Coffin was a Republican in politics and filled about every town office, being treasurer of the town of Harrington for thirty-five years. He was State Senator for the fifteenth district, 1881-85; member of the Governor's Council, 1897-98, by appointment of Governor Llewellyn Powers; treasurer of Washington county, 1900-04; a trustee of the University of Maine, 1899-1907; and delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1904, that convention nominating President Roosevelt for his second term. He always retained a strong interest in the old soldiers and was affiliated with his brother officers in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was a member of Hiram Burnham Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cherryville, and for three years was commander of that post. He was a past senior vice-commander of the Maine department of the order, and served on the staff of General Walker, National commander-in-chief. In Free Masonry Captain Coffin held all degrees of the York Rite, and in the Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree. He was affiliated with Narragansett Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cherryville; Machias Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Machias; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; Delta Lodge of Perfection; Chapter of Rose Croix; Machias Council, Princes of Jerusalem and Consistory of Portland.

Captain Coffin married, September 20, 1855, Christina Wilson, daughter of Samuel N. and Sophia Wilson, of Harrington. They were the parents of three children; Charles Augustus, born July 13, 1856, his father's partner and successor; Edwin Voranus, of further mention; John Alphonso, born June 12, 1869, a graduate of the University of Maine, M. E., class of 1889, died unmarried in 1903. The Coffin home in Harrington is beautifully located, and there Captain Coffin and his wife dispensed a generous hospitality. He was genial, friendly, and kind, a man to be instinctively liked and trusted. His life was a useful, busy one, and to as great a degree as possible he extended to every man a helping hand.

Edwin Voranus Coffin, second son of Captain Voranus L. and Christina (Wilson) Coffin, was born in Harrington, Maine, December 5, 1866. After preparation in grammar and high

schools of Harrington, Maine, he entered the University of Maine, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1887. He was interested in business with his father and brother, taking especial interest in the mercantile department of the business. He has continued in that business until the present, and is one of the successful merchants of his community. He is a Republican in politics, and is the present treasurer of the town of Harrington.

Mr. Coffin married (first), May 19, 1891, Frances Ricker Rumball, daughter of Ambrose and Abigail (Coffin) Rumball. Mrs. Coffin died May 24, 1904, leaving three children: Nellie Edwina, born May 18, 1892; Frances Rumball, January 13, 1894; Voranus Lothrop, December 30, 1896. Mr. Coffin married (second), July 24, 1907, Maude Frances Smith, daughter of Gilman Porter and Bessie Nash (Coffin) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are the parents of two sons: Roger Smith, born August 2, 1911; and Robert William, June 17, 1918.

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**RALPH OWEN BREWSTER**—Brewster is the name of one of those splendid families whose origin was in England and which have given distinguished men to the life of two countries. It belongs to that great group which is derived from occupations, the origin in this case being obvious and is according to Bardsley one of the sub-division which, as in Maltster, Spinster and Baxter, shows the feminine suffix. This probably indicates an extreme antiquity as we are aware that in very early times the occupations of brewing, spinning, etc., were those of women, and that at least in the case of the former they were superseded by men in the remote past. We have various records of the family during the middle ages in England, and it is hardly necessary to mention the part which it played during colonial days in this, our country. From those times until the present its sons have maintained the highest standards of citizenship and manhood, and it has spread to the most various parts of the country. It is represented in Portland, Maine, at the present time by Ralph Owen Brewster, one of the rising attorneys of that city, who has, despite his youth, already made for himself a position of influence in the legal life of the community.

Born February 22, 1888, Ralph Owen Brewster is a son of William E. and Carry S. (Bridges) Brewster, old and highly honored residents of



Dexter, Maine, where they are at the present time making their home. There Mr. Brewster, Sr., has successfully carried on for a number of years a grocery business, under the name of W. E. Brewster & Company, and was a pioneer in this line of business there. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewster two children were born, Charles, the elder, being associated with his father in the grocery business at Dexter, and Ralph Owen, with whose career we are concerned.

Ralph Owen Brewster was sent as a child to attend the Dexter public schools, where he studied for a number of years and was prepared for college at the high school there. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*. During the following year he was principal of the high school at Castine, Maine. He had in the meantime determined to make law his profession in life, and accordingly entered the law school connected with Harvard University and graduated from the same in 1913 with the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, while there being elected an editor of the *Harvard Law Review* and a member of the Board of Student Advisors. He at once came to Portland, where he established himself in general practice as an attorney, after having been admitted to the bar of Cumberland county. His practice rapidly increased and Mr. Brewster came to be known in many fields outside those immediately connected with his professional tasks and duties. He was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the city in the State Legislature in 1916 for a two-year term. He is a member of the Woodfords Club and the Economic Club of Portland. He gained while in college a reputation for excellent scholarship and has indeed justified that reputation ever since. He became a member during his college years of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and also of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa.

Ralph Owen Brewster was united in marriage, April 20, 1915, at Portland, Maine, with Dorothy Foss, a native of that city and a daughter of Charles S. and Cara (Macy) Foss. Both her parents reside in Portland at the present time, and her father is a partner of Schlotterbeck & Foss Company, the largest extract house in the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewster two children have been born; Charles Foss, May 8, 1916, and Owen, June 3, 1917.

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**EDWARD WINSLOW HANNAFORD—**  
Success in life is the fruit of so many diverse

conditions and circumstances, so opposed, it often seems to us that one may well be tempted to despair of finding any rule and criterion of the qualities which go to its achievement. There is one thing of which we may rest assured, however, and that is despite appearances, real success, success honestly worth counting as such, is never the result of fortuitous elements in the environments, but must depend upon some intrinsic quality of the man himself, such as we see in the career of Edward Winslow Hannaford, the distinguished business man and financier of Portland, Maine, whose name heads this brief sketch.

Edward Winslow Hannaford is sprung from the sturdy agricultural class which has played so important a part and which forms so vital an element in the life of New England. He is a son of Albert Francis Hannaford, a native of Portland, who all his life has successfully conducted a large farm on Cape Elizabeth, about four and a half miles from Portland, Maine, and of Mary Washburn (Jordan) Hannaford, his wife. Both his parents are now living, and his father is still in the active management of his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford Sr., have had ten children born to them, seven of whom are still living. Children are as follows: Arthur, deceased; Edward Winslow, of whom further; Isaiah, who now resides in Portland; Howard C., who makes his home at Cape Elizabeth; Henry, of Portland; William, of Cape Elizabeth; Burton, who died in infancy; Phillip E., of South Portland; Herbert, who died in infancy; Jennie, now the wife of Dr. George Hill, of Cape Elizabeth. Mr. Hannaford's paternal grandfather was George Greeley Hannaford, of Portland.

Born April 23, 1863, at Cape Elizabeth, Edward Winslow Hannaford lived there with his father on the latter's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He gained his education in the local public schools and Grey's Business College. After coming to Portland he secured a position in the Portland Star Match Company, later a clerical position in a grocery store, and about 1892 became associated with the firm, Hannaford Brothers Company, with which he has remained ever since. With the development of this large business Mr. Hannaford has been more concerned than any other individual, and he is at present its president and general manager; associated with him in the firm are his brothers Howard C. and Phillip E. He is also interested in financial operations in Portland, and is vice-president of the Forest City Trust Company,





*Edward W Hammond*









*Lincoln H. Newcomb,*

of Portland. He is a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the city, is a member of the Rotary Club of Portland, The Round Table Club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Society of Art, the Improved Order of Red Men, and president of the Portland Boys Club. He is an attendant of the Universalist church, and takes an active part in its work there.

On September 20, 1892, Mr. Hannaford was united in marriage with Sarah Parker, like himself a native of Cape Elizabeth, and a daughter of James and Mary Parker, of that place, both of whom are now deceased.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value to a community of the presence in it of a man like Mr. Hannaford. There is scarcely a department in its affairs, an aspect of its life, in which his influence is not most potently felt, and felt invariably on the side of the public good. He is a practical man of affairs, a man of the world, yet never in seeking his own business advantages does he lose sight of that of the community of which he is a member. Nay, rather does he give the preference to the public interest over his own. He is a staunch believer in the effectiveness and value of exercise in the open air, and is particularly fond of out-door sports and pastimes. He is an enthusiastic automobilist, but the great demands made upon his time by business interests prevent him from indulging his taste to any great extent.

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**LINCOLN HAMLIN NEWCOMB**—In that farthestmost city of the eastern frontier of the United States, Eastport, Maine, Mr. Newcomb was born, educated, and still resides, a lawyer of high standing at the Washington county bar and highly esteemed as a citizen. He is a son of Henry W. and Mary Ann Newcomb, of Eastport, his father a contracting carpenter and builder.

Lincoln Hamlin Newcomb was born November 8, 1860, and was given the names of the newly elected President and Vice-President of the United States, Lincoln and Hamlin, the last named a distinguished son of the State of Maine. He was born in Eastport, Washington county, Maine, situated on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay. Moose Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which is crossed by a bridge, and possessed the distinction of the most easterly location of any city in the United States. There the lad, Lincoln H.,

obtained his education in the public schools. Choosing the profession of law he prepared under capable instructors, and in January, 1895, successfully passed the board of examiners, and was admitted to practice at the Washington county bar. He was admitted and qualified as an attorney and counsellor of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in 1903. He located in Eastport, and has since been in the continuous practice of his profession, and commands a good practice among an influential clientele. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations. He is attorney for the Frontier National Bank of Eastport, for the Eastport Savings Bank, and other business corporations of the city, which among other important industries is the headquarters of the American Sardine Canning business.

Mr. Newcomb is a Republican in politics, and has held many city offices including membership on the school board, assessor of taxes, collector of taxes, city solicitor, representative to the State Legislature, 1903-05. In 1907 he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Eastport, an office he is now filling by reappointment, January, 1919. He served for several years in the National Guard of the State of Maine. He is a member of Border Lodge, No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; Eastern Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar; Eastport Lodge, No. 880, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Perry Grange, No. 324, Patrons of Husbandry. In religious faith he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Newcomb married at Eastport, June 1, 1897, Anna Buckman Livermore, daughter of Joseph Mason and Ellen Irene Livermore. Mr. and Mrs. Livermore have no living children.

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**MALCOLM SUMNER WOODBURY**—The Woodburys originated in Southern Devon, England, and the name has been a very common one in that locality for at least eight centuries. The New England Woodburys are the posterity of John and William Woodbury, brothers, who came from Somersetshire, and were among the original settlers of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. Those of the name now residing in the eastern part of Maine are descended from William.

John Woodbury, known in local history as the "old planter," emigrated about the year 1624,

settled first at Salem, and still later in Beverly, where he died in 1644. He was one of the most prominent men in the colony, serving as a deputy to the General Court, and he was among the original members of the first church in Salem.

William Woodbury was married, at South Petherton, Somersetshire, England, January 29, 1616, to Elizabeth Patch, and three of their sons were baptized at Barlescombe, a parish of Devon. He came to Massachusetts about the year 1630, accompanied by his family, and joining his brother at Salem they settled on lands granted them in the immediate vicinity of what is now known as Woodbury's Point. He died in Beverly, Massachusetts, January 29, 1677, at the age of about eighty-eight years. In his will he mentioned his wife, Elizabeth, sons, Nicholas, William, Andrew and Hugh, and one daughter, Hannah Haskill.

Captain William Woodbury, a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Patch) Woodbury, is mentioned in the records as William (4), which would indicate that he was a great-grandson of the immigrant. He was a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, and a shipmaster. During the Revolutionary War he commanded a privateer, was captured by the British and held a prisoner at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for one year. In 1796 he abandoned the sea, and settling in Bridgeton, Maine, lived to an advanced age. He married, February 26, 1772, Susannah, daughter of Nicholas and Susannah Byles. There were two children by this marriage, Andrew and Susan.

Andrew Woodbury, the only son of Captain William and Susannah Woodbury, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 18, 1776. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Bridgeton, Maine, and about the year 1800 settled in Sweden, in that State. He erected the first frame house in that town and became a prosperous farmer. He died in 1858. He married, in 1798, Sally Stevens, a native of Andover, Massachusetts, and a daughter of James Stevens, who at one time owned the entire township of Bridgeton.

From these distinguished progenitors it is presumed that Clinton Aaron Woodbury is descended, who married Ida Sumner Vose, the parent of our subject.

Malcolm Sumner Woodbury was born at Dennysville, Maine, March 27, 1881. His education was obtained at the public schools of Deering, and after graduating from the high school

of that town, he entered Bowdoin College, which institution, in 1903, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a student in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where in 1906 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that year he became a member of the medical staff of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, located at Clifton Springs, New York. He continued to be a member of the staff for five years, and in 1912 and 1913 studied in Berlin, Germany, and London, England. Returning to this country, he became in the latter year neurologist to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, an office which he now fills, and since December 1, 1914, has been the superintendent of that institution.

Dr. Woodbury is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Rochester Medical Society; president of the Ontario County Medical Society; secretary to the medical section of the New York State Medical Society; the American Hospital Association, and the American Society for Advancement of Science. He belongs to the college fraternities, Theta Delta Chi and Alpha Kappa Kappa. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, and is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Clifton Springs. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. In Masonic circles he is a Knight Templar.

Dr. Woodbury married, in Kansas City, Missouri June 7, 1911, Stella Baker, daughter of Alden and Emily (Sawyer) Baker. Their children are: Margaret, born July 6, 1912; Alden, born October 7, 1913, and Emily, born May 5, 1915.

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**ALFRED DUNSTAN SNOW**—Thomaston, Maine, the birthplace of Alfred Dunstan Snow, who has long been identified with the shipping interests of New York City, was also the birthplace of his father, Captain Ambrose Snow; of his grandfather, Captain Robert Snow; and the home of his great-grandfather, Captain Ambrose (1) Snow, who was taken there at the age of six years by his father, Rev. Elisha Snow, the first of the descendants of Nicholas Snow to settle at Thomaston. Rev. Elisha Snow was a minister of the Baptist church, and was settled over the church at South Thomaston in 1767, moved there with his family in 1771, and there died at the close of his ninety-second year. He had seven sons, all of whom were master mariners, and bore the title of captain, save



Elisha, who was entitled to bear it but was called "Squire" instead. Rev. Elisha Snow and his seven sons were of considerable consequence in the town, being shipbuilders and masters of ships, merchants and millers. The Snow dwelling house was the first in the settlement of South Thomaston, and to the Elder Snow and his boys its beginning was due. Rev. Elisha Snow was of the fifth generation of the family founded by Nicholas Snow, and a son of Deacon Isaac Snow, who came to Thomaston in his old age to join his children, living there and dying at the age of eighty-five.

Captain Ambrose Snow, of the sixth generation, third son of Rev. Elisha Snow, was a sailor and master, and died at sea, April 11, 1802. He had several sons, many of them emulating their father's example and following a sailor's life, all becoming captains of vessels. The eldest son, Captain Robert Snow, was a sea captain, and had two sons, both of whom were master mariners, and one of them a most important figure in marine circles from his youth until his death. This son was Captain Ambrose (2) Snow, father of Alfred D. Snow, of New York.

Captain Ambrose (2) Snow commanded many ships, most of them sailing from Thomaston. He went to sea with his father at an early age, became a skilled navigator, and was but a young man when he first was given a command. From that time until 1852 he was never without a ship, commanding in succession the vessels, *John Holland*, *Leopard*, *Leonidas*, *John Hancock*, *Carack*, *Telamon*, and *Southampton*. In 1852, at the age of thirty-nine, he retired from the sea and established the shipping firm, Snow and Burgess. He was president of the Marine Society in 1869, and many times reelected; was president of the Board of Pilot Commissioners; and upon his twelfth successive election to the presidency of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, in 1890, was presented with a magnificent chronometer and diamond compass. He was president of Sailors Snug Harbor Board of Trustees for seventeen years, and active in business until 1884, when the failure of Grant & Ward affected the Marine Bank, of which Captain Snow was vice-president, and he then retired. He died at the home of his son in Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-two and a half years, and was buried at Thomaston, his old home. The Maine Society of New York adopted a fitting memorial to their long-time member, and men eminent in the business world mourned the loss of a friend. He married Mary Robinson of

Thomaston, they the parents of a daughter, Adelia, and four sons: Alfred Dunstan, Louis Thorndike, Richard, and William. All are deceased save the eldest son, Alfred Dunstan Snow.

Alfred Dunstan Snow was born in Thomaston, Maine, September 26, 1840, and there resided until 1851, when his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, which has since been his home. His education began in the Thomaston schools, was continued in the Brooklyn grade and high schools, and when the latter school study was completed he was inducted into business life under the auspices of his father, who was a prominent figure in shipping circles at that time, and long thereafter. The business which he entered in youth has never been departed from, and he is one of the men most closely and continuously identified with the shipping interests of the port of New York. For over half a century he has dealt with the men "who go down to the sea in ships"; has the history of New York ships, shippers and ship captains at his tongue's end, and is a veritable storehouse of interesting facts and reminiscences of the days when the North and East rivers were crowded with the merchant men, and a "Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew" was the standard of design, speed, and seamanship. Mr. Snow has been connected with the firm, W. R. Grace & Company, Hanover square, New York, one of the important shipping houses of New York, largely engaged in South American trade. He is still active in business, and each day finds him at his desk, directing and superintending. He is a true son of those hardy mariners who made Snow a name to conjure with in all parts of the world, and in his own sphere he has held the name true to its best traditions.

While a young man Mr. Snow served in the State Militia, enlisting in the Twenty-second New York Regiment in January, 1862, and serving seven years. In 1862 he, with his regiment, was called into the Federal service in Virginia and Maryland, and in 1863 was called to repel Lees' invasion of Pennsylvania, seeing service under both calls. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Snow has never sought, desired nor held public office, his interest being that of a good citizen. He is a member of several organizations, is a man of friendly, genial nature, highly esteemed by a host of friends.

Mr. Snow married, in Rockland, Maine, October 16, 1866, Lucy B. Berry, daughter of Major-General Hiram G. Berry, a gallant Union officer, killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.

**HARRISON KING McCANN**—Although for a number of years identified with the business world of New York City, Harrison King McCann is a native of Maine. The McCann family for several generations is connected with the history of Maine. William McCann, grandfather of Harrison K. McCann, was born in Poland, Maine, about 1804, and died about 1880. He was the son of William McCann, a tailor by trade, who came to Poland from New Hampshire, married a Miss Hayes, and settled in the village of Poland Corner. The younger William, known as Deacon William McCann, was by occupation a farmer, a deacon of the Freewill Baptist church, a Republican in politics. He married Lucy Snell, born February 22, 1809, who died in 1901. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Snell and Joanna (King) Snell, who came from Massachusetts, cleared and settled on a farm in Poland, Maine. As a boy, Captain Snell served with his father in the Revolutionary War, and was a captain in the War of 1812. The children by the marriage of Deacon William and Lucy (Snell) McCann were: David Nelson, Emmeline, Mercillis, William Tracy, Robert Snell, James P., Isaac Fairfield, Frank, Joseph Harrison and Harriet Eliza (twins), and William Warren.

Joseph Harrison McCann, son of Deacon William and Lucy (Snell) McCann, was born in Poland, Maine, October 27, 1845. He was engaged in farming, also in the hardware and stove business. In his youth he attended the Freewill Baptist church, later the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican. He married, at Saccarappa, Maine, August 6, 1876, Ella Mary Bean. Mrs. McCann was the daughter of David Marks and Mary Ann Cobb (Cloudman) Bean. She was born at Saccarappa, Maine, November 21, 1855. She was descended from two notable Scotch families. The surname of Bean was originally McBean, McBaine, McBayne, and is now spelled Bain by some of the family. The surname is of Gaelic origin and denotes a color. The MacBean or McBane were from Inverness, Scotland, a sept of the clan of Chattan, originally MacIntosh, although some members claim kindred to the Camerons. Some authorities claim the name is derived from the fair complexion of the progenitor of the Lochaber clan, others from their living in a high mountain country, Beann being the Gaelic for mountain.

John Bean, the immigrant American ancestor, is said to be the son of Donald MacBayne, and there is reason to believe that he was one of the

Scotch taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester. Many thousands of these prisoners were sent to America, and we find John Bean settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, before 1660. From this sturdy Scotch ancestor descended Nathaniel C. Bean, born December 26, 1794, died March 29, 1885. He married, March 9, 1817, Elizabeth Bangs, a descendant of Edward Bangs, who was born in England in 1592, and died in Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1678. The origin of the name of Bangs is doubtful; some claim it is a corruption of Banks, others suggest it is from the French word for bath. The son of the immigrant used, in 1680, the same crest as that used by Sir John Banks, of London, in the time of the Stuarts, viz., a boar's head, full faced, couped at the shoulders proper, on the head a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, adorned with a crescent, issuant therefrom a fleur-de-lis or. There is a tradition that the immigrant ancestor was a native or inhabitant of Chichester, a city in the County of Sussex, England; others contended he was born in the Isle of Man. He arrived in July, 1623, on the ship *Anne* at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was associated in the affairs of the Plymouth Colony with William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Howland, Francis Cook and Joshua Pratt. He was a shipwright by trade, and later he became identified with Eastham, one of the oldest towns on Cape Cod.

David Marks Bean, the son of Nathaniel C. and Elizabeth (Bangs) Bean, was born in Limington, Maine, September 12, 1825. He married Mary Ann Cobb Cloudman, who was descended from Thomas Cloudman or Cloutman. He and his brother John came from the highlands of Aberdeen, Scotland, to America, in 1690, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and finally settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where they worked as ship carpenters for about ten years. The brothers were members of the Society of Friends, of strict integrity and sound Christian character. There is no record that John ever married. Thomas married and had seven children, Edward, born in Scotland, being the eldest. The latter settled early in life in Dover, New Hampshire, and married there, April 22, 1698, Sarah Tuttle. Among their children was Edward Cloudman, born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 15, 1714. He removed to Falmouth, Maine, at the age of twenty-two years, and there married, April 16, 1738, Anna Collins, a daughter of Timothy and Sarah Collins. After his marriage he went to Presumpscot Lower Mills,



N. K. M. C. C. C.





Maine, and had charge of the first saw mill built at that place. The mill was destroyed by Indians, and Cloudman, in 1745, became a resident of Gorham, Maine. A year later the Indians attacked the settlement, made Cloudman a prisoner, and placed him in a fortress at Quebec, Canada. He effected his escape after six months' imprisonment, but was never heard from, the probability being that he was drowned while crossing Lake Champlain.

Timothy Cloudman, son of Edward Cloudman, was born at Presumpscot Lower Falls, and in his boyhood days lived with his stepfather, Abraham Anderson, at Windham, Maine. He married, July 24, 1766, Catherine Partridge, and they settled on a farm in Gorham, Maine. He and his wife lived to a ripe old age; he died in his ninety-second year, October 22, 1830; his wife survived him, dying March 24, 1832, aged ninety-one years. They had a family of eleven children. John Cloudman, the sixth child, was born February 20, 1776, and married two sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah, daughters of Jedediah and Reliance (Paine) Cobb. John and Sarah (Cobb) Cloudman had eleven children. The tenth child of this family was Mary Ann Cobb Cloudman, who became the wife of David Marks Bean. The latter died in Westbrook, Maine, May 26, 1897; his wife survived him, dying at Gorham, Maine, September 8, 1910.

Nellie Louise McCann and Harrison King McCann are the only surviving children of Joseph Harrison and Ella Mary (Bean) McCann. Nellie Louise was born at Saccarappa, Maine, July 31, 1877. She now resides at Gorham, Maine, with her father.

Harrison King McCann was born at Saccarappa, Maine, November 4, 1880. He graduated from the Westbrook High School in 1898, and from Bowdoin College in the class of 1902. During the summer vacation period from 1896 to 1902 he was associated with Hiram Ricker & Sons, the well known hotel proprietors at Poland Springs, Maine, and the following year was connected with their New York office, also with the Amsterdam Advertising Agency. For seven years, from 1903 to 1910, he was advertising manager for the New York Telephone Company. In 1911 he became advertising manager for the Standard Oil Company, and in November of that year organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York The H. K. McCann Company, to conduct a general advertising business. He became president of the corpora-

tion, a position he now fills. The business of the company has extended not only over the United States but to Canada. Offices are maintained in New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal. A Canadian corporation was formed under the title of The H. K. McCann Company, Limited, of which he is also president. He is also a director of the Bozart Rug Company, of the Douglaston Realty Company, and of the Tilford Park Company. A Republican in politics, he has never taken an active part in the public affairs of the country. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, the Maine Society, of the Advertising, Ardsley, Union League, University and Whitehall clubs of New York City, and of the Seaview Golf Club of Atlantic City.

**LOUIS A. JACK**—We have a term which has originated in this country to express a particular type of man who, though not peculiar to ourselves, is probably more common here than anywhere else in the world. The term is that of "self-made man," which expresses with a certain pungent precision common to popular phrases a type with which we are all familiar. It would be difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by the term than in the person of Louis A. Jack, the successful and prominent attorney of Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Born July 12, 1877, at Topsham, Maine, Louis A. Jack comes of good old Maine stock and exhibits in his own personality the sterling characters which we associate with the "Pine Tree" State. He is a son of Albion S. Jack, who like himself was a native of Topsham, where he was born February 3, 1844, and where his death occurred in the month of June, 1917. Mr. Jack, Sr., was engaged in the lumber business and was also an active and successful farmer. He married Sarah B. Crosman, a native of Durham, Maine, and she died at the age of sixty-five years, while they were living in that place. To them eight children were born as follows: 1. Charles Howard, who died when only five years of age. 2. Eugene T., who now resides at Lisbon Falls, Maine, where he is a dealer in lumber, and married Lucy C. Snow. 3. Frederick W., also of Lisbon Falls, but is on the road much of his time in the capacity of traveling salesman; married Mary I. Quint, by whom he has had four children, Louise, Kenneth, Russell and Caroline. 4. Louis A., whose career forms the principal subject matter of this sketch. 5.

Mary L., who became the wife of Charles F. Wakely, of Topsham, and they are the parents of three children, Charles, Doris and Eugene. 6. John L., of Waltham, Massachusetts, where he married Ada Griffin, by whom he has had one child, Gerald. 7. Ardelle, who now makes her home at Waltham, Massachusetts; married Charles D. Smith, of that city. 8. Arleen, who became the wife of Walter Rogers, and has borne to him one child, Alson, and is also the mother of a child, Ensena Wilson, by a former marriage.

Louis A. Jack spent the early years of his life at his native place and there attended the local public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He then left school and came to the town of Lisbon Falls, where he has made his home ever since. For a time Mr. Jack attended Shaw's Business College at Portland, where he took a commercial course, but in the meantime he had come to the conclusion that he would follow a profession and determined upon law as his calling in life. He pursued the study of this subject under the preceptorship of H. E. Coolidge, a prominent attorney of Lisbon Falls, where he pursued his work to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar October 16, 1900. He began at once the active practice of his profession and was offered a partnership by his former teacher, Mr. Coolidge, the firm becoming Coolidge & Jack. In the year 1904, however, this association was severed, and for the past thirteen years Mr. Jack has been practicing independently at Lisbon Falls. His many qualifications for legal practice have led him to a prominent position before the Maine bar, and he has built up a very successful and remunerative clientele. He is recognized at the present time not only by his clients but by his professional colleagues as one of the most capable and highly principled members of the bar, and much of the most important litigation of that region is handled in his office. Mr. Jack has been prominently connected with the Boards of Trade, having served as president of the local board for two years. He is now serving a second term as president of the Maine State Board of Trade. Mr. Jack is a staunch Republican in politics, and has identified himself very closely with local public affairs, and has assisted the Republican organization at Lisbon Falls in a most material and effective manner. He became so prominent in party matters that he was the Republican candidate for county attorney in the election just past (1916). It was, of course,

impossible that even his popularity could defeat the great Democratic majority of that year. Mr. Jack has also served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee several times and has spared no sacrifice to advance the interests of his party. Mr. Jack has many social and fraternal affiliations, and among the most important it may be mentioned that he is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Topsham Grange. In his religious belief Mr. Jack is a Unitarian and attends the church of that denomination at Lisbon Falls.

Louis A. Jack was united in marriage, October 17, 1905, at Lisbon Falls, with Pamela B. Curtis, a native of Lisbon Falls, and a daughter of Dr. George W. and Bertha Randall Curtis, old and highly respected residents of this place, but now both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Jack three children have been born as follows: Bertha Louise, in 1906, Lucile Curtis, in 1912, and Grace Randall, in 1917.

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**ALBERT R. GOODWIN**, a prominent financier, banker and business man of Biddeford, Maine, where he is associated with many important interests, is a member of a family that has long been resident in this State, the immigrant ancestor having come here early in the Colonial period and being one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Kittery, in York county. The Goodwin family is of ancient English origin, and several lines bearing the name were founded in New England at a very early date. In 1632 two brothers, William and Ozias Goodwin, settled at Hartford, Connecticut; there was an Edwin Goodwin in Boston in 1640; a Christopher Goodwin in Charlestown, Massachusetts, before 1650; and a Richard and Edward Goodwin in Gloucester, in 1660.

(I) The founder of the branch of the family with which we are here concerned was Daniel Goodwin, who is believed to have been a brother of the Richard Goodwin, of Gloucester, and the son of Bridget Goodwin, who came probably from Torrington, near Plymouth, England, and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, with her sons. The name of her first husband, a Goodwin, is unknown, but she married (second) Henry Travers, and (third) Richard Window. She died at Gloucester, where her inventory was dated August 9, 1673. Daniel Goodwin was probably born at Torrington, England, and appears to have accompanied his mother and brothers to



New England, though the exact date of the voyage has not been ascertained. He does not seem to have remained with the family at Gloucester, for we find him at Kittery, York county, Maine, as early as 1652. He was a prominent citizen of that place, a surveyor, innkeeper, and large landed proprietor. Daniel Goodwin married (first) at Kittery, Margaret Spencer, a daughter of Thomas and Patience (Chadbourne) Spencer. He married (second), after March, 1670, Sarah (Sanders) Turbet, widow of Peter Turbet. His death occurred about 1712. Children of Daniel Goodwin by the first marriage: Daniel, born 1656; James, who married Sarah Thompson; Thomas, who is mentioned below; William, who married Deliverance Taylor; Moses, married Abigail Taylor; Patience, became the wife of Daniel Stone; Elizabeth, married (first) Zachery Emery, and (second) Philip Hubbard; Sarah, married Isaac Barnes; Adams, who it is recorded was presented at court, December 19, 1675, for non-attendance at meeting; David, who is mentioned in the court records of 1670 as twenty-two years of age.

(II) Thomas, son of Daniel and Margaret (Spencer) Goodwin, was born at Kittery, Maine, about 1660-65, married, about 1685, Mehitable Plaisted, daughter of Lieutenant Roger and granddaughter of Ichabod Plaisted. In 1689-90, his wife was taken captive by the Indians, together with her infant son, whom they killed. She was kept in captivity five years before she was restored to her husband at Berwick. He married (second) Sarah ———. Thomas Goodwin was an ensign in a military company and lived during most of his life at South Berwick, Maine. He and his second wife deeded land to his son Thomas (2) Goodwin, December, 1711. His children were as follows: A son, killed by the Indians, 1689-90; Thomas, mentioned at length below; Ichabod, born June 17, 1700, and married Elizabeth Scammon; Olive, born in 1708, baptized March 14, 1717-18, and married Timothy Davis; Mary, baptized June 18, 1710, married (first) ——— Abbot, and (second) John Cooper; James, married Margaret Wallingford; a daughter, who married ——— Shapleigh; Bial (a daughter), baptized May 6, 1716.

(III) Thomas (2) Goodwin, son of Thomas (1) and Mehitable (Plaisted) Goodwin, was born July 12, 1697, at South Berwick; married December 2, 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Butler. They were the parents of the following children: Elisha, baptized October 9, 1726; Thomas, mentioned below; Olive, bap-

tized July 28, 1728, and married Nathan Lord, Jr.; Moses, baptized October 27, 1728, died in 1766, unmarried; Elizabeth, baptized August 9, 1730, married Alexander Shapleigh; Mary, baptized April 15, 1733, died July 18, 1736; James, born March 17, 1735, died July 21, 1736; Reuben, baptized October 29, 1736; Charity, baptized October 29, 1736, married Thomas Abbot; James, baptized May 15, 1737, married Sarah Griffith; Daniel, baptized August 19, 1739; Mollie, baptized January 25, 1740, died unmarried in 1766.

(IV) Thomas (3) Goodwin, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Butler) Goodwin, was born at South Berwick, Maine, and baptized there, October 9, 1726. From the names of children in the two families, the age of Thomas compared with others, and various other evidence, the accuracy of the lineage as traced is established. He may have married (second) July 29, 1754, Mary Hicks. His first wife was Eunice ———. He was closely connected with Thomas Goodwin, of Maine, if not the same man. Thomas and Eunice Goodwin had a son, Jonathan, who is mentioned below, and possibly other children.

(V) Jonathan Goodwin, son of Thomas (3) and Eunice Goodwin, was born at Berwick, Maine, and baptized there January 22, 1752. He married (intention published in Berwick, April 7, 1770) Elizabeth Clark. He resided at Lyman, Maine. After his death his widow married (second) ——— Welch, and resided at Waterboro, where she died. Children of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Clark) Goodwin: George Clark, born February, 1772, married Ruth Page; Andrew; Jonathan, married ——— Earle; Uriah, died at New Orleans; Reuben, mentioned below.

(VI) Reuben, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Clark) Goodwin, was born at Lyman, Maine, about 1790. He married (first) Elizabeth Pray and (second) Polly ———. Children, born at Lyman: Reuben; Joseph Pray, born January, 1821, mentioned below; Sarah; Elizabeth; Mary.

(VII) Joseph Pray Goodwin, son of Reuben Goodwin, was born in January, 1821, at Lyman, Maine, and educated there in the common schools. Upon completing his studies he was apprenticed to a carpenter and learned that trade, after which he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there became a builder and contractor on his own account. Later he removed to Saco, and finally to Biddeford, Maine, where he continued in the same line of business until the close of his life. He was a strong Democrat in politics, and active in local affairs, serving on the Biddeford Board of Aldermen. In religion he

was a Methodist. He married Mary A. Hayford, born at Tanworth, New Hampshire, in 1822, and died at Biddeford, November 6, 1899. He died there, December 24, 1883. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born 1848; Charles E., born April 2, 1850; Abbie and Emma, twins, born January 29, 1855; Forest J., born April 8, 1860; Albert Reuben, with whom we are chiefly concerned.

(VIII) Albert Reuben Goodwin, son of Joseph Pray and Mary A. (Hayford) Goodwin, was born at Biddeford, Maine, February 29, 1864. He attended the local public schools, and was unusually precocious, being the youngest member of the class of 1880 in the Biddeford High School, being but sixteen at the time of his graduation. Upon leaving school he, like his father before him, was apprenticed to a carpenter and learned that trade, but instead of engaging in his father's contracting business, he secured a position in the Biddeford National Bank, of which his elder brother, Charles Edwin, was at that time cashier. He held for a time a clerical position there, but proved himself so capable and intelligent that he was, in 1890, made assistant cashier and a director of the concern. In 1915, upon the resignation of his brother from the office of cashier, Mr. Goodwin was elected to take his place, and is at the present time filling that responsible post. In 1907 Mr. Goodwin, with a number of associates, organized the Goodwin Trust Company, since known as the Pepperell Trust Company, of Biddeford, Maine, of which he is the vice-president and a director. Besides these financial institutions, Mr. Goodwin is also interested in a number of business enterprises, and is a director of the Biddeford and Saco Coal Company. In the case of the Biddeford National Bank, the Goodwins have played a great part in its development, and for about fifty years members of the family have been active in its management.

Mr. Goodwin does not by any means confine his activities to the realm of business, however, but takes part in many aspects of the community's affairs. He is a staunch Democrat in politics as was his father and is regarded as a leader in the party councils here. He has often been urged to run for office, but not being personally ambitious, he has consistently refused to do so, on account of the pressure of his business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the matter of his religion Mr. Goodwin is a Con-

gregationalist, and attends the White Church of that denomination as Biddeford.

Albert Reuben Goodwin was united in marriage, April 24, 1884, at Biddeford, with Edith Laura Sawyer, a daughter of Gilbert A. and Annis Came Sawyer, old and highly respected residents of this place. Three children have been born of this union as follows: 1. Ernest A., born May 1, 1887. He was graduated from the Phillips Exeter Academy with the class of 1906, and is at the present time treasurer and a director of the Pepperell Trust Company, assistant cashier of the Biddeford National Bank and a director of the Biddeford and Saco Coal Company. For his age, young Mr. Goodwin has reached a remarkably high place in the public confidence, and from 1913 to 1915, held the very responsible post of treasurer of the city of Biddeford. In 1909 he married Ada Hortense Leavitt, a daughter of John H. and Bessie J. (Merrill) Leavitt, of Pine Point, Maine. 2. Annis G., born June 10, 1892, educated at the common and high schools of Biddeford and at the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston. She married, June 5, 1915, R. Hampden Bryant, who holds a responsible position in the First National Bank of Biddeford. They are parents of one child, Edith Barbara, born April 6, 1916. 3. Helene Mary, born June 10, 1900.

**JAMES ARTHUR ROBERTS, LL.D.**—Although a loyal son of Maine, Mr. Roberts has spent the years of his professional and business life in practice in the cities of Buffalo and New York, and has received from the State of his adoption high civil honors. He won high standing at the bar of Erie county, New York, during the years, 1875-94, and as comptroller of the State of New York, 1894-99, he added to his professional reputation a record of business efficiency in that important department of the business of the State. Since 1900 Mr. Roberts has resided in New York City, his business chiefly in connection with real estate development.

(I) He is of the eight generation of his family in this country, the American ancestor, Thomas Roberts, settling on Dover Neck, Dover, New Hampshire, at a very early period, family tradition claiming as early a date as 1623. In 1638 the people of Dover chose Mr. Roberts "president of the Court," and he was made the recipient of several public honors. Sewall's "History of the Quakers" speaks of him rebuking his sons, Thomas and John, who were con-



stables, for their excess of zeal in enforcing laws in 1662, especially passed to annoy and render life miserable for the Quakers. He owned lands granted him by the town, and some of these acres remained in the family for more than two hundred years. He was a member of the church, and a man highly respected. His will, dated September 27, 1673, was proved June 30, 1674. He was buried in the northeast corner of the old burying ground on Dover Neck. Descent is traced through John Roberts, eldest son of Thomas, the founder and American ancestor.

(II) John Roberts, born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1629, and died in that town, January 21, 1695. He is referred to as a "planter," his land lying near his father's, and also is mentioned as "Sergeant John." He was constable several years, selectman seven terms, and in 1679, when New Hampshire became separate from Massachusetts, he was appointed marshal of the province. He held other offices of trust, and was long a man of importance in his community. He resided on Dover Neck, but owned lands in other parts of the town. He married Abigail Nutter, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, one of the pioneers of Dover. Descent is again traced through an eldest son, Joseph.

(III) Joseph Roberts was born about 1660, and died before 1742. He was a surveyor, assessor, fence viewer, ensign in 1712, lieutenant in 1713. Opinions must have changed since his father, John Roberts, was serving writs on Quakers, for Joseph dealt largely in real estate and donated to the Quakers land for a meeting house and burial place. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth. The head of the fourth generation is their fourth son, Ebenezer.

(IV) Ebenezer Roberts was born at the home farm on Dover Neck, February 24, 1705, and died in Somersworth, New Hampshire, in 1754, he settling in that town in 1717, a lad of twelve years. He later took up land about one and a half miles from South Berwick, and until 1731 lived in a log cabin. This he replaced in 1731 with a house having an oak frame which is still standing. He married, in 1733, Mary Rollins, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rollins, granddaughter of Ichabod Rollins, who was a son of James Rollins, the pioneer ancestor of the family in New England. She was born January 23, 1714, in Somersworth, and survived her husband, being named executrix of his will. They were the parents of eight sons, who after the division of their father's estate scattered

throughout Maine and New Hampshire, James and John only remaining at the homestead. The eldest, Moses, was killed by exposure during the war, but with this exception all lived until Jeremiah, the youngest, was more than sixty years of age. He was the last survivor of the family and lived to the great age of ninety-four years. Descent is traced through Ichabod, the sixth son.

(V) Ichabod Roberts was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, September 17, 1748, and died in Waterboro, York county, Maine, December 15, 1833. He settled in Maine a young man, and took up a tract of timber land at Waterboro about twenty-five miles southwest of Portland. He cleared a farm and there resided the remainder of his life. He married, December 21, 1772, Susannah Roberts, born May 27, 1750, died July 20, 1843, aged ninety-three years, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Goodwin) Roberts. Their second child was a son, Jeremiah, head of the next generation in this branch.

(VI) Jeremiah Roberts was born May 17, 1775, in Waterboro, York county, Maine, there passed his life, and died January 2, 1854, a farmer, owning the acres he cultivated. He married, January 18, 1799, Elizabeth Lord, born June 25, 1780, in Kennebunkport, Maine, died in Waterboro, May 1, 1850, daughter of John and Charity (Curtis) Lord. Their youngest child was a son, Jeremiah (2).

(VII) Jeremiah (2) Roberts was born April 22, 1817, in Waterboro, Maine, and died in Buffalo, New York, May 8, 1891. He married, October 28, 1838, Alma Roberts, and for forty years they resided upon the farm in Waterboro upon which Jeremiah Roberts was born. About 1882 they moved to Buffalo, New York, where they resided until death with their youngest son, James Arthur Roberts. Jeremiah Roberts was selectman of Waterboro, 1842-43 and 1861; town clerk in 1844, and a man highly esteemed in his community. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican; in religion a Free Will Baptist. Alma Roberts, his wife, died in Buffalo, New York, November 22, 1897, daughter of James H. and Olive (Banks) Roberts. She also was a descendant of Thomas Roberts, through his son John, his son Joseph, his son Ebenezer, his son James, his son Joseph, his son James H., his daughter Alma, wife of Jeremiah (2) Roberts. They were the parents of two sons, Frank Kimball, of Buffalo, New York, and James Arthur, of New York City.

(VIII) James Arthur Roberts, second son of



Jeremiah (2) and Alma (Roberts) Roberts, was born in Waterboro, York county, Maine, and there spent his boyhood. He attended the public schools of Waterboro, prepared at Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Maine, entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated with the usual Bachelor's degree, class of 1870. Three years later he was awarded the degree A.M. in course, and in 1897 Bowdoin honored her son with the honorary degree, LL.D. For a year following graduation he was in charge of Cherryfield (Maine) Academy, and for five years thereafter he was principal, in charge of public school No. 20, Buffalo, New York. In the meantime he pursued the study of law, was admitted to the bar in Rochester, New York, in 1875, and in 1876 began the practice of law in Buffalo. He practiced in Buffalo continuously and with success until January 1, 1894, then withdrew, having been elected comptroller of the State of New York in November, 1893. Five years were spent in the public service of the State, then at the expiration of his second term he located in New York City, where he has since continuously resided. He is president of Greater New York Home Company, New Jersey Home Company, Stuyvesant Home Company, Shoal Harbor Industries, treasurer and director of the Frisco Gold Mines Company, and director in the United States Light & Heat Corporation and the Twin Lakes Land & Water Company. These corporations indicate a large real estate business, and to their management Mr. Roberts now devotes his time and energy.

In 1864 Mr. Roberts enlisted, and until the close of the War Between the States saw active service at the front, serving in the Seventh Battery, Maine Light Artillery. A Republican in politics, he served in the New York State Assembly from a Buffalo district in 1879 and 1880; was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners for the city of Buffalo, 1900-03; State comptroller, January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1899. He is a past master of Occidental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Sons of American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; fourteen years president of the New York State Historical Association; member of the Alumni Association of Bowdoin College in New York; member of the Maine Society of New York; and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian, as are his children, Mrs. Roberts being a Universalist.

Mr. Roberts married (first) in June, 1871,

Minerva Pineo, of Calais, Maine, born there, 1845, died at Buffalo, New York, October, 1883, daughter of Stephen Pineo. He married (second) December, 1884, Martha Dresser, of Auburn, Maine, born 1847, in Auburn, daughter of Richard Dresser, a lawyer. Children of first wife: Joseph Banks, born November 18, 1874; Amelia, born December 4, 1882.

**WALLACE EDGAR WEBBER, M.D.**—The Webber family, of which Dr. Wallace Edgar Webber is a representative, was founded in Maine by George Webber, the great-grandfather of Dr. Webber, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and was granted a tract of land in Maine by the government. His father was the first to come to this State, and since that time his descendants have occupied a prominent position in the life and affairs of the various communities in which they have resided. A grandson of George Webber was Arista Webber, who was born at Richmond, Maine, in the month of March, 1842, and died at Auburn, June 12, 1905. Arista Webber was engaged in the real estate business, and a well known man in the community. He was married to Luella Patten Wedgwood, a native of Litchfield, Maine, where she was born in 1841. The death of Mrs. Webber, Sr., occurred in the month of March, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Webber three sons were born, all of whom are living, as follows: Wallace Edgar; George C., who is major of the Third Battalion Battery, First Maine Light Field Artillery; Harry L., who is at the present time judge of the Auburn Municipal Court.

Born August 14, 1873, at Topsham, Maine, Wallace Edgar Webber, eldest son of Arista and Luella Patten (Wedgwood) Webber, passed the first year of his life at his native Topsham, then was taken by his parents to Auburn, Maine, Lisbon, Maine, and seven years later moved to Auburn. It was at the latter place that he gained the major portion of his education and graduated from the High School there in 1891, having been prepared for college. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, where he took the medical course, graduating with the class of 1895 and taking his degree of medical doctor. Dr. Webber established an excellent record for scholarship during his stay at Bowdoin College, and received a very thorough grounding in the science of the profession which he had chosen to make his career. In the year 1895, immediately after graduation, Dr. Webber came

to Lewiston, Maine, where he is now situated and entered into the general practice of medicine in that city. His unusual skill in surgery has caused him gradually to specialize in that branch of his profession, and he is now recognized as one of the leading surgeons in that part of the State. He is a man of very profound knowledge in his subject, and possesses the coolness and promptness of action requisite to the great surgeon. While the exigencies of Dr. Webber's practice make it quite out of the question for him to take as active a part in other departments of life as both his tastes impel him or his talents fit him for, he nevertheless does not confine himself wholly to his practice. He is at the present time in association with his brother, George C. Webber, engaged in the task of developing a large tract of land in South Lewiston, which will unquestionably prove of great advantage to the community-at-large as well as to themselves. He is a man who takes a keen interest in various aspects of life, particularly those which are connected with public affairs and the normal intercourse of society. In the first place it is naturally quite out of the question for Dr. Webber to be active in a department which requires so much time and attention as politics or the direction of public affairs. He is nevertheless keenly interested in all the vital issues of the day, whether they be of local or general significance, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is also very prominently connected with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Lodge, Chapter Council, Commandery, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of a number of clubs, among which should be mentioned, the Rotary Club of Lewiston, and the various professional societies, including the State and County Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Medical Research Club.

On January 15, 1902, Dr. Wallace Edgar Webber was united in marriage with Bertha Lee Perkins, a native of Lewiston, and a daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Chipman) Perkins, the former named having been engaged in business as a carpenter for many years at Lewiston, and was one of the original members of the Lewiston Band. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. To Dr. and Mrs. Webber three children have been born, as follows: Lydia Ruth, January 21, 1905; Dorothy Perkins, August

16, 1906; and Wedgwood Perkins, February 18, 1908.

Beyond our powers in every sense would be the task of summing up the effect upon the general advance of the human race of the application of physical science to the material needs of life during the present century and the latter half of the one preceding it. It will require perspective much greater than that which any dweller in the same epoch can possibly have, even to make the most casual approximation of the results which shall spring from a time in which invention and discovery along these lines have entirely eclipsed anything of the kind in the whole course of human history. But while the task is impossible, especially now, when we stand so close to the phenomenon as to see nought of it but the detail, yet it is quite within our power to say, and say with all assurance, that the men who have given their time and energies to the development of the art of healing will occupy for all time one of the highest places in the admiration and affection of their fellows. So let us give to each man who has worked to this great end, whether consciously or otherwise, a share of the praise that is due for this splendid achievement and hail them the typical figures of an age which, great as it is, is only in preparation of a greater.

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**EDWARD W. STAPLES**—With the passing of Edward W. Staples, one of the influential and oldest citizens of Biddeford, Maine, disappeared from scenes in which he had been long a most interesting and prominent figure. To be elected mayor of Biddeford was not particularly remarkable, nor to be re-elected to a second or even a third term, was not an unusual thing in American politics, but such was the confidence reposed in his ability, honesty and good judgment, that he was elected chief executive of Biddeford seven times. In addition he was long a prominent figure in the political life of Biddeford and York county, and it was his influence which kept the Democratic party in power in the city for some time. He was at the height of his political power when some of the most closely contested and memorable municipal campaigns were waged in Biddeford, and his victories were well earned. He was universally liked by all who knew him, while his public spirit extended to every department of city life, and he was deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the city. He was a man of strong convictions and most boldly



defended them. He based his decisions upon his own carefully arrived at conclusions, and when he had decided that a certain course was right, he pursued it in spite of all opposition. In his private business he was a success, and as treasurer of the Biddeford Savings Bank, held a position for which he was materially well qualified.

He came from an old Maine family, the homestead in which he was born, having been the home of five generations, passing from father to son with the fertile acres surrounding it. His farm located on the banks of the Saco, is about three miles from Biddeford, and was first owned by Benjamin Staples, one of the pioneers of Biddeford, and progressive farmer, and a man of sterling quality, and sound business principle. Edward W. Staples was the son of Joseph Staples, the latter having inherited the high character and practical ability which were characteristic of the family. Joseph Staples held many town offices, and represented his district in the Maine Legislature. He married Sarah Dolliff, and until his death cultivated the homestead farm on the Hollis road, opposite the pumping station of the Biddeford & Saco Water Company. The old farm became the summer home of the family in more recent years, and with its new buildings, lawns and fields, was a place of beauty. This farm is still owned by the family. It was here that Edward W. Staples was born and his early life spent.

Edward W. Staples was born August 21, 1836, and died January 16, 1905. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and in public school attendance at Biddeford, finishing his education with graduation from the academy at Bethel, Maine. After leaving school he entered the employ of William H. Field, a dealer in clothing, his store in the Exchange block on Main street, Biddeford. He spent four years with Mr. Field, 1855-59, and then in the latter year established in business for himself as a clothing merchant. He opened a clothing store at No. 100 Main street, but later engaged in merchant tailoring, doing a large business. Later he abandoned that department and devoted himself exclusively to the ready made clothing business. He continued to be the active head of a successful business until 1887, when he accepted the trusteeship of the Biddeford Savings Bank, and forming a partnership with L. F. Shute, moved the business to the Marble block, Mr. Staples continuing as the silent partner in the firm, L. F.

Shute & Company until 1890, when he sold his interest to Mr. Shute.

In January, 1887, he was elected treasurer of the Biddeford Savings Bank, an institution he had long served as trustee, and until his death eighteen years later, he was the able and efficient financial head of the bank. He won the confidence of the banking public who freely sought his advice, and so well known was his ability as a financier, that he was entrusted with the settlement of many estates as executor or administrator. At the time of his death he had in his hands the management of considerable real estate in addition to his own large private holdings. He built the Staples block on Main street, and his own private residence at the corner of Green and Center streets was one of the finest in the city. He served the bank with fidelity and zeal, and under his management the treasurer's department was most efficiently administered. He was a director of the Biddeford National Bank, treasurer of the Greenwood Cemetery Association; president of the Biddeford & Saco Coal Company; director of the York Light & Heat Company; and president of the York County Agricultural Society for several years.

An ardent Democrat, Mr. Staples was deeply concerned in the welfare of the party, but never sought office for himself. This statement is in no sense contradicted by the fact that he so long held office, for whatever political distinctions came to him unsought and wholly because of his superior abilities. He was a member of the common council, and member of the Board of Aldermen, but was defeated for the office of mayor in 1882. In 1894 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the first time to the presidency. Mr. Staples was again nominated for mayor of Biddeford, and was elected and twice re-elected, serving three terms, 1883-85-87. In 1890, against his will he was persuaded to stand as the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected and re-elected in 1891-92 and 1893. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896, and the same year a candidate for Congress from the First Maine District. He was several times elected a member of the school board, was often a chairman of the board, and was always deeply interested in the welfare of the public schools. As mayor he gave the city a clean, efficient business administration, and inaugurated and carried for-







*J. M. Proctor*

ward many public improvements, the paved streets of the city being one of his monuments. As a political leader he had a brilliant career, and as a leader, organizer and campaign manager, he gained high reputation. Careful and deeply thoughtful in his plans, he never lacked the courage to execute them boldly, and often snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat. It was under his leadership that the Biddeford Democracy won its most brilliant victories, and some of the contests are memorable in city history. Tact and good judgment, added to ability, won for him in the political as it did in the business field.

For forty-four years, Mr. Staples was a member of the Second Congregational Church, and was long a superintendent of its Sunday school, and for many years was a deacon. About ten years prior to his death his health broke down, and he was compelled to relinquish his activities, but he was, nevertheless, a strong pillar and power in the church. His advice was always sought and followed, and he generously supported all benevolences and needs of the church. He was a member of Laconia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, that being the only secret fraternity with which he was connected.

Mr. Staples married, in 1859, Clara M. Frisbie, who died February 3, 1904, she being the daughter of Colonel Austin S. Frisbie, of North Bridgton, Maine. They were fellow students at Bethel Academy, the friendship there formed ripening into a bond which only death severed half a century later. Mr. and Mrs. Staples were the parents of three daughters and four sons: Harriet S., married William Emery, of Saco; Lillie A., of Biddeford; Eva L., married James G. C. Smith; Lytton E., born November 24, 1871, treasurer of the Biddeford Savings Bank; Everett M., born June 10, 1873, assistant treasurer of Biddeford Savings Bank; Harold J., of further mention; and Hudson F., born April 5, 1885, and died August 23, 1914, serving as assistant treasurer of the Biddeford Savings Bank at the time of his death.

Harold Joseph Staples, the youngest living son of Edward W. and Clara M. (Frisbie) Staples, was born in Biddeford, May 31, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Biddeford, and was graduated from Thornton Academy in Saco. In 1899 he entered the Biddeford Savings Bank, where he remained for ten years, resigning then from his position of assistant treasurer to take

an extended trip in the tropics for about a year. On his return he entered the York County Savings Bank, his work at first being the arranging of the affairs of the bank after the defalcation of its former treasurer. In August, 1910, he was elected its new treasurer, the position he holds at the present time (1918).

Mr. Staples married, May 28, 1910, Charlotte Stark Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stone, of Biddeford. They have one son, Harold Joseph, Jr.

**JOSEPH WARREN PROCTOR**—At the age of twenty-two Joseph W. Proctor trod his own quarterdeck, and for about twenty years was a master mariner, commanding both sail and steamships. About twenty years ago he retired from the sea, and for twenty-five years Rockville Center, Long Island, has been his home. He comes of ancient seafaring stock and from a locality famed for its hardy, skillful mariners, his father a master mariner sailing from Machiasport, Maine. Captain Daniel Smith Proctor, born in Machiasport, in April, 1829, married Emeline Sprague, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Machias, born in Machiasport, in October, 1834. The Proctors were also connected with the Larrabee family of Machias.

Joseph Warren Proctor, son of Captain Daniel Smith and Emeline (Sprague) Proctor, was born in Machiasport, Washington county, Maine, August 6, 1859, and there resided until 1895. He was educated in the public schools, but at the age of thirteen began his seafaring life, shipping as cabin boy on a ship bound for Europe, July 17, 1872. Nine years later, on July 17, 1881, he was placed in command of his first ship, being then twenty-two years of age. He continued a master of ships, sail and steam, until June 30, 1900, and then for two and a half years made his home in Santo Domingo, West Indies. He was a capable ship master, never having lost a life at sea—or had a serious accident under his command, and never had any difficulty in securing a ship after his reputation had been established. On November 30, 1902, Captain Proctor joined the staff of the American Bureau of Shipping, in charge of classification of wooden ships in the United States. On July 1, 1917, he resigned his position with the American Bureau of Shipping to carry on an independent business of the same nature, making surveys in the interest of owners and underwriters. He maintains his office in New York City, his home



at Rockville Center, Long Island. Captain Proctor was president of the Maine Society of the City of New York for three years, 1914-15-16; was a trustee of Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York; and is a member of the New York Maritime Exchange. Since 1900 he has been a Master Mason of Massapuqua Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Rockville Center Club and Beaver Club of New York. In religious preference he is a Baptist.

Captain Proctor married, at Machiasport, April 28, 1881, Etta Mary Colbeth, daughter of Reuben Clark and Rebecca (Perry) Colbeth. They are the parents of five children: Mina, born September 10, 1884, married Captain Harold L. Colbeth; Earl Bertram, born November 12, 1886; Bessie, born October 21, 1888, married Edwin W. Wallace; Joseph Warren, Jr., born July 22, 1900; and Ruth Edna, born April 6, 1906.

**ROBERT JAMES WISEMAN, M.D.**, one of the leading figures in the professional affairs of the city of Lewiston, Maine, has taken a prominent part in well nigh every portion of its development and movement undertaken for the advancement of the community since his coming to live there as a young man. Dr. Wiseman was born in Canada, and is of Scotch and Irish parents, a son of George Alexander Wiseman, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he married Mary Ann Thomas, a native of Ireland. The young couple left their native land shortly afterwards and came to America, where they settled in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Isabella F., Anna, Theresa and Robert James.

Born June 26, 1871, at Stanfold, Canada, Dr. Robert James Wiseman was brought to the United States by his parents when he was two years of age. His father and mother settled at Lewiston, Maine, and here the young man received the elementary portion of his education at the common schools, from which he graduated, and in the year 1888 accepted a position as clerk in the drug store in Lewiston, where he remained for ten years. It was natural that his attention should be directed strongly to the profession of medicine in this position, and that one so ambitious as he should have made up his mind to take it up as his career in life. Accordingly, in 1898, Dr. Wiseman entered Bates College, where he took a special course, and

one year later, in 1899, matriculated at the Medical School at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with high honors, June 26, 1903, taking the degree of medical doctor. Dr. Wiseman then went to New York City, where for a time he remained a student at the Post-Graduate Hospital, and eventually returned to Lewiston. Here he took up the study of pharmacy, and in July, 1904, received the State license as pharmacist. Since that time Dr. Wiseman has been actively practicing medicine with success in Lewiston and now occupies a leading position in his profession. He is major surgeon of the Catholic Institute of Ste. Marie General Hospital, and is also the proprietor of the well known Globe Drug Store, which stands at the corner of Lincoln and Chestnut streets, Lewiston, and where he has his office. His residence is situated at No. 81 Pine street.

But the energetic character of Dr. Wiseman has not permitted him to rest content with any one line of activity, and he has been active in the affairs of the community, displaying both vigor and enthusiasm. For four years he held a position as member of the school board and during the last year was its president, and was also elected to the Board of Aldermen and was president of that body for one year. In the year 1914 Dr. Wiseman was elected mayor of Lewiston, and after one year retired. Dr. Wiseman is a member of the County Medical Association and of the Maine State Medical Association is also affiliated with the local musical and literary clubs, and for a time was a member of the Red Cross Society. In his religious belief Dr. Wiseman is a Catholic and attends the Church of St. Peter and Paul at Lewiston.

Dr. Wiseman was united in marriage, May 15, 1894, at Lewiston, Maine, with Rose Cyr, a native of this city, and a daughter of Stanislas and Sophie (Marcus) Cyr, now deceased. Five children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Robert James, Jr., born December 5, 1895, was a student at Bates College, now taking a medical course at the University of Maine; Philip J., born June 12, 1897, a student at Winthrop Institute, Boston; Armand J., born September 29, 1899, a student in high school; Albert J., born January 14, 1902, and Priscilla, born January 25, 1904, students in grammar school.

It would be difficult to say whether Dr. Wiseman is better and more favorably known in connection with his public career or as a physician. In both departments of life he has won for him-





*Arad Thompson*



self a reputation, and is a popular figure in the city. As a surgeon, Dr. Wiseman is prominent, having been the first in Maine to perform appendisectomy by local anaesthesia. With a high sense of civic duties and obligations, Dr. Wiseman identified himself with many important movements undertaken for the welfare of the community, and does much to assist in its development. As a man he is in all respects admirable and wins the confidence and affection of his associates in all walks and relations of life.

**BENJAMIN WILLIS BLANCHARD**, a practicing lawyer of Bangor, Maine, was born in Unity, May 26, 1880, the son of Gustavus Brackett and Isabel W. (Mitchell) Blanchard. His father was a farmer and as a young boy Mr. Blanchard went to the local schools of his native region. Later he attended the Bangor High School, graduating from this in 1901. He had decided upon the law as a life work and went in due course to the University of Maine, where he matriculated in the law department, receiving his diploma in 1904, and making at the time the honorary society of Phi Kappa Phi. He was admitted to the bar, August, 1904, and has ever since that time been a practicing attorney in Bangor.

For five consecutive years he has been a member of the city government in both branches, and for two years held the office of city solicitor. He was named Presidential Elector by the Republican party in 1912, and for three years and a half he has served as the judge in the Bangor Municipal Court, and still holds office, having been again (1919) appointed for a term of four years. Mr. Blanchard married in Bangor, December 5, 1905, Irma Leone Smith, daughter of Stephen Randolph and Mary Jane (Clough) Smith, and they have one child, Willis Everard Blanchard, who was born February 20, 1907. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Oriental Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Bangor, Maine. He attends the Congregational church.

**ARAD THOMPSON**, one of the most influential and distinguished citizens of Bangor, Maine, where his death occurred November 10, 1905, was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, and the son of Ira and Sophia (Drew) Thompson, residents of Livermore, Maine.

The birth of Arad Thompson occurred at Livermore, January 24, 1811, and there his child-

hood and early youth were passed. He attended the public schools of his native region, and in the month of December, 1831, just before attaining his majority, he left his home and went to Gilford, in this State. He remained but one year in that place, however, and then, in 1832 came to Bangor, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. At Bangor Mr. Thompson engaged in the dry goods business for a number of years in partnership with Mr. Hatch, the firm being known as Hatch, Thompson & Company. For a quarter of a century he occupied the same store and a large and prosperous business was built up. In the year 1868, however, he sold his interest in this concern, but had in the meantime become connected with a number of important financial and business enterprises here. He was a director in the European and North American Railroad from its inception, until it passed into the hands of receivers, and was president of the Union Insurance Company for a quarter of a century. He was also a director of several banks and other organizations in this region of the State, and one of the trustees of Colby University, to which institution he gave much of his time and attention. Mr. Thompson was also the owner of large tracts of valuable timber land in the northern part of Maine. In politics Mr. Thompson was a staunch Republican, and was very active in the life of his party for many years and held a number of important offices here. He was a member of the Bangor Council, and later an alderman in this city, and in the year 1866 was elected to the State Legislature, serving on that body in that and the following years. Mr. Thompson was an officer in the State Militia for a considerable period and was very active in military affairs here. In his religious belief Mr. Thompson was a Baptist and attended the First Church of that denomination at Bangor. He was very active in the work of this church, was treasurer thereof for forty years and deacon for more than half a century.

Arad Thompson was united in marriage (first) February 11, 1844, with Margaret L. Cole, a native of Bucksport, Maine, born October 19, 1823, and they were the parents of the following children: Harriet M., born June 20, 1845; Margaret C., born June 26, 1847, became the wife of Frank Dudley; Joseph Arad, born February 20, 1854, married Grace P. Hersey. Arad Thompson married (second) June 8, 1857, Louisa M. Baldwin, a native of Bangor, Maine,

born May 5, 1831, and they were the parents of the following children: Louise Baldwin, born June 17, 1860, at Bangor, became the wife of Albert R. Whittier; Ernestine, born March 12, 1865, at Bangor; and Grace, born March 12, 1870, at Bangor, died May 29, of that year.

The position held by Mr. Thompson in the general life of Bangor was a unique one, his prominence not being dependent merely upon his success in business here. He was, on the contrary, one of the most conspicuous figures in the general life of the community and was looked up to with honor and affection by his fellow-citizens generally. At the commencement exercises of Colby College, in the year 1905, a handsome oil portrait of Mr. Thompson was presented to that institution. It was painted by the well known Boston artist, N. Eksergeon, and was life size. Upon that occasion Judge Wing made the following address, in appreciation of Mr. Thompson and his marked services both to the college and to the community-at-large:

It is one of the cheering delights of life that in all generations there are found strong men with brave hearts, watchful eyes, standing shoulder to shoulder around the standard of religion and morality, who are intently mindful that they are upheld, and when the well of hope and courage in the heart is low can ever be relied upon for friendly advice and material assistance.

When a man of such a type is found and known and tried, it is out of place to wait for his obituary to make known the estimation in which he is held by the public, his friends and those who know him best.

Deacon Arad Thompson, of Bangor, was born in Livermore, January 24, 1811, and was one of a large family, reared in that good old town by Deacon Ira Thompson and his wife Sophie Drew. When but a young man he went away from home, taking nothing with him but his well formed integrity of character, and the prayers of his good father and mother, that he might be a fine-minded and worthy man, and meet with success in the battle of life.

He went to Bangor, where he has since resided, and his life, which has reached the lengthened shadows of sunset, is now most beautiful in its closing scene. He has remembered the law of God, and in keeping his commandments, he has had added to him length of days, long life and peace. His intellect and reason are to-day clear and true. His faith is strong and he seems like the poet's ideal, to be able "when the summons comes, to fold the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams." His life's work is well known to all, his entire walk has commanded the respect of everyone, and his most honorable reputation and

successful career in business life has been well-deserved and honestly earned.

While his family homestead was maintained at Livermore, it was his custom to regularly visit the scene of his boyhood, and the church at his early home has often been substantially remembered many ways, and assisted by him. Finally he was summoned to stand by the bedside of his dying father, and in the watches of that last night of his life, his father said to him that it was one of the regrets of his life that he had not been able to do for Waterville, now Colby College, what was in his heart. Arad, then and there, soothed his dying father's mind by the assurance that he would do for the college what he could in his father's place.

How well and faithful he has kept that promise is known to all who today hear my voice, but the life of this man at home and among his neighbors is the correct scale in which he is to be weighed and valued. He has been religious without bigotry, charitable without ostentation, kind and obliging from a goodness of heart, a neighbor in the truest and best sense of the word, a living exponent of Christianity.

I speak of this good man with much feeling, for he was the boyhood friend of my father, his senior by only a few months, and is a kinsman of Mrs. Wing, a brother of her father. I have known and profoundly respected him all my life, and when his loving daughter, Mrs. Louise Thompson Whittier, of Boston, was the donor of his portrait to the college he loved so well, requested that in her behalf I formally present the same, I gladly consented, and am gratified to her for the opportunity to thus speak of him, and to publicly and in this presence give my personal estimate of this true man, this staunch and long-time friend and sponsor, this champion and solid pillar of the College, and its oldest trustee.

May his name and influence be long remembered and felt. When those in later years inquire whose face the canvas portrays, may someone be present who may say, "It is the likeness of Honorable Arad Thompson, a friend to all, a worthy citizen, a Christian gentleman, and honest man."

The ancestry of Arad Thompson is a distinguished one, his family having come originally from the northern part of Wales, and was founded in this country by John Thompson, born in Wales in the year 1616. He came to the New England colonies in the third embarkation from England, sailing on one of the two vessels which came from London, and landed at Plymouth early in May, 1622. Tradition is silent respecting any incident of his life until he had reached manhood, but his career in the colonies was a prominent one. He was engaged in the occupation of farming principally. He also followed the trade of carpenter, and is said to have been a man of unusual ingenuity. Later he se-



lected a place some thirteen miles west of the village of Plymouth near Bridgewater, Middleborough, and what was then called Plymouth, and now Halifax. He built a log house at Middleborough, about twenty rods west of the Plymouth line, and there lived until it was burned by these Indians. It is related that in order to guard against attacks by Indians that he agreed with one Jabez Soule to entice a young Indian, named Pringle Peter, to live with them and to learn to live and work like the English. They succeeded in this attempt and endeavored to please the young man by flattery and in every little competition of strength or agility, in giving him the advantage or yielding to his superiority. When the Indians were to make war on their white neighbors this young Indian would secretly sneak away and join them and his absence thus became a warning to immediately repair to the garrison. When peace had been made, the young Indian would return and thus ignorantly became their protector. One day, while the young Indian was at work with him, Mr. Thompson remarked: "I wonder they never attempted to kill me." "Master," said the Indian, "I have cocked my gun many a time to shoot you, but I loved you so well, I could not." John Thompson was chosen as commander of the garrison of the settlement, and took part in the terrible King Philip's War. He applied to the governor and council for a commission, but considering the small number of men, they gave him a general commission as lieutenant commander, not only of the garrison, but in the field and at all posts of danger. John Thompson was very active with his men in King Philip's War and was evidently a most successful soldier, and he is reported to have frequently saved the settlements at Halifax and Middleborough. His gun and sword are now in Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth among other Pilgrim relics. He was a man of strong moral and religious character, and lived the stern and austere life of those early religious zealots who came to this country to seek freedom for their faith.

John Thompson married Mary Cooke, who died March 21, 1714, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. His own death occurred June 16, 1696, when he was nearly eighty years old. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Adam John, born in 1648, married Mary Tinkham; Mary, born in 1650, became the wife of ——— Taber; Esther, born July 28, 1652,

became the wife of Jonathan Reed; Elizabeth, born January 28, 1654, became the wife of Thomas Swift; Sarah, born April 7, 1657; Lydia, born October 5, 1659, became the wife of James Soule; Jacob, mentioned at length below; Thomas, born October 19, 1664, married Mary Morton; Peter, married Rebecca Sturtevant; Mercy, born in 1671, died April 19, 1756.

(II) Jacob Thompson, son of John and Mary (Cooke) Thompson, was born April 24, 1662, and died September 21, 1726. He held a commission as justice of the peace for a number of years. He married Abigail Wadsworth, who died September 15, 1744, and they were the parents of the following children: Jacob, born April 17, 1695, married Elizabeth (Tilson) Holmes; Abigail, born February 24, 1697, became the wife of Jonathan Packard; Mercy, born October 13, 1699, became the wife of Nehemiah Bennett; John, born March 19, 1701, married Joanna Adams; Lydia, born April 22, 1703, married John Packard; Barnabas, born January 28, 1705, married Hannah Porter; Esther, born February 18, 1707, married Ebenezer Bennett; Hannah, born March 9, 1709, married Ebenezer Reed; Mary, born May 19, 1711, married Reuben Thompson; and Caleb, mentioned at length below.

(III) Caleb Thompson, son of Jacob and Abigail (Wadsworth) Thompson, was born November 4, 1712, and died January 19, 1787, in his seventy-fifth year. He married Abigail Crossman, who died November 23, 1791, and they were the parents of the following children: William, mentioned at length below; Nathaniel, born September 13, 1750, married Hannah Thomas; Mary, became the wife of Peter Tinkham; Hannah; Sarah, who became the wife of Frederick Miller; Abigail, who became the wife of John Thomson; Caleb, who married Mary Perkins, and Sylvia, who became the wife of Elias Thomas.

(IV) William Thompson, son of Caleb and Abigail (Crossman) Thompson, was born February 15, 1748, and died March 14, 1816, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a captain of militia and had command of a company at the battle of Bunker' Hill. He appears to have inherited much of his old progenitors' ability as a fighting man, and was a very zealous member of the group of men who opposed English oppression in this part of the community. He afterwards became a justice of the peace, and during his whole life followed the occupation of farming. William Thompson married Deborah Sturtevant, who was born September 30, 1748, at Halifax,



a daughter of Lemuel and Deborah (Bryant) Sturtevant, and a direct descendant of Peter Sturtevant, the Dutch governor of New York. Mrs. Thompson died at Middleborough, on Christmas Day, 1842. They were the parents of the following children: Oakes, born July 31, 1771, married Hannah Bisbee; William, born April 11, 1773, married Susannah Wood; Cephas, born July 1, 1775, married (first) Olive Leonard, (second) Lucy Thomson; Lucy, born September 25, 1776, became the wife of Abner Wood; Sophia, who became the wife of Eliaz Thomson; Ira, mentioned at length below; Galen, born October 27, 1782, married (first) Susannah Porter, (second) Fannie Marble; Deborah, who became the wife of Lemuel Harlow; Arad, born December 30, 1786, married Mercy Bourne; Boadice, born February 17, 1789, became the wife of Simeon Leonard; Irene, born May 12, 1791, became the wife of Daniel Warren. Mr. Thompson gave his sons college educations, and all distinguished themselves in their chosen walks of life. Arad Thompson was an eminent physician, practicing all his life in Middleborough; Cephas Thompson was a great artist and all in his immediate line inherited that talent; his son, Cephas, painted portraits of many of the distinguished men of his time, and of members of the family; he studied abroad and some of his paintings were exhibited in the salons in Paris.

(V) Ira Thompson, son of William and Deborah (Sturtevant) Thompson, was born August 3, 1780, at Middleborough, Massachusetts, and died February 13, 1857. In the year 1801, when he had attained his majority, Mr. Thompson removed from his native place to Hartford, in the District of Maine, where his father had received a grant of land, consisting of hundreds of acres in the Massachusetts province of Maine. After a year in that place, however, he returned to Massachusetts, but after his marriage once more went to Maine, making the trip from Boston to Portland by packet, and from the latter place went to Buckfield, from where he traveled to Hartford, Maine, on horseback. How primitive that region must have been at the time may be seen from the fact that Mr. Thompson only found his way to Hartford by means of the blazing of trees along the trails, there being no paths through the forest, and how enterprising and courageous were these pioneers may be seen from the fact that his young bride accompanied him into the wilderness, riding on a pillion behind him. They remained on Mr.

Thompson's farm at Hartford for some eighteen months, when he exchanged it for another place in the town of Livermore. It was here that he made his home from that time until the end of his life, and it was here that his large family of children were born and reared. He became very prominent in Livermore and filled a number of public offices, proving himself a capable and disinterested public servant. He was one of the building committee of the first church built at Livermore, and was deacon of the Baptist church there for many years. He was selectman of the town of Livermore for a number of terms, and in 1816 was elected representative to the Massachusetts General Court. He drove all the way from Livermore to Boston, where the court was held, in his own horse and carriage, and it is stated that the suit he wore was made of merino wool, sheared from his own sheep, spun and woven in his own house, and sent to Fayette to be colored dark blue and pressed. It was in this same year that he built the handsome old house which has remained the family homestead ever since, and was recently owned by Job Drew Thompson. In 1812 Ira Thompson was chosen captain of the militia body organized in that part of Maine and served for a number of years in that capacity.

Ira Thompson was married September 21, 1802, at Kingston, Massachusetts, with Sophia Drew, a native of Duxbury, Massachusetts, born October 15, 1782. She was a woman of great energy and resolution, and it is said that her husband valued her judgment so greatly that he always consulted her, even in matters of business. Her death occurred January 29, 1856. They were the parents of the following children: Ira D., born September 25, 1803, married Lydia Hathaway; Susan B., born September 25, 1805, became the wife of the Rev. Charles Miller; Elbridge G., born June 29, 1807, married Sarah Ballou; Clarinda N., born March 16, 1809, became the wife of John Monroe; Arad, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Boadice, born May 5, 1813, became the wife (first) of Abner S. Aldrich, and (second) of George W. Pierpont; Erastus, born April 24, 1815, married (first) Catherine W. Oakes, and (second) Mary G. Cummings; Abbie S., born February 2, 1818, became the wife of Joseph S. Monroe; Job Drew, born March 13, 1820, married Ruth W. Winslow; Charles O., born April 8, 1822, married Nancy Marsh; Mary S., born June 6, 1827, became the wife of William J. Wyman.

Mr. Thompson was engaged to Goshia Drew before he left Middleboro, and after he had gone to Maine and been there a long time, her mother talked with her and said that if you do not want to go way down into that country, you had better give him up, and she said, "No, I love him," but was finally persuaded to write him a letter giving him up, but it took six weeks for the letter to go, and in the meantime he had started, and when she saw him appear at her door all the doubts were gone and she returned to Livermore with him, riding on the same horse with him, as previously related.

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**EDWIN WILLIAM GOULD**—This well known citizen of Rockland, Maine, is a man who has long filled a large place in the public eye and now holds the office of fish commissioner. Mr. Gould has long been active in commercial and political life, and has achieved an enviable reputation as a hunter in the Far West.

Edwin William Gould was born May 27, 1854, son of Elihu H. and Mary Elizabeth (Lowell) Gould, both natives of Maine, the date of the latter's birth being May 5, 1830. The father of Elihu H. Gould served in the War of 1812. The Gould family is an ancient one of English origin, tracing its genealogy from a period prior to 1235. Elihu H. Gould was a seafaring man and later a farmer.

The education of Edwin William Gould was received in the common schools, and his first employment was as traveling representative of a Bangor musical instrument house. Later he represented the New England Organ Company of Boston, traveling east of the Rockies. Meanwhile Mr. Gould's thoughts had been directed into a new channel and the object of his ambition had become membership in the medical profession. While on his railroad journeys he studied "Gray's Anatomy" to such good purpose that in 1885 he was fitted to enter the medical department of Bowdoin University, graduating with the class of 1887. Dr. Gould practised in the towns of Swanville and Searsport, and in May, 1893, went to Thomaston. The political principles of Dr. Gould are those advocated by the Democratic party, and on April 14, 1891, he was appointed by Governor E. C. Burleigh commissioner of sea and shore fisheries. The appointment was made in recognition of Dr. Gould as one of the best informed men on the subject of fish and fisheries to be found throughout the length and breadth of the East. He was

largely instrumental in having Rockland made the headquarters of the Sea Fisheries Commission. In the Masonic order Dr. Gould has attained to the commandery, and he also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1870 he spent six months near Hugo, Colorado, buffalo hunting on the Great Divide, and has now in his possession a most valuable trophy, one of the handsomest buffalo heads in the United States, mounted by himself and, as may be supposed, very highly prized. To his community and State, Dr. Gould has rendered valuable service, and it would be no matter for surprise to find that still larger opportunities were to be offered him.

Dr. Gould married, May 12, 1885, at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, Mary E. Lincoln.

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**CHARLES HENRY PRESCOTT**, owner of the Biddeford *Daily Journal*, is a native of New Hampshire, a son of James Lewis and Harriet Morrill (Tripp) Prescott, of the town of Barnstead in that State. It was in this town that Mr. Prescott was himself born, August 3, 1857, but his early education was received at Berwick Academy, Berwick, Maine, and the law school of Boston University. His admission to the bar of York county followed in 1880. In the same year he purchased the *Union and Journal*, a periodical published at Biddeford, and came to this place to live. In 1884, he founded the Biddeford *Daily Journal*, of which he has ever since remained the sole owner and publisher. In the year 1905 Mr. Prescott erected at Biddeford, what is unquestionably the handsomest newspaper building in Maine, and this is today the home of the *Daily Journal*.

Mr. Prescott is president of the Biddeford and Saco Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Portland Railroad Company. He is president of the Maine Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association; president of the First National Bank of Biddeford, and of the York County Savings Bank; a director of the York County Power Company, the North Berwick Manufacturing Company, the Biddeford Building Company, the Saco Improvement Company, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, the Maine Institution for the Blind, the Webber Hospital; Thornton Academy, the Sweetser Orphan Asylum and the York County Children's Aid Society, of which he is president and vice-president respectively.

He was a representative to the State Legis-



lature in the years 1883 and 1884 and in 1895 and 1896, served as State Senator. In the year 1887 he was elected treasurer of York county and served in that capacity for four years. Mr. Prescott was appointed by Governor Cleaves a member of his staff, a post that he held between 1893 to 1897, and in 1901 he was elected a member of Governor Hill's Council. He was a candidate for the nomination for governor at the State Republican Convention in 1904, and received two hundred and ninety-one votes in that body, but has not since been a candidate. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888 at Chicago.

Mr. Prescott was united in marriage on the January 17, 1882, with Ellen S. Hobbs, of North Berwick, Maine, a daughter of William and Salvina Hobbs.

**HON. JOHN B. MADIGAN**—There have been few figures in the life of Houlton, Maine, who have played so important a part in the development of this region or have so well deserved the general respect and esteem accorded to them by its citizens, than that of the late John B. Madigan, a prominent attorney, a leader in the industrial and business life, and from March 2, 1916, until his death, January 19, 1918, a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State.

John B. Madigan was a son of the late James C. Madigan, a prominent and highly respected resident of Houlton, and at this place on January 24, 1863, he was born. As a boy he attended the Houlton Academy, where he was prepared for college, and afterwards Georgetown University, where he completed his general education and was graduated with the class of 1883. His legal education was received at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1886. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Maine, and immediately formed a partnership with his brother, the late Albert W. Madigan, an association which continued until the latter's death. At that time Mr. Madigan admitted Leonard A. Pierce into partnership, the firm being thereafter known as Madigan & Pierce. On March 1, 1916, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Madigan entered politics as a young man in 1889, and at the age of twenty-six was elected to the State Legislature. This was an unusual tribute to his personal popularity, and to the high esteem in which he was held by his

fellow-citizens, as his election occurred in a very strongly Republican district, he being the first Democrat who had been successful there for many years. Mr. Madigan took a very prominent part in legislative affairs, and was a member of the Legal Affairs Committee. He was a member of the State Bar Examiners for twelve years, and secretary of that body during most of the time. He was appointed a member of the St. John River Boundary Commission to take the place of the late George Murchie, of Calais.

John B. Madigan married, January 23, 1890, Lucia J. Rose, of Houlton, a daughter of John and Sarah Putnam Rose, old and highly respected residents of this place, who survived him. Judge and Mrs. Madigan had two children: Alice F. Madigan and James C. Madigan.

It may be appropriate to conclude this sketch with brief quotations from the remarks made by his associates and lifelong friends at the memorial services held by the Supreme Court in his honor. Hon. Ransford W. Shaw, of Houlton, said in part:

I know that what has been said of Justice Madigan is true, and that he is worthy of the honors offered in his memory, but I want to add a few words from the standpoint of a neighbor. For more than thirty years I lived near him, and knew him so intimately that I can speak from personal contact with the man. His home life was ideal. His wife, a superior woman, was just the person to develop in him those finer qualities which made the twain one. . . . After all, his daily life and personal qualities may, perhaps, be best summed up by saying that he was a big man, intensely human, thoughtful of the frailties of human nature, full of good sense, honest, fearless, charitable and kind.

Hon. Frederick A. Powers, of Houlton, himself a former justice, said:

I had retired from practice many years before Justice Madigan took his seat upon the Bench. Others can and will more fittingly speak of his career as a Judge. One thing I know, that his highest ambition in all that he did was to render good service to mankind; more than that, I believe that had he been spared to fill out the span of years which we reasonably trusted were to be his, that ambition would have borne good fruit upon the Bench, and time would in him have revealed the strength

The measure of his high desire."

"To fill with worthy thought and deed

To one who did not know him these remarks may seem the language of eulogy. They are, however, the words of truth and soberness. Doubtless he was human and may have had his faults, but in an acquaintance of fifty years I never heard aught of him that was not good, and I know of nothing that is not good which can be truthfully said of John B. Madigan.





John Bradigan



Response in behalf of the Court was made by Justice Albert M. Spear, who said in closing:

Justice Madigan, in his brief career, clearly proved that he had not only the learning but the temperament essential to meet the full standard of the duties of his great office.

He was of lovable personality. He had won the love and respect of his associates. He equally loved them. He was open and frank in all his work. He was without conceit or pride of opinion. He was fearless and tenacious until convinced, then acquiescent, as if always agreeing. His mind was judicial, not technical. He saw justice through the big end of the glass. He was always solicitous that the rights of the people should be guarded and receive the full protection of the law.

It has been said that the court is the poor man's lawyer. Notwithstanding a life of plenty, of such a court was Justice Madigan. At *Nisi Prius* he was efficient and pleasing. He at once commanded the respect and confidence of the bar, and ruled with such frankness and wisdom that he was everywhere welcomed as a trial judge.

Suffice it to say that, in his judicial career of less than two years, Justice Madigan won the confidence and esteem of his associates, gained an enviable reputation for judicial learning and fairness, and established a place in the admiration and respect of the profession at large, as well as of the people, that will reflect the brighter as the years go by. His opinions will be found in Volumes 115, 116 and 117 of the Maine Reports, and will stand for all time as the most enduring monument to the excellence of his judicial work. I heartily endorse every word of eulogy which has been so fitly spoken.

**HENRY PATTERSON WHITE**, editor of *The Franklin Journal*, of Farmington, Maine, is a native of the town of Belfast, in this State, where his birth occurred, July 29, 1860. Mr. White is a son of Robert and Eliza (Simonton) White, the former having been a well known newspaper man and shipbuilder of Belfast. The early education of Mr. White was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and he afterwards attended the Abbott School at Farmington, Maine, where he established a record as an alert and industrious student. Upon completing his studies, he was apprenticed to a printer and learned that trade, and then, becoming interested in newspaper work, he went West, and was employed for a number of years as a reporter on the newspapers of Bay City, Michigan. He then returned East, and settled at Rockland, Maine, where he was employed on the *Courier Gazette*, in 1881-82. In the fall of that year he moved to Farmington to become a teacher in the Abbott School, and in November, of that year,

associated himself with the Knowlton & McLeary Company, in the publication of *The Franklin Journal*, which was successfully continued until 1886, when fire destroyed the plant and the newspaper was forced to suspend. In 1887 Mr. White established himself in a book and stationery business, which he still owns and controls. Mr. White met with a substantial success in this line and continued its management until 1911, when *The Franklin Journal* was re-established and he has developed the present popular periodical, which meets a decided need in the community, and appeals to a large and high class reading public. He is at the present time its editor and manager, and it has been due to his skill and genius as a writer that its present success is due. But Mr. White has not confined his activities to any one line here, but has participated prominently in many different departments of the community's life. He is a corporator of the Franklin County Savings Bank and has been conspicuous in the political situation here. Mr. White has not identified himself with any party organization, however, being an Independent in politics, but his personal following, and the influence which he wields through his paper are such as to give him a very considerable influence in affairs. He has been a member of the Superintending School Committee of Farmington for two years, a trustee of the State Normal School for a similar period, and is at the present time clerk and treasurer of the Farmington Village Corporation. Mr. White, in his religious belief, is a Unitarian and he and his family attend the church of that denomination here.

Henry Patterson White was united in marriage, September 17, 1883, at Farmington, Maine, with Grace Adelaide Gould, a daughter of Nelson and Hannah (Philbrick) Gould, old and highly respected residents of that place. They are the parents of the following children: Robert F., born March 18, 1885, and now a lieutenant in the United States army; Isabel Gould Trumbull, born September 14, 1886; and Florence Adams Thurston, born July 26, 1888.

**EDMUND M. BRIDGES**, well known chiropractor and public-spirited citizen of Lewiston, Maine, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, comes of old New York State stock. His father, Moses Bridges, was a native of the town of Sterling, New York, and his mother was also a native of Sterling. Mr. Bridges, Sr., was a farmer during practically his



entire life, and his death occurred in Sterling in 1896. His wife, who before her marriage was Ellen J. Peters, survived him for twenty years and finally died at Fair Haven, New York, in October, 1916, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Jennie A. who became the wife of John Jackson, of Fair Haven, New York; Charles, who now resides at Loraine, Ohio, where he is engaged in business as a blacksmith, and has one son, Thomas; Edmund M., with whose career we are especially concerned.

Born October 14, 1878, at Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, Edmund M. Bridges, youngest son of Moses and Ellen J. (Peters) Bridges, spent his childhood and early youth in his native town. It was there that he attended the local public schools and gained at these institutions the elementary portion of his education. He continued his studies there until he had reached the age of seventeen, and then came to New York City, where during the following winter he worked in a machine shop. He remained for a year in the city, and in the spring of 1899, began railroading, which he followed until 1915. For eleven years he was an engineer on the Rochester & Sodus Bay Railroad. On April 28, 1915, he began the study of chiropractic at the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. For eighteen months he continued his study without intermission and was finally graduated from this institution, November 4, 1916. On December 11, 1916, he returned to the East and settled in Lewiston, Maine, where he has engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. At the present time he maintains offices on the seventh floor of the Manufacturer's Building at No. 145 Lisbon street, where he has developed the largest business in chiropractic in the entire State of Maine. Mr. Bridges has become a prominent figure in the general life of the community which he has adopted, and is particularly conspicuous in social and athletic circles. He is a member of Davenport Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is active in that work. If a man of his broad mind and wide tastes may be said to have a hobby, then Mr. Bridges' hobby is the game of baseball and he classes himself as a "fan."

Edmund M. Bridges was united in marriage, May 25, 1901, at Auburn, Maine, with Rose Parker, a native of Auburn, New York, and a daughter of James Parker.

**JOHN HOWARD WINCHESTER**—Among the best known representatives of the fire insurance interests of Corinna is the citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. For many years Mr. Winchester has been active in local politics and with fraternal affairs he is extensively and influentially associated.

John Howard Winchester was born April 13, 1865, in Corinna, Maine, and is a son of John and Elizabeth M. (Stewart) Winchester. Mr. Winchester was a farmer, and during the Civil War served as a member of the Fourth Maine Battery. The rudimentary education of John Howard Winchester was obtained in the common schools of his native town and he afterward attended, successively, the Corinna Union Academy and the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, graduating from the latter in 1885.

The business career of Mr. Winchester began when he entered the service of the Maine Central, and Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company. He remained four years, and then accepted a position entirely different from the one he relinquished, but one which was peculiarly suited to his tastes and temperament. It was that of librarian of the Stewart Free Library and the fact that he retained it for fifteen years proves that it was in all respects highly suitable. He has been a member of the Maine Library Commission since 1911. He is treasurer of the Corinna Manufacturing Company, organized in 1912, and now doing quite an extensive business in shirtings and suitings. Since 1912 he has been engaged in the fire insurance business in Corinna and in this occupation has achieved marked success.

From his youth up Mr. Winchester has been a steadfast Republican and for several years he served faithfully and efficiently as chairman of the Republican Town Committee. Since 1897 he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and now holds the rank of Past Noble Grand, having also served two terms as District Deputy. He is a member of the Silver Lake Encampment of Dexter. Mr. Winchester also affiliates with Parian Lodge, No. 160, Free and Accepted Masons, St. John Chapter, Dexter, Mount Moriah Council and Delay Commandery, Skowhegan. For thirty-eight years he has belonged to the Grange.

Mr. Winchester married (first), September 5, 1886, at St. Albans, Maine, Sadie B., daughter of Daniel and Phoebe A. Dole, and they became the parents of two children both of whom were born in Corinna: Sidney Hodge, born July 17, 1887; and Jeannette, born April 15, 1889. Mr.



J. F. Winchester





Winchester married (second), January 1, 1913, at Dexter, Maine, Della M., daughter of Jacob and Lovina Bemis.

John Howard Winchester has exercised his energies along various lines of endeavor and in each sphere of action he has earned success and won many warm friends.

**LOUIS JEFFERSON BRANN**, one of the prominent attorneys of the Androscoggin county bar, and a public-spirited citizen of Lewiston, Maine, comes of old stock of the "Pine Tree State" and exhibits in his person the strong characteristics and qualities which are typical of that sturdy and energetic class. Mr. Brann is a son of Charles A. and Nancy L. (Lancaster) Brann, his father having been born at Madison, Maine, where he spent practically his entire life. Mr. Brann was engaged in a mercantile business at Madison, which he conducted with a very considerable success, and was regarded as one of the substantial citizens of that city. He married Nancy L. Lancaster, a native of Bowdoinham, Maine, who after her husband's death came to Lewiston, where she died in 1901 at the age of sixty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Brann two children were born, as follows: Lee G., unmarried, resides in Boston, where he is engaged in business as a milliner, and Louis Jefferson, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Louis Jefferson Brann was born July 8, 1875, at Madison, Maine, the community in which his father had so long made his home, but passed only the first few years of his life in his native place. While he was still very much of a child, his parents removed to Gardiner, Maine, and it was with this community that most of his childish associations were formed, and there that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending the public schools for a number of years, both the grammar grades and the high school, and was graduated from the latter institution after having been adequately prepared for college. Upon completing his public school career he matriculated at the University of Maine, where he applied himself to the usual academic courses, and established an excellent record both for character and good scholarship, and graduated from the University of Maine with the class of 1898 and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime, however, Mr. Brann's attention had been directed most forcibly to the subject of the law, a profession which offered

many attractions to a young man of his temperament. From early youth he had always loved free and open intercourse with his fellows and that sort of friendly rivalry, to excel in which is perhaps one of the chief assets of the successful lawyer. It thus came about that by the time he had finished his general education, Mr. Brann definitely determined upon a legal career, and with this end in view entered the law office of McGillicuddy & Morey, which office has been a training school for many members of the Lewiston bar, the two partners themselves holding a well nigh unique position in the legal circles of this city. Here Mr. Brann pursued his studies to such good purpose that in 1902 he was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county, whereupon he at once established himself in practice with an office at No. 178 Lisbon street, Lewiston. From that time to the present he has met with a highly gratifying success and has handled much of the important litigation of the community.

But it has not been only in connection with his private practice that Mr. Brann has been active. On the contrary he is well known in connection with the political life and public affairs of the city. Legal talents, such as his, especially combined with his public spirit, are at a premium in public affairs, and it was not long before Mr. Brann was suggested as the Democratic candidate for city solicitor. This nomination he accepted and was successfully elected to this responsible position, which he held in 1906 and 1907. The following year he served as tax collector in Lewiston, and in the year following that became registrar of probate. This office he held from 1909 to 1913, when he resigned in order to take up his duties as judge of the Municipal Court, to which he was elected in 1912. He presided on the Municipal bench until 1916, and made an enviable reputation for himself as a capable and public-spirited magistrate. In the year 1915 Mr. Brann was elected mayor of Lewiston, and served in that capacity during that and the following year. His administration was notable as having been founded by him on a secure business basis and for the number of reform measures that he promoted. Judge Brann has retired from official life and is now carrying on his private practice once more, but this is only temporary, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who are associated with him that his political career contains even more of promise for the future than it has of achievement in

the past. Mr. Brann has identified himself closely with the social and fraternal life in the community where he has elected to reside, and is affiliated with a number of fraternal and social organizations there. He is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a prominent member of the Calumet Club.

Louis Jefferson Brann was united in marriage in 1902 at Lewiston with Mattie J. Cobb, a native of this city, and a daughter of Nathan G. and Flora A. (Mitchell) Cobb, who resided for many years here before their deaths. To Mr. and Mrs. Brann three children have been born: Marjorie E., June 15, 1905; Dorothea C., March 10, 1907; and Nancy E., June 24, 1914.

**HENRY EPHRAIM COOLIDGE**, one of the leading members of the bar at Lisbon Falls, Maine, is a member of an old New England family, which has lived for at least four generations in the State of Maine and prior to that time made its home in Massachusetts. Its original ancestors came from England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in the early Colonial period, and while it is not positive when the name was first brought to the "Pine Tree State," the probability is that it was done so in the person of Joseph Coolidge, a great-grandfather of the Mr. Coolidge of this sketch. Whether he was the first or not, this Joseph Coolidge certainly resided in Maine, and from his time until the present members of the family have won and maintained a high place in the regard of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Coolidge is a son of Charles Archilaus Coolidge, a native of Canton, Maine, born December 29, 1830. He graduated from the Medical School of Dartmouth in the year 1855 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and practiced that profession during his entire life, principally at Canton. In his old age, however, he removed to North Waterford, Maine, and there his occurred, July 1, 1911. He married Sarah Nancy Foster, a native of Weld, Maine, born November 26, 1831. Her death preceded that of her husband by about four years and a half and occurred January 30, 1907. They were the parents of three children, of whom only Henry Ephraim now survives. These children were as follows: Martena Eliza, who died in infancy; Henry Ephraim; and Charles Mariner, born September 26, 1864, and died August 12, 1914, after a brilliant career as a physician.

Born December 23, 1860, at Livermore, Maine, Henry Ephraim Coolidge spent only the first

few months of his life in his native town, being brought by his parents in the month of May, 1861, to Canton, Maine, which has been his father's birthplace and old home. It was with this place that the earliest associations of Mr. Coolidge were formed and here he continued to live until he had reached the age of twenty-three years, having in the meantime obtained the elementary portion of his education at the local public school, graduating from Bates College in the class of 1881. In the year 1883 he removed to the town of North Berwick, Maine, where he accepted the offer to become principal of the local High School, a position which he filled for the following six years. In the month of April, 1889, he left North Berwick, and on October 12, following, came to Lisbon Falls. He had in the meantime devoted his attention to the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county, October 1, 1889. Upon coming to Lisbon Falls, he began at once the practice of his newly chosen profession and has continued most successfully therein at the same place up to the present time. The grasp of public affairs which Mr. Coolidge manifested during his life in Lisbon Falls soon brought him to the attention of his fellow citizens and in the year 1909 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He had already held the position of trial justice in Lisbon Falls, an office which he still holds after a period of some twenty-one years. He has also been superintendent of the schools for seven years, and has given most liberally of his energies in the service of his fellow citizens. In addition to these various activities, Mr. Coolidge has also been very prominently associated with the business and financial interests of the community, and he at the present time holds a number of important official positions in connection with some of the largest concerns in the community. He is manager of the local branch of the Lewiston Trust Company, and is also a director and vice-president of this concern. He is secretary and treasurer of the Maine Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lisbon Falls, and is affiliated with other organizations of a similar character. He is conspicuously identified with the fraternal life of the community, and is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In his religious belief he is a Baptist and at the present time fills the post of chairman of the board of assessors of the Free Baptist church here.

Henry Ephraim Coolidge was united in marriage, April 26, 1883, at Canton, Maine, with Jo-







Fredrick A. Powers

sephine O. Dearborn, a native of that town, a daughter of Daniel B. and Celestia J. (Low) Dearborn, old and highly respected residents there. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are the parents of one child, Charles Wilson, born January 23, 1884, at Canton, Maine, a graduate of Bates College, class of 1903, and now engaged in the insurance business. After completing his studies at Bates College, he returned to Lisbon Falls and secured a position as clerk in the local bank, but since that time has become manager of the Maine Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this place. He married Jane Taylor, of Lisbon Falls, and they are the parents of three children: Muriel T., Charles Henry, and Roland Dearborn.

**FREDERICK A. POWERS**, one of the most prominent attorneys of Houlton, Maine, for many years, and a leading figure in the political life of the State, is a member of an old and distinguished New England family. He is a son of Arba and Naomi (Matthews) Powers, his father having been engaged in the occupation of farming for many years. Mr. Powers was born at Pittsfield, Maine, June 19, 1855, and as a lad attended the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, where he was prepared for college and graduated with the class of 1871. He then entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated with the class of 1875. This college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1906, and he has served on its board of overseers since 1908. Mr. Powers was admitted to the Maine bar in September, 1876, and later was admitted to practice before the District Court and the Circuit Court of the United States. He then engaged in the active practice of his profession at Houlton, Maine, until January 1, 1900, in partnership with his brothers, the Hon. Llewellyn Powers and the Hon. Don A. H. Powers, under the firm name of Powers and Powers. During this time he became recognized as one of the leading members of the bar in this part of the State, and much of the most important litigation of the region was handled in his office. Mr. Powers was also interested in a number of the important business and financial institutions of this region, particularly the Farmers' National Bank of Houlton, of which he has been a director since 1890, and the president since 1909. It has, however, been in connection with his political and public career that Mr. Powers is best known throughout this part of the State, and he has held a number of responsible and important offices here. In politics he is a Republican, and

was elected on that party's ticket to the Maine Legislature in 1885, serving on that body in that year and the three following years. He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1891-92, and Attorney-General of the State in 1893-94-95-96. On January 2, 1900, he began his duties as justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and served in that honorable post until April 1, 1907, when he resigned therefrom. For many years Mr. Powers has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in Maine, and was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1883 to 1887 and from 1891 to 1895. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and received the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1911. Mr. Powers is a Unitarian in his religious belief and attends the First Church of that denomination at Houlton.

Frederick A. Powers married (first), January 7, 1879, at Houlton, Maine, May Hussey, daughter of Sylvanus H. and Mary J. Hussey, of Houlton. Two children, now living, were born of this union, as follows: Llewellyn H., born November 30, 1881, and Paul H., born August 31, 1886. Mr. Powers married (second), November 3, 1903, at Danforth, Maine, Virginia P. Hewes, a daughter of Benjamin W. and Cora Tuper Hewes, old and highly respected residents of Danforth.

**ALBERT EDWARD CHITTENDEN, M. D.**, the well known osteopathic physician of Auburn, Maine, while himself a native of this country, is of English descent, his father having been born at Westwell, in the County of Kent. Mr. Chittenden, Sr., was a carpenter and builder, who came to this country in early manhood and was successfully engaged in business at Syracuse, New York, for a number of years. His name was Thomas Chapman Chittenden and he married Anna May Checksfeld.

Born July 13, 1879, at Syracuse, New York, Dr. Albert Edward Chittenden passed the early years of his life in his native city. It was there that he obtained the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He graduated from the Syracuse High School in the year 1901, having been prepared there for college. He then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from that famous institution at Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the class of 1905. He had in the meantime become greatly interested in medical science, and his attention was more and more turned to the

osteopathic theory of therapeutics. Accordingly, having completed his collegiate course, he entered the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and was graduated from there with the class of 1911. Immediately thereafter he came to Auburn, Maine, and there established himself in the practice of his profession, meeting with a very enviable and well deserved success. For a number of years he has been very prominent in osteopathic circles in the State, and has been affiliated with many of the most important societies and associations connected with this profession. He is ex-president of the Maine Osteopathic Association and in this capacity appeared before the Maine Legislature of 1917 to urge the passage of the bill asking for the regulation of the practice of osteopathy. Dr. Chittenden is also a very conspicuous figure in the social life of his adopted city and is affiliated with a large number of fraternal and other organizations. He is a member of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity (The Epsilon Chapter); Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Lewiston Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Maine Sovereign Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a member of the Lewiston and Auburn Rotary clubs.

Dr. Chittenden was united in marriage, October 14, 1908, with Gertrude Esther Campbell, and both he and his wife are staunch members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Chittenden is a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions and sound judgment, as the calling which he has elected to follow requires that its votaries should be. His reputation in the city of his choice is truly an enviable one, not only on account of the altruism and disinterestedness of his aims, but on account of the ability which he has evinced in his treatment of many disorders. He has devoted his life to a calling second to none in the nobility of its aims and purposes, and he has lived adequately up to the high ideals and standards which it must necessarily protect. The true physician in the exercise of his calling heeds neither class nor race distinction, and it has been Dr. Chittenden's added merit that wealth and poverty have not affected his conduct either. There are many in the ranks of his illustrious profession,

to the honor of human nature be it said, to whom the above description will apply, but of none can it be said with greater truthfulness than of Dr. Albert Edward Chittenden.

**S. MERRITT FARNUM** is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and comes of good old "Pine Tree State" stock, his family having resided there for some generations, and his father having been born at the town of Alfred, December, 12, 1844. The elder Mr. Farnum, Samuel Merritt Farnum by name, was a young man of enterprising nature, and when but eighteen years of age enlisted in Company K, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Here he served during the Civil War, but was honorably discharged after a year of this service on account of sickness. For many years he was engaged in business as a commission merchant in the city of Boston and later in the same line at Philadelphia. Toward the latter end of his life, however, he returned to the old homestead farm located at New Gloucester, Maine, where his death eventually occurred in the year 1907, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Farnum, Sr., married Lucia F. Hagar, a native of Lincoln, Massachusetts, who survives her husband and still resides on the old farm of her husband's family, which has been in possession of its various members since 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Farnum, Sr., five children have been born as follows: 1. Florence S., who became the wife of Ernest L. Hooper, of Portland, Maine, an instructor in Gray's Business College there. 2. S. Merritt, with whose career we are here especially concerned. 3. Imogene S., who became the wife of Clarence Graf, of Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Harry W., who resides on the old Farnum homestead, and has one child, Harry Wilbur. 5. Frank P., who is now employed by the Boston & Worcester Express Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Born July 13, 1874, at Boston, Massachusetts, S. Merritt Farnum did not remain in his native city after he was four years of age. At that time his parents removed to Philadelphia, where they resided some four years. At the age of thirteen years he left home and started to earn his own living. However, somewhat later, he felt that his education was inadequate, and accordingly he matriculated at Bates College, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was graduated with the class of 1895. Besides working his own way through college, Mr. Farnum has also, since that time, assisted two sisters to take collegiate courses.







John H. Halford

When only twenty years of age he taught school, but in the month of June, 1898, he entered the law office of the Honorable H. W. Oakes, and was eventually admitted to practice at the bar of Maine, in 1900. Since that time he has maintained an office at Auburn and is continually in active practice of his profession. He is an active and prominent member of the Republican party and has done much to develop and build up its local organization. But Mr. Farnum has not confined his activities to his professional practice, however. He is a man of business talents and is at the present time the owner of the Atwood Hotel, one of the pioneer hostleries of Lewiston, Maine, where it is situated at No. 100 Main street, where it enjoys a large patronage. Another enterprise of Mr. Farnum's has been the reorganization of the Lewiston theatre, situated at No. 224 Main street, in that city, and in the year 1916 was president, treasurer and general manager of the operating company.

Mr. Farnum is also a very conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of the community, especially so in connection with the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry, and being affiliated with the following bodies: Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the Waseca Club of Auburn. In his religious belief Mr. Farnum is a Baptist, and attends the Main Street Free Baptist Church.

To succeed in the world presupposes certain qualities of strength and skill, the latter, perhaps, even more than the former, although both are essential, skill to mould events to fit the circumstances of the case, and, above all, skill to mould ourselves to fit events. But while it is possible to thus lay down general rules as to the qualifications that fit a man for success, if we turn our eyes from the theory to the fact, we will be inclined to doubt at first sight if there be any such rules and if it be not, after all, a huge, irresponsible scrimmage of which the result is decided by chance and hap-hazard alone. For what do we see when we look at the successful men of the world if not the most amazing variety of character and personality, defying, apparently, every attempt to classify them under

one head. A little reflection, of course, is all that is needed to convince us that this appearance is in reality deceiving, that under the very exterior there exists a core of character like that of all the others in the group. However this may be, it is certain that those traits of mind most essential to this business as well as to those other activities with which he is connected, are very much the possession of Mr. Farnum.

**JOHN HALLIDAY STALFORD**—One of the summer attractions of beautiful Bar Harbor, Maine, is the flower shop on Main street owned by John H. Stalford, florist, horticulturist and landscape gardener. Mr. Stalford is of Scotch birth and ancestry, and until the spring of 1898 was engaged in this special line of work on large estates in England and Scotland. On May 15, 1898, he came to Bar Harbor under engagement with De Grasse Fox as gardener. Bar Harbor impressed Mr. Stalford with its great natural beauty, and conceiving it an ideal place for a horticulturist he decided to remain after the death of Mr. Fox which cancelled his contract. He purchased from the estate the greenhouses and garden property comprising four acres in the heart of the village, and there has developed a wonderful business, having 12,000 feet of modern Lord and Burnham houses, considered by experts the finest in the State. He was the first man in Maine to grow English melons under glass, and he has the first grape house ever built in the State for commercial purposes. While landscape gardening is his principal business, his skill as a florist and horticulturist has brought him as high reputation as his landscape work. He is a son of James and Sarah (Walker) Stalford, his father a contractor of mason work in Scotland.

John Halliday Stalford was born in Row, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, June 9, 1873. He was educated in primary and grammar schools, beginning his career in horticulture after leaving school. He served three years as an apprentice at Letrault Shandon, going thence to England, where for two years he was a journeyman at Gainford House in County Durham. He then returned to Scotland, where he was a journeyman for two years at the home of Charles T. Couper. The two following years were spent at the estate of Scott Elliott, one of the oldest border estates, located at Arkleton in Dumfriesshire. It was at this Scott Elliott estate that the largest bunch of white grapes ever grown



was produced, the weight thereof being twenty-six pounds, eight ounces. Fruit was the specialty of the Elliott estate and equally wonderful specimens have there been grown. From the Elliott estate he went to Glenlee, Kirkcudbrightshire, the home of Sir George Maxwell, and there he was general foreman of the extensive grounds, gardens, fruit and plant houses under Superintendent William Melville, who was reputed one of the best judges and growers of fruit in Scotland. There he spent three and one-half years before going as foreman to Lady Abercrombie at Forglen, Baufrshire. There plants and fruits are grown in all their perfection for exhibition purposes, the entire estate being one of the show places of the North of Scotland.

Mr. Stalford remained as foreman with Lady Abercrombie until the spring of 1898, when he came to the United States, arriving in New York City on Easter Sunday. He visited several of the noted estates in New Jersey and near Philadelphia and New York, and then engaged as gardener to DeGrasse Fox at his Bar Harbor home. There, as stated, he now has four acres of garden property right in the heart of the village with extensive greenhouses under which melons and grapes are grown for Bar Harbor's high class trade. In 1914 Mr. Stalford exhibited at Newport, Rhode Island, a collection of sweet peas grown at Bar Harbor and carried away the first prize. Bar Harbor is famous for sweet pea culture under all conditions, but under the skilled handling of a professional they are most wonderful in their coloring and size.

Landscape gardening is Mr. Stalford's principal business, and the moving of large trees has been reduced by him to a science. He has moved trees from the forest weighing from five to thirteen tons, and from fifteen to forty-five feet in height to be used in his landscape work. The work he does with perfect safety as the ball of earth freezes, thereby saving the roots. When Frederick H. Moses retired in 1916, Mr. Stalford leased his flower shop on Main street, Bar Harbor, and he continues that floral center as one of the attractions of the village. He is State vice-president of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; member of the executive committee of the American Sweet Pea Society; president of the Maine Florists' Society; director of the Bar Harbor branch of the American Red Cross; director of the Clark Coal Company of Bar Harbor; and is a member of the Congregational church. Ever since England declared

war against Germany, in 1914, Mr. Stalford has been active in Red Cross work, serving on the board of directors of the Bar Harbor branch of the American Red Cross, chairman of the publicity committee and chairman of the membership committee. When the United States entered the war in 1917, he redoubled his efforts, practically devoting the entire year until the signing of the armistice to Red Cross and war work.

Mr. Stalford married, in New York City, November 11, 1903, Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine Blyth. They are the parents of four children: John Blyth, born September 29, 1904; Jessie Walker, born January 15, 1906; Catherine Evelyn, born April 25, 1908; Harriet May, born September 15, 1909.

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**EDWIN FREDERIC DILLINGHAM**—It is unusual for one man to have so many distinctions as did Edwin Frederic Dillingham, having been the oldest stationer in point of continuous service in the United States, the oldest merchant in Bangor, the oldest male communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, the oldest policyholder in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Maine and New Brunswick, and the oldest office holder continuously in the Masonic bodies in the State and probably in the country, having been installed in January for the fifty-sixth time as treasurer of St. Andrews Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bangor, and also one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in the country.

Dillingham is an old English name, but the family early came to New England and has been prominent for many generations in the development of Maine. The American progenitor was Edward Dillingham, who came from Bitteswell, England, in Leicestershire county, to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630. The line from Edward Dillingham to Edwin F. Dillingham, his descendant in the ninth generation, was through Henry, elder son of Edward and Dusilla Dillingham, born in 1627, in England, and later lived in Massachusetts; John Dillingham, son of Henry and Hannah (Perry) Dillingham, born February 24, 1658, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and died there May 2, 1733; Meletiah, younger son of John Dillingham, born about 1700, and died January 25, 1786; Lemuel, son of Meletiah and Mary (Curtiss) Dillingham, born before December 17, 1727, in Hanover or Scituate, and settled in Bristol (Bremenport), Maine, where he died after 1800; Joshua, son of Lemuel and Sarah (Palmer)

Dillingham, born November 12, 1758, in Hanover, and removed to Bristol first, and later to Camden, and died May 6, 1820; Nathaniel, eldest son of Joshua and May (Palmer) Dillingham, born October 13, 1783, in Camden, but later removed to Oldtown and then to Bangor, and died May 30, 1863; Theodore Heald, eldest child of Nathaniel and Deborah (Myrick) Dillingham, born December 2, 1806, in Camden, but removed to Warren and Oldtown, and died March 7, 1858; and Edwin Frederic, son of Theodore Heald Dillingham.

Edwin Frederic Dillingham, eldest son of Theodore Heald and Angelica H. (Miller) Dillingham, was born June 6, 1832, in Warren, Maine, but was educated in the schools of Bangor. He was for a short time, also, a student in a private school at Oldtown. In 1844 he entered the high school of Bangor and continued there for three years. He then entered upon his business career in connection with the bookstore of David Bugbee, in Bangor, beginning his duties as clerk there, May 24, 1847, and continuing until 1854. From August 25, of that year, until February 9, 1899, he was a member of the firm of D. Bugbee & Company, when he became sole proprietor of the business which he conducted for the remainder of his life, his connection with this store covering a period of seventy-one years. The business remained in the same locality, and in addition to the sale of books, stationery and wall paper has, since June, 1836, included a blank book factory and bindery.

He early affiliated with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he became junior warden. He was a member of the parish for over fifty years and was the oldest male communicant. He was the oldest living member and past master of St. Andrew's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was recently elected treasurer for the fifty-sixth consecutive time. He was the oldest past commander of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. For more than fifty years he was a Scottish Rite Mason and was treasurer of the three Bangor Scottish Rite bodies. On the occasion of his fiftieth election as treasurer of St. Andrew's Lodge, he was presented with a beautiful silver cup, suitably engraved, which was one of his most prized possessions. He was an active supporter of the Republican party and in the early sixties he represented his ward in the City Council, being the oldest survivor of the old time city councils of Bangor in the days when

the leading citizens took an active part in the government of the city.

Mr. Dillingham was united in marriage, May 8, 1855, in Bangor, to Julia Snell, daughter of Martin and Jane (Cutter) Snell, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and they had four children as follows: Frederick Henry, born April 7, 1857; Edwin Lynde born, May 3, 1861; Jennie Cutter, wife of Dr. George S. Macpherson, of Boston; and Julia Field, wife of William H. Stalker, of New York City.

Mr. Dillingham's record for the enjoyment of excellent health was quite as remarkable as other features of a notable career. He had not experienced any illness which had confined him to the house for more than a day or two at a time for over fifty years. He was known and held in high regard by many, his long business career having established an unusually widespread acquaintance. He was possessed of a kindly disposition and was the friend of hosts of people who will have a deep sense of personal loss in his passing. He was a most indulgent husband and father, the family ties being of the most cordial and agreeable nature, which made the household an ideal one. Mr. Dillingham died February 24, 1918, and it was universally remarked of him that he was a good citizen, an upright man and a valued friend.

**CHARLES ARNOLD KNIGHT**, one of the most popular and best known attorneys of Gardiner, Maine, a man who has held the highest office in the gift of the city, and who is universally recognized as a public-spirited citizen and able public servant, is Charles Arnold Knight, who since 1899 has identified himself closely with the life of the place. Mr. Knight comes of Maine stock, and is a son of William B. and Josephine S. (Brown) Knight, of Brunswick, both of whom are now deceased. William B. Knight was born at Topsham, Maine, but as a young man went to Brunswick and there married. He continued to reside at Brunswick and carried on a successful mercantile business. He was prominent in that town, and was a Republican in politics, but never sought public office. He and his family were members of the Baptist church, and he was personally actively affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Knight were the parents of two children: Charles Arnold, with whom we are here particularly concerned; and Lida B., who became the wife of John S. Chandler, a success-



ful contractor and builder of Newcastle, Maine.

Born January 13, 1870, at Brunswick, Maine, Charles Arnold Knight began at an early age to give signs of the alert and ambitious nature that has since characterized him. He attended as a lad the local public schools, where he was prepared for college, and afterwards matriculated at Bowdoin College, graduating from that institution with the class of 1896. He was active in the life of the undergraduate body and one of the best students of his class, winning the Phi Beta Kappa in his senior year. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and made himself well-beloved, both by his fellow students and his masters and instructors. During his college course he had had his attention drawn forcefully to the law as a career, and immediately after his graduation entered the law office of Herbert M. Heath, where he read law to such good purpose that on November 21, 1899, he was admitted to the bar of Maine. In the following month he came to Gardiner and here opened an office, meeting almost from the outset with success. He has since that time built up a large and important practice, and is now recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in this region. He was appointed to the post of trustee and counsel for the Gardiner Savings Institution, and still serves in that responsible capacity. Throughout his legal career he has so conducted himself as to win the unreserved confidence and trust of his fellow citizens, and has well proven that rapid and unbroken success is fully compatible with the maintenance of the highest ideals and standards of legal ethics. In addition to his legal activities, which have been far from light, Mr. Knight has shown his public spirit by an active participation in the conduct of local affairs. A Republican in politics, he has allied himself prominently with the local organization of that party and has taken a leading part in its councils. For four years he served Gardiner as city solicitor, with great judgment and success, and in 1906 was elected mayor. He served in that capacity during that and the following year, his administration being marked at once by the absence of all political corruption and a straightforward and business-like concern with the real interests of the public. Mr. Knight is also well known in social and fraternal circles here, and is a member of all the local Masonic bodies, including Herman Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is also past master; Lebanon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters;

Maine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, and a past chancellor commander of that order. He is not affiliated with any clubs, but is a member of the Kennebec Bar Association and the Maine State Bar Association. Although brought up as a Baptist, Mr. Knight is now a Congregationalist.

Charles Arnold Knight was united in marriage, September 4, 1901, at Augusta, Maine, with Edith S. Moulton, daughter of Arthur G. and Cedora J. (Hill) Moulton, natives of Greene, Maine, where the former was a teacher. He was a graduate with the first class of Bates College. To Mr. and Mrs. Knight one child has been born, Catherine Hill, who resides with her parents and is now a pupil at the Gardiner High School.

**FREDERICK MASON HOUGHTON**—The influence of the sincere and zealous clergyman upon the community where he lives and works, ministering to the spiritual and physical needs of his fellows, is not to be expressed in material terms, it is not commensurable with that of the merchant, the man of affairs or even the inventor for its effect is wrought in so different a mode that there can be found no common standard of value to apply to them. In fact, it is impossible to measure it at all in any strict sense of the term and we can only judge in general terms whether it be small or great. But although this be true, the man of any spiritual sensitiveness knows by a sure instinct that his work is, in its nature, a thing far greater than that of any material gift, that it is incommensurate, because the other is finite and it is, in a sense, infinite. In speaking of the work of such a man as the Rev. Frederick Mason Houghton, whose career as a clergyman endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him, and whose death here, December 30, 1898, when but forty-three years of age, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, it is necessary only to know what place he held in the affection of his fellows and how potently he influenced men to virtue and right doing, to be able to state with confidence that it was a great work and one which will leave its impress upon this community for many a long year.

The Rev. Mr. Houghton was a son of Moses and Lucy Ann (Swift) Houghton, old and much honored residents of Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, the former being a successful contractor there, and later at the town of Norway, in the



same county. His death occurred at the latter place, as did that of his wife. He married Miss Swift, at Bethel, of which place she was a native, and they were the parents of several children. It was at Bethel that Frederick Mason Houghton was born, October 20, 1855, and there and at Norway that the years of his childhood and youth were spent. He attended the local public schools and finally the Norway High School, from which he graduated after taking courses that prepared him for college. He had, even as a lad, a strong religious bent, and he determined before leaving high school to enter the ministry. Accordingly, he entered Tufts College and studied there in the Theological Department to such good purpose that he was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church in the year 1880. His first charge was the Universalist church at Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained for two years, doing splendid work and proving how deeply his heart was in his chosen task. At the close of this period he returned to his native State and was placed in charge of All Souls' Church, on Stevens avenue, Portland, where he was equally successful. Somewhat later he worked among the people of Hallowell and Gardiner, Maine, as a supply from Portland, but this charge came to an end when he accepted a call from the Universalist church at Putnam, Connecticut, where he remained four years. Unfortunately the health of Mr. Houghton, who had never been physically robust, gave out at the end of that time and he was forced to give up his work. He returned to Portland, hoping to recuperate and finally take up his work once more, but from that time on he remained an invalid to some extent and was never able to resume the arduous duties of a minister. His house was situated in the Deering section of the city, and there he finally died, at the age of forty-three, a much loved and greatly lamented man. The work done by Mr. Houghton, although abruptly and prematurely terminated, was nevertheless, of a kind to draw the attention of his colleagues, and certainly he won the profound respect of the several communities wherein he labored, ministering to the spiritual needs of his flock and doing all that lay in his power to make their lots as happy as possible. A career begun so brilliantly could not but promise still more brilliantly for the future, and when it was cut short, his powers and faculties having barely more than reached their full development, his accom-

plishment but beginning, it came as a terrible shock to all his many friends and associates.

Rev. Frederick Mason Houghton was united in marriage February 9, 1885, with Alice J. Bucknam, a native of Gorham, Maine, where she was born in December, 1858, a daughter of Seward and Abbie (Gile) Bucknam of that place. Mr. Bucknam was a well-known tanner and leather manufacturer at Deering, where he owned and operated a large tannery. Mrs. Houghton, who survives her husband, was educated at the local public schools at Portland. She was afterwards a pupil at Westbrook Seminary. She was a child of alert mind, and as she grew into womanhood displayed a remarkable grasp of practical affairs. At the time of her father's death she settled up his estate for her mother, taking full charge of the matter, and then continued his tannery and manufacturing business successfully for a number of years. After her marriage she gave up that activity, but at once took part in her husband's work and showed herself as capable of dealing with the spiritual as with the practical side of life. She proved a most valuable lieutenant to Mr. Houghton, and took a very keen interest in the charitable work that was carried on in connection with his several churches, making herself much loved by his congregations on account of the personal interest she took in their welfare. She was a devoted nurse and companion to her husband during his illness, and after his death turned with noteworthy courage and zeal to the task of rearing and educating the two young children, with whom she was left. She has done her full duty to these children, who are now grown to manhood and womanhood, and by their devotion repaying in some measure the care she has given them in the past and still bestows upon them. Mrs. Houghton is also keenly interested in her *alma mater*, Westbrook Seminary, and is active in *alumnæ* work. She does not take part in the usual social functions of the city nor in club life of any kind, but devotes practically all of her time and attention to the duties of her home and certain intellectual interests with which she is identified. She is, for instance, a member of the Women's Literary Union of Portland, and takes part in the activities of that body. She is a woman of wide education and cultivation, and has a keen appreciation of aesthetic beauty, and these qualities her home reflects. Intensely patriotic she has sublime faith in the justice of the American cause in the present great conflict

and in the rights of democracy which we are fighting for. She attends the First Universalist Church of Portland, and is active in the work of the congregation. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Houghton were as follows: 1. Louise, a native of Portland, educated at the schools of this city and at Abbott's Academy in New Hampshire; married (first) E. S. Bagley, to whom she bore two children, Katharyn and Alice Houghton; married (second) Frank Nelson Wells, of Portland, to whom she has borne one child, Frank Nelson, Jr. 2. Charles Frederick, who is mentioned below.

Charles Frederick Houghton, only son of Frederick Mason and Alice J. (Bucknam) Houghton, was born in the old family home on Stevens avenue, Portland, Maine, July 3, 1890. He attended the local public schools, and after graduating from the Deering High School entered Bowdoin College. After completing his studies the young man went to Western Canada, and settled in what is now the Province of Alberta. In that remote region he engaged in ranching and other kinds of work for some three years. He then returned home for a short time, but soon enlisted in the regular army from the National Guard, of which he was already a member, and is now captain of Company A, Machine Gun Battalion, United States Army, in service in France. He is a young man of courage and intelligence, of the best type of American soldier who has gone to the great World battlefield to strike the final blow for liberty upon earth. Mrs. Houghton may justly be proud of such a son. It was his Company A, and Company B that stopped the Huns from crossing the Marne at Chateau-Thierry the last day of May, 1918, and July 2, eight of the officers of the Machine Gun Battalion were congratulated by the French Division and Army Corps Commanders.

**HENRY JOHN WEBBER, M.D.**—There are few, if any, professions in which a real and substantial success involves a greater expenditure of energy and effort, or more self-sacrificing devotion to its cause, than medicine, the nature of the needs to which the physician ministers making it necessary that he should put aside all thought of self and give his whole being to the case in hand. Dr. Henry John Webber, the prominent and successful physician of Auburn, Maine, may well be compared with our modern doctor, and is without doubt one of the leading physicians of his vicinity. He is a son of John P. and Anna G. (Smith) Webber, the elder Mr.

Webber having migrated to this country in the company of his brothers from Holland, and the members of which family settled in Kennebec and Penobscot, Maine, some of them coming to Salem, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Webber three children were born, all of whom are living, as follows: Ulysses Grant, born in 1865, and is now a prominent contractor of Auburn; Henry John; and Fred F., born in 1877, engaged in the contracting business at Hermon, Maine. John P. Webber followed the occupation of farming all his life, and was a prominent man in the community.

Born February 7, 1867, at the town of Hermon, Maine, Dr. Henry John Webber, second child of John P. and Anna G. (Smith) Webber, passed the early years of his life in his native place. It was there also that he acquired the elementary portion of his education, and afterwards attended Hampden Academy, where he was prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth Medical College in 1891 and was graduated from the same with the class of 1895. He then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, studying there one year, graduating in 1896. He at once returned to the North, located at Winterport, Maine, and after a number of years came to Auburn, where he is now located. His profound knowledge of his subject and his natural talent therefore rapidly brought him to the attention of his fellow citizens, and he has developed a large and remunerative practice in and about the city. Dr. Webber is a well known figure in the fraternal life of the community and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. Dr. Webber is devotedly fond of open-air life, and his hobby might be called hunting and fishing, particularly the hunting of big game. In this exciting sport he is very expert, and besides many other large animals, he has shot three moose.

Dr. Webber was united in marriage, September 17, 1897, at Winterport, Maine, with Grace D. Harlow, a daughter of Americus D. and Lydia (Lord) Harlow, old and highly respected residents of that town. To Dr. and Mrs. Webber five children have been born, as follows: J. Harlow, September 7, 1898; Robert Emmond, March 31, 1900; Laura Clarene, January 15, 1902; Harriette Eileen, March 1, 1904; and Henry Milton, July 3, 1910.

Beyond doubt one of the most remarkable and characteristic changes wrought in this epoch of



*Charles F. Houghton*  
*Capt. U. S. A.*





change and progress has been that which has occurred in the general attitude of the learned professions towards their own subject matters and scientific knowledge generally. In the past they were considered the conservators of old knowledge and those who have been their most authoritative spokesmen have multiplied proofs indefinitely that new theories and even new facts, however, well substantiated, were unwelcome and need expect no recognition by the learned confraternities. The hardships and persecutions of the pioneers in the realm of thought and knowledge in days gone by bear ample witness to this intolerance, and intolerance so universally associated with formal learning as to have often called down upon it no little popular ridicule and to have converted such a word as pedant into a term of reproach. But today all this is changed and it might even be urged that in some quarters there is even a too ready acceptance of hypotheses unconfirmed and statements of what may prove to be pseudo facts. But this is only in certain irresponsible quarters, and the professions in general now occupy a most praiseworthy attitude towards knowledge, new or old, subjecting both to the searching scrutiny of modern scientific methods and retaining or rejecting each impartially as it endures this test. Take, for example, the profession of medicine and note the leaders and recognized authorities therein. They are in nine cases out of ten the very pioneers who might have suffered for their progressive views if the old intolerance had remained. It may with truth be said that in two senses evolution has had to do with this great change. In the first sense it has, of course, played the same role in the development of scientific thought as it does with all living, growing things, bringing it into closer correspondence with its environment; and in the second sense the doctrine of evolution has made a direct alteration in our attitude towards all knowledge, destroying the old notion that it was a thing that had been revealed once and for all from a supernatural source and supplying the more rational idea that it is something that we achieve for ourselves with painstaking effort, and thus making us the more willing to accept discoveries and innovations. Although there are doubtless members of the medical profession that still incline to the old standpoint, yet their voice is drowned in that of the great majority of their fellows, for there are but few in these ranks who do not accept the doctrine of evolution and all

that this revolutionary belief involves. A good example of the type of physician now dominant in the profession may be found in Dr. Webber, of Auburn, a man at the head of his profession.

**WILL CLOUGH ATKINS**—Prominent for many years in the community of Gardiner, which he has served with ability and fidelity, no man commands a higher place in the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens than does Will Clough Atkins, formerly mayor of the city.

He was born at Hallowell, Maine, August 25, 1873, the son of Edwin Henry and Mary Ellen (Clough) Atkins, the former a native of South Boston, and the latter of Kents Hill, Maine, and it was here that they were married. His father is in the shoe business in Kennebunkport, Maine. He is a Republican, but had never cared to hold public office. For three years he served in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and all three of his children are still living.

Mr. Atkins' early school experience was in that of the town of Hallowell. Next he went to the Gardiner High School, and was graduated in the class of 1892. Having chosen the practice of law for his profession, he entered the office of O. B. Clason at Gardiner, and having finished the required work was admitted to the bar in 1894. He then took the course at the Law School of Yale University, and graduated with the class of 1896, with degree of LL.B. He has since received honorary degree of A.M. from Bates College. While at Yale Mr. Atkins had taken a keen interest in public speaking and debate and was a member of the debating societies. After his graduation from the University Law School, Mr. Atkins came to Gardiner and established himself for the practice of his profession and has remained there ever since. Besides his professional work, Mr. Atkins has given a good deal of his attention to other interests, and has associated himself with the Cobbossee Realty Company, of Gardiner, and with the Gardiner Realty Company. He is a trustee of the Kennebec Trust Company of Waterville, and is a stockholder in the National Bank of Gardiner. He has also taken a keen and active interest in the politics of the municipality, being by conviction a Republican in his political faith. For ten years he held the post of city solicitor of Gardiner; for five years was city councilman, being president of the body for two years; and was a

member of the Board of Aldermen and a president of the board for two years. His performance of his duty as a public official was thorough, business-like and exceedingly efficient. He gained the entire confidence of the community, and after he was made mayor he served in that office during the year 1907-08, and was shortly thereafter appointed, in 1910, judge of the Municipal Court. Mr. Atkins served for three years in the Maine National Guard, commissioned a lieutenant of Company A, Second Regiment. He is a member and has passed through all chairs, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Augusta Country Club, and of the Kennebunk River Club of Kennebunkport. He is a member of the Universalist church and serves as trustee and treasurer.

Mr. Atkins married, May 15, 1901, Alice M. Tasker, daughter of Fred Goud and Abbie (Jackson) Goud, of Farmingdale, Maine. They have no children.

**ANDREW SPRING**—A business man with large interests in Boston, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine, Andrew Spring occupied an important place in the business life of the city and country. Several years of his life were spent in Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentine, a strange land to New Englanders, and there, a stranger to the manners, customs and language, he established a business, shipping wool and hides to the United States. Later he returned to the United States but, continuing the same business, made frequent journeys to Argentine, and through his strong business genius and executive quality, became a very large and successful importer and dealer. He was a native son of Maine, his parents, Isaac and Susan (Evans) Spring, of Brownfield, Oxford county; his father, a well known and substantial farmer of that section of the State.

Andrew Spring was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, May 24, 1818, died in 1876, in Portland, Maine, just in life's prime, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. His boyhood days were spent at the home farm, and there he attended the district school, which at that time offered few advantages. But here he improved, and while aiding in the work of the farm he formed plans for his future that later he proceeded to carry into execution. He was still a minor when, with such capital as he could command, he sailed for South America, landing

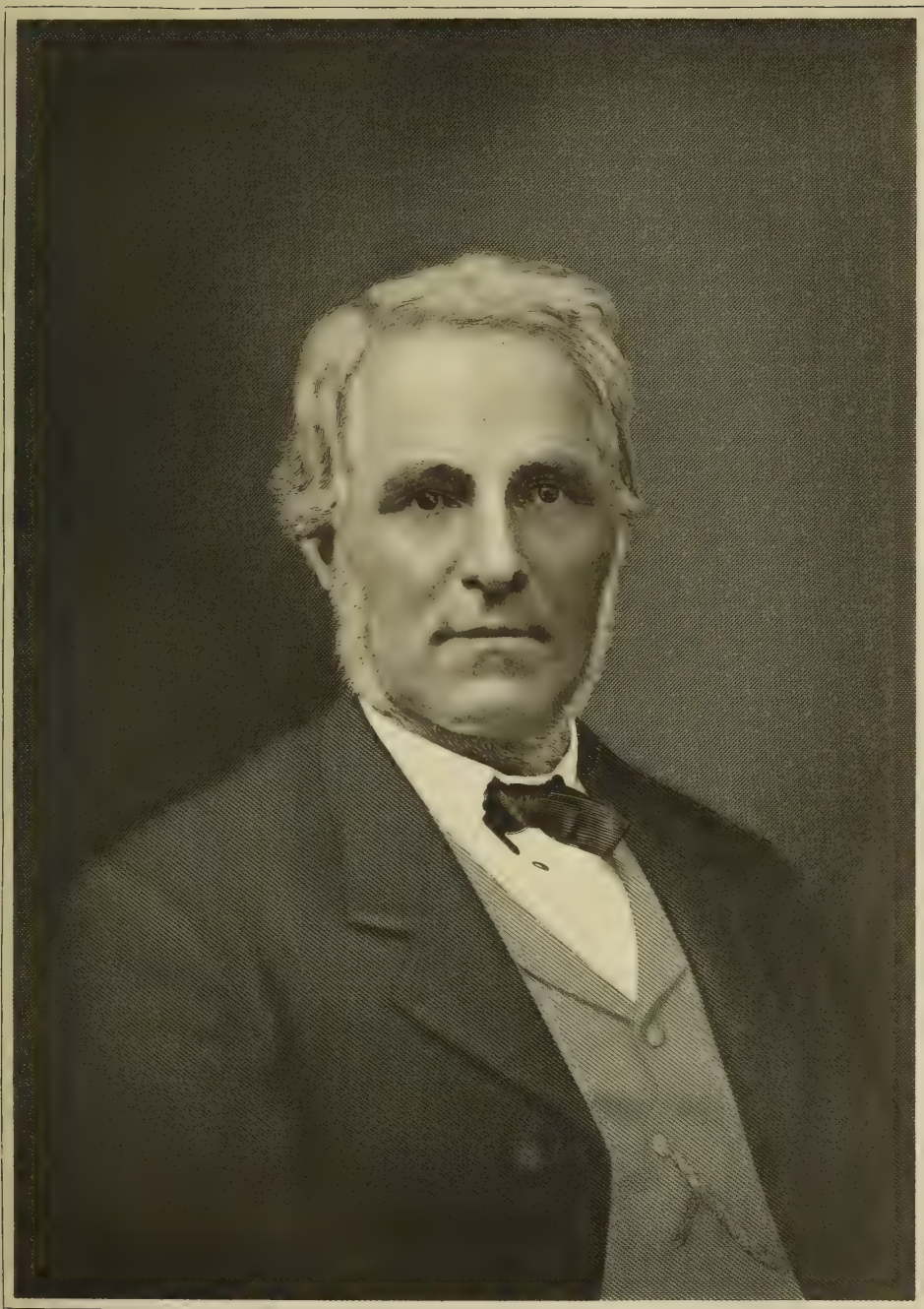
at Buenos Ayres and there founding the business which later brought him fame and fortune. He had arranged his plans before leaving the United States, and in Argentine he began the buying of wool and hides, shipping his purchases to Boston, Massachusetts. The business grew until it assumed large proportions, its volume hardly believable, considering the youth of its owner and the short time he had been engaged therein. The hides and wool he exported brought him a good profit and for several years he remained in South America, but making frequent trips to Boston and Portland. Later he formed a partnership with his uncle, Samuel A. Spring, of Portland, they trading as A. & S. A. Spring, continuing the importing of hides and wool from South America, Andrew Spring, the buyer and head in Buenos Ayres. Later he established his home and business headquarters in Portland, Maine, but made many trips back and forth to South America, keeping in close touch with the interests there. He became one of the large importers of hides and wool of the United States, and through his long years of enterprising industry, and a keen business sagacity, he rose to wealth and influence.

His career was a remarkable one, and where this untried farmer boy obtained his keen business sense, and while yet a boy and amidst strangers in a strange land, established a large and profitable business, must ever remain a mystery. He was a born business genius and in no other way can his success be explained. In his later years he built a stone mansion in Danforth street, Portland, and there he died, the old home yet the family residence. He was a Republican in politics, a man of broad, liberal views, and a good citizen, his experiences in South America but more closely endearing him to his own land. He attended the Congregational church.

Mr. Spring married Susan Bradbury, of New Gloucester, Maine, who died in Portland, in June, 1907, and is buried with her husband in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Spring were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living: Fred A., a resident of Portland, Maine; Mary, the widow of R. Inglis Runciman, of Buenos Ayres; Alma and Louisa, residing at the old home, No. 308 Danforth street, Portland.

**LORENZO EDWARD MOULTON**—The Moulton family, of which Lorenzo Edward Moulton, of Auburn, Maine, is a member, can rightfully claim an honorable antiquity, since it was





*Andrew Spring*



one of the great aristocratic families of England during the Middle Ages. Indeed it was a member of this family whom Sir Walter Scott immortalized as Baron DeVeaux, the comrade and nurse of the wounded Richard Coeur de Lion in Palestine. The name was transplanted to America at an early Colonial period. That branch of the family of which Lorenzo Edward Moulton is a member was founded in Maine several generations ago at Concord. Here, Lorenzo Howard Moulton, father of Lorenzo Edward Moulton, was born May 27, 1837. Mr. Moulton, Sr. followed the occupation of farming during the greater part of his life, but some years ago retired from active business and still resides at his old home in New Portland with a daughter. Mr. Moulton, Sr. married, August 31, 1863, Charity B. Strickland, a native of Embden, Maine, born June 9, 1844. For more than fifty-three years Mr. and Mrs. Moulton resided at New Portland, where she died June 3, 1917. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are now living, namely: Charles Avery, a physician of Hartland, Maine; Carrie E., the wife of Charles Healey, who is overseer in a manufacturing plant of Pittsfield, Maine; Lorenzo Edward, with whom this article is concerned; Bert H., who is construction superintendent of the Hartland & St. Albans Telephone Company at Hartland, Maine; and Ethel May, who married Eugene Williamson, and now resides in New Portland, Maine.

Lorenzo Edward Moulton was born November 20, 1869, at New Portland, Maine, and he passed his childhood and early youth at the same place. There he attended school until he reached the age of fifteen, when his father sent him to Anson Academy at North Anson, Maine. From this institution he was graduated in the year 1888, and for the year following he taught school in his native place. He then, in 1889, matriculated at Bates College, where after establishing for himself an excellent reputation as a scholar, he was graduated in the class of 1893. He was then appointed principal of the Monson Academy, and held this position for three years, at the end of which time he became associated with the High School of Rockland, Maine, in the same capacity. Here he remained for eleven years, and was then appointed superintendent of all the schools in Rockland. He did not fill this position for more than one year, however, as he then accepted a union superintendency of Rockland and South Thomaston—a position in which he remained for an equal period of time. In

the autumn of 1909 Mr. Moulton came to Auburn, Maine, to take the principalship of the Edward Little High School, one of the best known educational institutions in the State. He has continued to hold this position since, and his strong personality and broad-minded policies have had a marked influence upon the growth and character of that school.

Mr. Moulton is a man of wide tastes and sympathies and is eminently fitted to conduct the education of the young people who come under his charge. He possesses a catholic mind which can easily enter into and appreciate the tastes and impulses of others. Indeed his own tastes and impulses are of a various character, although he is especially fond of the great out-of-doors and the sports which it encourages. Mr. Moulton is prominent in the social and fraternal life of the community and is a well known Mason, having held the chair of master in Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland.

Lorenzo Edward Moulton was united in marriage, August 1, 1894, at Lewiston, Maine, with Alma Grace Baily, a native of Turner, Maine, born July 13, 1870, a daughter of Chandler and Olive J. (Record) Bailey. To Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have been born four children: 1. Edward Baily, born May 2, 1896, at Monson; he was graduated at the Edward Little High School, and was a member of the class of 1918 at Bates College, where he won the Coe scholarship in 1917; in August of the same year he joined the United States Naval Reserve Forces at the Boston Navy Yard, and was soon transferred to the Cadet School in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. Ralph Chandler, born January 20, 1898, at Rockland, Maine; like his brother he was quick to respond to the Nation's call, and enlisted in the Coast Patrol early in the war; he is now on school leave, and is a student at the University of Maine with the class of 1921. 3. Maynard Webster, born October 11, 1899, at Rockland, Maine; he is now a senior of the Edward Little High School. 4. Francis Parker, born February 2, 1910, at Auburn.

Mr. Moulton's achievement as an educator has been a noteworthy one. His influence cannot be said to be merely local, for through his association with the various State organizations in which he has been frequently elected to serve in office he has been able to do a yet larger work. He is closely identified with the educational progress of the State in which he has won no little distinction.



**ANSON AUGUSTUS COBB, M.D.**—Among the best known of Auburn's medical specialists is the physician whose name stands at the head of this article. Dr. Cobb's entire professional career of a quarter of a century has thus far been identified with his home city, and he has always been loyally devoted to the promotion of her best interests.

Elder Henry Cobb, founder of the American branch of the family, came in 1632 from the County of Kent, England, and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. The line from him to Dr. Cobb descends as follows: Jonathan, Samuel, Peter, Peter (2), who was a soldier in the Patriot army of the Revolution; Asa, Albion, Anson Augustus Cobb.

Dr. Albion Cobb, father of Dr. Anson Augustus Cobb, was born at Westbrook, Maine, and was a practising physician at Mechanics Falls. He married Louise Amelia Stockman, born at Poland, Maine, daughter of Robert and Thankful Stockman, and their children were: Albion E., deceased; Carolus M., a physician of Lynn, Massachusetts; Ernest O., deceased; and Anson Augustus, mentioned below. There were also two who died in infancy. Dr. Cobb died about thirty years ago at Mechanics Falls, and his widow passed away in 1903.

Dr. Anson Augustus Cobb, son of Dr. Albion and Louise Amelia (Stockman) Cobb, was born January 31, 1868, at Casco, Maine. He received his earliest education in local schools, and later attended Bridgton Academy. For seven years he was engaged in teaching in the Oxford and Welchville high schools. Meanwhile, however, he had a distinct purpose in view and was steadily devoting himself to its pursuit. This purpose was the study of medicine, and his leisure hours, while engaged as an instructor, were passed in preparing himself for matriculation in the Medical School of the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Six months study in Europe followed, including attendance at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, and at the private clinics of Edmund Donders, Paris, on Errors of Refraction. On his return to the United States, Dr. Cobb at once began practice in Auburn, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In the years that have intervened he has acquired a large and lucrative clientele and has built up a wide-spread and enviable reputation. He is Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmic Surgery at the Maine General Hospital and Oculist at Bates College. The demands

of his profession have rendered it impossible for Dr. Cobb to take any part in politics beyond fulfilling the duties required of every good citizen. For the same reason his connection with social and fraternal organizations is limited to affiliation with the Masonic order and membership in the Sons of Veterans.

Dr. Cobb married, March, 1891, Annie L. Bailey, daughter of Hiram P. and Louise M. (Work) Bailey, formerly of Mechanics Falls, Maine, and both now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Cobb are the parents of one child, Annie Louise, born May 28, 1910.

Dr. Cobb's favorite recreations are automobiling and that repose in the home circle so often curtailed by the multiplicity and urgency of the demands upon his time. As the bearer of an old name and one which, in the generation immediately preceding, was identified with the medical profession, Dr. Cobb has, with larger opportunities, added to the family history a record of greater professional distinction.

**DEXTER W. KENSELL**, who for many years was well known in the business world of Portland, and was a member of the important firm of Kensell & Tabor, large wholesale dealers in grain, was a native of Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, where he was born in the year 1833. His childhood and early youth were spent in his native place, where also he received his education at the local public school. In the year 1861 he came to Portland and secured a position as clerk in the commercial house of J. L. Libby, where he remained for upwards of three years. He was a young man of large ambition, and from the start desired to be engaged in business on his own account. This, by dint of hard work and the practice of economy, he was enabled to gratify at the end of the three years spent with Mr. Libby, and he withdrew from that concern and, forming a partnership with a Mr. Neal, under the style of Kensell & Neal, embarked on an independent enterprise. The firm of Kensell & Neal continued only about two years, however, when it was dissolved and Mr. Kensell formed an association with J. W. Tabor, which continued for many years. The firm of Kensell & Tabor engaged most actively in the wholesale grain business, which it conducted on a very extensive scale, and it was regarded as one of the most important concerns of the kind in Portland. During the last two years of the Civil War, they did a particularly large business in grain with the western states and Canada



*Dexter W. Hensell*





Mr. Kensell continued in this line during the remainder of his active business life but spent his latter years in retirement. His death occurred September 21, 1898, at Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, where he had gone on a holiday for the improvement of his health, and he is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland.

Dexter W. Kensell was united in marriage with Mehitable G. Hutchinson, a daughter of Joseph Hutchinson, of Readfield. Mrs. Kensell survives her husband, and is still an active member of the community. She is much devoted to her home and to the one child which was born to her and Mr. Kensell. This was a daughter, Mehitable, who became the wife of C. B. Williams, and resides at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of two children, Kensell and Elizabeth.

The life of Mr. Kensell was a most valuable one and was an example to all of what may be done by hard work and the persistent and persevering following of one's aims and objectives. He was in the best sense of the word, a "self-made man," and had a reputation second to none for honesty and integrity in every relation of life.

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**HENRY FARRINGTON**—Prominent in banking circles, and well known for the interest he has always taken in municipal and State betterment, the name of Henry Farrington stands high in the town of Gardiner, Maine. He has come to this place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens through his career lived in the sight of the whole town, and marked by principles of the highest integrity and public spirit. No man deserves better the honor in which he is held. He was born in Waldoboro, Maine, January 16, 1857, the son of George and Harriett (Off) Farrington, the former a native of Warren, Maine, and the latter of Waldoboro. They were married in Waldoboro, there both of them died. There were two other sons besides Henry Farrington. His father followed the trade of blacksmith. Mr. Farrington went as a boy to the common schools of Waldoboro, and later went to Munson Academy, in Massachusetts. He had made up his mind early in life to become a lawyer, and he now entered the office of J. H. Kennedy, and after pursuing the course to its completion he was admitted to the bar in 1859. From the outset his ability and industry won him success and he was very soon appointed county attorney of Lincoln county, holding the position for four years. He came to Gardiner in 1876,

and has since been identified with the town and its affairs. For four years he held the post of judge of the Municipal Court, and then in 1884 he went into the banking business as cashier of the First Merchants' National Bank, later becoming the cashier of the Oakland National Bank. In 1907 the National Bank of Gardiner was organized, and he was made the vice-president, and still holds his connection with that institution. He has been treasurer of the city of Gardiner for twenty-five years.

Mr. Farrington is a Democrat in his political views and has always taken a keen interest in political matters. In 1911 he was a member of the State Senate, serving on the committee on legal affairs as chairman. He was also on the committee on the State Prison and on the library while a member of that body. He is a member of the Masonic Order, holding the various degrees up to Knight Templar. He is a liberal in his religious views.

Mr. Farrington married, June 15, 1862, at Waldoboro, Susan A. Heyer, a native of Waldoboro, and daughter of John and Mary (Hoffses) Heyer. They have had one child, deceased.

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**JOHN WILLIAM MANSON** is senior member of the firm of Manson & Coolidge, prominent lawyers in Somerset county, and located at Pittsfield, Maine.

His father, John Colby Manson, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, the son of the Rev. Benjamin S. Manson. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1853 and afterwards practiced his profession in Pittsfield, Maine, until his death. He was a Democrat in politics and represented his district in the State Legislature of 1873.

He married Mary Ann Lancey, a native of Pittsfield, and of the three children born to them two survive: Katie Inez, wife of William A. Lancaster, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and John William Manson. The death of John C. Manson occurred April 14, 1885; that of his widow June 8, 1886.

John William, son of John Colby and Mary Ann (Lancey) Manson, was born March 22, 1862, in Pittsfield, Maine, and attended the public schools and later prepared for college at Maine Central Institute, an academy located in the same town, graduating in the class of 1877.

He attended Bowdoin College and graduated from there in the class of 1881, also from the law department of Boston University in 1884. He

immediately opened a law office in Pittsfield, Maine, and has since been in practice there.

He has represented his district in the State Legislature of 1903. He is a Republican in politics, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He attends the Universalist church.

He married Lelia Emma Lanpher, daughter of Isaac and Olive (Staples) Lanpher, in June, 1886. She was born in Stockton Springs, her father being a sea captain resident there.

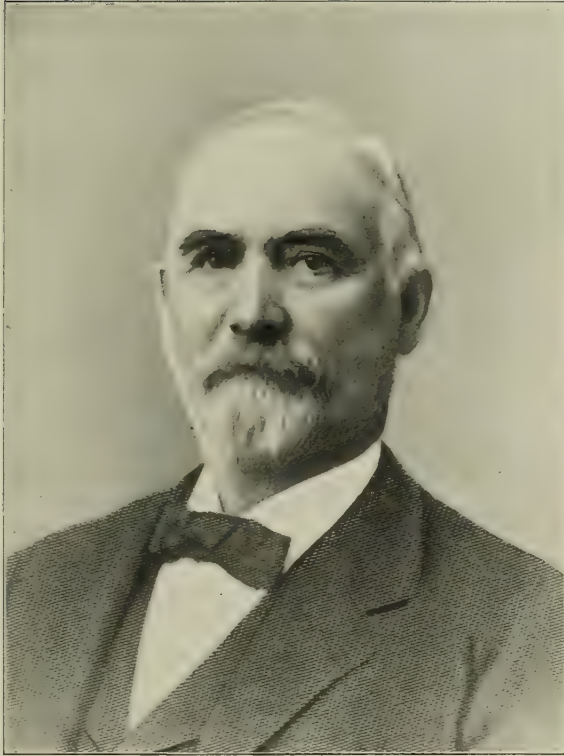
**RICHARDSON METCALF JOHNSON** is one of the most prominent figures in the industrial world of Hallowell, Maine, and the surrounding region, where he operates a large plant for the manufacture of ladies' boots and shoes. Mr. Johnson comes of fine old Maine stock, and is the son of Stephen Carlton and Julianna (Metcalf) Johnson, old and highly respected residents of this place, where the elder Mr. Johnson was engaged in farming operations for many years.

Richardson Metcalf Johnson was born March 27, 1851, at Appleton, Maine, and here attended the local public schools, as a lad. Circumstances, however, caused him to give up his studies before graduating from the high school, and he began farming and shoemaking. He was an ambitious youth, however, and after working for a number of years, was able to lay by sufficient capital, as the result of his industry and thrift, to enable him to start in business on his own account. He opened his first establishment at Lynn, Massachusetts, in the year 1887, but remained there only about six months and then came to Hallowell, where he and his brother, W. C. Johnson, formed a partnership and organized the present industrial business. It was begun on a small scale but met with success from the outset and rapidly grew to great proportions. W. C. Johnson died in the year 1906, and since that time the business has been carried on by Richardson Metcalf Johnson, whose skillful management, sound judgment, and wise foresight have brought it to its present size and importance. Mr. Johnson, by his progressive policy, has increased the market for his goods until he now sends them to practically every part of the United States, the demand for them being so great that he is obliged to employ in the neighborhood of three hundred hands in their production. His success has been achieved by the most highly honorable methods, and he has gained for himself a reputation second to none as a man of integrity and ability, and won for

himself a prominent position among the most substantial and progressive industrial leaders in this part of the State. In addition to his own private business, Mr. Johnson has become associated with a large number of allied, financial and business interests, and is now a director of the Hallowell Trust & Banking Company and a trustee of the Hallowell Savings Bank. He takes an exceedingly active part in the affairs of these institutions, and has placed at their service his truly great capacity for practical affairs, and has played no small part in bringing them to their present prosperous condition. Mr. Johnson has been far too busy in connection with his financial and industrial activities to take any part in politics, or public affairs, although his abilities have qualified him for a prominent position in this department of the community's life. He is, however, prominent in fraternal circles and is a member of Kennebec Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar.

Richardson Metcalf Johnson was united in marriage in 1880, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Carrie Winter, of that place, a daughter of Captain Levy and Abbie (Murphy) Winter, prominent residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson four children have been born, as follows: W. H., who married Nettie Stern, and now resides in Brooklyn, New York; Lotta M., Carrie E., and Lillie, who became the wife of Ralph Smith, of Augusta, Maine.

**WESTON FREEMAN MILLIKEN**, late of Portland, Maine, where his death occurred November 19, 1899, was one of the most prominent business men and merchants in this city and State, and the head and founder of what became the largest wholesale establishment in Maine, the Milliken-Tomlinson Company, of this city. He was a member of an old and distinguished Maine family which was founded here in early colonial times by Hugh Milliken, who came from Scotland and settled at Boston in the Bay State Colony about 1850. Hugh Milliken's brothers, Andrew and Arthur A., followed him to America about one year later and were the first of the name to reach Maine, but were not the founders of any family as they shortly after met their death at the hands of the Indians. This occurred in 1675, but about 1719, John Milliken, a son of Hugh, the founder, came to Maine and settled at Scarboro, where his unfortunate uncles had already made their home. John Milliken mar-



WESTON F. MILLIKIN





ried Elizabeth Alger, a granddaughter of Andrew Alger, one of the pioneer settlers of Maine, whose large estate later became the property of the Millikens, through this intermarriage. The family continued prominent in Maine from that time to the present and its members have spread themselves to all parts of the State and beyond. Weston Freeman Milliken was the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Freeman) Milliken, natives of Minot, Maine, where also they lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, Sr. were the parents of seven children as follows: Mary F., born April 3, 1827, and became the wife of Daniel W. True; Weston Freeman, with whose career we are especially concerned; William Henry, born January 17, 1831, died July 25, 1890; Charles R., born December 12, 1833, now deceased; Seth M., born January 7, 1836; George, born January 18, 1840, died August 7, 1899; and Adelaide, born February 8, 1846, and became the wife of John Terrence.

Born September 28, 1829, at Minot, Maine, Weston Freeman Milliken attended the local public schools as a lad and afterwards entered the Lewiston Academy at Lewiston, Maine, an institution that has since become Bates College. After graduation from this college Mr. Milliken became a teacher and continued in this profession for four years and proving himself exceedingly capable at the work. His tastes lay in another direction, however, and he very wisely elected to follow what the future proved to be a very strong bent for business. It was at the age of twenty-one that he left his native region and went to Boston, where he secured a clerical position in a mercantile house in that city. During the two years that he continued there, Mr. Milliken kept ever in his mind the unalterable ambition to some day engage in business on his own account, to be the master of his own enterprise. During these two years, also, he learned a great deal concerning business methods and principles, and, by the exercise of the most careful economy saved up enough capital to enable him to realize his ambition on a small scale. He then returned to his native town of Minot and there opened a general store, which for four years he conducted successfully. But Minot was too small for his ambitions and, in 1856, he removed to Portland, where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Shaw and soon the firm of Milliken & Shaw was engaged in a wholesale flour and grocery business on Commercial street. Although there were subsequently many changes in the personnel of the company, this is truly to be

considered the same enterprise that afterwards grew to such enormous proportions under the guiding hand of Mr. Milliken, who always retained the real management of affairs. In 1859 Mr. Shaw retired from the business and Mr. Charles R. Milliken, a brother of the Mr. Milliken of this sketch, was admitted into partnership and the firm name became W. F. and C. R. Milliken. The business rapidly grew and expanded and in 1863 two new partners, George Milliken and Albert B. Moulton, were admitted, the name remaining unchanged. Later the great concern which had become the largest wholesale house in Maine, was incorporated under the name of the Milliken-Tomlinson Company and the enormous business continued to grow and develop. In addition to the business founded and developed by him, Mr. Milliken also became associated with a number of other important interests which were also highly successful. One of these was the lumber business in which he became interested, not only in Maine but in Canada, where he owned large timber lands and thence shipped lumber in large quantities to South America. In addition to this he was the president and a director of the Cumberland National Bank; president and trustee of the Portland Savings Bank; one of the incorporators and a director of the Portland Lloyds; and organizer and large stockholder of the Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Company, and a director of the Poland Paper Company. He was also a trustee and director of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad; president of the Consolidated Electric Light Company of Portland and was largely interested in the Portland Trust Company and the Portland Rolling Mills. Mr. Milliken was chosen one of the Building and Loan Commission which was formed after the great fire of 1866 in Portland. This commission was organized for the purpose of aiding those unfortunate members of the community who had suffered the loss of their homes and were not in a position to rebuild them, and did a work of great service to the city in this manner. In 1897 Mr. Milliken gave up the lumber business, the circumstances of which were constantly increasing in difficulty, as he felt the need of more leisure, but continued active in most of his enterprises up to the time of his death two years later.

While the exceedingly exact demands upon his time and energies to a certain extent curtailed his activities in other departments of the community's affairs, yet Mr. Milliken found time to

take part in an extraordinary degree in local politics into which he threw himself with enthusiasm for the general interests of the community. He was a strong Republican in his beliefs and sympathies, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the State. Lack of the time he considered necessary to the proper conduct of public offices induced him to refuse many such offered him, yet some he did accept and in all of these he proved himself a capable and disinterested public servant. He was elected from Portland to the State Legislature in 1872 and served on that body in that and the two following years, during which time he was the chairman of the Committee on Finance and Banking. He was one of the Republican Presidential Electors in 1884, and in 1899, only a few months before his death, he was appointed Collector of the Port of Portland by President McKinley. Mr. Milliken was a member of the old Portland Club and the Athletic Club of Portland, and was a conspicuous figure in the social life of the city.

Weston Freeman Milliken was united in marriage, February 28, 1882, with Mrs. Mary (Webster) Palmer, a daughter of Paul D. and Lucena M. (Crowell) Webster, and a descendant on both sides of the house from old and distinguished Maine families. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken led an unusually harmonious married life at the beautiful home on State street, Portland, the fitting up and beautifying of which was one of the chief pleasures of their lives. The handsome grounds surrounding the house were the site of a charming garden to which he gave devoted care during his life and which are kept up and cared for now by Mrs. Milliken personally, who shares her husband's delight and pride in them. The Milliken home, both in and out of doors, is one of the most charming in its suggestion of hospitality in the city of Portland.

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**BENJAMIN GLAZIER WILLEY CUSHMAN, M.D.**, comes of that old stock which is typical of the New England farming population in general and of that population in Maine in particular. It is characteristic of such sturdy families that they reside generation after generation in the same locality, gradually improving, not only the land in which they work to make a livelihood, but those more complex conditions which depend upon the social relations of the members of the community. It has been thus in the case of the Cushman family, which for a number of generations made its home in the vicinity of Sumner, Maine,

near which town Levi Cushman, the grandfather of Dr. Cushman was born. Here also he spent his entire life, following farming as an occupation for many years, and here eventually he died. But it was not only on the paternal side of the house that the present Dr. Cushman inherits his associations with Sumner, as it was in that place also that his maternal grandfather, Charles Chase, was born, lived and died, his occupation being that of farmer.

One of the children of Levi Cushman was Samuel Gilman Cushman, the father of Dr. Cushman, who was born September 29, 1815, at Sumner, lived there during his entire life, and died at the age of seventy-six years. Like his father before him he was a farmer, following that occupation with much success on the old Cushman homestead. He was married to Sophronia Hersey Chase, a daughter of Charles Chase, of Sumner, who was born in that town, May 26, 1823, and there died at the age of seventy-eight. They were the parents of two children, both living at the present time, namely: Charles Gilman, a farmer of Norway, Maine, and Benjamin Glazier Willey, whose career forms the chief subject matter of this brief article. Charles Gilman Cushman married Emma Berry, now deceased, and they were the parents of four children; Fred E., Albert S., William C., and Addie, deceased.

Born April 2, 1863, at Sumner, Maine, Dr. Benjamin Glazier Willey Cushman passed his childhood in his native town. It was here that the young man received the elementary portion of his education, attending the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he was sent by his father to the Edward Little High School of Auburn, Maine, and was there prepared for college, graduating in the year 1881. He then matriculated at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, where after establishing an unusually fine record for scholarship and general character, he graduated with the class of 1885. From that year until 1888, a period of three years, Dr. Cushman held a position as sub-master in the Edward Little High School, where he had himself been a pupil several years before. In the meantime, however, his attention had been forcibly directed to the subject of medicine, and in 1888 he finally concluded definitely to take that subject up as a profession. Entering the medical department of Bowdoin College, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following year Dr. Cushman opened an office in Auburn and has remained there ever since, engaged in the general practice of medicine. In addition to his private practice,



Dr. Cushman occupies a position on the surgical staff of the Central Maine General Hospital and has come to be regarded as one of the leading medical practitioners. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Cushman has always taken a keen interest in the educational development of the community, and as a member of the school board of Auburn, a position which he held for six years, gave much of his valuable time and energies to making effective and modern the curriculum and equipment of the city schools. He is also interested in local history and genealogy and traces his descent from William Alerton, who was a passenger on the historic "Mayflower." He is also able, along other lines, to trace his descent from Miles Standish and from John and Priscilla Alden. Dr. Cushman is conspicuous in fraternal life, and is affiliated not only with the County, State and American Medical associations, but also with the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Dr. Cushman was united in marriage, December 23, 1902, at Auburn, Maine, with Carrie Linwood Peables, a native of Auburn, a daughter of James Wesley and Caroline Maria (Penley) Peables, old residents of this city, where they resided for a number of years before their death. To Dr. and Mrs. Cushman two children have been born, as follows: Caroline Louise, February 18, 1904, and Wesley Peables, November 17, 1908.

**HENRY FOSTER MERRILL**—But few departments of business activity present in their records a greater number of names held in general reverence and esteem than the great mercantile interests, and especially is this true in New England, where among those connected with the development of this so essential activity we find so many splendid men who have stood for progress and advance in all that has meant their community's welfare. A fine example of the modern man of business who has entirely lived up to the splendid standards set in the past of New England is Henry Foster Merrill, of Portland, Maine, whose entire life has been spent in this city where he has become most closely identified with the community's life in every department of its affairs.

Born February 15, 1864, at Portland, Maine, Henry Foster Merrill is a son of Samuel N. Merrill, a prominent citizen of that place, who was engaged in building the forts about Portland dur-

ing the Civil War in the capacity of sub-contractor. Mr. Merrills' education was received in the public schools of his native city, but his educational opportunities were extremely meager and he was obliged to abandon his studies at a very early age. When only eleven years old, he secured a clerical position with the firm of Hall L. Davis, engaged in the business of bookbinding, and it was here that he learned this trade and gained an experience in business which was to serve him well in after life. For eight years he continued in the employ of Mr. Davis, six of which were spent as a full fledged bookbinder, having in the meantime grown from childhood into an early manhood. In the year 1886 he secured a position as bookkeeper with the coal merchants, Randall & McAllister. The young man displayed aptness in his new task and attracted the favorable notice of his employers to such an extent that when twenty-eight years of age he was made treasurer of the concern. Considering the size of the company this was indeed an honor for one so young, but though his years were few, his experience and natural ability were great and the efficiency with which he carried on his new work amply justified his superiors in their selection. From that time to the present he has continued to hold this responsible post in what is undoubtedly the largest coal dealing concern in New England. His position as treasurer in this company has naturally given Mr. Merrill an influential place in the commercial and general business life of Portland, and he is now a prominent figure therein and connected with many of the large financial and mercantile houses of the city. He is director of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company of Portland, and is vice-president of the Federal Loan Building as well as many other concerns.

It has not been as a business man only that Mr. Merrill has come to hold the honorable place which he now does in the life of Portland. For a number of years he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and is at the present time chairman of the Harbor Development Committee of that body. Mr. Merrill is a member of no less than nineteen clubs and is a very conspicuous figure in the social life of Portland. He is a prominent Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree in that order and is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies in the neighborhood. He is a director in both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of Portland, and is president of the Congrega-

tional Club there. He has a strong taste for outdoor sports and pastimes of all kinds and is particularly fond of motor vehicles of all kinds and spends much of his leisure time in operating them. No account of Mr. Merrill's life would be complete without reference to his work in connection with his church and religious matters generally. He is a Congregationalist in belief and has for many years been prominently associated with the St. Lawrence Church of that denomination. He is particularly interested in Sunday school work and the study of the Bible and has his class in the latter subject, which he teaches every Sunday. He is especially active in the work among young men and is closely identified with the Thirteen Club of his church, which is known throughout the State, the primary object of which is the study of the Bible. Mr. Merrill is a Republican in his political affiliations, but is in no sense of the term a politician.

On June 16, 1886, Mr. Merrill was married at Portland to Mabel A. Randall, a daughter of his old employer, John F. Randall, and Elvira S. (Sargent) Randall, his wife. To them was born on January 2, 1894, a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth Merrill.

A word here is appropriate concerning Mr. Merrill's father, Samuel Noyes Merrill, a native of Falmouth, Maine, born in 1824. When a young man he came to Portland, where he was employed in the Custom House and as already mentioned, aided in the erection of the forts about the city. His death occurred there in 1876, when he was fifty-two years of age. He married Elizabeth Amelia Foster, like himself a native of Falmouth, whose death occurred in Portland four years before that of her husband. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living: Horace E., of New York City, the confidential clerk of Archer B. Huntington; Elizabeth M., now the widow of Dr. Babcock, of Oswego, New York, and Henry Foster, of this review. Henry Foster Merrill's paternal grandfather was a native of Falmouth, Maine, where he resided all his life and followed the occupation of farming.

Although the influence of Mr. Merrill upon the community, due to the part he plays in the business world is a great one, it is by no means the sum total of that which he experiences, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This is rather the result of his character as a man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as that possessed by Mr. Merrill, cannot fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he

comes in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all worthy character, are the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he adds not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner, which makes him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend.

**GEORGE HENRY LIBBY**—There are few names better known during the past generation in the city of Portland than that of George Henry Libby, who for many years was a public official here, and one of the most active figures in the local political world. His death, which occurred at his winter home in Crescent City, Florida, on March 4, 1916, left a gap in the life of this place which it will be hard to fill. Mr. Libby was a son of John W. and Jane Roe (Bolton) Libby, and a descendant of one of Maine's oldest and best known families. He was born August 20, 1841, at Brunswick, Cumberland county, Maine, but was only three years of age when his parents removed from there to the city of Portland, where practically his entire life was spent. As a child he attended the public schools of the city, and upon completing his studies there secured a clerical position with the wholesale grocery house of T. and H. W. Shaw. He worked with this concern until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company A, of the Twelfth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was present at the siege of Port Hudson in 1863, and lost his left hand in that engagement. After some time spent in a military hospital, he recovered his health and desiring to remain in the service, was made clerk in the examining office of a provost marshal. From February 1, 1865, to the close of the war, he served as a recruiting officer. After the close of hostilities Mr. Libby returned from the front with his honorable discharge, and resumed his residence in Portland, where, May 2, 1865, he secured a position in the treasury department of the city as clerk. He continued to perform his duties here until the year 1890, when he was elected to the office of treasurer of the city to succeed Henry W. Horsey. This office of trust and responsibility he filled most faithfully and to the general satisfaction of the community until the year 1904, a term of service lasting fourteen years. At the latter date he retired from the office and spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural occupations in which he was much interested. The preceding year he had bought a fine orange grove at Crescent City,



*Sen. H. Libby*





Florida, and it was there that he spent the last thirteen winters of his life, caring for his orange trees, while the summer months were passed at Portland, and at his summer home at Great Diamond Island. He was one of the originators of the Diamond Island Association, and was affiliated with a large number of societies and other organizations in Portland, among which should be included, B Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was quartermaster; the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican in politics and was one of the leaders of his party in this section of the State.

George Henry Libby was united in marriage, January 1, 1868, at Portland, Maine, with Emma C. Nutter, a native of Whiting, Washington county, Maine, and a daughter of James and Charlotte (Allen) Nutter. Mrs. Libby, who survives her husband, is a woman of many Christian virtues and of strong domestic instincts. She was devoted to her husband during his life and their married years were unusually harmonious. She is a member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years taught in the Sunday school there. She adopted her niece, Mabelle J. Nutter Libby, who was born in Bangor, and was the daughter of Daniel K. and Margaret (Davis) Nutter. Mabelle J. Nutter Libby was but seven years of age when she became a member of her aunt's household, and was educated in the public schools of Portland. Upon completing her education, she became herself a teacher in the Maine School for the Deaf at Portland, where she is at the present time engaged. Miss Libby is a young lady of much talent and culture, and gives much time and attention to her profession to which she is devoted. She is also an active member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Libby enjoyed a wide popularity in Portland, where his activities were varied, and where his high character and attractive personality made him respected by all. He was much devoted to his home, and his life was one of kindness and charity to all about him. His public spirit was proverbial, and he took a deep interest in everything relating to Portland and the progress of the city. He was a man whose death will be greatly regretted.

**GEORGE LESTER GERRISH**—Portland, Maine, like so many other great New England industrial centers, has an enormous list of names

which are associated with its general business development. Among these there is none that holds a more worthy place than that of George Lester Gerrish, who for nearly four decades has been associated with the business world of that region and whose position there at the present time (1919) is one of great influence and importance. The Gerrish family is of English origin, its ancestors having lived in Somersetshire in that country, and was founded in this country in very early Colonial times. So far as any records which we have been able to discover are concerned, there was but one immigrant in America of that name and there seems little doubt but that all who now bear it in this country are descended from him.

The descent of George Lester Gerrish may be traced definitely to this ancestor, William Gerrish, by name, who was born August 20, 1617, at Bristol, Somersetshire, England, and who came in 1638, probably with the family of Percival Lowle (Lowell), and settled in New England. He made his home at Newbury, Massachusetts, until 1678, and then removed to Boston. He appears to have been extremely prominent in the affairs of Newbury, was the first captain of its local military band, and on March 27, 1649, was confirmed as lieutenant of the troops of Essex county. In 1650-53 he was representative of Newbury in the General Court, and in 1663-70 was a member of that same body as a representative of Hampton. In 1651 he was chosen one of the commissioners for trying civil causes. After his removal to Boston he was the owner of No. 3 Long Wharf in that city, where he carried on his business, and made his home in the Salem region, where his death occurred August 9, 1687. He was twice married, his first wife having been Joanna, a daughter of Percival Lowle, and the widow of John Oliver, of Newbury, and it is from this union that Mr. Gerrish of this sketch is descended. The Gerrish family continued to play an important part in community affairs and there are no less than twenty-four enlistments in the Revolutionary roles of Massachusetts of men bearing this name. From the original Captain William Gerrish, the line runs through Captain John, Nathaniel, Major Charles, George, James, to John Jordan Gerrish, the father of George Lester Gerrish, of this review.

John Jordan Gerrish was the youngest child of James and Mary (Sylvester) Gerrish, and was born in Durham, Maine, December 21, 1821. As a young man he came to Portland, where he set-

tled with his wife, whom he had just married, and was employed on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, now the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the construction of its line, from the time when it was first built. For some time he remained in this service and then built the old Portland Horse Railroad, which now forms a part of the Portland Electric Railroad System, and was its superintendent for several years. He then became superintendent of the Eutopian & Northern Railroad, which now forms part of the Maine Central System, and held that office for about two years. He then withdrew from railroad construction work, and in 1871 established himself in Portland as a dealer in railroad supplies, a business which prospered greatly and in which he continued for nearly a quarter of a century. He became a prominent figure in the mercantile interests of the city and in 1896 withdrew from active life. Besides his large business interests, Mr. Gerrish, Sr. took an active part in local affairs and served in many public offices in Portland, where for a number of years he was recognized as one of the most prominent Republicans. He served on the City Council and the Board of Aldermen at different times, and was a trustee of Evergreen Cemetery for eleven years. He was also conspicuous in the social and fraternal life of the community, a member of the Maine Historical Society, a prominent Free Mason, and for many years was actively associated with the St. Lawrence Congregational Church. At the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Portland, April 7, 1904, he was, with one exception, the oldest railroad man in the State of Maine. He was greatly interested in the subjects of local history and genealogy and has done much to increase our knowledge of his own family during the early Colonial and Revolutionary periods. He married, December 21, 1848, Susan Rich Small, a native of Durham, born May 1, 1822, a daughter of Thomas and James (Tebbetts) Small. To them were born the following children: Ella Susan, March 14, 1851; Mary Ida, May 4, 1855; John Herbert, October 13, 1858; George Lester, mentioned below; Hattie Small, April 7, 1864; and Elmer Grenville, December 28, 1865.

George Lester Gerrish, fourth child and second son of John Jordan and Susan Rich (Small) Gerrish, was born August 9, 1860, in the city of Portland, Maine, where up to the present time (1919) he has made his home. He received his education at the local public schools and was graduated from the Portland High School in the

month of June, 1878, when eighteen years of age. He was then introduced to the business world in which he has made so marked a success since, his first employment being with his father, then whom he could have found no one who could more wisely and capably train him in the knowledge which he should have. For something more than a decade he continued with his father, and during that time was connected with a number of the latter's enterprises, and because of their various character became familiar with the many different conditions existing in the various departments of business life. In 1889 he withdrew from his association with his father and became connected with the firm of Moore & Wright, a firm engaged in deep water dredging. For six years he continued in this line and then, with Mr. A. R. Wright, a member of the firm, engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. The concern thus formed by their association was incorporated under the name of A. R. Wright Company, into the composition of which there also entered Mr. George E. Runyon, of Portland. Mr. Wright was made president of the corporation and held this office until his death in 1900, when he was succeeded by Mr. Runyon, who continues in that post today. In the same year Mr. Gerrish became its treasurer and general manager and fills these positions at the present time. The company has met with a very great success, which is in every respect well deserved and the result of the most substantial business methods and a keen insight into commercial conditions. Its business is still in a state of development and promises even more for the future than it has accomplished in the past. The position which Mr. Gerrish holds in a concern of this importance naturally gives him a great deal of prestige and influence in the general business situation in Portland. For a number of years he was associated with the old Portland Trust Company, and upon its absorption by the Fidelity Trust Company in 1907, became a director of the latter concern. Mr. Gerrish has taken and still takes a very active part in the general life of the community and is regarded as a leader in many departments of its activity. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has taken a very active part in the development of school and educational interests in the city, serving from 1905 to 1911 as a member of the Portland School Board. In his religious belief Mr. Gerrish is a Congregationalist and has attended the St. Lawrence Church of that denomination for many years. He is prominent in its affairs and now holds the



office of treasurer and deacon therein.

On May 17, 1888, Mr. Gerrish was united in marriage with Mary Emory Kellogg, a native of Minot, Maine, a daughter of Charles P. and Ada (Perry) Kellogg, old and highly respected residents of that city. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Gertrude Kellogg, born November 2, 1890; Stanley Small, born June 2, 1896; and Lester Newton, born December 1, 1901. Stanley Small Gerrish is now a student in Dartmouth College of the class of 1919.

Mr. Gerrish is a born leader of men, and it is due entirely to his own remarkable personality and not less to his keen judgment and highly trained mind that he reached the dominant position that he holds in the community. Forceful, positive in all his relations with his fellow-men, he not only made his influence felt, but gained and retains the good will of all those he associates with, even the most casually, winning not merely a reputation for high character and integrity, but the general affection of the community of which he is so distinguished a member. His success in political life is the more remarkable in that it contains no factors of undue influence or corruption, such as unfortunately has become associated with so many political and business careers of recent years, but depends solely upon his obvious ability and disinterested devotion to the interest of others. But however well Mr. Gerrish is known, however affectionately he is regarded for his public life, still greater is his fame for the qualities that distinguish him as a man in those fundamental relations into which all men enter, as a husband and a father, as a neighbor and a friend.

**LE ROY DELMONT MOULTON**—There is no name which may claim a prouder antiquity than that of Moulton or deMoulton, as it was originally spelled, nor which through a long sequence of generations did more distinguished service to its country. It originated in England in the year 1066, when one Thomas deMoulton came to that country in the train of William the Conqueror and was rewarded by the first Norman king with large grants of land in Lincolnshire. He was the founder here of a number of religious establishments and built a number of castles, and in short lived a life of one of those proud feudal dignitaries, who were almost as kings in their own estates. One of the deMoultons plays a very prominent part in "The Talisman" of Sir Walter Scott, and it is claimed by the great author that in so far as

the character of Thomas deMoulton, Baron DeVeaux, is concerned, the incidents are historical. He it was who attended so devotedly upon Richard Coeur de Lion during the time that he was sick of the fever in Palestine, and who was one of the most trusted retainers of the lion-hearted monarch. Another Thomas Moulton was one of those whose name appears upon the Magna Charta, who gained this, the first instrument of English liberty, from the unwilling hand of King John. From the time of the first Sir Thomas deMoulton, the contemporary of William the Conqueror, to the present, twenty-five generations have intervened, and in a surprising number of them have appeared men who have maintained or added to the old glory of the name. The arms of the Moulton family, granted in the year 1571, are as follows:

Arms—Argent, three bars gules, between eight escallop shells sable three, two, two and one.

Crest—On a pellet a falcon rising argent.

The family appears to have been founded in this country by three brothers, Thomas, John and William Moulton, from whom nearly all the Moultons of Northern New England are descended. A branch of this family moved north to Maine during the Colonial period, and for many years has made its home in the town of Scarborough in that State.

LeRoy Delmont Moulton, the present representative of this great family, was born April 19, 1883, at Biddeford, Maine, and while still an infant removed with his parents to Scarboro, where his childhood and early youth were spent. He attended there the local public schools and must have been unusually precocious, since, although he abandoned his studies when but thirteen years of age, he had already attended the High School. At the early age above mentioned, he secured a position as bellboy in the local hotel at Old Orchard, known as the Old Orchard House, and here he remained for some years. In September, 1898, he gave up this position, however, and coming to Portland secured a similar one at the Preble House in that city. Shortly afterwards he took a position as elevator boy at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, of which he is now the proprietor. Even as a mere lad, Mr. Moulton displayed the unusual business talents which have so marked his career since then and proved so willing and apt as to gain the favorable notice of his employers, who placed him in line for promotion. Step by step he rose in rank until the management of the hotel fell into his hands, and in 1916 he purchased it outright. Throughout his life Mr. Moulton

has displayed keen interest in the military organizations of the community and has been an active member thereof. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve, at first as a seaman, and afterwards held the ranks of yeoman, quartermaster, first and third classes, chief boatswain, mate, ensign, and finally that of paymaster with the rank of lieutenant, and was then transferred to the staff of Governor Curtiss, of Maine, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Mr. Moulton is a very prominent figure in the fraternal life of the community and is affiliated with the local bodies of the following orders: the Free Masons, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is exalted ruler, having held that position from March, 1916, to the present time (1917). Mr. Moulton is an Episcopalian in his religious belief, is a member of St. Stephen's Church of that denomination in Portland and holds the office of vestryman therein. He is also a member of a number of clubs and organizations, among which should be mentioned the Maine State Hotel Association, the New England Hotel Association, the Portland Power Boat Association, the Portland Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Greeters of America and past national president of that society. He is also one of the founders and a charter member of the Greeters of New England and has been three times its president.

On October 2, 1902, Mr. Moulton was united in marriage at Portland, Maine, with Gertrude W. Wilds, a native of Montreal, Canada, a daughter of John and Sarah Wilds, old and honored residents of that city. Mrs. Wilds is now deceased, and Mr. Wilds moved to Philadelphia, where he is now residing.

There are some men whose energies are so great that they seem unimpressed by difficulties that would discourage the average man, who press on to their objectives through obstacles, at the mere sight of which the majority of their brothers faint upon the way. For these men who have begun in humble circumstances and worked themselves up the ladder of success to a position of prominence in the community, we have a term in this country which describes most aptly their achievements; we call them self-made men and do them honor as the most characteristic expressions of the ideals and spirit of the age. Such a man is LeRoy Delmont Moulton, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads

this brief sketch, and who, although still a young man, has forced his way into a conspicuous place in the life of his native city of Portland, Maine. Beginning as a bell boy in a hotel he has, by sheer force of will and indefatigable industry, gained the position that he now holds and which the future promises to still further enlarge.

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**FREDERICK FOX**—Among the most distinguished men that the State of Maine has produced and honored as a lifelong resident, none deserved better the place he won in the city of Portland than Frederick Fox. A lawyer of great distinction, his life was an open book, wherein all might read high purposes and noble ideals faithfully served and well accomplished. His character united probity with courage, and a high sense of responsibility with unflinching resolution in the fulfillment of his duty. Most of his law practice was done in connection with the Probate Court, and so great was the confidence reposed in his integrity that the number of trusts put in his charge was overwhelming. He left behind him the memory of a delightful personality and the high example of a man faithful to the greatest as to the smallest duty. He came of distinguished New England stock, his mother having been on Oxnard, a family identified as was that of Fox with the history of the State of Maine.

Both of his parents were natives of Portland, and here November 30, 1827, Frederick Fox, son of John and Lucy (Oxnard) Fox, was born and spent the greater part of his life. John Fox had long been connected with the shipbuilding industry, and his sons carried out the sterling tradition of a family who were famous for rugged strength of character. The children of John Fox were Judge Edward; Lucy A.; Octavia; Frederick; and John. Frederick Fox was sent as a student to Portland Academy, and worked there under Professor Haskins, and preparing at Yarmouth Academy for Bowdoin College, he was graduated from there in the class of 1848, one of the classes distinguished for the names that reflected honor on their *alma mater*. Deciding to take up law as his life work, Frederick Fox now entered the office of his brother Edward Fox, who was a member of the Cumberland bar, and as soon as he himself was admitted to practice a partnership was formed between the brothers, the firm being known as E. & F. Fox. The necessity of seeking another location for the sake of his wife's health neces-





*Fredrick Fox.*





sitated the withdrawal of Edward Fox from this association after it had existed for a number of years. A new partnership was then formed with Colonel Charles P. Merrill, the firm name becoming Merrill & Fox. The time came when Edward Fox returned to Portland and becoming again one of the partners, the old name of E. & F. Fox was resumed. In 1866 Edward Fox was appointed judge of the United States District Court, and he withdrew a second time from the firm, and from this time on until his death in 1894, Frederick Fox practiced alone, most of his work being business of the Probate Court, and connected with the administration of estates. Among the great estates entrusted to his care was that of Joseph Walker, of which he and Albert B. Stevens were appointed executors, and when Mr. Stevens' death followed very closely that of the testator, Mr. Fox alone settled the estate, paying the debts and legacies and executing all the provisions of the will, including the erection of the beautiful structure in Westbrook that was passed over to the city of Portland but a few days prior to his death.

Mr. Fox never shirked his duties as a citizen, voting as an Independent but not seeking office. He was elected a member of the City Council and served from 1869 until 1871, being the president in the latter year. In 1871 he was the Independent candidate for mayor of Portland, and in 1880 was the Democratic candidate for the same office. Although he did not win, he ran a close second to his opponent. As a young man he took a deep and active interest in military affairs, and served in the State militia, holding the rank of major, and serving as a member of the staff of Major-General G. M. Smith. Among the city improvements which was very dear to his heart and for which he worked with great energy was the beautifying of Evergreen Cemetery, serving on its board of trustees for two different periods. A man of sympathetic and generous nature, there were few appeals that came to him without a response. He was a member of the First Parish Unitarian Church and a liberal supporter of the Gospel Mission. He was a member of the Masonic order, and for many years was grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Free and Accepted Masons. He held membership in the Bar Associations, the Citizens' Relief, and other organizations of the city.

Mr. Fox married Mary Caroline Smith, also of Maine birth, and a daughter of Mannasseh

H. and Mary M. (Dole) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were the parents of two children: Frederick (2), a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, married Myra Hinkley; John M., a graduate of the same institution, and now engaged in the electrical supply business in Portland. Mrs. Fox has survived her husband and resides at her home in State street, Portland.

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**HAROLD LEONARD EMMONS**, one of the most successful dentists of Saco, Maine, and the surrounding region, is a member of a family that has long been prominent in these parts, and is a son of Willis T. Emmons, for many years the leading attorney here and a judge of the municipal court, and of Anna Vandelia (Leavitt) Emmons, his wife. The elder Mr. Emmons was a native of Biddeford, Maine, having been born there December 27, 1858. He chose the law as his profession and even as a young man made so high a reputation that he was elected county attorney for York county and held a number of important posts in the State and Federal services. So widely were his legal talents and his ability and tact at the bar recognized that he was chosen judge of the municipal court at Saco in the year 1883, when but twenty-five years of age, and his service on the bench fully confirmed the high opinion that had been formed of him by his fellow-citizens and professional colleagues. As a judge he displayed the fair mindedness and uprightness that should always attach to that high office and a knowledge of procedure and the recondite branches of his subject quite exceptional. He was a staunch Republican in politics and his services to his party, taken together with the record he had established as a public officer during the first term of Grover Cleveland in the presidency, made it a matter of course that he should be considered later in connection with some Federal appointment. As soon as Benjamin Harrison took office he appointed Mr. Emmons to the dignified yet arduous position of deputy collector of customs of the District of Portland and Falmouth, one of the most important districts on the New England coast. So well did Mr. Emmons acquit himself in this office that he was continued in it during a large portion of Cleveland's second administration, and finally left only upon his own volition, when he resigned to accept the county attorneyship for York county, to which office he was elected in 1894 by an unprece-

dented majority. While holding this office many important criminal cases were prosecuted by him for the State, in the conduct of which he displayed those great talents as an attorney which gave him so early and rapid a rise in his profession. Mr. Emmons, Sr., married Anna Vandelia Leavitt, whose death occurred November 24, 1911.

Born December 27, 1878, at Saco, Maine, Harold Leonard Emmons was educated at the Saco public schools and Thornton Academy, at Saco, and was prepared for college at the latter place. He then entered Bowdoin College, but remained at that institution only one year, when he matriculated in the dental department of the Medical School of Harvard University, having decided to make dentistry his profession, and graduated from there with the class of 1905, and at once opened an office at Patton, Maine, where he practiced for some two years. He then came to his native town of Saco and established himself in practice, and has made the town his headquarters ever since. It was in 1907 that he first began practice at Saco, and in the eleven years that have elapsed he has built up one of the largest businesses of the kind in the community and made himself to be regarded as one of the leading members of the profession hereabouts. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and in 1916 served as secretary of that body. Dr. Emmons is prominent in fraternal circles in Saco, and especially so as a Free Mason. He is affiliated with Saco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council No. 7, Royal and Select Masters; and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Saco No. 2 Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Emmons was united in marriage on October 14, 1905, with Edith C. Stackpole. They are the parents of the following children: Vandelia, born June 9, 1906, died June 4, 1913; Willis, born June 27, 1907; Sara, born June 24, 1908; Helen, born July 5, 1909; Harold, Jr., born June 8, 1912; Suzanne, born August 20, 1913; and Leavitt, born July 14, 1916.

**RALPH WALDO EMERSON HUNT**—Ralph Waldo Emerson Hunt is a representative of a family whose members have exhibited a happy combination of business perspicacity and aesthetic taste. John Hunt, grandfather of Ralph W. E. Hunt, lived for a time at Kittery, Maine, but he was the owner of a farm in New Hamp-

shire, and it was here that Enoch Warren Hunt, father of Ralph W. E. Hunt, was born. Enoch Warren Hunt was a native of Guilford, New Hampshire, born June 13, 1841, but who came to Portland at the time of reaching his majority, and in that city has followed the profession of architecture with a high degree of success. He is still active in his work in spite of his seventy-six years. He was one of the constructors of the old *Kearsarge* of the United States navy, which took part in the famous battle with the *Alabama*. He married Sarah Frances Neal, a native of Portland, June 26, 1867, and they have had six children born to them as follows: Warren A. T., who makes his home in Portland, and who is interested in various important industrial and financial institutions, having been connected with the Maine Savings Bank for twenty-two years, and now having the Portland office of the Boston Bond House of Dennison & Company; Ralph Waldo Emerson, of whom further; Lulie, Grace, Rita, and Sallie, all of whom died in childhood. The father of Mrs. Hunt was William Neal, a lifelong resident of Portland, and a member of the old Free Street Baptist Church. A grandmother of Ralph W. E. Hunt was Sarah Fuller, a cousin of Chief Justice Melville E. Fuller, who for so many years presided over the Supreme Court of the United States.

Born January 4, 1884, at Portland, Maine, Ralph Waldo Emerson Hunt, son of Enoch Warren and Sarah Frances (Neal) Hunt, has spent most of his life in his native city. It was there in the local public school that he received the elementary portion of his education. He graduated from the Portland High School in 1901, after which he took two years of study at the Westbrook Seminary, where he was prepared for college and graduated in 1903. He then matriculated at Tufts College and was a member of the class of 1908. After leaving Tufts, Mr. Hunt traveled extensively in the interests of famous pianos. He served as State commissioner for the National Association of Piano Dealers, and his work brought him into close and continuous contact with many of the great pianists of this country and abroad. From this line of work he became connected with the managing of artists upon their concert tours, and has in this way become acquainted with some of the greatest virtuosos. It was he who introduced Gabrilovitch on his first tour in the United States. Gabrilovitch married Miss Clemens, the daughter of this country's greatest humorist, Mark Twain.

In 1912 Mr. William T. Miller, of the Henry







James E. Kewey

F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, of Boston, selected Mr. Hunt to establish a branch house in Portland with Maine as his territory. In five years' time Mr. Hunt had so successfully fulfilled his mission that in August, 1917, he was elected one of the five directors of the whole Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, of Boston. This renowned firm has been doing business for over half a century, and their Henry F. Miller pianos are known as highest quality pianofortes everywhere. His offices and sales-rooms are situated at No. 25 Forest avenue, Portland. He has met with a very high degree of success in this enterprise, but in spite of the fact that it requires a large portion of his time to manage the business which he has developed, he has never lost his interest in the line in which he was so long active and still is actively interested in, pianists in this country. Mr. Hunt has a profound love of the sea, and spends upon the water all the time that he possibly can spare from his work and has taken many ocean voyages. In his religious belief he is a Universalist, attends the church of this denomination in Portland, is active in the interests of this church and at the present time is serving it in the office of clerk. In his political faith Mr. Hunt is a Democrat, and when only twenty-one years of age was the candidate of that party from Ward Seven for the City Council. He ran much ahead of his ticket, but not sufficiently so to overcome the great normal Republican majority in the city.

Mr. Hunt was united in marriage, September 31, 1907, at Portland, with Agnes M. Snow, a native of Cornish, Maine, a daughter of Frederick and Patience C. (Pike) Snow, old and highly honored residents of that community. Mr. Snow is deceased, but is survived by his wife who now makes her residence in Portland. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt three children have been born, as follows: Emerson Snow, April 8, 1909; Enoch Warren, October 8, 1912, and William Alfred, October 23, 1916.

The position in the community held by Mr. Hunt is a difficult one to convey in terms of his achievements and still more so by a mere list of the offices held by him and the concerns with which he is associated. An eminent divine has somewhere remarked the things that all men do are greater than that they are, and, although perhaps we may feel disinclined to apply the proposition quite so broadly, there can be no doubt that it is eminently true of some characters. Mr. Hunt stands for something in the community

far more important than any concrete accomplishment, he stands for probity and integrity in business relations, for a conscientious fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, for virtue in the domestic relations and for a sterling manhood that may well serve as a model for the youth of his own and other communities. This is what he stands for, and it is on this abstract ground that the discriminating will appreciate his service.

**JAMES EDWARD HEWEY**—With the death of James Edward Hewey, of Alfred and Portland, Maine, on January 9, 1917, at his home in the latter city, there passed from the world of courts and litigation in this State one of the best known and best beloved figures ever associated with it. As clerk, first of the courts for York county, and later of the Federal, Circuit and District courts, he was known throughout the region to judge, attorney, and litigant, and endeared himself to all by his genial, kindly personality, his high Christian character, and his most faithful and painstaking performance of his duty. Nor was the esteem in which he was regarded limited to these legal associates; both of the communities in which he made his home, Alfred and Portland, were unanimous in their feeling of respect and affection for a man who throughout his life never ceased to think of their best interests, and whose daily work was so important a factor in subserving their welfare.

James Edward Hewey was born August 25, 1857, in the old city of Bath, Maine, a son of Major Andrew and Emeline (Neal) Hewey, old and highly respected residents of that place. Major Hewey was an officer in a Maine Infantry Regiment during the Civil War, and a prominent man in the community. The lad passed his childhood in his native city, and there associated with the Sewalls, Palmers, Pattens and Hydes, and the children of other prominent families, most of whom were associated with the great shipbuilding interests, then the greatest industry of the region. The prosperity of Bath in those days was great and depended upon the rapid but perfectly normal development of an activity which had already made America famous among the great mercantile nations of the earth, and which seemed to presage a place of preëminence in commercial enterprises for the youthful republic of the West. In the town itself and the region immediately surrounding it he grew up, gaining the elementary portion of his education at the local schools, and finding his boyish recreation in the rural environs of



the city, so that he came to know the whole countryside with that intimacy which seems the fruit of no other period than childhood, when no detail is overlooked, no nook deemed too unimportant for exploration. A little later he went to the Westbrook Seminary, where he was prepared for college, and immediately after completing his course there entered the law school in connection with the Boston University, having determined to adopt this profession as his career in life. He was graduated from this institution with the class of 1879, and the following year acted as librarian of the law school. In 1881, however, he returned to Maine, where he was admitted to the bar, and at once settled at Biddeford, where he became associated with Charles H. Prescott, then recently admitted to the bar, and who had just bought the *Biddeford Journal*. The two young men were associated for some time in the operation of this very wide-awake journal, Mr. Hewey being the editor, a position for which he developed a remarkable ability. The *Journal* dealt principally with the live issues of that day, and Mr. Hewey specialized in politics, his clever articles becoming very popular in that region. He was an ardent Republican and a most forceful expounder of Republican doctrine and for some years was recognized as an influential factor in the political situation. But, although he thus for a time turned aside from the active practice of the law, he did not forget that his chief ambition was in this professional line. Much to the sorrow of his political colleagues, therefore, he decided to settle in the town of Alfred, in York county, and abandoning his journalistic activities became a partner of John B. Donovan, with whom he practiced his profession. If matters other than the law were ever discussed between Mr. Hewey and his partner, there must have been some lively times, as Mr. Donovan was as strong a Democrat as the former a Republican, and afterwards became very active in politics, serving for one term as United States marshal. Mr. Hewey came to Portland first as a custom house official, but only after a number of years spent at Alfred, where in 1882 he was elected clerk of the courts for York county. This county has always had a name for being politic of litigation, and Mr. Hewey found that his post as clerk was a very exacting one. He became, indeed, something of a slave to his duty and responsibility, his conscientious character never allowing him to shirk any detail of the task in hand. His books and records were models of orderliness and neat-

ness and during his whole term of office there was never a complaint on this score from court attorney or litigant. Some idea of the magnitude of his task may be gathered in the present day of labor saving devices when it is realized that he never employed a deputy clerk or stenographer and that the whole of his very large professional correspondence was carried on in longhand. His penmanship, too, was inimitable, both in individuality and in legibility, and must have involved him in an immense amount of labor and effort. It is said that his signature was impossible of imitation and that "the most skilfull forger could not duplicate it." For eighteen years Mr. Hewey continued faithful to his arduous task which, during the latter part of this period, grew distinctly irksome to him, so that it was with considerable relief that he accepted a position as appraiser in the Portland Custom House, a position which at once afforded him a better salary and shorter hours of work. He was the more willing to make the change from the fact that one of his intimate friends, and a man whom he had been closely associated with in politics for twenty years, Charles M. Moses, of Saco, was collector of the port. For three years Mr. Hewey continued in this work, and was then offered the position of clerk of the Circuit and District Federal Courts to fill a position left vacant by the death of Abner H. Davis. Judges Putnam and Hale, who had been authorized to make the selection of a new clerk, were considered most fortunate in being able to secure the services of a man so widely experienced in the work as Mr. Hewey. As this post offered him double the salary which he earned in the Custom House, he accepted it and in the year 1903 began his duties. The courts were at that time located on the second floor of the Post Office building in Portland, on Exchange and Middle streets and there Mr. Hewey established his office and remained a conspicuous figure until his death. His office was situated in the most active district of the city, in the very center of the business and professional quarter, so that Mr. Hewey extended his acquaintance far beyond the limits of his professional associates and grew to be an intimate friend of many of the most prominent men in the various departments of the city's life. To know Mr. Hewey was tantamount to having for him a warm affection, and his office in the Post Office building was the rendezvous of many brilliant men in the profession and in business, who gathered there to meet each other and Mr. Hewey in many a

clever and sparkling debate, and these gatherings were never discontinued until the death of the central figure put an untimely termination upon them. The same intense devotion that had been displayed by Mr. Hewey in his former office as clerk was again shown by him in this more responsible post, and he continued indefatigably active until failing health ushered in his last days. Aside from his professional activities, Mr. Hewey still devoted such time as was possible to the public affairs of the community. This time, indeed, was decidedly circumscribed, as his duties were very onerous, but to the end he was intensely fond of political activities, and now and again when some particular issue in which he was interested arose, or some candidate for whom he held especial friendship or admiration presented himself, he would take an active part in the campaign. He was an ardent Republican, as has already been stated, and did a great deal to strengthen and establish the dominance of his party in York county. At the time when he first settled at Alfred, the balance of political power was pretty evenly distributed between the two parties, but by hard work and clever organization he had, during the thirty years in which he remained identified with the town established a superiority of something like two to one for the Republicans. He was a powerful factor in securing the nomination as representative to Congress for his friend, Amos L. Allen, and he also did much to assist Colonel Frederick Hale in his campaigns in Portland. He kept so closely in touch with the situation that his judgment upon what each town in the district could be counted upon to do was accepted by his colleagues, and many of his prophecies as to campaign results were remarkably accurate. His activities in this realm were, however, always the result of some disinterested motive and never for any hope of political preference for himself. Mr. Hewey was a member of the Portland and Lincoln clubs of Portland, and of several fraternities, among which was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He was also affiliated with the Masonic order, and was a member of Dunlap Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Knights Templar; also a son of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. But, although a member of these various organizations they could claim but little of this time. Most of his leisure was spent in the privacy of his home, and in the intercourse of his family or his books.

He was a great reader and gained that culture and enlightenment which is only the product of familiarity with the world's best thought.

It was shortly after Mr. Hewey first went to Alfred that he met Adelaide M. Roberts, the daughter of a prominent family of that town, and on November 8, 1883, he was married to her. Mrs. Hewey was the daughter of Henry and Marion (Edwards) Roberts, and was well known in social circles at Alfred. To Mr. and Mrs. Hewey three daughters were born as follows: Marion E., Florence R., and Margaret N., the last named having been married, in October, 1916, to Edward S. Titcomb, who was elected a short time prior as register of probate in York county. It has already been stated that Mr. Hewey always retained strongly his affection for his native town of Bath. Indeed, he was a man who quickly and readily formed strong associations, both with people and places and he came to have a very devoted attachment to Alfred. He lived there very happily during the eighteen years with which he was connected with the local courts, and after coming to Portland continued to maintain a summer residence there. His winter home was situated at the corner of Spring and Winter streets, Portland, Maine, and was well known among a large circle of friends for its warmth and hospitality and good cheer. As may readily be imagined, Mr. Hewey found very little time for outside diversion, yet he was an enthusiastic advocate of all wholesome outdoor sports and pastimes and was particularly fond of baseball. Indeed, he may be described as a good "fan," and spent his vacations at the Bay-side games during the last four years of his life. He was thoroughly familiar with all the details of the game and possessed a close and analytical insight into the players and the plays. This sketch cannot better close than with the words of the *Portland Express*, which printed an obituary address at the time of Mr. Hewey's death. The following excerpt is from that article:

His entire career in the sixteen years he has lived here (Portland) have added to the honors he bore so modestly, and have brought into his daily relationship with men, appreciation of his qualities of mind and true conception of friendship. The little chats in "Hewey's office," enjoyed so much by the court justices, officials in the Federal Building, lawyers from various parts of the State and especially with old cronies from York County and Sagadahoc, are ended, but the memory of the brightness of his mind and readiness of his wit, and kindly counsel, linger and will not so be effaced.



**REX WILDER DODGE**—New England in general and Maine in particular can furnish us with a most noteworthy number of records of business men and industrial leaders which might serve as models for their kind the world over, and among such a number is Rex Wilder Dodge, of Portland, Maine, former division commercial superintendent for Maine of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, who resigned from that office to become associated with Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm and his varied interests. It would be difficult to find a man who combined with the steady conservatism, so necessary to substantial business conditions, so high a degree of intelligent, progressive insight and the willingness to adopt new methods as promise to benefit his enterprises. He is a man who has never lost an opportunity to advance himself, and yet never trespasses upon the rights or needs of others.

Rex Wilder Dodge is a descendant of an old family, which traces its descent in this country as far back as the Revolution, since which time the family has continued to reside in the State of Maine, removing thither from the State of Massachusetts. Wilder William Dodge, father of Rex Wilder Dodge, is a native of Damariscotta, Maine, conducts a successful business in that town, and is one of the prominent and highly respected citizens in his community. He married Carrie Richardson, a native of Bangor, Maine, and a descendant of a prominent family of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of three children: Rex Wilder, of whom further; Leon A., a merchant of Damariscotta, Maine; Gwendolyn, who makes her home with her father.

Rex Wilder Dodge was born at Damariscotta, Maine, December 12, 1884. He received the preliminary portion of his education in the local schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by a course of study at Lincoln Academy, from which institution he graduated in the year 1901. He then spent a year in Damariscotta in preparation for a business career, but at the expiration of this period decided to return to his studies and accordingly matriculated at Colby College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1906. The following year he served in the capacity of principal of Wilton Academy, but the call of a business life still beckoned to him, and he resigned from this responsible position in order to enter the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1910 he came to Portland Maine, and was assigned to the office of superintendent of traffic, a position which he held until December, 1915, when he assumed the position of division commercial superintendent for Maine, succeeding Frank L. Rawson, and his administration of this important position was fully up to the high standard maintained by Mr. Rawson and the officials who preceded him. He continued in that position until October, 1916, and since then has been associated with Hugh J. Chisholm, capitalist of Portland and New York. Few men became better known or attained greater popularity than Mr. Dodge during the comparatively few years that he was connected with the telephone and telegraph business in Maine, and his resignation was deeply regretted, although at the same time his advancement into the wider field presented by his new work was a source of congratulation on all sides.

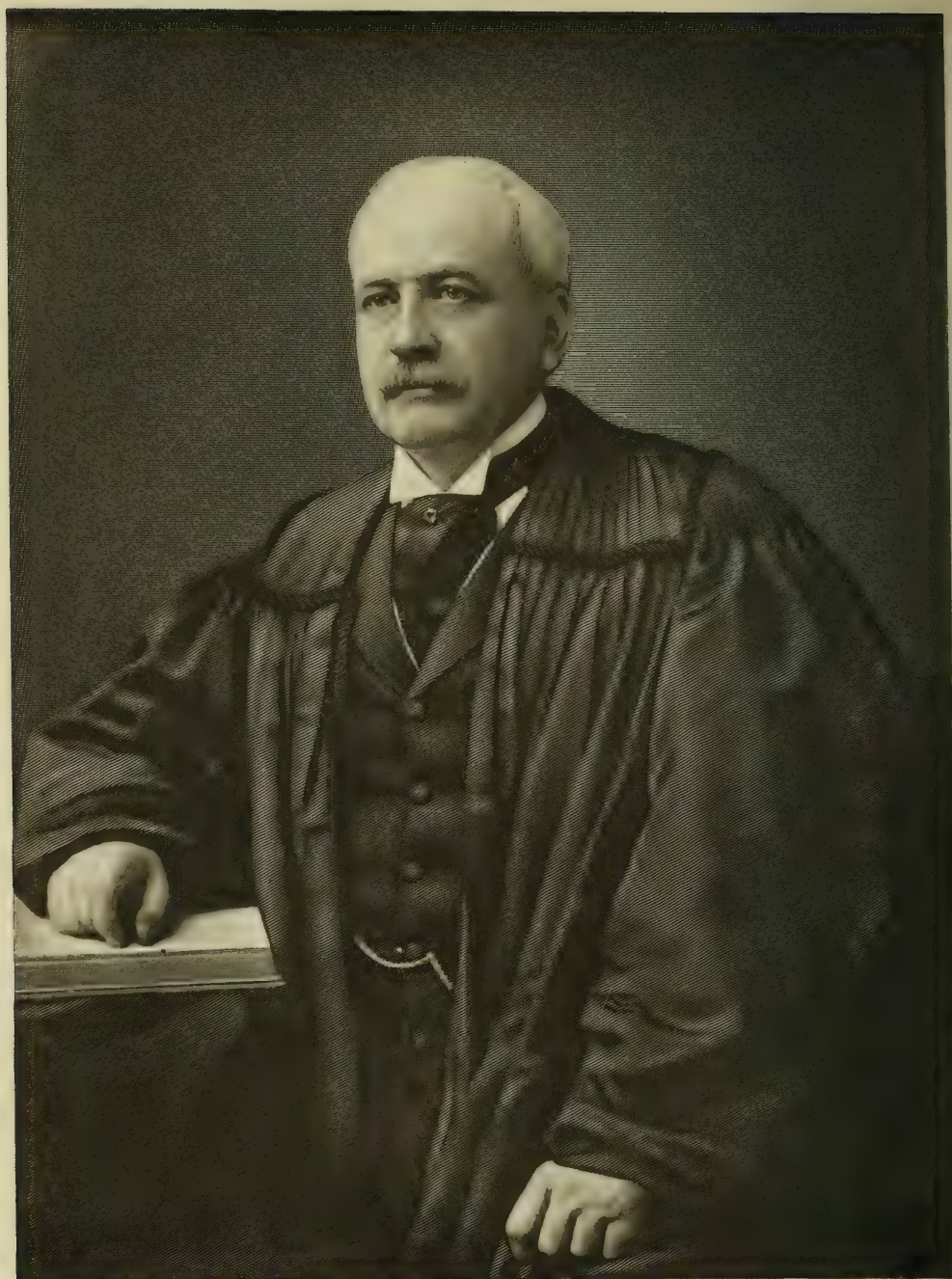
Always deeply interested in civic affairs, Mr. Dodge has been prominently connected with many of the important organizations and public movements of the State. He is a trustee of Colby College and for the past five years he has been president of the Alumni Association. In 1916 he was elected a director of the Chapman National Bank, one of the most important banking institutions of the State of Maine. He is a member of the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee of One Hundred of Maine; a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the membership committee of Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross, and a member of Alna Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons; Portland Club, of which he is a member of the board of governors; Portland Rotary Club, Portland Country Club, Cumberland Club, Economic Club, Boston City Club and other organizations. Mr. Dodge attends the Williston Church, of Portland, and ardently supports the philanthropic undertakings of that body.

Mr. Dodge married, May 9, 1911, at Baltimore, Maryland, Rebekah L. Cassard, a daughter of Louis, Jr., and Nellie D. Cassard, highly respected citizens of Baltimore. Children: Francis Cassard, born September 19, 1912, and Beverly, born September 2, 1915.

With all his talents, Mr. Dodge is essentially a domestic man. He is very retiring, and though he greatly enjoys the society of his friends he shrinks from putting himself in a position where he might become conspicuous. He is uniformly successful and universally respected







Clarence Hale

and admired by all whom he meets in his business life on account of his sense of justice and his many sterling characteristics.

**FRANKLIN R. CHESLEY**, a prominent and rising attorney of Saco, Maine, where also he is interested in a number of important financial institutions, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at the city of Pittsfield in that State, December 1, 1888. He is a son of Israel F. and Bertha M. (Russell) Chesley, of Pittsfield, where his father was engaged successfully in the wool and cloth business. He attended the public grade schools of Winchester, Massachusetts, and later took two years work at the Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, New Hampshire. From there he went to Thornton Academy at Saco, Maine, and graduated from that institution in the year 1907. He then entered Amherst College, but after one year spent there withdrew, and entered instead the University of Maine Law School, having decided in the meantime to follow that profession. It was in 1908 that he matriculated at the University, and he graduated from it with his degree in the year 1911. He was admitted to the Maine bar in August of the same year and at once began practice at Saco, where he is now one of the leaders of his profession. But Mr. Chesley has not confined his activities entirely to legal work, but has interested himself in many departments of business and the life of the community generally. He is attorney for the York National Bank of Saco, and the Biddeford Savings Institution, both of Saco, and is trustee of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution. He is also trustee of the Thornton Academy at Saco, where as a youth he went to school. His work as a lawyer has been unusually brilliant and has won him a recognition quite remarkable in one so young. The appreciation has found practical expression in the public posts to which he has been chosen, namely that of city solicitor for Saco, which he held for four terms from 1912 to 1916, and that of county attorney for York county, to which he was elected in 1917 and still holds (1918). Mr. Chesley is a member of a number of fraternal organizations and orders in this region, including the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi, the University of Maine, and Saco Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In his religion Mr. Chesley is a Congregationalist, and attends the church in Saco of that denomination.

Franklin R. Chesley was united in marriage on the thirty-first day of October, 1911, at Saco, Maine, with Annie Shipley Lowell of this place, a daughter of Enoch and Mary (Gilpatrick) Lowell. To Mr. Chesley and his wife one child has been born, Franklin R. Chesley, Jr., March 14, 1914.

**CLARENCE HALE**—There are few names which have received more honorable mention in the affairs of New England, throughout its long history as a colony and a part of the United States, than that of Hale, which is borne by one of those typical English families which laid the foundation in early Colonial days for the future American citizenship and the institutions of this great Republic. The name is of much greater antiquity than even this record would show, having been found in Hertfordshire, England, as early as the first part of the thirteenth century. It is also found in other parts of England, and in Gloucestershire attained to a position of great prominence, the famous Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Matthew Hale, having been a member of this branch. It is from the Hertfordshire Hales that the American family is descended, and it appears that prior to the year 1560 their early progenitors belonged to that splendid class, the English yeomanry, which formed and whose lineal descendants still form the backbone of England and the British Empire.

The first ancestor to whom the descent is directly traced was one Thomas Hale, who lived in the parish of Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England, during the early part of the seventeenth century. We have no record of his birth, but the parish register records that he was buried there October 19, 1630. He seems to have been a man of considerable property, as he disposes in his will of real estate consisting of at least eleven distinct parcels of land. He married Joan Kirby, of the parish of Little Munden, Herts, and they were the parents of five children. We find the name Hale with considerable frequency in the early Colonial records of New England and other parts of America, and as far south as Virginia, where there are today families descended from them bearing the same patronymic. There were at least eight of the name in the Massachusetts Bay Colony fifty years after its first settlement, but there is nothing to connect them directly with the ancestor of Clarence Hale, the eminent attorney and jurist whose career forms the principal concern of this sketch.



Thomas (2) Hale, a son of the worthy Thomas (1) Hale, of Hertfordshire, already mentioned, was the first of this line to come to America, and he settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He brought with him a letter from his uncle, Francis Kirby, to Governor John Winthrop of the Colony, requesting that dignitary to "In your counsel and advice to put him in the way how and where to settle himself in a hopeful way of subsisting with his family." From him the line descends through Thomas (3) Hale, Captain Joseph, Ambrose, Benjamin, David to James Sullivan Hale, the father of Judge Hale of this sketch.

James Sullivan Hale was born in Turner, Maine, December 13, 1806, and passed his entire life there. He was a farmer by occupation, and he took a prominent part in the life of the community. He was well known for his keen wit and sense of humor, and possessed a character which might have placed him high in public life save that he was entirely lacking in worldly ambition and preferred to spend his life in his native town engaged in his homely calling. His death occurred there December 17, 1880, at the age of seventy-four years. He married, February 11, 1835, Betsey Staples, the eldest child of John and Betsey (Young) Staples, of Turner, Maine, where she was born October 16, 1808, and died December 5, 1881. James Sullivan Hale and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Eugene, born June 9, 1836, became an eminent lawyer of Maine, and is known to the country as a member of the National House of Representatives for ten years, and a Senator from Maine for thirty years, from 1881 to 1911. 2. Hortense, born November 27, 1837; married, October 21, 1858, Dr. John T. Cushing, of Turner. 3. Frederick, born October 21, 1839; graduated from Waterville College in 1862, and practiced law in Ellsworth, Maine, until his death, May 6, 1868. 4. Augusta, born February 19, 1842; married, August 8, 1869, the Hon. George Gifford, of Portland, who afterwards became United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland. 5. Clarence, of whom further.

Born April 15, 1848, at Turner, Maine, the fifth and youngest child of James Sullivan and Betsey (Staples) Hale, Clarence Hale passed the years of his childhood and early youth in his native town. For the preliminary portion of his education he attended the local public schools, and he was prepared for college at Norway Academy, Norway, Maine. He matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1865, where he established an

unusually high record for character and scholarship. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1869 and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and one of the first four in his class. He has since received the degree of A.M. and later of LL.D. from his college. After graduation he determined upon the law as his profession and with this end in view entered the office of his brother, the Hon. Eugene Hale, at Ellsworth, and his law partner, the Hon. Lucilius A. Emery, afterwards chief justice of the State of Maine. Here he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He at once began practice in the city of Portland, and there for thirty years carried on one of the most successful and important legal practices in the States. While still a young man, he became one of the recognized leaders of the law in Maine and much of the most important litigation of the region was entrusted to his capable hands. He was indeed an attorney on one side or another in many of the most famous cases tried in Maine during that period, and his reputation as a trial lawyer was second to none. His career as a public servant began in the year 1879, when he was elected city solicitor of Portland, an office which he most efficiently filled for a period of three years. In 1902 his services were recognized by an appointment to the United States District Court, which has given him a new prominence in the legal life of the country, and in which at the present time he is still continuing to serve to the great honor of both himself and his State. Judge Hale first became prominently identified with local politics during the second campaign of General Grant for the presidency, and he took an active part in securing that great man's reelection in Maine. He has always been a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Republican party, and has been one of its most capable advocates in the State. From 1883 to 1885 he represented the Portland district in the State Legislature, where he took an active part in the proceedings of that body. Judge Hale is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and possesses a keen interest in all questions of local history and the early records of his home community. He possesses a marked ability and a strong taste for literature and is a man of wide and general culture. In his religious belief, Judge Hale is a Congregationalist and both he and his wife are members of the State Street Church. As an attorney Judge Hale possessed marked qualifications for success, and has displayed throughout his long career

not only a profound knowledge of his chosen subject, but that ability to think quickly and accurately which is so important in his profession. A wide knowledge springing from an innate sympathy of the motives and purposes of his fellow men is also one of Judge Hale's most marked abilities, and to all those things he adds a terse and vigorous style and an ability to express definitely and yet simply the ideas which come to him. Judge Hale has been for many years an overseer of Bowdoin College, and for the past three years has been president of that board. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, Portland, and Union Club, Boston.

On March 11, 1880, Judge Hale was united in marriage with Margaret Rollins, a native of Portland, born June 12, 1856, a daughter of Franklin J. and Arabella C. Rollins, old and highly respected residents of that city. To Judge Hale and his wife two children have been born; Katharine, March 30, 1884, in Portland, became the wife of Philip G. Clifford; and Robert, born November 29, 1889, at Portland, a graduate of Bowdoin College, January 9, 1910, a graduate also of Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar in the class of 1913.

Those who approach the dignified subject of the law or its practice from the inside, as it were, not as the litigant but as the attorney, or even more as the student, are well acquainted with the extremely characteristic and vivid atmosphere that adheres to it, made up of the multitude of associations from its great past, which gives it a tone peculiar to itself, intangible but none the less definite, and exercising a most potent charm upon all who come within its influence. They recognize this, they feel the influence of its great tradition as descending upon it from the wit and wisdom of the great men of preceding ages, but they are also aware, if they stop to consider the matter, that very little is being added to that tradition today, that there are very few men who are making associations for a future age in the present. Occasionally, however, we have our attention attracted to a man, often a man in none of the great situations of the bench or bar, who we feel instinctively is adding to that already current of tradition. Their names are somewhat more frequent of occurrence in the generation that is just past, men whose devotion to the law was greater than their devotion to themselves, men who practiced their profession as one should practice his religion with an eye to impersonal considerations, the priests of the law who dedicated themselves

to the law's ends, not the law unto their own. Such a description would very appositely apply to the Hon. Judge Hale, of this review.

**CARLOS H. MCKENNEY**—Prominent for many years in business and political circles in Biddeford, Maine, the name of Carlos H. McKenney commands respect and esteem wherever it is used. He comes of old Maine stock which has served the State and Nation, and he worthily upholds the traditions of his ancestors.

His grandfather was Humphrey McKenney, who was born in Limington, in 1780, and died at the age of eighty-one. This Humphrey McKenney was the son of another Humphrey McKenney, who was one of the first settlers of the town. Humphrey (2) McKenney married Eunice Robinson, who survived her husband, and died June 7, 1878, at the age of ninety-two. Their son, Simeon P. McKenney, was born in the town of Limington, June 17, 1816. His brother, Freeman McKenney, who was a resident of Limington, was for many years a selectman and represented his district in the State Legislature. His only sister, Eunice, was the wife of James Heard, of Oxford county, Maine.

Simeon P. McKenney received a liberal English and classical education in early life, and from the age of sixteen to that of twenty-six was a teacher for several terms. During this time he fitted for college, and took a one year's college course. Concluding not to take a full course in college, in 1842, he entered the law office of Caleb R. Ayer, of Cornish, and after the regular course of study was admitted to the bar of York county in May, 1845. He was in practice for a time in Turner, Maine, and then came to Biddeford, with which city he was identified the remainder of his life. He was actively interested in municipal affairs. In 1858 he became a member of the Common Council and in the same year of the Board of Aldermen. From 1858 to 1859 he served as city solicitor, and from 1863 to 1864 was chairman of the Board of Assessors, being in 1863 the treasurer of the city, and in 1865 its treasurer and collector. During the latter year he issued, by virtue of his office, one hundred thousand dollars in bonds, thereby creating the war debt of Biddeford. Along with Zopher R. Folsom, Benjamin F. Day, and John Tuck, he was appointed by the mayor, in 1876, to make a new valuation of the property in the city, and in 1879 he was again elected a member of the Board of Assessors, serving on this as chairman. He also took an active and influ-



ential part in local politics, and as a member of the Democratic party unswervingly supported the Union in the Civil War. He was always held in high esteem and respect by his fellow townsmen as a man unflinching integrity, of sound judgment, of frankness, and of great resolution in all his undertakings. In 1871 he associated with him his nephew, Carlos Heard, forming the firm of McKenney & Heard, and from that time on carried on an extensive hardware business. He married, in July, 1850, Octavia, daughter of Flanders Newbegin, of Biddeford, and they had six children: Frank P., deceased; Ellen, deceased; Carrie B., Carlos H., of whom further; Simeon P., Jr., and Frank L.

Carlos H. McKenney, son of Simeon P. and Octavia (Newbegin) McKenney, was born in Biddeford, Maine, September 10, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school. He determined to enter at once upon a business career. In 1882 he entered the hardware store of McKenney & Heard, where for thirteen years he was clerk. After the death of his father, in 1891, he left the firm and in 1898 engaged in the hardware business for himself, and having mastered the subject in every detail he speedily made a success of his venture. He is also engaged extensively in real estate business with J. G. Shaw. Outside of his large business interests, Mr. McKenney has always taken a very vital and active share in the political and municipal affairs of the community. He served as clerk of the City Council for several terms, and was later president of the City Council. For two years he served on the Board of Aldermen, and for twenty years he has been a member of the School Board. In 1893-94, he was a representative in the State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and was a master of Dunlap Lodge in 1891, and has served in all the chairs. He is a director of Saco National Bank. Mr. McKenney has one of the most beautiful estates in York county, consisting of fifteen acres of land with an attractive house thereon, surrounded by large trees and a beautiful lawn.

Mr. McKenney married Elizabeth Nichols, of Biddeford, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Nichols, of Biddeford; she was educated in public schools, and after finishing her schooling was clerk in the post-office and later clerk in Mr. Youland's store, and a teacher in evening schools. Mr. and Mrs. McKenney have one son, Donald S., born in 1907.

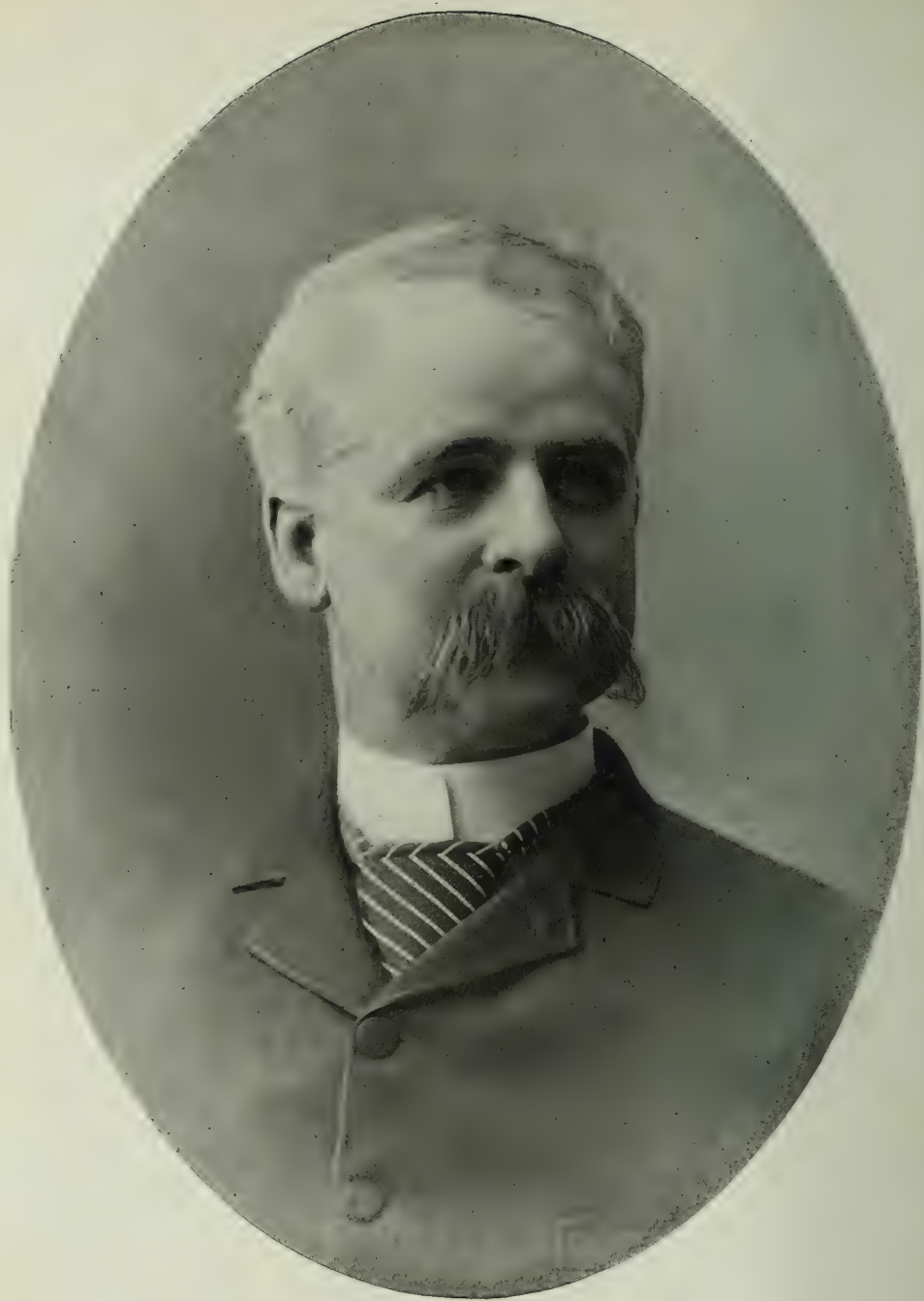
**BLINN WHITTEMORE RUSSELL, M.D.**, one of the popular physicians of Lewiston, Maine, is a member of an old New England family, which for about three generations has made its home in the "Pine Tree State," and prior to that time in Massachusetts. It was his paternal grandfather, James Porter Russell, who founded the family in Maine. This Mr. Russell was a native of Massachusetts, and came at a very early age to Maine and settled in the town of Temple. Here he remained all his life engaged in farming as an occupation. He was the father of four children, of whom two, Hannibal and James, still survive.

James Russell, referred to above, is the father of Dr. Blinn Whittemore Russell, and was born at Farmington, Maine, in the year 1852. As a youth he displayed marked business ability, and on completing his education turned his attention to industrial enterprise and became a manufacturer of turned wood goods at Farmington. Here he formed a partnership with his brother and a Mr. Estes, and the well known concern of Russell Brothers & Estes Company was the result. This company is still actively engaged in business and has grown to very large proportions with James Russell still at its head. Mr. Russell was also at one time treasurer of Franklin county, and has been identified more or less closely with a number of important business interests at Farmington. He married Abbie Whittemore, a native of Temple, Maine, born February 7, 1854, and who still resides at Farmington. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Leo Bernard, who makes his home at Hancock, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the same line of business as his father and manufactures turned wood goods, married Rosa M. Parker; Blinn Whittemore with whose career we are here specially concerned; and Edith, who died at the age of eight years.

Born June 29, 1883, at Phillips, Maine, Dr. Blinn Whittemore Russell was taken by his parents while still an infant to Farmington. It was with the latter place that his early associations were formed, and it was there that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose both the common schools and the high school, and graduating from the latter institution in 1900. After this preparatory work he matriculated at Bowdoin College and graduated from the same with the class of 1907, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meantime determined upon medicine as a







J. W. D. Carter

profession, and with this end in view entered the medical department connected with Bowdoin and graduated from there in 1910. He at once began the practice of his profession at Lewiston, Maine, establishing his office at No. 98 Pine street. In the seven years which have elapsed since that date, Dr. Russell has made for himself a very high place in the regard both of his professional colleagues and of the community-at-large, and is now universally regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in that region. Dr. Russell is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of the town, and is affiliated with the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, there. In his religious belief he is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination at Lewiston.

Dr. Blinn Whittemore Russell was united in marriage, July 21, 1910, at Vienna, Maine, with Addie E. Whittier, a native of that place, born September 29, 1881, a daughter of Edward Everett and Ida (Adams) Whittier, old and highly respected residents there. Mr. Whittier, who is a retired farmer, still resides in the old Whittier home, but his wife died in the spring of the year 1909. Mrs. Whittier was a native of Norridgewock, Maine. To Dr. and Mrs. Russell two children have been born, Ruth, March 9, 1916, died in infancy, and Blinn Whittemore, Jr., March 30, 1917.

The success of Dr. Russell in his chosen profession is due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character, as they are at the basis of all character that amounts to anything, are the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage. To these he adds a practical grasp of affairs and an idealism which keeps his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable ones in the medical profession and indeed his work as a physician amply shows this happy union of qualities.

#### JOHN WILLIAM DODGE CARTER—

Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law and those principles of human conduct that play so vital a part in the moulding of society, were the traits which lay at the base of the character of John William Dodge Carter, of Portland, Maine, acting as the mainspring of his life, shaping and guiding its entire development. His business success, as must all true success,

depended first upon his highly moral character and then upon the special knowledge of his subject, a later and acquired power. In all that he did for himself, Mr. Carter kept the interests of those about him ever in sight and made no step, however conducive to his own advantage it might seem, if, in his candid judgment, it appeared inimical to theirs. It was in line with this—it should not be called policy, for it was too spontaneous for that—but in line with this instinct, that all his relations with his fellows were carried out. He would not allow, for instance, his extremely exacting occupation to interfere with what he considered to be due his family any more than he erred in the opposite direction, and allowed domestic ties to interfere with the discharge of his obligations to the outside world. Indeed, the only person whose inclination and comfort he consistently sacrificed to the remainder of the world was himself, for he arose early and retired late to fulfill his engagements with others and minister to their wants.

The Carter family is an old one in New England and was founded in this country by one Thomas Carter, who was one of the original settlers of Sudbury, Massachusetts. He probably moved there from Ipswich, although there is no positive record of this fact, and he was made a freeman of Sudbury, May 2, 1638. Shortly afterwards we find him at Salisbury and he is described on the records of that place as a "planter" and received land in the "first division" in 1640. In 1650 he was a townsman and commoner, and his death probably occurred at this place as his will was dated there October 30, 1767, and probated on November 14 following. Of his wife we only know that her first name was Mary and that she was the mother of several children. From these worthy progenitors the line descends through John, Ephraim, Daniel, Jacob, Jacob (2) to John William Dodge Carter, of this review.

Jacob (2) Carter, father of John W. D. Carter, was born at Millville, New Hampshire, near the site of St. Paul's School, Concord. His birth occurred June 4, 1796, and he continued to make his home in that locality during his entire life, his death occurring at Concord, March 13, 1881, when he was eighty-five years of age. He spent the first ten years of his life in his native town, and in 1806 went to Norwich, Vermont, where he lived for a time with his eldest sister, Mrs. Susanna Dunklee. He attended school at Hanover for one year, and in 1808 or 1809 joined his



mother at Sanbornton, where she was living at that time. His boyhood seems to have been spent in various parts of the State and with various relatives, and in 1811 he went for a time to Lebanon for the purpose of learning the joiners trade. He apprenticed himself to one Captain Young of that place, but learned very little as this gentleman insisted upon employing him at all sorts of odd jobs and gave him comparatively little instruction in the trade he had chosen to learn. Accordingly, the lad did not remain more than a few months, then went to Hanover, where he made his home with another sister, Mrs. Sally Roby, and here for six months longer attended school and in the meantime did chores for his board and lodging. Here also he commenced to learn the trade of watchmaker under the instruction of a Mr. Copp, with whom he remained a year. He then returned to Concord, where he learned the trade of silversmith, goldsmith and clockmaker, remaining at this work until the autumn of 1814, when he went to Portsmouth and enlisted in the Concord Artillery for the defense of the port. He served for a month and then continued the learning of his trade in Hanover. From the latter place he went to Plattsburg, New York, where he worked for his brother-in-law, John Roby, at his trade, and finally fell heir to that business and carried it on himself. He was in partnership for a time with the late Ivory Hall, who was, however, obliged to retire from the business, after which Mr. Carter brought the concern to an end, and with a fortune of only twenty dollars started to walk to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a distance of some four hundred miles. He was impelled to go to that place by the fact that his brother, the Rev. Abiel Carter, was at that time living there. The adventures encountered by Mr. Carter on this trip sound strange in our days of railroads and steam locomotives, but he finally reached Pittsburgh, where he worked as a watchmaker for a man by the name of Perkins, who paid him very much the largest wages he had ever received, namely, twenty-five dollars a month and board. Unfortunately for him, his employer failed about two years later and the young man set out once more upon his travels. From Pittsburgh he went to Cincinnati and then to Louisville, travelling down the Ohio river, and at the latter point secured passage on a barge bound for St. Louis, at which place he arrived in due course of time. His taste for adventures had rather been increased than diminished by those that he had met with, and he soon after left St. Louis and started up the

Mississippi river for the Falls of St. Anthony with a cargo of government supplies for the Indians. He was employed in this enterprise by a St. Louis man who promised to pay him two dollars a day, but who proved dishonest, so that he never received anything for his services. He and a companion, who aided him in navigating the boat, got as far as Fort Snelling, the trip up there and back occupying them about five months. He was ill for a time after his return to St. Louis, and then started down the river to the town of Natchez, where he worked for a while with a Connecticut man by the name of Downs, and then went on to New Orleans.

From New Orleans he took passage on a schooner sailing for Boston and was at sea for a period of forty-three days. From Boston he returned to his native region, and in 1821 established himself in business at Hanover, where he remained until 1828. He then went to Concord, where he engaged in various enterprises for a number of years, and was finally appointed postmaster of the city in 1853 by President Pierce. In 1857 he was reappointed by President Buchanan, and during his occupancy of the office developed its efficiency with a remarkable degree and very much to the satisfaction of the public-at-large. In 1845 he was elected from Concord to the State Legislature and served in that year and the next. He was a trustee of St. Paul's School at Concord from the time of its founding until the close of his life. Mr. Carter was a very prominent Mason and was an active and honorary member of Mt. Horeb Commandery, an honorary member of Trinity Commandery, Manchester, and was probably the oldest Sir Knight in the State at the time of his death.

He married, in 1824, Caroline Ramsdell Stocking, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, where she was born July 7, 1799, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Belden) Stocking. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of the following children: Caroline Elizabeth, Abiel, Clara Anna and John William Dodge, of whom further. Caroline Elizabeth, the eldest child, was born May 3, 1826, married, September 7, 1847, William Wallace Taylor, of Concord, to whom she bore the following children: Henry Stattuck, born June 5, 1849, died July 3, 1856; Henry Carter, born April 2, 1865; Mrs. Taylor died in Portland, December 9, 1914. Abiel, the second child, born November 6, 1827, married, October 24, 1850, Martha Vesta Emery, and resided in Portland, where he died July 3, 1898. Clara Anna, the third child, born December 9, 1837, married George Edward Tin-

ker, of New Berne, North Carolina, December 4, 1873, and died in that place, February 23, 1907.

John William Dodge Carter, youngest child of Jacob (2) and Caroline Ramsdell (Stocking) Carter, was born April 30, 1840, at Concord, New Hampshire. He passed his childhood in his native city, and attended the local schools for his education. Upon completing his studies he went to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he was employed by the American Watch Company and learned the watchmaker's trade. In the year 1864 he removed from Waltham to Portland, Maine, and from that time until his death made that city his residence and the scene of his business activities. In Portland he engaged in the business of watchmaking and jewelry manufacture on his own account, and formed a partnership with his brother Abiel, under the name of Carter Brothers. This concern was incorporated in the year 1898 under the name of Carter Brothers Company, and Mr. Carter was made its president. From the outset it has been very successful and is now one of the largest concerns engaged in that line in the State of Maine. Throughout his residence in Portland, Mr. Carter occupied a prominent position in the community and enjoyed a very extended acquaintance. Every enterprise that had for its object the betterment of mankind and the development of the community commanded a goodly share of his time and energy, and also felt the touch of his zeal and liberality, and no man with the same means gave more to charity and charitable institutions than did Mr. Carter. His death occurred April 20, 1917.

Mr. Carter married, October 3, 1870, Agnes Hudson, of Airdrie, Scotland, born January 16, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Anderson) Hudson, old and highly respected residents of Rawyards, Scotland. Mr. Thomas Hudson was a son of Alexander Hudson, a native of Fife, Scotland, and his wife, Jane Anderson, before her marriage, was a daughter of John Anderson, of Airdrie, Scotland.

**LEON HARTLEY SMITH**, one of the successful business men of Portland, Maine, comes of good old Maine stock, his family having made their home in the "Pine Tree State" for many years. He is a son of George Smith and a grandson of Samuel Smith, the latter having been a native of Hollis, Maine, where he became exceedingly prominent in community affairs. For a time he followed masonry as an occupation, but eventually settled on a farm in the neigh-

borhood of Hollis, where he died at the age of sixty-two. This farm is at the present time in the possession of Guy C. Smith, a nephew. Samuel Smith married Ruth E. Haley, who was also a native of Hollis, a daughter of Captain Noah Haley, who served with that rank in the War of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith eight children were born, of whom George Smith is the only one now surviving.

George Smith was born October 23, 1848, at Hollis, York county, Maine. He continued to live in his native town until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he left the parental roof and made his way to the city of Boston. Here he followed the trade of mason, which he had learned from his father. After a considerable time spent in Boston, however, he returned to the North and settled in Portland, where for a time he continued to work at his trade. For about two years he continued to work in this capacity and then, in partnership with a Mr. Blackstone, founded the present firm of Blackstone & Smith and engaged in the business of masonry, contractors and builders. Eventually, however, Mr. Blackstone died and the whole concern passed into the hands of Mr. Smith and is now owned by him and his son, Leon H. Smith. Mr. Smith, Sr., has been exceedingly prominent in local public affairs, and has served his fellow citizens as a member of the Portland Board of Aldermen and as a member of the town committee there. He is also a very prominent figure in the social and fraternal world of the place, and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is most prominent, however, in the Masonic Order, and is a member and past master of the Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Commandery and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Fern Park Club, and is affiliated with the Congregational church in Portland. George Smith was married at Portland, Maine, to Hattie Isabelle Barbour, a native of Portland and a daughter of James I. Barbour, of that city, where he was engaged in business as a pattern maker, and Hattie (Rand) Barbour, his wife. To George Smith and his wife two children were born, both of whom are now living: Ruth S., who became the wife of True C. Foss, and Leon H., who is mentioned at length below.

Leon Hartley Smith was born July 2, 1887, in



the city of Portland, Maine, and has made that place his home ever since. It was here that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending the Deering High School for that purpose, from which he graduated in 1906. He at once entered Bowdoin College, where, after establishing an excellent reputation for scholarship and character, he was graduated with the class of 1910, taking the degree of A. B. Immediately after his graduation from college, he entered the firm of Blackstone & Smith, in which his father was the controlling factor, and is now himself most active in the management of that large and prosperous business. Among the large and important buildings erected by the firm should be mentioned the Congress Square Hotel Annex, many of the handsome residences situated on the western promenade, and the Boyd Building, situated on the corner of Exchange and Middle streets. Leon H. Smith has already come to occupy a position of prominence in the business world of which he is a member, nor is he less well known in the other departments of life of the city, especially those that are connected with social and athletic life. He is a member of the Portland Athletic Club and the Woodfords Club of Portland, and enjoys a very wide popularity among the great number of friends which he can claim as his. He is affiliated with the Woodfords Congregational Church and has been extremely active in advancing the interests of that body in the community.

Leon H. Smith was united in marriage, November 15, 1915, at Kennebunk, Maine, with Helen Josephine Ward, a native of that place, and a daughter of John and Annie (Rice) Ward, who are old and highly esteemed residents there. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith one child has been born, a son, Seth Payson Smith, November 9, 1916.

**MELVIN DRAYTON CHATTO** is a member of a family which, since the time that his great-grandfather, Joshua Chatto, came from Scotland and settled in Blue Hill, Maine, has been closely identified with the life and traditions of the "Pine Tree State." His father, Eben C. Chatto, was born at Deer Isle, Maine, and died in Brooksville, Maine, in the month of October, 1899, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the proprietor of the general store at Brooksville, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He married Lavinia Chatto, a native of Blue Hill. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Eva, Hattie, Margie, Melvin Drayton, with whose career we are con-

cerned in this sketch; Etta, now the widow of Elmer E. Billings and resides in Penobscot; Fannie L., who is now the wife of Ralph H. Condon, of South Brooksville.

Born September 4, 1861, at Blue Hill, Hancock county, Maine, Melvin Drayton Chatto was taken by his parents to Brooksville at the age of five years and in the latter place grew to manhood. He attended the local schools of Brooksville, and at the age of fourteen entered the High School there from which he graduated with the class of 1879. He then at once engaged in the granite business on his own account at South Brooksville, conducting his trade under his own name, M. D. Chatto. He became the owner of valuable granite quarries and continued in this business for twenty-seven years, finally selling these properties in 1910. He was very active in the local life of Brooksville, was superintendent of schools there, and chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1908 to 1910 and from 1912 to 1914 inclusive. In 1897 he was sent from Brooksville to the Maine Legislature. Mr. Chatto has for many years been interested in the hotel business and has built two handsome summer hotels at South Brooksville, known respectively as Grays Inn and The Bay View, and still owns a controlling interest. He is also interested largely in real estate at Brooksville, and has retained his association with that place since coming to Portland. It was in the year 1917 that he became connected with the Bennett Manufacturing Company of Portland and came to that city to make his residence. He is at the present time president and general manager of this concern and exercises the same influence upon the industrial world of the city. He has continued his activity in public life, representing Hancock county in the State Senate from 1915 to 1917. He is prominent in fraternal and social circles, is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. His career in the State Senate was a notable one and he took a very active part in urging reform legislation of many kinds. He made a hard fight for a new State prison and the result was an appropriation of \$50,000 to build a new wing and very much needed sanitary improvements, and was one of the members of the Senate to vote for woman's suffrage, the workmen's compensation act and for the Massachusetts ballot system. He was chairman of the State Prison Committee and a member of the Maine Seashore Fisheries Committee.

Mr. Chatto was united in marriage, October







*J. H. Smith*

10, 1892, at Brooksville, Maine, with Georgia M. Gray, a native of that place and a daughter of Haskell W. Gray, now deceased, for many years a sea-faring man and master mariner and the owner of several vessels, and of Eliza B. (Blake) Gray, his wife. Captain Gray is survived by his wife, who at the present time makes her home in Portland. To Mr. and Mrs. Chatto two children have been born as follows: Harry Murrey, August 18, 1893, who now resides in Portland, where he is employed as chemist by the Thomas Laughlin Company and has charge of the compass department of that concern; and Morris Haskell. The elder son is a graduate from the Castine High School, the Maine Central Institute and Bowdoin College, while the younger brother graduated with the class of 1917 from the Deering High School.

The due reward of merit, it has often been observed, is frequently or even generally withheld until death has rendered its payment in vain, but this is perhaps less the case in such communities as are typical of these United States, where the members are ever on the outlook for ability, and talent is recognized as the most valuable of marketable commodities. It is surely not true in the case of Mr. Chatto, who from his early youth onward was recognized as possessing capabilities of great value to his fellows, and who was quickly given an opportunity to use them, an opportunity which he was in no wise unwilling to improve. While the success which he accomplished was very marked, it was still more noteworthy in that he made but few enemies in his accomplishment of it.

**GUY HAYDEN STURGIS**—A scion of a distinguished family, which for many years has been associated with the State of Maine, and many of whose representatives have played a prominent part in the affairs of that State, is Guy Hayden Sturgis, one of the successful attorneys of Portland and a leader of the bar of Cumberland county.

John Sturgis, grandfather of Guy Hayden Sturgis, was a resident of White Rock, Maine, and there conducted successful farming operations for many years, being one of the well known and highly respected figures in the community. Mr. Sturgis married Mary Purington, a native of Gorham, Maine, and they were the parents of four children, namely: 1. Benjamin Franklin, deceased; he was a prominent surgeon of Auburn and Lewiston; for many years he was active in the public affairs of the State of

Maine, serving as mayor of his home city, Auburn, and as representative from his legislative district in the General Assembly of the State, and during his last term in that body he was its oldest member. 2. William P., who now (1917) resides in Brooklyn, New York, and is president of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank. 3. James E., a resident of Wichita, Kansas, where he is engaged in business as a wheat broker. 4. John I., of whom further. The death of John Sturgis occurred in White Rock.

John I. Sturgis, father of Guy Hayden Sturgis, and who for many years has been familiarly known as Dr. Sturgis, was born at White Rock, Maine, December 24, 1843. He supplemented his preparatory education by a course of study at Bowdoin College. In early manhood he moved to New Gloucester, Maine, and became one of the successful and popular physicians of that town. He was member of the Legislature in 1887. At the present time he is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for Maine, and chairman of one of the Exemption Boards of Cumberland county. He is a Republican in politics, and for many years he has been prominently connected with public affairs in his native State. During the Civil War, he joined the Seventeenth Maine Regiment and saw service in that great conflict. He married (first) Myra Hayden, who bore him three children, namely: Grace, who died at the age of eight years; a child who died in infancy, and Guy Hayden, of whom further. Mrs. Sturgis died in 1881, and Dr. Sturgis married (second) Jennie M. Hayden.

Guy Hayden Sturgis was born at New Gloucester, Maine, March 3, 1877. He spent his childhood in his native region and there attended the local public schools. He then went to Auburn, Maine, and was a student in the Edward Little High School, from which he graduated in 1893, and later he matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. Having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he came to New York City and entered Columbia Law School, the law school in connection with Columbia University. Here he studied his subject for some time, and upon his return to Portland read law in the offices of Thomas B. Reed and Seiders & Chase to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in 1900. He located for active practice in the city of Portland, his present residence. For a time Mr. Sturgis practiced alone, but later entered into partnership with two well known attorneys of Portland, the firm name



being Seiders, Marshall & Sturgis. Mr. Sturgis at once proved himself a most capable attorney and a man profoundly versed in his subject, and rapidly rose to a position of distinction before the bar of Cumberland county. The firm of which he was a member gradually changed its constitution, and after the withdrawal of the original partners, Messrs. Seiders and Marshall, and the admission of Mr. Chaplin, became known as Sturgis & Chaplin, its present style. In the year 1914 it occupied its present handsome offices in the Masonic Temple, and it is now known as one of the leading legal concerns in Portland and handles a large amount of the important litigation there.

In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Sturgis has been very active in public affairs, and has closely and prominently identified himself with the organization of the Republican party, the principles and policies of which he staunchly upholds. In 1912 he was elected an alderman of Portland and held that responsible office for two terms, the latter expiring in 1914. On January 3, 1917, Mr. Sturgis was elected attorney-general of the State, and is recognized as a worthy successor to the able and honored men of the State who have preceded him in that office. A thorough and tireless student, a fearless and skillful advocate, the State attorney has the respect and confidence of the people whom he represents. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since the year 1914 and is a member of the executive committee of that body. Mr. Sturgis is prominently identified with fraternal and club life in Portland, is a member of the Masonic Order, of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the Woodfords Club and the Lincoln Club of Portland, president of the latter named. Mr. Sturgis has always been keenly interested in educational problems, and has been an active factor in the development of the community in this important direction. While still a very young man, he was superintendent of schools at New Gloucester, an office which had already been held by his father.

Mr. Sturgis married (first) at Standish, June 3, 1905, Edna L. Bailey, a native of Standish, died at Portland in September, 1907. They were the parents of two children: Eleanor C. and Guy Hayden, Jr. Mr. Sturgis married (second), April 30, 1909, Adelaide V. Sweeney, a native of Portland, and to them four children have been born, as follows: Virginia, who died at the age of two years; John W., Elliott and Frederick S.

**CONVERS EDWARD LEACH**, the prominent insurance man of Portland, Maine, comes of a family which has long represented the best stock of the "Pine Tree State." His father was Convers Owen Leach, a native of Portland, where for many years he was engaged in the dry goods business and where his death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. Convers Owen Leach married Harriet E. Curtis, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who survives him and is at the present time residing in Portland, having reached the venerable age of eighty years. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Harry R., who was an accountant and died in middle age; H. Mabel, who resides with her mother at home; Convers Edward, with whose career we are concerned; Arthur B., who resides at Buffalo, New York.

Born June 4, 1866, at Portland, Maine, Convers Edward Leach gained his education at the local public schools. After completing his studies in these institutions, he entered as a young man of nineteen years the insurance business, as a clerk in the firm of W. D. Little & Company, and thus formed a connection which continues at the present time. By the consolidation with the firms of Palmer, Anderson & Company, and Rollins & Adams, the name was changed to Anderson, Adams & Company, which it retains in spite of the withdrawal of Mr. Anderson. As Mr. Leach became more experienced in the business, he rose to more and more responsible posts until he finally became a partner, the firm being now constituted of three members, these being Charles C. Adams, Thomas J. Little and Mr. Leach. Mr. Leach devotes his whole time and attention to the affairs of this business, and is recognized as an unusually capable insurance man and as an authority on this subject. He has not confined his activities to his private interests, however, but has taken part in local affairs and has served in various capacities in civic matters. He is also a prominent figure in the social and fraternal world and more especially in Masonic circles, in which he has been very active. He has attained the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry and has held many important positions in the various Masonic bodies with which he has been affiliated. He is a member and past master of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member and past high priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; member and past thrice illustrious master of Portland Coun-

cil, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; a member and past eminent commander of Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; member and junior warden of Yates Lodge of Perfection; member of Portland Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Dunlap Chapter, Rose Croix; recorder of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; member and almoner of the Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. Besides these Mr. Leach also holds the positions of past grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine; corresponding grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine; past grand scribe of the Grand Chapter of Maine; past most illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Maine; and treasurer of the Grand High Priesthood of Maine. Besides these various Masonic bodies, Mr. Leach is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; the Woodfords Club and the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association. In his religious belief Mr. Leach is a Congregationalist and attends the Woodfords Congregational Church. He is very active in the work of this body, is prominently identified with its Sunday school, and is a member of the Congregational Club.

Convers Edward Leach was united in marriage, October 10, 1889, at Portland, with Gertrude E. Lang, a native of that city and a daughter of Caleb N. and Ellen A. (Cummings) Lang, old and highly honored residents there. Mr. Lang's death occurred in the year 1905, but Mrs. Lang survives him and resides in Portland at the present time. Caleb N. Lang was one of the pioneer grocers of Portland and was successfully engaged in that business there for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Leach one child has been born, Donald Curtis, September 1, 1893. He is now associated with the C. N. Rice Paper Company, of Portland, and makes his home in that city.

No account of the life of Mr. Leach would be in any way adequate which failed to remark upon his musical activities or upon his devotion to this art. He is particularly active in promoting knowledge of and familiarity with the art in the community. He is a member of the commission appointed by the city to care for the great municipal organ of Portland, which stands in the auditorium of the new Portland City Hall. This magnificent organ, of which the city may well be proud, deserves a word of description here. It was erected through the generosity of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher, in honor of his friend, the late Mr. Hermann Kotzschmar, of Portland, and may be ranked as one of the great organs of the world. It was

built by the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, which was under orders from Mr. Curtis to plan and erect an organ as nearly perfect in every respect as possible. The plan for its erection was considered at the time of the building of the new City Hall, the architects of which, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, of New York, and Messrs. John Calvin Stevens and John Howard Stevens, of Portland, taking into consideration the introduction of the instrument in their plans for the auditorium. The instrument may be said to contain actually six separate organs, namely the echo, the solo, the swell, the great, the orchestral and the pedal organs, all of which are under the control of the organist. There are included in them all nearly six thousand pipes and nearly one hundred miles of electric wire are used in its action. The whole instrument weighs approximately forty-five tons. It is constructed on the Austin Universal Chest System, in which large air chests are provided, the main one being fifty-three feet long, fifteen feet wide and eight feet high. Electric cables run in various directions to connect the different parts of the instrument, so that multiple switches, pneumatic engines and all the various parts of the intricate mechanism may be ready for immediate response to the lightest touch of the performer. One novel and very important character of the organ is the console, which is movable and is connected with the instrument itself by seventy-five feet of flexible cable so that it can be placed anywhere upon the stage or the floor of the auditorium. It contains four manuals and pedal and is of the stop-key type, there being of these, including couplers, one hundred and sixteen. The city has been fortunate enough to secure as its municipal organist the well known musician, Mr. Will C. Macfarlane. The committee which cares for this organ consists of Mr. Henry F. Merrill, Mr. Frank C. Allen and Mr. Leach of this sketch. They have been very active in arranging for a schedule of concerts, including subscription performances and free Sunday concerts, together with a special series of summer concerts. To give an idea of how popular these are, it may be stated that the total attendance during the seasons of 1912, 1913 and 1914 amounted to about five hundred thousand.

In an age when the talents and abilities of most men are turned almost exclusively to self aggrandizement or the accomplishment of personal ambitions, it is very welcome to observe the career of one who, on the contrary, gave but a small proportion of his energies to these



things, but devoted well nigh the whole of a long life to the interests of others and the advantage of the community as a whole. And surely there is no realm in which work may be counted as of greater value than in that of art and culture, for in no way, save perhaps in those strange waves of religious and moral revival that we occasionally notice, can a community be so directly influenced as in the correct education of its children, who in a generation will form its active, thinking part.

**FRANK ORIN PALMER**, the capable and energetic vice-president of the firm of Owen-Moore & Company of Portland, Maine, is a son of Orin D. and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Palmer. Mr. Palmer, Sr., has lived most of his life at Rondout, Ulster county, New York, and while his wife is a native of Maine, she now lives in that town with Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer, Sr., was engaged in the meat business at Rondout for many years and was very successful in that line until the failure of his health forced his retirement. Since that time he has resided on a farm in the immediate neighborhood of the town. He and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: Stephen, who makes his home at Malden, Massachusetts, where he is in the cloak business; Frank Orin; Anna, who became the wife of Jofin Simpson, of East Boston, died at the age of twenty-four years, and had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Frank Orin Palmer was born December 23, 1866, at Rondout, Ulster county, New York. His early life, however, was spent on a farm in Dutchess county in that State, where his parents lived until he was eight years old. They then moved to Rhinebeck, New York, and he there attended the public school until he had reached the age of twelve. At that age he entered the DeGarno Institute at Rhinebeck, where he studied for two years, and then secured a position with J. C. Hamlin in his dry goods and grocery store there, and remained for four years with this concern. At the expiration of this time, being eighteen years of age, he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he secured a position with R. A. Spaulding & Company and worked in this dry goods store for seven years. He then went to Salem, Massachusetts, where he worked in a similar establishment, William G. Webber & Company, as a buyer in the clock department for seven years, and then for a period of eight years remained with the firm as a junior partner. In the year 1909, however, he sold out his interest there

and in the month of March, came to Portland, Maine, and purchased an interest in the successful business of Owen-Moore & Company, Incorporated, with offices at Nos. 505 and 507 Congress street. Mr. Palmer became treasurer and manager of the company. Owen-Moore & Company handle a large assortment of ladies garments and occupy the ground floor and basement of the building above referred to. Their store has a frontage of forty feet on Congress street and the main portion of it a depth of two hundred feet. Seventy-five hands are employed in conducting the business, which is one of the largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Palmer is prominent in many other departments of the life of Portland besides that of the business with which he is connected. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Portland Club, the Portland Athletic Club and other organizations of a similar character. He is a member of the Williston Congregational Church and is active in the work of that body and in promoting its interests in the community.

In April, 1894, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Florence Vining, a native of Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have one child, Beatrice Anna. She attended the Normal School at Salem and the Waynflete School of Portland, and finished her education at Rye Seminary, Rye, New York. She was married at Portland, Maine, to Edgar Curtis, a son of ex-Governor Curtis, of Maine. Mr. Curtis, Jr., is associated with the Randall McAllister Coal Company.

There are few cities within the length and breadth of New England that have more reason to feel proud of the men who, from its earliest beginnings, have shaped its industrial development and been identified with its life than Portland, Maine. The list of those worthy men whose efforts have raised themselves from humble to exalted positions among their fellow citizens and have at the same time advantaged the community in which they lived, so that the very name of the city has come to suggest distinction in the various departments of activity that go to make up the life of the normal community, is an imposing list, made up of the large-minded and liberal merchants of the city whose services to it have not been confined to the development of any particular business or mercantile interest, but have been most inclusive and public-spirited in their scope and have contributed to the advancement of many departments of the city's life and affairs, and to the general well being of







*Charles O. Files M. D.*

its inhabitants. In such a list would figure prominently the name of Frank Orin Palmer.

**CHARLES OLIN FILES, M.D.**—For a long period Dr. Files has been active and a leader in the medical profession of his native city. Among his ancestors are counted many of the earliest American colonists, on the paternal side John Rogers, and on the maternal side Francis Cook, both of whom came over in the *Mayflower* and he partakes strongly of the essential elements of New England character.

The first of his paternal line was William File or Files, born 1727-28, in England. His father died when he was an infant, and after his mother's second marriage he found life at home not to his liking, and at the early age of nine years ran away and hid himself in the hold of a sailing vessel bound for America. On arrival at Cape Cod the captain sold his time, according to the custom of those days, and in due time the lad, by his energy and industry, paid up the claim, and came into possession of considerable property. He removed to York, Maine, and about 1760 to Gorham, same State, where he purchased thirty-eight acres of land, cleared up a farm, was one of the first members of the Congregational church, and died March 21, 1823. He was a soldier of the Colonial army, and was among those surrendered to the French and Indians at Fort William Henry. For sometime he was kept by the Indians, but managed to escape, and eluded his pursuers by hiding in a hollow log. The Indians built fires at either end of the log, thinking to smoke him out, with a companion, but they were able to withstand the ordeal, and the Indians finally went away, believing they had mistaken the location of the fugitives. William Files married, in 1756, Mrs. Joanna (Gordon) Moore, born about 1738-9, died January, 1816.

Their second son was Samuel Files, born August 4, 1759, who was a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted, December 11, 1775, as a private in Captain Hart Williams' company, Colonel Edmund Pinney's regiment, muster roll dated in garrison, at Fort George, December 8, 1776. He was subsequently a corporal in Captain Alexander McClellan's company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's regiment, from July 7 to September 25, 1779, two months and eighteen days, in the Penobscot Expedition, roll dated Gorham. He married, September 28, 1780, Esther Thomas, probably a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Thomas, of Gorham, who were married in 1759.

Their second son, Thomas Files, born 1783, lived much of his life in Raymond, Maine, and died in Portland. He married, June 11, 1807, Statira Phinney, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah P. (Stuart) Phinney, of Standish, Maine.

Their oldest son was Wentworth Phinney Files, born June 27, 1809, in Gorham, died February 25, 1881, in Portland. He married March 25, 1837, Ann Lombard, born October 31, 1809, in Gorham, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Jennie (Freeman) Lombard, descended from Thomas Lombard, who was born about 1610, at Tenderdon, Kent, England, and was the first innkeeper in Barnstable, Massachusetts, license dated December 3, 1639. His fifth son, Jedediah Lombard, married July 20, 1668, Hannah Wing, born July 28, 1644, in Sandwich, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Swift) Wing, granddaughter of Rev. John Wing, a non-conformist preacher in the island of Walcheron, in Flushing, Province of Zealand, Holland, and London, England. His wife, Deborah Batchellor, born 1592, was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Batchellor, very prominent in the early settlement of North-eastern Massachusetts, and South-eastern New Hampshire. Rev. John Wing was a son of Matthew Wing, born about 1560, a tailor, residing in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, a son of Godfriedus Wynghe, a native of Liege, Belgium, who was among the early Protestants that sought refuge in England, a learned man and a prominent preacher. Jedediah and Hannah (Wing) Lombard were the parents of Jedediah Lombard, born December 25, 1669, married, November 8, 1699, Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant James and Hannah (Cobb) Lewis, of Barnstable, granddaughter of George Lewis, a clothier of East Greenwich, Kent, England, and his wife, Sarah Jenkins, who came to Plymouth in 1633. Jedediah Lombard lived in Truro, where he was engaged in fishing and farming, and became quite wealthy. His eldest son, Solomon Lombard, born April 5, 1705, in Truro, graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and became the first settled minister in Gorham, Maine. He married, June 13, 1724, Sarah Purinton, and they joined the church in Truro, January 30, 1735. They were dismissed to the church in Gorham, July 7, 1751, and there the town granted Mr. Lombard a thirty-acre lot, No. 57. His third son was Richard Lombard, born February 23, 1740, who married Lydia Bangs, born October 5, 1741, in Harwich, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Hamblen) Bangs. Their fourth son was Ebenezer Lombard, born January 3, 1773, in Gorham, and became a Methodist Episcopal minister. He



married, November 12, 1794, Jennie Freeman, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Chase) Freeman, born November 5, 1775, in Gorham, great-granddaughter of Major John Freeman, a soldier of King Philip's war. He was a son of Edmond Freeman, born 1590, in England, who came in the ship *Abigail*, in 1635, with his wife Elizabeth, and settled in Lynn, later in the Plymouth Colony, was admitted a freeman of the colony, January 2, 1637, and was one of the grantees of the town of Sandwich, a man very conspicuous in the early days of the colony. His son, Major John Freeman, was born about 1627, in England, and died October 28, 1719, at his home in Eastham, Massachusetts. He was among the earliest settlers of that town, and conspicuous in the Indian War, a large landholder, filling many offices, being several years assistant to the governor, beginning with 1666. In 1692 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was long a deacon of the church, and regarded as one of the fathers of Eastham. He married, February 3, 1650, Mercy, daughter of Governor Prince, born 1631. Rev. Ebenezer and Jennie (Freeman) Lombard were the parents of Ann Lombard, who became the wife of Wentworth P. Files, as above noted.

Charles Olin Files, son of Wentworth P. and Ann (Lombard) Files, was born February 12, 1847, in Portland, and received his primary educational training in the public schools of that city, and in the Dwight School at Boston, while the family resided in that city, 1858-9. In the fall of 1859, the family returned to Portland, when the son immediately entered the Portland High School, from which he graduated in 1863. During one year of this time, Thomas B. Reed, afterwards a member of Congress, from 1877 to 1899, and Speaker of the House for six years, was assistant master of the school. Mr. Files entered Harvard College in the class of 1867, but the breaking down of his health in the freshman year compelled him to abandon his studies temporarily. After rest he began the study of medicine, and had planned to reënter college, when he was urged to become principal of the Portland Academy. This position he accepted before he was quite nineteen years old, and continued through the two school years, from the fall of 1865 to the summer of 1867. In the meantime he kept up his studies with the Harvard class of 1868, and in the fall of 1867 entered the senior year of college, graduating the next year. During the summer he pursued his medical studies in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and

in the fall entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The following autumn he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1870. In the following month he opened an office for practice in Portland, and has there continued over forty years, to the present time, with the exception of two years, when feeble health required the abandonment of professional labor. Dr. Files has made a specialty of nervous diseases, and has attained a very high reputation as a skillful healer. He is a member of and vice-president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Society. He is also highly esteemed by the people of Portland as a citizen.

He is a regular attendant of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Portland, of which he was many years organist. While not a politician he maintains an intelligent interest in the course of events and casts his political influence with the Republican party. He was a member of the school board for many years, a portion of the time with Thomas B. Reed and Judge Hale, and was secretary of the board of twenty-one members when the number was reduced to three. Dr. Files was made a Mason in 1868, and is a member of Atlantic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland; Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Albin Commandery, Knights Templar; and received the thirty-second degree in Masonry in February, 1872. For a number of years he was organist for all Masonic bodies, and grand organist for the Grand Lodge.

Dr. Files was married, October 12, 1871, to Julia E. Coyle, youngest daughter of Captain John Brown and Sabrina (Merrill) Coyle. Captain Coyle was one of the founders of the International Steamship Company, of the Maine Steamship Company, and founder and manager of the Portland Steam Packet Company. Dr. and Mrs. Files had two children: Nina N., born October 11, 1872, died December 24, 1896; Charles Edwin, born August 30, 1874. The family occupies a handsome home on High street, Portland, and its members are valued constituents of the society of that city.

**EDWIN CHAPIN MILLIKEN**—Among public spirited citizens of which Portland, Maine, may boast, there is none more worthy of comment and respect than Edwin Chapin Milliken, whose name is intimately associated with the development of this city of Portland. Indeed, there is scarcely a department in the life of the community that he

has not been instrumental in moulding for the better, from the purely industrial and financial interests to those of general enlightenment and culture. The city owes him a profound debt of gratitude, not only for the business enterprise that must of necessity react upon the general prosperity in a favorable manner, but also because during his entire career he has always kept its best interests at heart and worked quite as much for this impersonal object as he has for his own private success. Such disinterestedness is the more noteworthy because in this day and generation it is none too common.

Born February 28, 1851, at Bridgton, Maine, Edwin Chapin Milliken comes of good old Maine stock, and is a son of Benjamin Foster and Rebecca (Richardson) Milliken. The father was a native of Scarborough, Maine, who passed most of his life in Bridgton, where he was engaged in the leather manufacturing business and where he died in 1910 at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Milliken, Sr., was a member of the same company and the same regiment in which his son served, both enlisting at the same time and both experiencing a similar period of service in the Civil War and receiving their honorable discharge at the same time. He married Rebecca Richardson, a native of Denmark, Maine, who died when her son, Edwin C., was an infant. Edwin Chapin Milliken passed his childhood in his native Bridgton and was there educated in the local public schools. On March 25, 1864, when barely past his thirteenth year, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and the following April marched south with Washington as his destination. As has already been said, his father enlisted at the same time and the two men were quick to see active service. The Thirty-second Maine became a part of the Army of the Potomac and first saw action at the battle of the Wilderness. The regiment was also present at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill and Petersburg, and in all of these engagements distinguished itself for gallant behavior. On July 15, 1865, he received his honorable discharge and at once returned to the North and to Bridgton, where he resumed civil life. Here he secured work in a woolen mill in which he continued until 1869, and on February 22, 1869, left Bridgton altogether and came to Portland, which has remained his home ever since. Here he secured a position with the Nash Stove Company, with which he remained until January, 1893, when he received an appointment from the Governor as State pension agent, an office he continued to hold until 1911. In that year he entered the forestry service, where he remained until 1914, when he

received his present office of assessor in the month of December. Colonel Milliken has for many years been a prominent figure in the general life of the community and has been associated with many prominent organizations here. He has been a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, for thirty-three years and held the position of grand master of the Exchequer until July 10, 1917, when he resigned. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, attends the Stevens Avenue Church of that denomination in Portland and has been a member of the parish committee for many years.

On March 25, 1872, Colonel Milliken married (first) Frances M. Furlong, whose death occurred three years later. They were the parents of one child, Alice Gertrude, who at present makes her home with her father. Colonel Milliken married (second), March 4, 1887, Phinelia H. True, who died November 27, 1915. There were no children of this second union.

It might be said that Colonel Milliken's hobby is his interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a very prominent member in the State of Maine and has sat at the adjutant's desk for forty-three years. He held the office of senior vice-commander-in-chief in the year 1900 and has been active in its affairs for a long period. He has indeed been prominent in city public affairs generally and has served on the City Council and the Board of Aldermen on different occasions. Colonel Milliken is without doubt an unusually strong personality, and is an influence wherever he goes upon all that he comes in contact with. His tastes are normal, wholesome ones, and such as are gratified to one's advantage rather than the reverse. He is fond of outdoor life and all that is connected with it, and has an especial love of horses. He is a good judge of horse-flesh and takes great pleasure in driving horses for his pleasure. The success that Colonel Milliken has achieved is entirely due to his own efforts, to his strict application to business in youth, and his indefatigable patience and industry. He has won an enviable and well deserved reputation among his associates for the most complete integrity in all his dealings, and his name well merits the high place that it holds among the representative men of his city.

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**JOHN LESLIE READE**—John Leslie Reade, the prominent and successful lawyer of Lewiston, has been identified with this State practically all his life. He is descended from an old pioneer family, one Dan Read coming to Lewiston from



Attleboro, Massachusetts, in the month of November, 1788. Dan Read was a school teacher in the district schools, was selectman for twenty-six years, and a very prominent figure in the community. He was the first postmaster of Lewiston, having been appointed to this position in 1799, toward the close of the Washington administration, when our country was still in its infancy as a free nation, and he held the postmastership for forty-three years in Lewiston. He served in the first State Legislature and held a number of other important offices.

His son, Stephen H. Read, was born in Lewiston, Maine, and upon reaching manhood followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman, and died here in his sixty-first year. He married and was the father of three children, all of whom are now deceased.

One of his children was John Read, born at Richmond, Maine, in the month of December, 1820, and died in Lewiston, in 1893. He was a civil engineer and railroad contractor all his life, and was one of those who constructed the Boston & Maine Railroad. He came from Richmond to Lewiston at a very early age and made his home in this city during the remainder of his life, and was prominent in the affairs of the community, for twelve years holding the office of county commissioner, and he was also street commissioner for Lewiston for a considerable period. Mr. Read married Mary Ann Bonney, a native of Turner, Maine, born in the month of February, 1826, and died in Lewiston, in September, 1903. They were the parents of two children, as follows: Charles Bonney, born August 8, 1852, and died August 4, 1894, and John Leslie, with whose career we are here especially concerned. Charles Bonney Reade was a practicing lawyer for a time at Lewiston, Maine, and later at Washington, D. C.; he was also clerk for the Senate Committee on Rules; he married Estella Hall, of Lewiston, who survives him.

Born September 29, 1861, at Quincy, Illinois, John Leslie Reade, son of John and Mary Ann (Bonney) Read, did not remain in the West save for a very short period. His parents at that time returned to the East, bringing him with them, and settled at Lewiston, Maine, so that it was with this city that his earliest associations were formed. With the exception of about four years spent in New York and Washington as a news correspondent, Mr. Reade has made Lewiston his home ever since. It was in Lewiston also that he received his education, attending the public schools and Bates College, being graduated from Bates in 1883. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, he went to New York and secured a position as reporter on

the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Reade was also in Washington for a time and represented a number of papers there. Eventually, however, he returned to Lewiston, but although he has been taken up with other activities, has never entirely abandoned newspaper work and since 1889 has been local correspondent of the *Boston Globe*. Mr. Reade was the editor-in-chief of the *Daily Gazette*, 1891, 1892 and 1893. His ambitions, however, were for the profession of law, and he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1897, and was later elected clerk of courts, in 1903, serving in this office to 1906 inclusive. In 1898 he was city solicitor, and again in 1900, and was a member of the School Board for a number of years. Mr. Reade is the possessor of a charming country home at North Livermore, Maine, where his family spends the summer months, and he himself, the week ends, his business keeping him in Lewiston during the remainder of the time. Mr. Reade is a great enthusiast of all sorts of out-door sports and past-times and is especially fond of the two games, baseball and football, and he characterizes himself as a "fan." He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is prominent in social and fraternal circles generally. In his religious belief Mr. Reade is a Congregationalist and attends the Pine Street Church of that denomination at Lewiston, always taking an active part in the work of the church, having been treasurer of the parish from 1906 to 1915. One of the organizations in Lewiston with which Mr. Reade has been most active is the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the secretary, and in this capacity has done much to advance the interests of the community. Mr. Reade is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and is past grand chief of this Order for the State of Maine.

John Leslie Reade was united in marriage, June 14, 1899, with Lillian Harris, a native of Lewiston whose parents, now both dead, were life-long residents here. To Mr. and Mrs. Reade one child has been born, John Leslie, Jr., August 11, 1900.

A resident of Lewiston, Maine, from his earliest infancy, Mr. Reade has demonstrated through the years of his career here an ability as a business man and a disinterestedness as a citizen that has won him universal respect. He is public-spirited, and in both his public and private life an example of integrity and sterling manhood worthy of emulation. He is a vital force for good in his community, and aids where he does not lead in all efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellowmen. His value as a citizen is generally felt and recognized, and there is no more highly respect-







Archie Lee Talbot

ed figure in the life of the community today than that of John Leslie Reade.

**HON. ARCHIE LEE TALBOT**, man of affairs and public-spirited citizen, and at the present time one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of Maine, comes of a prominent Colonial family in New England, and in the motherland of England can claim great and distinguished antiquity. The Talbot family is of Norman origin. As early as 1035, A. D., Hugh Talebot, Comte d'Eu, granted a charter to Trinite de Mont, Rouen, Normandy; and in 1057, A. D., the name of William Talebot appears in the foundation charter, by Robert, Comte d'Eu, of the Abbey of Treport near Eu, Normandy. The Talebot name is first found on records in connection with Eu, and it is claimed by good authority that through the Comte d'Eu in Normandy, it can be traced back to the ducal house of Normandy.

Le Sire\* Talebot, a Norman Knight, of the Comte d'Eu, accompanied William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, in his invasion of England, 1066, A. D., fought in the battle of Hastings, or Senlac, shared in the spoils of the conquest, and was the founder of a distinguished house. The name of this warrior is inscribed on the Roll of Battle Abbey. (See "The Battle Abbey Roll," by the Duchess of Cleveland, Vol. I, p. 5, and Vol. 3, p. 164).

Mr. Talbot has taken a deep interest in the English Talbots, and in a work entitled the "Lineage of the Talbot Family," published by him in 1914, he traces his direct descent from this worthy progenitor, generation by generation, in the male line, down to the first American ancestor, who was of the twenty-third generation of his descendants. This ancestor, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was Roger Talbot, son of Ambrose Talbot of London, England, and his wife Jane Metcalf; grandson of Roger† Talbot, member of Parliament from Thornton, Yorkshire, who married Elizabeth Pudsey, daughter of Ambrose Pudsey, of Boland, in Yorkshire. Roger (1) Talbot, the American progenitor, was a mariner, and came from his native city of London, England, to the New England colonies in a government ship. His father's first cousin, Jane

Pudsey, was the wife of Sir Hovenden Walker, a rear-admiral of the British navy, who was sent to Boston in the summer of 1711, in command of a naval expedition which had for its object the taking of Quebec, and it seems probable that Roger Talbot came to America with this fleet. The expedition terminated disastrously, and Roger Talbot remained in the colony. Later he occupied the position of first mate of the armed sloop *George* (four guns) in the navy of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. He saw active service during the Abenaki War in 1722-23, and acted as captain of his vessel when the commanding officer had been mortally wounded. His wife was Hannah Trarise (Tré rice) whom he married July 10, 1713, at Boston, Massachusetts. They had two sons and one daughter, and probably a larger family of children. The line of descent to the present Mr. Talbot can be traced through their son Deacon Ambrose Talbot, (II), his son Asa Talbot, (III), and his son Rev. Archibald Talbot, (IV), to the Hon. Charles Johnson Talbot (V), his father. Among these ancestors were many distinguished men, who took active and prominent part in the affairs of their respective periods and communities. Members of the Talbot family in England have been peers of the realm for centuries.

(II) Deacon Ambrose Talbot, of the second generation in America, was a pioneer settler in North Yarmouth, Maine, in that part of the town that later became Freeport, a veteran of the French and Indian Wars, and a soldier of the Revolution. He was the first deacon of the First Church in Freeport, Maine, the founder of the family in Maine, and the earliest of the Talbot name in Maine. He married, November 28, 1754, at North Yarmouth, Mary Clark Bayley, daughter of Robert Bayley, and Martha (Millett), his wife. Robert Bayley was the first school-master in Falmouth (Portland), Maine. She was a lineal descendant of the Ingersolls, the Coes, and the Wakleys, among the earliest settlers of Falmouth, the present city of Portland, Maine, her most noted ancestor (her maternal great-great-grandfather) Lieutenant George Ingersoll, was a land owner in Falmouth, as early as 1658, and was in command of the military forces there in 1675, in King Philip's War.

Deacon Ambrose Talbot and Mary Clark Bayley his wife, had a good colonial family of six sons, and five daughters. Three of his eldest sons were soldiers of the Revolution. The original farm of one hundred and fifty acres, at South Freeport, Maine, that he purchased in 1759, has never passed from the Talbot name, and after a period of one hundred and fifty-nine years to the present time

\* "Le Sire," answers to the title Lord.

† The ancient armorial family of Roger Talbot, M.P., from Thornton, Yorkshire, England, bore arms: "Argent, three lions rampant, purpure." Crest: "A talbot passant, sable." Motto: "Touts jours fidele," the old Norman-French motto, of the Talbots of Bashall. The dog is a black long-eared hound, walking toward the left; the wreath alternate white and purple; the shield white, and rampant lions jumping toward the left, purple.



(1918) is owned and occupied by a lineal descendant of the Talbot family.

(III) Asa Talbot, Esq., son of Deacon Ambrose Talbot, was one of the early settlers in Avon, Franklin County, Maine, and one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in that section of Maine, and his house was for many years the place of public worship. It is related that he was a good singer, and always led in the singing. His wife was Abigail Johnson, whom he married September 27, 1792, at Freeport, Maine, daughter of Jacob Johnson of Harpswell, Maine. They had three sons.

(IV) Rev. Archibald Talbot, son of Asa Talbot, was one of the early preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church and was also magistrate in Avon. Later he became a resident of Wilton, Maine, and was a Methodist class leader for more than forty years, and at one time chaplain of Maine Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Farmington, Maine. He was County Commissioner of Franklin County, Maine, and a trustee of the Maine Insane Asylum at Augusta. He had a clear distinct voice, and was "the reader" of the news from the army, to the people of Wilton village, in the War for the Union. He married, September 27, 1819, at Avon, Maine, Sophia Smith, daughter of Captain Samuel Smith of Avon, a soldier of the War of 1812. They had one son and three daughters.

(V) Hon. Charles Johnson Talbot of Wilton, Maine, the father of Mr. Talbot of this report, was very prominent in Maine during the great issues in connection with the anti-slavery movement which William H. Seward called "the irrepressible conflict," which preceded the Civil War. He was an able attorney and for thirty years was a conspicuous leader of the Republican party in the State. As president of the Anti-slavery and Temperance State Convention he played an important part in the nomination of the Hon. Anson P. Morrill for Governor, who was the first Republican to occupy that position in Maine. In the *Portland Advertiser* it is recorded that "Mr. Talbot on taking the chair, eloquently denounced the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, repealing the Missouri Compromise Act, for the purpose of opening to slavery that vast and fertile portion of our territory lying in the very heart of our country reserved for free labor, and earnestly appealed to the friends of freedom and temperance of every party, to act together in solid column in support of the non-extension of slavery, and the maintenance and advancement of the cause of temperance." Before the formation of the Republican party he was an anti-slavery Democrat, and was a leader and organ-

izer of the movement which united the Whigs, Free Soilers and Anti-slavery Democrats in one convention at Strong, Maine, August 7, 1854, which was the first delegate nominating convention of the Republican party, chosen under an apportionment of delegates, held in the United States, and where, it is stoutly claimed that the Republican party was born and christened. The thirtieth anniversary of this famous convention was celebrated at Strong, Maine, in 1884, when Honorable James G. Blaine, was the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States, and such a throng of people the town of Strong never knew before or since. Many distinguished statesmen were there from all parts of the country; among these Mr. Blaine; the War Vice-president, Hannibal Hamlin; Senator William P. Frye, Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr. and many others. Mr. Dingley presided. Among the distinguished men from out of the State was Hon. Julius C. Burrows, United States Senator for Michigan. All agreed then, without a dissenting voice, that Maine had the best claim for the place of birth of the Republican party. One of the earliest appointments made by President Lincoln, for Maine, was that of Charles J. Talbot to be Surveyor of the Customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine, during the term of four years from the 27th day of July, 1861. He held this high office, next to the highest federal office in the State of Maine, during President Lincoln's administrations, and on July 18, 1865, he was re-commissioned by President Andrew Johnson, but as President Johnson soon commenced "swinging round the circle" and advocated a policy that he could not support, even passively his successor was soon appointed. On April 19, 1869, Charles J. Talbot was by President Grant commissioned to be collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of Maine. On the election of General Selden Connor, for Governor of Maine, requiring him to resign the office of collector of internal revenue for the third collection district, Charles J. Talbot, November 12, 1875, was by President Grant commissioned to be "Collector of Internal Revenue for the district formed by annexing the Second and Third Collection Districts of the State of Maine, to take effect January 1, 1876." He held these United States collectorships eight years. On April 19, 1877, he was by Governor Selden Connor, commissioned to be Railroad Commissioner for the State of Maine, and on April 30, 1880, he was by Governor Daniel F. Davis, re-commissioned Railroad Commissioner for the State of Maine, which state office he held two terms (six years). He was for a long time prom-

inently mentioned, and in 1868, was strongly supported for Representative in Congress from his district, but finally withdrew and appealed to his friends to support his rival in Franklin county in order to secure the nomination of a resident of that county, which object was accomplished. Although a lawyer with a large practice, he owned a large and productive farm at East Wilton, Maine. He was a promoter of Wilton Academy, and for several years president of its board of trustees; one of the founders of Franklin County Savings Bank at Farmington, Maine, and a member of its board of trustees, always active in the educational and business interests of his town and county.

Charles Johnson Talbot married, first, at the age of twenty-three years, on March 23, 1843, at Phillips, Maine, Delphinia Shaw Robbins; he married second, December 16, 1861, at Portland, Maine, Mrs. Myra Ann (Colby) Smith. He had two sons by his first wife, and one son and one daughter by his second wife. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Asa Robbins, Jr., Esq., of Phillips, Maine, a soldier in the War of 1812 (for more than twenty years selectman and town clerk) and Hannah Shaw his wife; granddaughter of Asa Robbins, Sr., of Winthrop Maine, a corporal in the Massachusetts line in the Continental army in the War of the Revolution, and a granddaughter of Captain Abraham Shaw, of Winthrop, Maine, a soldier in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Plymouth County, Massachusetts regiment, in the Battle of Bunker Hill. She was through the Shaws, the Millers, the Tinkhams and the Howlands of Middleborough, Massachusetts, a direct descendant of six of the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, viz.: John Howland, and Elizabeth Tilley his wife, her father John Tilley, Francis Cooke, Degory Priest, and Peter Brown.

Archie Lee Talbot, eldest son of Charles J. Talbot, was born September 14, 1846 at Phillips, Maine, but while a child, removed to Farmington, Maine, his father having been elected Registrar of Deeds for Franklin county, and in 1848, removed to Farmington, the shire town of the county. It was in the public schools of Farmington, Maine, and of Wilton, Maine (where in 1857, his father settled and ever after made his home) that he received the elementary portion of his education, and he afterward attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, from which he graduated in the class of 1867. After completing his studies at the last named institution he contemplated making the law his career in life, and read law under the preceptorship of his father, becoming proficient in writing legal documents. Later he was for seven

years the chief deputy and private secretary to his father, having charge of his official United States Internal Revenue, and other large and important office work. Although he engaged in another occupation he has never regretted the time he gave to the study of the law, for it has been of great benefit to him in his business life. In the year 1877, he was appointed deputy collector of United States Internal Revenue for the State of Maine, with headquarters at Lewiston. This position obliged him to make his home at Lewiston, and he has constantly resided there ever since. He continued to hold the position of deputy collector during the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes, and in the mean time began his long and close association with the insurance interests of the city and the entire State. It was in 1884 that he first became agent of a number of insurance companies, and commenced a successful fire insurance agency in Lewiston. He was one of the most active promoters and later an incorporator of the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston. Indeed he was active in practically every important department of the community's life, and as a member of the Board of Trade, which he joined at the time of its organization, has been extremely active in promoting industrial and business enterprises here. In the year 1888, he became the first general agent for Maine, for the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, and continued to hold this position for some fifteen years, during which time he successfully established the business in the State.

Mr. Talbot is, however, better known through his connection with public affairs, than for any other reason, and has taken an extremely prominent part in the public life of the community. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1883, and served thereon in that and the following year, and for ten years was a member of the Lewiston School Board. He was sent to represent the city in the State Legislature in 1897, and while a member of this body, served on a number of important joint standing committees, the Mercantile Affairs and Insurance Committee, the Committee on State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, of which he was house chairman, and served on the House committees on taxation, and on that of ways and means. This was the turning point and vital year of the Maine State College, and the story of Mr. Talbot's connection with its enlargement and increased usefulness is an interesting chapter not only in his life, but in that of the institution. There had been some discussion at about this time relating to the Land Grant Act of Congress, establishing State insti-



tutions of learning, and a special committee of the executive council of the preceding State administration which contained in its membership a number of prominent alumni of other colleges, had made a report to the Legislature advising that the State College be restricted to the teaching of agriculture and mechanical arts alone. The contention of this committee was that the original intention of the land grant contemplated nothing further than this. Mr. Talbot took sharp issue with the committee on this point and felt that this was a narrow construction to put upon the law. He also strongly believed that the usefulness of the college would be increased by an enlargement and enrichment of the curriculum than by the reverse method proposed by these gentlemen. The State College was then and had been for some time in the past in great need of funds. A bill to appropriate the needed sum of twenty-five thousand dollars a year for a period of ten years to follow, led up to a debate in the House when Mr. Talbot, the chairman of that body, made a stirring appeal for a more substantial maintenance of this institution. Referring to the Land Grant Act of Congress, he said, "This act was signed by the martyred Lincoln, but its author, Justin S. Morrill, America's Grand Old Man, has been spared to us, and has lived to see about forty of these institutions of learning established in our land, where the flag floats on the campus every day, inspiring love of country in the breast of every student, and where the manual of arms is taught, fitting its graduates to be ready to spring to arms from civil life to defend and uphold the honor of our flag at the country's call, until that glorious day shall come, when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, spears into pruning hooks, and when nations shall not lift up its sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." (A full text of Mr. Talbot's powerful speech in behalf of the University of Maine appears in the Legislative Record of 1897, p. 260). The measure passed by the House on this occasion, slightly modified by the Senate, was finally passed by both House and Senate, and was signed by the Governor. The committee of which Mr. Talbot was house-chairman recommended that the name State College be changed to the University of Maine, and this became law, and thus put the State educational institution upon the same footing as those in other States.

Whatever Mr. Talbot has had to do he has always been efficient, particularly in the discharge of official duties, notably so in the performance of his duties as special agent for the United States Census in 1910. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and always voted for that

party's ticket since he became of age, until 1912, when in an "open letter" to Woodrow Wilson he announced his purpose to support him for the presidency, clearly stating his reasons to be his strong aversion to the special privilege of the trusts, and to Federal life office and retired pensions in the civil service, which was at that time favored by both the Republican and Progressive parties. This action of Mr. Talbot brought him into conspicuous notice from Maine to California. Maine chose Democratic presidential electors for the first time since the organization of the Republican party in 1854. He had, however, been deeply interested in the work of Charles E. Hughes, particularly in his prosecution of the insurance frauds, and he believed he was the man for the hour. Accordingly, in the campaign of 1916, he was once more arrayed in the Republican ranks, and did his best to bring about victory for that party, making election addresses in many places. Maine returned to the Republican column. Mr. Talbot, in his support of Mr. Wilson in 1912, and in his support of Mr. Hughes in 1916, did so from principal, and did what he believed at the time to be right. He is, however, at the present time (1918) an earnest supporter of the President, and the war for the constitutional freedom of the world.

Mr. Talbot has always been a conspicuous figure in fraternal patriotic societies, in the State of Maine. He is particularly prominent in the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken all the degrees of the York Rite, and has attained the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one years, in Maine Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Farmington, Maine, of which he was soon the Worshipful Master. Wilton Lodge was instituted and he became a member and Worshipful Master. Later he served two terms in the office of District Deputy Grand Master. He is a member and historian of Ashlar Lodge at Lewiston, a charter member of Franklin Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Farmington, holding the position of senior Past High Priest of that Chapter. He is also a charter member and a Past Commander of Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templar of that Commandery. He is a Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Dunlap Council of Royal and Select Masters at Lewiston, and at the present time is the Most Puissant Sovereign of Eusebius Conclave of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine at Lewiston.

Early in life Mr. Talbot became a skilled craftsman, and is now the senior permanent (life) member of the Grand Lodge of Maine, of which he is a past junior grand warden; a permanent



member of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maine, of which he is a past deputy grand high priest, and a member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maine. During the more than forty years with which he has been connected with the Grand Lodge he has missed only one annual communication, on which occasion the matter that detained him being a fractured ankle. For thirty-six consecutive years he has been a trustee of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, re-elected every three years since 1882, and for more than twenty-five years a member of the committee on dispensations and charters of the Grand Lodge, and for a long time its chairman. In 1893, he was chairman of the delegation from the Grand Lodge of Maine, to the Congress of Masonic Grand Lodges, convened in Oriental Consistory, Masonic Temple, Chicago, from August 14 to 18, in that year. This Congress which took place during the time of the Columbian Exposition was composed of one hundred and sixty delegates, all of whom were leading Masons, conspicuous for their experience and ability. Of these forty-six were either Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters, and represented some thirty-six Grand Lodges. Mr. Talbot was a very conspicuous figure in the deliberations of the Congress and took an active part in the discussion of the question of "the Creed of a Mason," offering a substitute for the views presented, and declaring that the creed of a Mason is embraced in the Ancient Charges of 1723, in which in 1893, he was chairman of the delegation from the the only requirement is "that religion in which all men agree, leaving their peculiar opinions to themselves; that is to be good men and true, men of honor and honesty by whatsoever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished." These views were sustained by the Congress, and a full report of the debates appears in its publications, also in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in 1894. The Grand Lodge of Maine in 1870, severed fraternal intercourse with the Grand Orient of France. Mr. Talbot offered resolutions in the Grand Lodge of Maine, in 1918, rescinding this, and urged that the Free Masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge have permission to visit the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, or any other regular Grand Orient or Grand Lodge that requires its members to obey the moral law, and to fraternize with the Masonic brethren in said Lodges in camps, trenches, and on the field of battle.

Mr. Talbot is deeply interested in patriotic hereditary societies, and believes there could be

no better way devised of preserving the record and memory of the founders and preservers of our country. In the year 1803, he was elected a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Maine, was one of the early presidents, and did much in promoting the interests of that society in the State and in the nation. He was a delegate from the Maine Society to the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution which was held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895; he also went as a delegate to the Congress of the National Society at Richmond, Virginia, in 1896; to that at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1898, and to that at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1903. He took the lead in having the color buff (officer's color) added to the colors of the society, and at the Congress at Morristown, was successful in accomplishing his purpose. In 1897, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is the founder of the Maine Society. The charter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine is dated September 6, 1901, and his name is the first of twenty charter members. He is the senior Past Governor of the Maine Society, and in 1906, at the Triennial Congress of the General Society at Plymouth, Massachusetts, he was elected Deputy Governor General; re-elected at the Triennial Congress in 1909, again in 1912, again in 1915, and again in 1918, and holds this office of the General Society at the present time.

In 1911, he was elected a companion of the Society of American Wars of the United States, in the Commandery of the State of New York, and is the founder of the "Commandery of the State of Maine of the Society of American Wars of the United States of America." The charter is dated February 14, 1912, and his name is the first of twenty charter members. He is the first Commander and one of the Vice-commander Generals having been elected at Washington, D. C., by the Commandery-in-chief, in 1913, has been annually re-elected, and continues to hold the office of Vice-commander General of this military society.

In 1912, he was elected a Companion of the Order of Washington, and at the annual meeting of this patriotic order of chivalry held in Washington, D. C., in 1914, he was elected Vice-commander General, a post to which he has been annually re-elected and now holds. He is also a member of the Maine Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812.

Mr. Talbot is the possessor of a large and valuable library which can claim many rare historical works, encyclopedias and other books, particularly works on Masonry, and the Proceedings of various organizations which have had to do with the preservation of American records. He has given many valuable books to public libraries, the Public Library and Masonic Lodge in his old home town of Wilton, being recipients of his special favor. He is a man of the broadest culture and enlightenment, and has taken a keen interest in historical topics generally, but particularly those connected with the records of religious development in this and ancient times. He has also a strong taste for scientific subjects.

Mr. Talbot is himself an author, and has written many articles of an historical character for the Maine Historical Society, for many periodicals, and for the press. He is often called upon to give addresses at historical and patriotic gatherings, and perhaps his most favorite subject is "The Pilgrim Fathers." He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and the Maine Genealogical Society.

Archie Lee Talbot was united in marriage on the 13th day of January, 1869, at Georgetown, Massachusetts, with Nina Victoria Adams, a native of Wilton, Maine, and a daughter of Jewett P. and Sovia (Baker) Adams of that town, and Georgetown, Massachusetts, to which they removed. Mrs. Talbot is a lineal descendent of Philip Adams of Georgeana, York, in the Province of Maine, where he was made a freeman in 1652. Mrs. Talbot is prominently connected with the fraternal and literary societies of the State, and is an active member of the women's clubs at Lewiston. She was the first president of the Twin City Parliamentary Club, for which she is well qualified, having given much attention to the study of parliamentary law; was the founder of the Lewiston Reading Circle, and one of its early presidents. She is a past president of the Woman's Literary Union of Androscoggin county, Maine, and is particularly interested in the work of caring for the poor and unfortunate. In this connection she has been associated with the Woman's Hospital Association of the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston, from the time of its origin, before the hospital buildings were erected, was its president for three years, always active in its service, and holds the position of Committee on Charity Fund of the Association which she has held for many years. She is a leading member of the

Order of the Eastern Star; a charter member of Mount Olivet Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, instituted at Lewiston, in 1895, the first Conductress, and Mr. Talbot, also a charter member, the first Worthy Patron; she, was Worthy Matron of the chapter for two years, and was Secretary for six years. In 1897-98 she was Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star of Maine, and in 1915, was elected the first president of the Past Grand Matrons' and Past Grand Patrons' Association of Maine, re-elected in 1916, and in 1917, and again in 1918, and is at the present time holding this post of honor.

Like her husband, she is an author of many literary and historical papers, which she has often been called to give at literary gatherings. She is a member of the Maine Writers' Research Club, her membership having been gained through winning a prize in the woman's literary contest for articles of history and romance, which was held by the *Lewistown Journal* in 1916, entitled "The Story of Ancient Georgeana," published in "The Trail of the Maine Pioneer," by the Maine Federation of Woman's Clubs, in 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot are members of Auburn Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, at East Auburn, Maine. Both were born and raised on a farm, their fathers and grandfathers each owned a farm in Wilton, Maine, and the cherished memories of their life on the farm are kept fresh and green by the associations and the beautiful ritual of the Grange.

To Mr. and Mrs. Talbot four sons have been born, as follows: Harlan Adams, deceased; William Wiggin; Carlton Baker; and Ralph Lee, the last named was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry, at the second training camp at Plattsburg, New York, November, 1917, and immediately assigned to duty at Camp Dix, New Jersey, from which he was transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, where he is special bayonet instructor and physical director, and has been commissioned captain.

Mr. Talbot and his family are among the most conspicuously active figures in the general life of the community.

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**HON. FRANK DENNETT MARSHALL—**  
The origin of the name, Marshall, is much more obvious than that of most of the surnames, and comes evidently from the ancient military title of Mareschal. The Maine family which bears this name claims descent from William Le-Mareschal, who came to England in 1066, with



William the Conqueror, and who, as his title suggests, was the commander of an army. The family has well maintained its family line throughout the long period of English history. Captain John Marshall was severely wounded at the fall of Calais, in 1558, when that city was finally taken from the English by the French. He was the direct ancestor of John Marshall, the immigrant ancestor of the Virginia Marshalls. The ancestor of the Maine Marshalls was Benjamin Marshall, of that name, whom we find at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as early as 1768, and who is recorded to have come there from Stoughton, Massachusetts. From him the line descends through one of his six sons, his grandson, John Marshall, the Hon. Nathaniel Grant Marshall, and Edward S. Marshall, the father of Frank Dennett Marshall, with whom this notice is especially concerned.

Nathaniel Grant Marshall was a native of York, Maine, born May 2, 1812. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, but rapidly rose to a position of responsibility and trust in his community and held many public offices, including that of town treasurer, high sheriff of York county in 1854, State Senator in 1861-62, assessor of internal revenue for the First District of Maine, stationed in Portland, 1863 to 1870, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln. He married, April 18, 1841, Sophia Baker Bragdon, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom the eldest, Edward S. Marshall, was the father of Frank D. Marshall. Nathaniel Grant Marshall was one of the eminent attorneys of the York county bar during his day. During the late years of life he devoted much time to early York history, and the manuscript and data he prepared are widely sought and referred to. He died in February, 1882.

Hon. Edward S. Marshall was born February 2, 1842, educated at Berwick Academy, and served as assistant assessor for internal revenue under his father. He was one of the founders, and for some time president, of the York Harbor & Beach Railroad, and was an active figure in the business interests of the community, being president and principal owner of the Agamenticus Light & Power Company of York, president of the Piscataqua Navigation Company of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and incorporator and director in the York County National Bank. In 1889 he represented the town of York in the Maine Legislature, and was a member of the Governor's Council for four years. His first wife, who died in 1870, was Sarah K. Dennett, daughter

of Hon. Alexander Dennett, of Kittery, Maine, and it is of this union that Frank Dennett Marshall was born. Mr. Marshall, Sr., married (second) Georgia V. Main, of York. The main life work of Mr. Marshall was the development of the Marshall House at York Harbor, which was built by his father in 1870, but with which he was associated from its inception. He early became its sole owner, and while extensively interested in other affairs he gave this his first attention until his death in January, 1915.

Hon. Frank Dennett Marshall was born May 29, 1870, in Portland. He attended the public schools of Kittery, and later Berwick Academy, where he was prepared for college. In 1889 he entered Harvard College, where he took the academic course, and then entered Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1896. In the same year he was admitted to practice law and settled in Portland, where he has since been in active practice. Mr. Marshall has engaged in the public affairs of the city and served as councilman and alderman. In 1909 he was sent by the city as one of its representatives to the seventy-fourth Legislature, and in 1916 was elected Senator from Cumberland county. On the death of his father in 1915 Mr. Marshall succeeded to the ownership of the Marshall House and its connected properties at York Harbor. This hotel was totally destroyed by fire in the winter of 1916. The same year work was begun on the new Marshall House, which was opened to the public in June, 1917, with Mr. Marshall as president and controlling factor. Actively affiliated in this enterprise is Hon. Joseph W. Simpson, as treasurer, and Mr. Gilman L. Moulton as manager. The new hotel is a fire-proof structure of brick and cement, and the finest building of its kind on the coast north of Atlantic City, and is by far the most notable addition to the great summer resort business in Maine during the last decade. Mr. Marshall is also vice-president of the York County National Bank, a director in York County Power Company, owner of The Emerson, another smaller hotel in York Harbor, which is under the Marshall House management, and is identified with other business interests in York and Cumberland counties. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, the Portland Club, and Country Club of Portland; of the York Country Club of York Harbor, the Maine Historical Society, and other organizations. In religious belief Mr. Marshall is a Congregationalist; he and his family attend State Street Church.

On October 7, 1897, at South Berwick, Maine,



Frank D. Marshall was united in marriage with Helen M. Walker, a daughter of the late John F. and Mary Elizabeth (Hobbs) Walker. Mrs. Marshall was educated at Berwick Academy and Wellesley College, and is active in social circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall two children have been born: Elizabeth Walker, born March 5, 1902, and Edward Walker, April 14, 1905.

**MAJOR WILLIAM DICKEY.**—There is no doubt that in the death of Major William Dickey, late of Fort Kent, Maine, on November 19, 1899, in his ninetieth year, one of the most notable and picturesque figures in the life of this State was removed from his earthly sphere of action. There were few aspects of the life of the community in which Major Dickey was not a leader, and his strong and commanding character, ever devoted to the highest standard of ethics, and applying these to every relation of life, make him an example to be remembered among his fellow citizens of State and country, of all that citizenship and manhood to represent.

William Dickey came of the best Maine stock, and was a son of Captain John Dickey, one of the famous old seamen of the great period when our clipper ships carried the American flag to every port of the world and dominated commerce. Captain Dickey was associated with the Cavanaghs and Madigans, two prominent families in the mercantile life of Maine during that early period in the West Indian trade, which was probably the most important factor in the wealth of the State for many years. Captain Dickey was in command of the good ship *Virginus* and his adventures were in character with that old period. He was captured on one occasion by a British privateer, during the War of 1812, and a prize crew was placed on board his vessel. Captain Dickey feigned sickness and was permitted to go on deck, where he rapidly became so much worse that his first mate, one Mr. Nichols, was permitted to care for him. The two men managed to open the hatches and liberate their crew, and it was then a question of a very short time before the prize crew were overpowered and the vessel brought safe into port with the British as prisoners of war. With all his skill and courage, however, Captain Dickey was finally lost at sea with his ship and entire crew, in 1819, leaving his wife with a family of four boys and one girl.

Mrs. Dickey, knowing well that the seafaring life would hold a strong fascination for her sons, and fearful of the life on account of her hus-

band's death, disposed of her property, and in March, 1819, went to the town of Strong, now in Franklin county, but then a pioneer settlement well within the wilderness. Here she purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was entirely covered with forest, and through the instrumentality of her sons set to work to clear this and build a log house and barn. Both she and her sons were exceedingly determined and industrious, and as the wood lot began gradually to assume the aspect of a farm, they also built a log school house for the use of the "few" children of that sparsely settled region.

William Dickey, who was of an exceedingly ambitious temperament, was not, however, contented with the very meagre education that he could receive here, and accordingly, after seeing things were in good running order on the farm, he went elsewhere to secure a better education. With a small sum of money which he had laid by, he made the journey by foot from his home in the wilderness to Farmington, there to enter the well known academy of that place, having prepared himself for entrance by the most devoted study, much of which had been accomplished in the evening by the light of the roaring wood fire in his mother's home. This was in the year 1824 and Major Dickey, in speaking of the experience in later life, used to remark that "New York to-day does not seem to be larger than Farmington did that wintry night I reached it, and saw for the first time in my life a village of any size." He reached the town late in the evening, having eaten nothing since leaving home in the early morning hours, and without having a friend or acquaintance to turn to. It is not to be wondered at that he felt dejected and that he leaned against the railing of the park without any idea of where to turn. But Providence, which proverbially cares for boys and the adventuress, so ordered it that a kindly old man, one Thomas Hunter, at that time president of the board of trustees of the academy, happened to pass by, and seeing the pathetic figure paused and asked him his story. Being impressed with the determination and ambition of the young man, he secured for him a position in the school, which included the care of the classrooms and the ringing of the bell, for which he was given his tuition. The lad spent five years at Farmington, and upon completing his studies there he entered, in 1829, the store of Colonel Eastman, of Strong, at the is related of Major Dickey during the first year and twenty dollars for the second year. A story



W. Disney





is related of Major Dickey during his first year of his life at the Farmington Academy, which well illustrates the pluck and resourcefulness of the lad. The vacations at the academy were so arranged as to allow the pupils time to teach in other schools if they so desired, and a position of this sort was offered to young Dickey in a school at Wilton, which he accepted. When he reached that place he discovered, very much to his own alarm, that the pupils were both older and stronger than he, and consisted of seven or eight rough-looking lads, who, as he was informed, had recently ridden four attempted teachers out of the town on a rail. "I was almost frightened to death by that statement," said Major Dickey, "but there was no way out of the dilemma. This same evening, in the house of the man who had hired me, when I looked around and saw several great rough boys, every one older and larger than myself, and saw the looks they gave each other, indicative of the easy triumph they were sure to win, my heart almost stopped beating, and if I could have sunk through the floor, I would have done so. But a bright idea came to me. I said: 'Come boys, let us go out for a sliding party to-night.' Go out we did. All the young folks in the neighborhood turned out, and such a gay time we had! I got acquainted with all the boys and girls, and the next morning, when we went into school, we were all the very best of friends. I did not have a particle of trouble with any pupil in that school, for out of study hours I was a boy with them, and they all liked me. Not a boy in that school but what could have licked me, and they knew it, but I won their hearts. When the term closed I was paid double the wages I had been hired for."

After spending two years with Colonel Eastman, Major Dickey, in 1831, engaged in business on his own account and had a successful year or two, and then began his long and successful military career. In 1832 he was elected captain of the Strong Light Infantry, but declined on the plea that he was yet a poor man and could not stand the outlay which was necessary to keep up his position. There was, however, a wealthy merchant who had taken a strong fancy to the young man, who offered to pay all his expenses if he would accept the captaincy. In 1834 Governor Dunlap made Captain Dickey brigademajor of the Second Brigade, Eighth Division, and hence for sixty-five years his title as "Major Dickey." He was postmaster of Strong in 1835, deputy sheriff and coroner in 1838, and elected representative to the State Legislature in 1841.

The legislature of 1842, in which he served, was concerned with the question of the northeast boundary of Maine, or the Ashburton treaty, and Major Dickey was appointed a member of the committee to deal with that vexed problem. Lord Ashburton, of the British Parliament, was the English representative in the adjustment, and Daniel Webster, the American. Mr. Webster, however, did not at that time come into Maine, but sent as his representative Mr. Peleg Sprague. An exceedingly amusing story is told of the meeting of Mr. Sprague and Major Dickey, who, it will be remembered, was yet a very young man at that time. When Mr. Sprague entered the committee room, Major Dickey exclaimed, "Why Mr. Sprague, where is Mr. Webster?" "He did not come," rejoined Mr. Sprague, who was a member of Congress and an acquaintance of Mr. Webster's, "his politics do not quite agree with the kind you have down here." "Well, Peleg," replied young Dickey sharply, "I guess they agree as well as yours do," which was regarded as a pretty keen shot as Sprague had but recently resigned from Congress because he did not like the instructions given him by his constituents. In addition to Mr. Sprague, General Scott came as a representative of Mr. Webster's, and the negotiations were carried on between these two gentlemen and Lord Ashburton. From the start Major Dickey felt that the negotiations were going against the United States, and opposed vigorously the signing of the Ashburton treaty, feeling that this country was giving up to England much territory to which it had a just claim.

About this time Major Dickey's health suffered a serious impairment, and for a time he was so weak that it was impossible for him to walk without a cane. Hearing of the splendid climate in the region of Fort Kent, which was considered to be the best place in the United States for lung trouble, the young man determined to try its effect, and arrived at that place with his death apparently staring him in the face. His active mind, however, would not consent to an idle life, and he at once entered the lumber business, having brought with him a complete equipment for the felling of the timber and its transportation to the St. Croix and Aroostook rivers, whence it could be conveyed to the market. Major Dickey lived the life of a pioneer for about five years, working hard, clearing the land for his own house, and, incidentally, taking his mind off his sickness. The result was that in a very short time he had recovered all his old strength and vigor and felt himself capable of

taking part in any active life which might offer. At the time of the Civil War Major Dickey went to Governor Washburn to ask for the command of the regiment, as he felt that his former experience as a drill master well fitted him for that post. He was, however, refused this by the governor, who felt some grudge against Major Dickey, on account of them having been opposed to each other in the past while fellow members of the Legislature. He was more fortunate, however, when Governor Coburn assumed office, who at once sent him to the South to care for the sanitary condition of the Maine troops, in which position he served with the utmost ability to the end of the war. In 1868 he was re-elected representative of the State Legislature, and also served on that body in 1869 and 1870. In 1878 he was once more elected, and from that time he was sent regularly to the legislature until the end of his life. His electoral district included the towns of Fort Kent, New Canada, Wallagrass, Eagle Lake, Winterville, Portage Lake, St. John, St. Francis, Alagash and others, and the service that he did for the whole region of Madawaska during this long term of years was an invaluable one. So great was his popularity and so unanimous his elections, that he was dubbed "Duke of Fort Kent," and was rightfully regarded as the foremost man in that section of country. He was very active in securing the benefit of good roads, schoolhouses and other modern improvements for Aroostook county, and it is probable that the development of this region is dependent to a greater extent upon him than on any other man of the period. One of the greatest achievements of Major Dickey was the founding of the Madawaska Training School in 1881, an institution which has played a most important part in the education and cultural development of this region. In speaking of it before the Legislature, Major Dickey said:

Gentlemen: I have lived in Fort Kent a great many years; I have always vividly interested myself in the education of the French people of Madawaska, either of Acadian or Canadian origin; during a long time I had the charge and superintendence of all their schools. Well, I have to tell you that the want of teachers constantly paralyzed our best efforts. We felt the necessity of having a number of students specially prepared to be teachers in the common schools. Then we founded the Madawaska Training School for this purpose, the effects of which have been most salutary and most admirable. We have now a staff of teachers as distinguished as any one in any part of the State of Maine. No other normal school in Maine has ever furnished better teachers than has our own at Fort Kent. Remember that by virtue of certain treaties with England, we have received a population of at least four thousand souls, descending from those old

Acadians driven out from their homesteads and violently persecuted by their ferocious masters. These unfortunate outcasts reached the valley of Madawaska and settled there, as early as 1765, ere we ourselves became a free and independent nation; and their descendants are now a part of our own people. . . . We found this population in a state of wretched ignorance. Mr. James Madigan was the first man employed by the State as a school teacher in Madawaska. At last, we founded this High School of Fort Kent, which is now too small for our wants. . . . Scholars flock to it from seven islands, seventy-five miles up River St. John; others from Van Buren, forty-five miles down River St. John; in a word, from all neighboring towns. The advantage of our school is not pent up in Fort Kent; it is felt in the whole north of Aroostook county. I affirm that our school is more beneficial to national education than any other school in the State. And what I state I know. At this training school courses were taught in the most varied subjects, both in the English and French languages, so as to take care of the needs of the large French population here, and meet the conditions of the region. Major Dickey appeared in the Legislature of his State for the last time, when eighty-eight years of age, a venerable figure, highly honored and listened to with the utmost respect, both on account of his long past record, and because of his still powerful and commanding intellect. He took part in the discussions and controversies at that age with much of his youthful vigor, introduced bills and opposed others with the same keen enthusiasm that had marked him from the first. In 1897 Mr. Plummer, in presenting to Major Dickey an arm chair from his friends and associates of Fort Kent, in speaking of the secret of his great and long-lived popularity, said: "This double testimonial is ample evidence that Major Dickey has no enemies in the Legislature, as he had none in Madawaska, and none in the State. He had but friends, respectful friends, admiring friends, grateful friends everywhere. What was the secret of so great a popularity? After the gentleness of his character and the usefulness of his company, the secret of his political disinterestedness, he was reputed a Democrat. But Democratism and Republicanism left him rather indifferent. He had the confidence and love of both Democrats and Republicans. Why? Because his best politics, his only dear politics, the politics which entirely engrossed his heart and his life, was the public welfare and specially the welfare of the people of Madawaska; and on this patriotic platform, he could not but meet with the unanimous approbation, esteem and support of his fellow countrymen."

Major William Dickey was united in marriage in the year 1842 with Lydia F. Bodfish, of Gardiner, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. William, who became a captain in the Civil War, and later settled in Louisiana. 2. Calvin, who also served in the Civil War, and afterwards took up his abode at Fort Kent. 3. Cyrus, who is engaged in an extensive lumber business at Fort Kent. 4. Margaret, who became the wife of A. G. Fenlason. 5. Cora, who became the wife of W. H. Cunliffe, Jr.

**ROBERT HALLOWELL GARDINER.**—Two ancient towns of Maine commemorate the activities of two of the pioneer families of New England and prominent in Maine history, Hallowell, named for Robert Hallowell, who on January 7,



1772, married Hannah Gardiner, daughter of Dr. Silvester Gardiner, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, who became the owner of many thousands of acres of good land in Maine, part of which he colonized, founding the town of Gardinerstown, later divided into Gardiner and Pittston. Mrs. Hannah (Gardiner) Hollowell, great-grandmother of Robert Hollowell Gardiner, Harvard, A.B., 1876, of Gardiner, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, had an only son, Robert (2) Hollowell, who by the wish of his grandfather, Dr. Silvester Gardiner, as expressed in his will, applied to the General Court of Massachusetts to have his name changed to Robert Hollowell Gardiner, that body granting his request in 1803, Robert (2) Hollowell becoming Robert Hollowell Gardiner, a name now borne by his grandson.

This branch of the family derives descent from George Gardiner, born in England in 1601, and died in King's county, Rhode Island, in 1679. He was admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck, September 1, 1638, and according to Austin had fourteen children. Descent in this branch is traced through the eldest son, Benoni Gardiner, whose life passed the century mark, beginning in England about 1627, ending in Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1731. He came to Narragansett, Rhode Island, with his father, and took the oath of allegiance, May 19, 1671, that being also the birth year of his eldest child, William, the next in line.

William Gardiner, son of Benoni and Mary Gardiner, died in 1732. He married Abigail Remington, and resided in a colonial mansion on Boston Neck, South Kingston, Rhode Island, where their seven children were born. Mrs. Gardiner survived her husband and married (second) Captain Job Almy. The next in line is Dr. Silvester Gardiner, head of the fourth generation in New England, fourth son of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner.

Dr. Silvester Gardiner was born at the South Kingston, Rhode Island, home of his parents in 1708, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1786. He prepared in Boston for the practice of medicine, then spent eight years in England, Scotland and France, returning to Boston an accomplished physician and surgeon. He practiced his profession in Boston, and was considered one of the ablest physicians in New England. He was also an importer of drugs and became very wealthy. He became proprietor of about 100,000 acres of land, part of the Plymouth purchase, on the Kennebec river in the district of Maine. Part of this tract he colonized with

Germans, that settlement being known as Pownalboro, afterwards Dresden. Another chief town on the tract was Gardinerstown, afterwards divided into Gardiner and Pittston. He was a warden of Kings Chapel, Boston, and was one of the founders of Christ Church in Boston. He endowed Christ Church, Gardinerstown, now Gardiner, Maine, with ten acres for a glebe and twenty-eight pounds sterling annually for the salary of the minister forever. Dr. Gardiner was a loyalist, and when the British evacuated Boston he was obliged to leave the city and was banished from his estate in Maine. He resided in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and after the confiscation of his estates in Boston went to England, where he remained until 1785. He then returned to New England, settled in Newport, Rhode Island, and there practiced his profession until his death. Dr. Gardiner married Anne, daughter of Dr. John Gibbons, of Boston, and they were the parents of six children including a daughter, Hannah, through whom descent is traced in this branch. Dr. Gardiner married a second and third time without issue.

Hannah Gardiner, fourth child of Dr. Silvester and Anne (Gibbons) Gardiner, was born in Boston in 1744, and died February 9, 1796. She married, January 7, 1772, Robert Hollowell, for whom the town of Hollowell, Maine, was named. The line continues through their only son, Robert (2).

Robert (2) Hollowell, son of Robert and Hannah (Gardiner) Hollowell, was born in Bristol, England, during the period of the residence of his parents and maternal grandparents in that county, February 10, 1782. In 1785 he was brought by his parents to Newport, Rhode Island, entered Harvard College in due season, receiving his A.B. in 1801, A.M. in 1804. As stated, his name was legally changed, and by act of the Massachusetts General Court he became Robert Hollowell Gardiner. He was owner of the large Gardiner estate, a trustee of Bowdoin College, 1841-60, honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; deeply interested in church and educational work, a Whig in politics; and long a highly respected, influential citizen of Gardiner, Maine. He married Emma Jane Tudor, and their nine children were all born in Gardiner.

John William Tudor Gardiner, second son of Robert Hollowell and Emma Jane (Tudor) Gardiner, was born in Gardiner, June 5, 1817, and died there September 27, 1879. He was a member of the class of 1836 at Harvard, but did not graduate, and was appointed a cadet at the United



States Military Academy. He was graduated from West Point, class of 1840, ranking twenty-sixth in a class of forty-two, including William T. Sherman, the famous Union General. Brevet Second Lieutenant Gardiner was assigned to the First Dragoons, July 1, 1840, was commissioned second lieutenant, December 31, 1840, first lieutenant, April 21, 1846, captain, October 19, 1851, major of Second Cavalry, October 26, 1861, and on November 14, 1861, was retired from active service for disability, resulting from long and faithful service and from disease and exposure in the line of duty. After retirement from active service he was employed in the mustering and recruiting service in Maine; as acting assistant-adjutant general; as provost marshal general, and chief mustering and disbursing officer at Augusta, Maine, 1861-64. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel "for meritorious services during the war."

Captain John W. T. Gardiner married at "The Woodyard," Maryland, July 5, 1854, Annie Elizabeth Hays, born October 25, 1821, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hays, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children: Robert Hallowell, (3), of further mention; Eleanor; Annie, died in infancy; Francis Richard, born in 1861, died in 1880; John Hays and John Tudor Gardiner, twins, born April 6, 1863, died May 14, 1913, and March 13, 1915.

Robert Hallowell (3) Gardiner, eldest son of Captain John W. T. and Annie Elizabeth (Hays) Gardiner, was born at Fort Tejon, California, September 9, 1855. He was graduated at Montreal High School, class of 1871; Roxbury Latin School, Boston, 1872; Harvard College, A.B., 1876; a student at Harvard Law School, 1878-80; admitted to the Suffolk county, Massachusetts, bar in the fall of 1880; and a law practitioner in Boston from that year until the present. Before his law courses he taught at Niagara Falls and in Roxbury Latin School, and was for a time in the law offices of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe in Boston. He engaged in the general practice of his profession for a few years, then began specializing in the duties of a trustee, continuing until business in that branch of the law became very extensive. He is a director of the Arlington Mills and the Webster and Atlas National Bank; trustee of the Gardiner Real Estate Association; Boston & Albany Railroad, Boston Real Estate Trust, Cushing Real Estate Trust, Nickerson Land Trust, Perry Real Estate Trust, and the William Lawrence Real Estate Trust.

Mr. Gardiner was one of the founders of the

Republican Club of Massachusetts, and chairman of the executive committee. A strict churchman, he has served his diocese in both Massachusetts and Maine as a member of the standing committee, as delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church from 1904, through 1916; president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 1904-07-10-13, and has served on many boards and societies of the church. He was president of the National Convention of Church Clubs in 1908, and is secretary of the committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church on World Conference, on Faith and Order, and vice-president of the General Board of Religious Education of that church. In 1900 he made Gardiner his home and legal residence, his winter house being in Boston. His law offices are in Barristers Hall, Pemberton square, Boston. His clubs are the Union of Boston and Harvard of New York City. He is president of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin School.

Mr. Gardiner married at Trinity Church, Boston, June 23, 1881, Alice Bangs, daughter of Edward and Anne (Outram) Bangs, of Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are the parents of three sons and two daughters: 1. Robert Hallowell (4), born November 5, 1882; a graduate of Roxbury Latin School, 1900; Harvard University A.B. and A.M., 1904; Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1907; a lawyer; now in the service of the United States as major in the Three Hundred and Third Field Artillery; he married Elizabeth Denny, and they are the parents of, Francis, Robert H., John Hays and Arthur Denny Gardiner. 2. Alice, born February 24, 1885; married Livingston Davis, a graduate of Harvard, A.B., 1904. 3. Sylvester, born January 11, 1888, died May 15, 1889. 4. Anna Lowell, born September 9, 1890; married Captain Roger F. Draper, killed at Gallipoli during the attack on the Turkish fortification during the World War, 1914-18; he left a son, Roger F. (2) Draper, who resides with his widowed mother in England. 5. William Tudor, born June 12, 1892; a graduate of Groton School, 1910, Harvard, 1914, and Harvard Law School; an attorney-at-law; now in the United States service as first lieutenant in the Fifty-sixth Pioneer Infantry; he married Margaret Thomas, and has a son, Tudor Gardiner.

The family home in Gardiner, Maine, in which their summers are spent is the original home of Robert Hallowell (1) Gardiner, erected on the original Dr. Silvester Gardiner purchase.





Scott Wilson



**JOSIAH HINKLEY THOMPSON.**—In the early fifties of the last century there resided in Mercer, Franklin county, Maine, a farmer, by name Henry Thompson, and his wife, Almira Hinkley Thompson. To them was born a son, April 25, 1853, to whom they gave the name of Josiah Hinkley Thompson. This boy was destined to hold many positions during his life which placed him very much in the public eye, and also brought honor to the father and mother who watched his advancement with parental pride. The son was sent to school in his own town first, but later, wishing to extend his education, went to Norridgewock, a nearby town in the same county, and attended school there. Not wishing to follow the same line of work as his father, the young man decided to study law, and after passing through the various steps necessary for such a profession, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1877, by the Supreme Judicial Court at Skowhegan. In April, 1877, he began the practice of law at Kingfield; in September, 1882, he was elected clerk of courts for Franklin county, then moving to Farmington, where he has since resided, and he held that office for seven years. In February, 1890, he became postmaster at Farmington, and held this office for three years. In May, 1893, he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Farmington, which position he now holds after a service of twenty-five years. On October 5, 1897, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court of the town of Farmington, which office he held for three years. January 1, 1901, he became judge of probate for Franklin county and has held that office by successive re-elections until the present day.

On January 22, 1879, the marriage of Josiah Hinkley Thompson and Sabrina K. Walton was solemnized in Mercer, Mrs. Thompson being the daughter of Sylvanus B. and Martha Chapman Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have only one child, a daughter, married to Harold D. King, their home being at No. 2609 Chelsea terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. The Thompson family and its branches are all members of the Congregational church of Farmington.

**SCOTT WILSON.**—Undoubtedly one of the oldest families in Maine is that which bears the name of Wilson, and which was founded there by one Gowen Wilson, possibly as early as 1635, when only a few pioneers had entered the State. Gowen Wilson, according to the tradition now current in the family, was a native of Scotland,

where it is said that he lived in Paisley. Although it is not possible to verify the truth of this belief, the balance of evidence is in favor of it and we are reasonably assured that his birth occurred in 1618. In Maine he made his home in the early settlement of Kittery, but the records concerning him are very rare and we know but little of his way of life or in what occupation he was engaged. He was a member of the town of Kittery in 1647, and a daughter and son of his were born there, apparently between 1650 and 1660. In 1658 there is record of land in that region being allotted to him to the extent of twenty-four acres. The name of his wife is unknown, as are also all the facts concerning her life, save that she was the mother of three children, who are mentioned in her will. From Gowen Wilson the line descends through his son, Sergeant Joseph; Gowen II; Gowen III; Nathaniel I, a lieutenant in the Revolution; Nathaniel II; Nathaniel III; and Nathaniel Baker, father of Scott Wilson.

Nathaniel Baker Wilson, as he was named for his mothers' family, was born on the old Wilson estate in Falsmouth, which has been in the family possession since the earliest times, July 25, 1827. He continued to reside on the old homestead, to which he added considerably until it was one of the largest farms in that section of the country. He was also active in cultivating and improving it generally until it was regarded as a model farm. Here he resided, and in addition to his farm operations was a carpenter by trade. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil War, Mr. Wilson enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, September 30, 1862. The Twenty-fifth Regiment was one of those detailed to defend the National Capital, and was stationed on duty at Arlington Heights, near Washington, where its chief work was in the construction of fortifications until April 1, 1863. It was then ordered to Chantilly, where it did picket duty until July 17, 1863, when it was mustered out of service. Mr. Wilson returned to the North and resumed civil life, spending his last thirteen years at West Cumberland, where he did business as a trader. Nathaniel B. Wilson was a man of very retiring disposition and never took any part in public life, but he was highly honored for the high standards of integrity and honor and the public spirit which he always displayed in his relations with his fellows. He married, November 7, 1850, Loruhamah Pearson Leighton, a native of Cumberland, Maine, born

May 15, 1831, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Pearson) Leighton, of that place. Mrs. Wilson, who survives her husband, is a direct descendant of William Brewster and Governor Thomas Prince of the Plymouth Colony; Rev. John Cotton of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and several other of the leading Massachusetts families, including the Rossiters, Sears, Pearsons and Bradburys. She is a most charitable woman, who all her life has considered the welfare of others more than her own, and had done much to alleviate distress of all kinds in her neighborhood. She has always been keenly alive to every element in her environment, and to this day, at the age of eighty-eight, takes the greatest pleasure in the multitudinous aspects of nature, and does considerable work in her garden; cares for her domestic animals, and also finds time to keep herself informed on the various questions of the day. To Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Wilson the following children were born: George N., Alnah L., Orman H., Herman M., and Scott, mentioned below.

Scott Wilson, youngest child of Nathaniel Baker and Loruhamah Pearson (Leighton) Wilson, was born January 11, 1870, at Falmouth, Maine. He enjoyed an excellent education, attending first the local schools of his native place. He passed the first thirteen years of his life at Falmouth and then accompanied his parents to Cumberland, where he continued his education in the district schools for two years longer. He then entered the Greeley Institute at Cumberland, where he spent another year. It was his father's and his own intention that he should take a college course, and for this purpose he entered the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, where he prepared himself therefor. In 1888 he matriculated at Bates College, where he took the usual academic course, and was graduated with honors with the class of 1892; was selected as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Bates. His father's circumstances were by no means good at this time, but the young man's ambition did not allow this to stand in the way, and such money as was required over and above that which his father could conveniently contribute he earned himself as a teacher in the local schools, and particularly at the Nichols Latin School, where he had shortly before been a pupil. His unusual precocity and scholarship are shown in the fact that he began this work when only seventeen years of age, and it was certainly to his credit that while taking the difficult courses at Bates College he should have been content

to work at this additional task. Another of his teaching experiences was at the Haverford School, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. As he grew into manhood and the necessity arose for the choice of a profession in life, Mr. Wilson's mind turned strongly to the law, and by the time he had completed his college course he had determined definitely upon it. Accordingly he entered the law office of Symonds, Snow & Cook, well known attorneys of Portland, and here he studied his subject during the summer months, alternating with his teaching during the winter in the College Grammar School at Haverford, Pennsylvania, besides taking a special course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In April, 1895, Mr. Wilson was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, and at once engaged in the active practice of his profession at Portland. Five years later he formed a partnership with Eugene L. Bodge, an association which continued up to his appointment to the Supreme Bench. The practice built up by these two men was a very large one and much important litigation was entrusted to their capable hands. Mr. Wilson was, at the time of his appointment to the Bench, regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in Cumberland county. He resides in the Deering district of Portland, and before that region had been annexed to the city served as its city solicitor for a year. Upon its becoming a part of Portland in 1899, Mr. Wilson was elected to the Common Council of that city, and in 1900 was president of that body. In 1901 and 1902 he served as assistant county attorney for Cumberland county, and from 1903 to 1905 was city solicitor for Portland. In politics Mr. Wilson is a staunch Republican, and takes a very active part in the local affairs of that party. He is associated as a director of and the attorney for the Deering Building & Loan Association, and is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and several other business corporations of Portland. Mr. Wilson is a member of the board of overseers of Bates College, and was president of the board in 1905 and 1906. He is a prominent figure in the social and club life of the city, and is affiliated with the Portland, the Deering, the Lincoln, Portland Athletic, the Fraternity and Economic clubs, but is not a member of any secret or fraternal order. He has established a record both in his private capacity as an attorney and as a public official for the most unimpeachable integrity and probity, and for great public spirit and disinterestedness. In 1913 Mr. Wilson was elected attorney for the State of



Maine, and served in that important capacity until the close of 1915, during which time he did invaluable work for the State, prosecuting many important homicide cases, and conducting several important and unusual hearings before the legislature, including the removal by address of several of the sheriffs in the different counties for non-enforcement of the prohibition law. For six years he served as a member of the Portland School Board, another connection in which he has proved a beneficial influence in the affairs of the city. He was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, August 4, 1918.

Mr. Wilson married, December 24, 1895, at Windham, Maine, Elizabeth M. Bodge, a native of that town, a daughter of John Jackson and Martha Maria (Webb) Bodge, of that town, both deceased. Mrs. Wilson is a highly educated woman, a graduate of Bates College, a Phi Beta Kappa student, pursuing her studies at Radcliffe after her academic course. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Nathaniel Webb, June 29, 1900, and now a student at Amherst College, class of 1922; enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps at Amherst in September, 1918; discharged December 7, 1918.

Mr. Wilson is a man of unusually strong personality, and makes a distinct impression for good upon the community of which he is a member. In all his career in public life, involving the discharge of so many responsible duties, he never was questioned as to the honesty of his motives, however much his political adversaries might disagree with him on points of policy. His intentions are universally regarded as sincere, and he is universally acknowledged to have filled his posts with a single eye to the common weal and the most whole-souled impartiality and disinterestedness. He is a most worthy successor to his long lines of virtuous ancestors and the inheritor of their sterling qualities.

**PHILIP FREELAND CHAPMAN.** — The State of Maine is famous for a great many good things, but for none quite so good as its men. It has natural advantages, many and great, but after all is said, it is its sons that give it the distinctive character and the fine traits and qualities which we consider typical of the "Pine Tree State." There have been but few tasks that the people of Maine have not undertaken in the course of its eventful history and in none of these have they been other than successful. As pioneers and woodsmen, as soldiers, statesmen,

business men and financiers, they have proven themselves without superiors. It is of a characteristic Maine family which has long been identified with the life of that region that Philip Freeland Chapman, the distinguished citizen of Portland, is a member, and he displays in his own personality the qualities inherited from a long line of worthy ancestors.

He was born November 31, 1884, at Portland, Maine, and has made his home continuously in his native city ever since. It was there that he attended school as a child, graduating from the Portland High School in 1902. He also attended school for one year at Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He then entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he was graduated with *summa cum laude* honors in 1906. Having made up his mind to follow the law as a profession, he matriculated at the Harvard Law School, and after establishing an excellent record for scholarship at that institution was graduated with the class of 1909. A few weeks later he was admitted to the bar and began at once the practice of his profession at Portland. In 1915 he formed a partnership with Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, who had come to Portland from Dexter, Maine, under the firm name of Chapman & Brewster.

From the outset of his career, Mr. Chapman has been unusually successful and is now regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in Cumberland county. He has also won for himself a prominent place in the financial and business circles of the community, being connected with a number of important interests in Portland. He was made a director of the Chapman National Bank in 1911, became its vice-president in 1915, and in 1917 was elected to its presidency, which responsible office he now holds. Among the other business institutions with which he is connected it would be appropriate to mention the Portland & Ogdensburg Railway, of which he is a director and treasurer, the United States Trust Company of Portland, of which he is a director, and the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Chapman's activities with the life of the community are not confined to professional and business interests, however. On the contrary, there are few aspects of the city's life in which he is not active and in many he is a recognized leader. In public life he has taken a prominent place, and at the present time is chairman of the Board of Health of the city of Portland. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and



is already looked upon as one of its coming leaders in county and State. He is also greatly interested in charities and in church work, and is a prominent member of the Williston Congregational Church of Portland, of which he has been a deacon for several years. He is also a director of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, director of the Children's Protective Society of Portland, and a director of the Associated Charities of the city, in which capacity he has done much to improve the condition of the less fortunate among his fellow citizens. He is a conspicuous figure in social circles in Portland, and is affiliated with a number of prominent clubs, among which should be mentioned the Portland Club, the Cumberland Club, the Country Club, the Portland Yacht Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Portland Athletic Club. He is also a Mason. He is a great believer in the efficacy of exercise in the open air and is a particularly enthusiastic yachtsman and tennis player. With the entry in 1917 of the United States into the World War, Mr. Chapman joined the Third Maine Infantry in the summer of that year and became a first lieutenant in Company A of that regiment in November of the same year. He was raised to the rank of major of its first battalion in July, 1918.

On October 23, 1909, in the city of Portland, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Gladys Doten, a native of Portland, daughter of Roswell F. and Clara (Stevens) Doten, old and well known residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman three children have been born, as follows: Virginia, September 15, 1910; Marion Carter, October 3, 1913; and Philip Freeland, Jr., August 21, 1917.

While it is common enough to find men whose lives have accomplished conspicuous results in the communities where they have lived, it is by no means so easy to find those, the net results of whose lives can be placed without hesitation on the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted on the side of good. Successful men there are plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without a special regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. Not so in the case of Mr. Chapman, who never forgets his city or his fellows in any selfish ambition and who works steadily for the advancement of all. It is his distinction that in every phase of life his influence is equally felt—as the devoted husband and father, the kindly neighbor, the faithful friend, the public spirited Christian citizen.

**CALEB JOSEPH EMERY, M.D.**—This ancient personal name long ago became a surname. Some of the original spellings in England were Americ, Almeric, Almaric, and Elmeric; and it is the same to which, in the Italian form of Amerigo, we now owe the title of our own country. It is a name which has been honorably borne by many citizens of the United States, one which was very early in New England, and has been from that cradle of American citizenship distributed over a wide area. It was early identified with Maine, and has been borne by pioneers of numerous towns in this State.

(I) The first of whom positive record is now obtained was John Emery, who with his wife, Agnes, resided in Romsey, Hants, England, and probably died there.

(II) Anthony Emery, second son of John and Agnes Emery, was born in Romsey, Hants, England, and sailed for America with his elder brother, John, from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in the ship *James*, of London, William Cooper, master, their wives and one or two children each probably accompanying them. They landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635. Anthony, it seems, was in Ipswich, in August following, and not long after settled in Newbury, where he lived until about 1640. In the latter year he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and on October 22 of that year signed the "Dover Combination." For the nine years following he was identified with the interests of the town. His house was at Dover Neck, about a mile from the present railroad station at Dover Point, and three or four miles from Major Richard Waldern's (Waldron's) settlement on the Cocheco river. There he kept an ordinary or inn, which was destroyed by fire. In 1644 and 1648 he was one of the townsmen (selectmen) for the "prudential affairs" of Dover. He bought of John White, November 15, 1648, a house, a field, and a great barren marsh on Sturgeon creek, in Piscataqua, afterward Kittery, now Eliot, Maine, and two other marshes. He served on the grand jury in 1649, and in the same year removed to Kittery, where he resided until 1660. He was juryman several times, selectman in 1652 and 1659, and constable. He was one of the forty-one inhabitants of Kittery who acknowledged themselves subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay, November 16, 1652. He received at four different times grants of land from the town. He also bought of Joseph Austin, of Piscataqua, July 15, 1650, "a little Marsh soe Commonly called above sturgeon Cricke, with a little house and upland yrunto belonging, as also one thou-

sand five hundred foote of boards, for & in Consideration of Two steers Called by ye name of Draggon and Benbow, with a weeks worke of himselfe & other two oxen wch is to be done in Cutcheco." In 1656 he was fined five pounds for mutinous courage in questioning the authority of the court of Kittery, and in 1660 he was fined a second time for entertaining Quakers, and deprived of the rights and privileges of a freeman in Kittery. On May 12, of this year, he sold to his son James all his property in Kittery, and sought a residence where he could enjoy more liberty. He removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was there received as a free inhabitant, September 29, 1660. He served as a juryman from Portsmouth on several occasions, was chosen constable, June 4, 1666, and deputy to the General Court, April 25, 1672. The last evidence of his residence at Portsmouth is that of a deed of land in Portsmouth to Rebecca Sadler, his daughter, dated March 9, 1680. An Anthony Emery was representative from Kittery at York, Maine, March 30, 1680, but it does not seem probable after what had happened to that time that Anthony Emery, the immigrant, is the person referred to. He was a man of good business qualifications, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action, severe in speech, jealous of his own rights, and willing to suffer for conscience sake. He was one of those men who did their own thinking and would rather be right than be president. His wife's forename was Frances. His children were: James, a son unknown, and Rebecca.

(III) James Emery, eldest child of Anthony and Frances Emery, was born in England about 1630, and came to America with his parents. He was the grantee of lands in Kittery in 1653-56-69-71; was selectman of Kittery, 1674-76-77-84-85-92-93-95; was elected representative to the General Court, 1693-95; and was grand juror and constable in 1670. He seems to have resided in Dedham after he was elected representative, and later to have lived in Berwick, in the Province of Maine. He weighed over three hundred and fifty pounds, and is said to have made the journey from his home to Boston, his carriage being a chair placed in an ox cart drawn by a yoke of steers. This mode of conveyance was necessary as there was not in Kittery a carriage large enough to carry him over the rough roads safely. He is supposed to have died in 1714 or earlier. He married (first) Elizabeth —, who died after 1687; and (second) December 28, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth (Newcomb) Pidge, widow and second

wife of John Pidge, of Dedham, Massachusetts. His children, all by first wife, were: James, Zachariah, Noah, Daniel, Job, Elizabeth and Sarah.

(IV) Daniel Emery, fourth son of James Emery, born September 13, 1667, died October 15, 1722. He resided in Kittery and Berwick, and was a noted surveyor. He was surveyor of Kittery from 1706 to 1713; selectman several years. In 1718 he was one of the commissioners to mark the line between Kittery and Berwick. He was moderator in 1707 and 1718. He was elected deacon of the Berwick church in May, 1703, and elder, November 21, 1720. His will was dated April 5, 1722, and proved November following. He married, March 17, 1695, Margaret Gowen, alias Smith, born November 15, 1678, died November 21, 1751. Children born in Berwick: Daniel, June 25, 1697; Noah, December 11, 1699; Simmons, January 6, 1702; Zachariah, March 12, 1704-05; Margaret, March 3, 1707, married Stephen Tobey, died s. p., 1795; Caleb, mentioned below; Ann, born March 19, 1712-13; Joshua, June 30, 1715; Tirzah, September 19, 1717; Huldah, August 4, 1720.

(V) Caleb Emery, son of Daniel Emery, was born in Berwick, Maine, October 17, 1710. He was king's attorney in 1761. He was a lawyer, a farmer and tanner. He read law with his brother Noah and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in 1750. He was a lawyer of ability and of peaceful character, discouraging litigation even after he had entered the legal profession. He married Mary Hambleton and had a son, Caleb, mentioned below. Probably other children.

(VI) Colonel Caleb (2) Emery, son of Caleb (1) Emery, born April 6, 1741, died at Sanford, Maine, March 4, 1825. At seventeen years of age he was a soldier in the French and Indian War; at Lake George in 1758; probably in Captain James Gowen's company, Colonel Jedediah Preble's regiment from April to September; in Sir William Pepperill's expedition in 1759; corporal in Captain Joshua Moody's company from November, 1759, to January, 1761; sergeant in Captain Simon Jefferd's company from December, 1761, to May, 1762. He removed from Berwick to Sanford about 1773, where he resided for more than fifty years, a tanner, shoemaker, potash manufacturer, trader, innholder, one of the most prominent men of the town. He served in the Revolution from May 19 to July 18, 1777, in Captain Abel Moulton's company, Colonel Jonathan Titcomb's regiment; was a member of the com-



mittee of safety in 1782; was captain in the militia in 1785, major in 1786, colonel in 1788. He was town clerk in 1780, selectman several years; representative to the General Court in 1785-86; deputy sheriff in 1784-86; justice of the peace; postmaster. He was one of the nine original members of the church in 1786, and its first deacon. In politics he was a radical Federalist. He was one of the original grantees of Porter, Maine, and 1793 built the first saw mill in that town. He married (first) in 1764, Elizabeth Gowen, born September 15, 1743, died August 17, 1799. He married (second) February 21, 1802, Elizabeth Emery, died February 26, 1812, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Bean) Emery. He married (third) in 1812 (published November 14) Mrs. Hannah Gould, born 1746, daughter of Rev. John and Susanna (Sweet) Hovey, and widow of James Gould, of Kennebunkport, Maine. Children: William, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born October 21, 1771. Probably others.

(VII) William Emery, son of Colonel Caleb (2) Emery, born March 23, 1765, died March 2, 1848. He resided in Sanford, Maine. He married in 1786, Mary Salter, born March 8, 1761, died May 2, 1842, daughter of Captain Titus Salter, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Children born in Sanford: Caleb, mentioned below; Thomas S., born May 13, 1789; William, April 10, 1791; John S., June 11, 1793; Elizabeth B., August 1, 1795, married, October 5, 1817, Henry Hamilton, Jr., died April 2, 1818; Mary A., November 3, 1797, died August 29, 1882, unmarried; Hannah B., September 16, 1799; Sarah, December 10, 1801; Abigail, March 31, 1804, died October 1, 1825, unmarried; Samuel B., August 29, 1806.

(VIII) Dr. Caleb (3) Emery, eldest son of William Emery, born in Sanford, Maine, June 17, 1787, died February 16, 1831. He married, October 14, 1813, Mary Ann Chandler, born March 19, 1794, died August 8, 1872, daughter of Rev. Samuel Chandler, of Eliot. He resided at Eliot, Maine, where he was a practicing physician. He was captain of the militia at nineteen; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1820; member of the governor's council of Maine in 1830. His death was sudden. Children born in Eliot, Maine: Chandler Spring, mentioned below; Sarah S., born September 16, 1816, died in Malden, Massachusetts, February 21, 1860; Elizabeth S., April 9, 1818, died July 5, 1849; Caleb, April 3, 1820, died in Augusta, Georgia, December 16, 1872; Lydia S., October 8, 1822; William H., November 19, 1827, draftsman at Kittery Navy Yard.

(IX) Chandler Spring Emery, son of Dr. Caleb (3) Emery, was born in Eliot, Maine, July 25, 1814. He attended the schools of Eliot, and entered the Bowdoin College, but on account of the death of his father was obliged to leave before graduating. He removed to Florida and settled in Mandarin, where he practiced his profession. Later he removed to Jacksonville, and was judge of the Municipal Court there for many years. He married Elizabeth Saunders, born in Jacksonville, Florida. He died suddenly, July 20, 1880. Children: Chandler S., born in Jacksonville, physician in Florida; Caleb J., mentioned below; Alpheus Spring, resided in Jacksonville, Florida; Anna Maria, born in Eliot, Maine, died in Jacksonville, 1903; William, born in Jacksonville, Florida, died in infancy; Thomas, born in Jacksonville, died in infancy.

(X) Dr. Caleb Joseph Emery, son of Chandler Spring Emery, was born in Mandarin, Florida, April 16, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of Mandarin and at the Lavilla Institute at Lavilla, Florida. In 1863 he was appointed surgeon steward of the United States steamship *Yantic*, and served during the Civil War and until 1866, when he came north and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Parsons, of Ayer Junction, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Brunswick Medical School, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1871; attended Harvard Medical College in 1870. He opened an office in Biddeford, Maine, and has practiced in that city to the present time. He has taken high rank in his profession and enjoys a large practice. In politics Dr. Emery is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in municipal politics. He has been a member of the Board of Health for several years; three years a member of the school board, and city physician for many years. He has been a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, two years in each body, with an excellent record as a city official. He was United States pension examiner for many years, director of the Biddeford National Bank. He was director and senior surgeon of the Webber Hospital for a number of years. He is a prominent and popular Free Mason, member of Dunlap Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templars. In religion he is a Universalist.

Dr. Emery married, August 6, 1876, Luella D. Bassick, born April 15, 1844, daughter of Samuel Bassick, of Belfast, Maine. Children born at







Henry W. Dakes

Biddeford: 1. Grace Chandler, born April 14, 1879; a student at Tufts Dental College; married Fred B. Wheaton, graduate of Tufts Dental College. 2. Helen B., born August 10, 1886; attended the public schools of Biddeford, St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, New York, and graduated from the Chicago Musical College in 1905; married Dr. Fred F. Fair, of Chicago, Illinois; one son, F. Emery Fair.

**HENRY WALTER OAKES**—The subject of this sketch is a resident of Auburn, Maine, and at present the judge of the Superior Court for the county of Androscoggin. He had a long record of successful practice at the bar of the State before his appointment to the bench in July, 1917. The history of the Oakes family in America dates from the arrival of two emigrants, the brothers, Edward and Thomas Oakes, who first appeared in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, and in May, 1642, were made freemen together. The elder brother, Edward Oakes, was born about 1604, in England, and died October 13, 1689, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, leaving several children, of whom the most distinguished was Urian Oakes, who became president of Harvard College in 1680. Henry Walter Oakes is descended from the line of Thomas Oakes, the second brother of the two who originally came from England. Thomas Oakes was a farmer, his house standing on the west side of what is now Garden street, near Concord avenue, in Cambridge. He died in 1658, leaving a widow, Elizabeth. Thomas (2) Oakes, his son, was born in Cambridge, March 18, 1659, and married, May 22, 1689, Sarah Tufts. Edward Oakes, the second child of Thomas (2) Oakes, was born in 1692. Nathan Oakes, the fourth son of Edward Oakes, was born April 14, 1728, in Medford, Massachusetts. He moved to North Yarmouth, Maine, about 1750; married October 7, 1751, and had, by several marriages, ten children, of whom the third, John, was born May 24, 1759. John Oakes married (first) Patience Mason, and removed to Temple, Maine, in 1813. He married (second) Susannah P. Staples, and there were in all twenty-four children born in his family.

Silvester Oakes, son of John and Susannah P. (Staples) Oakes, was born at Temple, Maine, March 31, 1820. He attended the public schools of his native place, and received his professional training at the medical school at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated. He opened an office in Auburn, and in the course of years built an excellent practice in that town and its vicin-

ity, and was widely known and esteemed. He was always public-spirited and active in politics. He was a Republican of wide influence and strict loyalty from the earliest days of the party until his death. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Auburn, and he retained the office until President Johnson came into power. In 1871 he was a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1873 declined the nomination of his party for mayor of the city of Auburn. In 1855 and 1885 he was a representative in the State Legislature. He was a faithful member and a liberal supporter of the Congregational church of Auburn. Dr. Oakes married, in 1848, Hannah Eliza Kilbourne, daughter of Dr. William Kilbourne, and they became the parents of three children: Wallace K., of further mention; Henry Walter, of further mention; and Eliza Belle, born December 18, 1862, now of Auburn. Dr. Oakes died March 31, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. His record as a physician is incorporated with honor in the professional annals, and the narrative of his career as a citizen forms a worthy chapter in the history of his State. Mrs. Oakes survived her husband many years, her death occurring August 8, 1910, when she had attained the advanced age of eighty-two.

Wallace K. Oakes, eldest son of Silvester and Hannah Eliza (Kilbourne) Oakes, was born November 6, 1850. He was a physician and surgeon of great skill, whose reputation extended through the New England and Middle States. He was one of the founders and leading surgeons of the Central Maine General Hospital and was for many years the physician and surgeon at the Poland Spring House, where he had the care of its guests from all parts of the world. He married E. Emma Dyer, daughter of Stephen K. Dyer, of Portland, and two children were born to them: Methyl, wife of John G. Palfrey, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Herbert H., a banker of New York City. Dr. Oakes died July 8, 1910.

Henry Walter Oakes, youngest son of Silvester and Hannah Eliza (Kilbourne) Oakes, was born April 26, 1857, in Auburn, Maine. He received his education in the public schools of that place, and was graduated from Edward Little High School and afterwards from Bates College in 1877, receiving from the latter the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. For a year after graduation Mr. Oakes taught in the Auburn High School and later a short time in the Auburn Grammar School, meanwhile pursuing the study of law with the firm of Frye, Cotton & White, of Lewiston, Maine. In May,



1880, he was admitted to the bar and began practice shortly afterwards in Auburn, becoming a partner of Nathan W. Harris. In 1884 he went into partnership with Albert R. Savage, later chief justice of the State of Maine, the connection being dissolved in 1897, when the latter was elevated to the bench. Mr. Oakes then practised alone until 1899, when he became senior member of the firm of Oakes, Pulsifer & Ludden, with an extensive legal business. In July, 1917, Mr. Oakes was appointed the first justice of the new Superior Court of Androscoggin county for the term of seven years.

In public life Judge Oakes has borne a prominent part, always giving his allegiance to the Republican party. He has filled a number of offices, serving in the city government and on the school committee. He also served as city attorney and county attorney, and in the sessions of 1903 and 1905 was a member of the Legislature. He afterwards served for several years as chairman of the Enforcement Commission. His record while in office gave thorough satisfaction to all those of his fellow-citizens who believed in good government and progressive methods. For fifteen years Judge Oakes has been a director in the Lewiston Trust Company, and has long served as a trustee of the Public Library of Auburn, and as a trustee of Bates College. He is a Phi Beta Kappa man. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a past supreme warden of the New England Order of Protection, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, and Independent Order of Foresters. He is an active member of the Congregational church.

Judge Oakes married, June 24, 1885, at Phillips, Maine, Thalia R. Toothaker, a native of that place, and a daughter of Raymond and Eliza (Church) Toothaker, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Toothaker was a descendant of Major Benjamin Church, a prominent figure in the Colonial and Indian wars. Two sons were born to Judge and Mrs. Oakes: 1. Raymond Sylvester, born June 23, 1887, graduated from Bates College in 1909, and from Georgetown University Law School in 1912, and has since practiced law in Portland; married (first) June 28, 1910, Fannie P. Jordan, of Auburn, Maine, who died July 11, 1911. Of this marriage was born a son, July 8, 1911, Henry Walter (2). He married (second) December 26, 1912, Elizabeth A. Taliaferro, of Washington, District of Columbia, by whom he has one son, Granville Wallace, born January 19, 1916. 2. Wallace T., born March 12, 1890, died September 12, 1913.

**WILLIAM HOWARD GANNETT**—A list of celebrities in the State of Maine would be incomplete without the name of William Howard Gannett, one of the most striking figures in the business and social world of Augusta. No society function is held but that some member of his family is present, and the personnel of every public enterprise invariably includes him. His temperament is extremely optimistic, sympathetic and generous, which with his inborn refinement and genial manner makes him one of the most popular men in that section.

Born in Augusta, February 10, 1854, son of Joseph Farley and Mary E. (Patterson) Gannett, he is a descendant on both father's and mother's side of a long line of public spirited men distinguished for their keen intelligence and progressiveness. From them he has inherited his business enterprise, his determination to overcome all obstacles, which have made him the successful business man that he is. The story of the life of William Howard Gannett is almost like a fairy tale, telling as it does of his fight against adverse circumstances in the founding and upbuilding of a large and prosperous industry. In his early boyhood his parents were in straitened financial conditions, so the boy's early advantages were meager, his school life coming to an end when he was only eight years old. The family consisted of fourteen children, of whom he was the twelfth, and each one had to give his or her quota to the general support and assistance. Fortunately for the son, William H., his physical strength was quite sufficient to withstand the strain of those early years, while his mental qualities enabled him to grasp every opportunity to gain an education. By study, reading and cultivated associations he has attained a development of culture and mental power that many graduates of college might well envy—a self-educated and a self-made man.

Mr. Gannett acquired his first business experience in a novelty store in his native city; beginning as clerk in his boyhood, when a young man he formed a partnership with W. W. Morse and bought and successfully conducted the business of his former employer. In 1887, they began the publication of a small monthly magazine called *Comfort*, Mr. Morse giving his time and attention to the novelty store while Mr. Gannett conducted the publishing end. Though handicapped at the start by lack of sufficient capital, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Gannett the enterprise grew so rapidly that in three years *Comfort* had attained a nation-wide circulation in excess of a million copies monthly, and the estab-

lishment had outgrown its quarters; so, Mr. Gannett decided to build a plant of his own suited to the requirements of his publishing business of which he had become sole proprietor. He purchased a wooden building and large lot of land which formerly had been owned by Mr. Gannett's great-great-grandfather, Captain Howard, and here the young man built a large, brick, fire-proof structure adjoining the first one, installing one of the largest web perfecting presses then in existence.

About this time Mr. Gannett conceived the idea of printing some pages of his periodical in colors, though there was no color press at the time capable of running off his edition in a month; but with his customary quickness of perception, he determined upon a method, and gave Hoe & Company, in 1892, an order to build a web-perfecting color press, designed expressly for his purpose, the first web-perfecting color press ever constructed. The cost of this wonderful mechanism was fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Gannett may properly be called the pioneer in the color-page supplement business. The circulation of *Comfort* now exceeds one million two hundred and fifty thousand, the largest farm circulation in the world, and the growth of the business has necessitated the erection of other buildings and further additions to the equipment of the plant.

While devoting most of his life to the upbuilding of this achievement Mr. Gannett has taken an active part in political affairs, he having represented his city in the State Legislature for two years, 1903-05. He is a Republican in politics. He and his family are members of the Universalist church. Mr. Gannett is a director of the Augusta Trust Company; a trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank, and in addition to these, president of the Augusta City Hall Association. He is greatly interested in fraternal orders, being a Free Mason of some note; a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. Also of Asylum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Canton Augusta, Patriarchs Militant, and of the Abnaki Club of Augusta.

A few years ago a large tract of timber land of about six hundred acres, known as "Nigger Hill," lay in a wild, uncultivated state, nearly resembling "the forest primeval;" here Nature

had lavished beauties never considered by those who carelessly sauntered through its wilds, but Mr. Gannett realized the possibilities of the situation and decided to make this spot his home. At great expense, and a hardly imagined amount of labor, the place has been transformed into a beautiful park, which the owner has renamed "Ganeston Park." The natural beauties are left intact; the unsightly portions converted into rustic nooks and turns; abrupt declivities being spanned by bridges which only serve to add to the depth of the chasms thus disclosed. Some of the finest roads in Maine wind around the hills, and at every few turns the little Kennedy brook may be met; in a few spots it has been converted into miniature lakes, only to overflow into the brook again. He has further enhanced the magic charm of this paradise of improved nature by erecting here and there a unique building, including the house in the trees and Philippino bungalow. Howard Hall, another conspicuous feature, is over a hundred years old and was originally a huge barn on the ancestral estate of the Howards of whom Mr. Gannett is a descendant. He moved this ancient structure onto his grounds and has converted it into a beautiful dance and banquet hall and museum of curios, many of them treasured heirlooms of his and his wife's ancestors. Here has been built one of the most beautiful homes in Augusta, where William Howard Gannett and his family dispense lavish hospitality to their numerous friends; among them may be counted governors, judges, statesmen, men high in the arts and sciences, and simple, common plain friends, all alike in the reception accorded them by the man who brought such order out of chaos.

Among the notable social functions that have given celebrity to Ganeston Park was the clam-bake and reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Gannett to the Governor's Foot Guard in the summer of 1912 on the occasion of the visit of that famous Connecticut military organization to dedicate a monument at old Fort Western, in Augusta, to commemorate the participation of former members of their company in the expedition against Quebec, led by General Benedict Arnold, and which made an extended halt at the fort in the fall of 1775. It was a large and distinguished party including, besides the guests of honor, Governor and Mrs. Plaisted and many other gentlemen and ladies prominent in official and social life. A peculiar eclat attached to this event because, one hundred and thirty-seven years before, Mr. Gannett's great-great-



grandfather had entertained the first members of the Foot Guards together with Arnold's entire force and the garrison of the fort at a grand barbecue at which a bear and two cubs roasted whole had graced the feast.

William Howard Gannett married Sarah Neil Hill, born July 19, 1858, daughter of James Hill, of New Market, New Hampshire. They have three children, all born in Augusta: 1. Grace B., born June 13, 1880; married, February 20, 1909, Dr. Donald B. Cragin, of Waterville, Maine, a prominent physician and surgeon; he was particularly active in all war work. They have three children: William Gannett, born August 22, 1911; Robert Belcher, born March 24, 1913; George Stephenson, born May 28, 1918. 2. Guy Patterson of whom further. 3. Florence Lillian, born June 23, 1890; married, September 28, 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hamilton Farnum, G.S., born in Pennsylvania; they have one child, Henrietta, born October 14, 1917. Colonel Farnum is a West Point graduate and in the World War saw active service on the firing line. Colonel and Mrs. Farnum's wedding was one of the most beautiful seen in Augusta for many years, taking place in Ganeston Park and conducted with full military eclat.

The Gannett's family ancestry embraces many men and women prominent in the history of America; his paternal grandfather was Major Barsillai Gannett, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1785, when that college was in its early days. He was later a member of Congress. The great-grandfather was Joseph Gannett, a captain in the Revolutionary War. Among Mr. Gannett's relatives are Dr. George Gannett, of Boston, founder of the Gannett Institution for the Liberal Education of Women; Kate (Gannett) Wells, the well known authoress; and Henry Gannett, of Washington, head of the United States Topographic Survey and late president of the United States Geographic Society, in which capacity it devolved on him to investigate and decide on Peary's claim to the discovery of the North Pole.

William H. Gannett is a member of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower, claiming his title to membership through descent from Mary Chilton, the maiden who was the first to set foot on Plymouth Rock in 1620. On his mother's side Mr. Gannett is descended from the Pattersons and Howards, two of the leading families of Augusta, the great-great-grandfather being the first settler in that spot and could have claimed the honor of being the founder of the present

beautiful city. These mentioned are only a few of the celebrities whom Mr. Gannett can claim as kin, but space would not permit a more lengthy chronicle; sufficient to say that no bluer blood can be found in the country than that flowing through the veins of the Gannett family.

**GUY PATTERSON GANNETT**—To write the life history of the illustrious son of a still more prominent father, is to find the younger, however successful, much over-shadowed by the elder. Not so in the case of Guy Patterson Gannett, the gifted son of William Howard Gannett, one of the leading business men of Augusta, Maine, and his wife Sarah Neil (Hill) Gannett.

Born in Augusta, November 27, 1881, the boyhood of Guy Patterson Gannett was devoted to gaining an education which would fit him for the part he would be called upon to assume when reaching manhood. He first attended the public school, then the high school at Augusta, from which he graduated to enter Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. After completing his preparations for a collegiate course he entered Yale University, but at the conclusion of his freshman year, 1902, he left that institution to become associated with his father in the publishing business. Although connected with this flourishing business, Guy P. Gannett has wandered far afield in his various affiliations, for in 1911 he was elected a director of the Springfield, Missouri, Railway & Light Company; and in 1912 vice-president and treasurer of the United Water, Gas & Electric Company of Hutchinson, Kansas. In 1912 he was made president of the Salina Light, Power & Gas Company, of Salina, Kansas. In addition to these interests Mr. Gannett holds the following offices in his home city: vice-president of the First National Granite Bank, the Central Maine Power Company, the Augusta Trust Company, and Augusta Board of Trade. He is a director of the Federal Light & Traction Company of New York, and of the Augusta Real Estate Association; treasurer of W. H. Gannett, Publisher, Inc.; trustee of Augusta Young Men's Christian Association; president of Augusta Country Club, and was former commodore of Augusta Yacht Club. He is a member of the firm of Viles & Gannett, which owns an extensive tract of timber land in the upper Kennebec region and carries on large lumbering operations. In every line of work he has been unusually successful.

Since the beginning of the World War, Mr. Gannett has devoted practically all his time to







*J. H. Farley*

war work, giving generously from his own purse to the support of all measures in connection with it. He served as chairman of the Permanent War Fund Committee; chairman of the Public Safety Committee; chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, and during 1917 and 1918 was chairman of Augusta Chapter of the American Red Cross. When in the early spring of 1918 there was sent out from the national headquarters of the Red Cross, in Washington, an appeal for men of business experience who were willing to go to France and not only serve without pay but also pay their own expenses, Mr. Gannett was one of the first to volunteer. Arriving in France early in June he was assigned to a responsible position in charge of ministering to the needs of our soldiers in a sector that was fighting its way forward against stubborn resistance. From then until the armistice he was in the midst of the horrors of war and frequently under shell fire while performing his duties with our advancing troops. He returned home early in January, 1919, to take his seat in the Maine State Senate to which he had been elected during his absence.

Mr. Gannett is a Republican and has been active in the politics of his State. He has served in both branches of the City Council of Augusta, also as delegate to the Republican National Convention, in both branches of the Maine Legislature where he has taken a conspicuous part in initiating and advocating important progressive legislation, and especially measures in the interest of the soldiers and their dependents. As member of the House in the session of 1917 he introduced and carried through the Mother's pension bill, and as Senator in the 1919 session he introduced and procured the enactment of the State Armory bill and took a leading part in support of all measures designed to give due recognition and compensation to Maine's soldiers whose splendid service under most trying conditions he has witnessed.

Guy Patterson Gannett married, June 16, 1905, Anne J. Macomber, daughter of Hon. George E. Macomber, of Augusta. They have one child, Alice Madeleine, born February 28, 1910.

The ancestry of the Gannett family both on the maternal as well as the paternal side, can be traced in an unbroken line back to the first settlers of that name who came to this country in 1634, locating in Massachusetts. Among them may be found men who have nobly served their country in various walks of life, conspicuous among them being soldiers and statesmen. On

his mother's side he is a great-great-grandson of General James Hill, of New Market, New Hampshire, one of the foremost men in the colony, being the builder of the first war ship at Portsmouth for service in the Revolutionary War. General Hill served as representative to his State Legislature for six terms.

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**JAMES HOWARD FARLEY**—One of the most successful merchants of Bridgewater, Maine, and a prominent and intellectual citizen of this place, with the business life of which he has been intimately affiliated for more than a quarter of a century, is James Howard Farley, a son of Nathaniel H. and Elizabeth G. (Chase) Farley, old and highly respected residents of this region, where the former was engaged in the occupation of farming for many years.

James Howard Farley was born August 24, 1871, at his father's place at Bridgewater, and as a lad attended the local public schools, finally graduating at the Bridgewater High School. Upon completing his studies at that institution Mr. Farley engaged in a mercantile line of business at his native place and for twenty-six years has continued in this line, gradually developing from small beginnings to what is now one of the largest establishments of its kind in the entire region. At the present time he owns two stores at Bridgewater, where he deals in men's clothing, boots, and shoes, ladies' ready made clothing, and a large stock of dry and fancy goods. Mr. Farley is also associated with many other important interests in the community here and he is at the present time president of the Bridgewater Electric Light Company and a director of of the Mars Hill Trust Company. Mr. Farley is an active figure in public affairs and has held a number of important offices hereabouts, having served as selectman of the township for several terms and as justice of the peace. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican principles and policies, and his voice carries weight in the councils of his party. Mr. Farley has been very prominent in fraternal circles at Bridgewater, and especially so in connection with the Masonic order, being affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, and Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Elks Club of Houlton. Mr. Farley attends the Baptist and Metho-



dist churches in the village. He has no religious preference.

James Howard Farley was united in marriage, August 5, 1896, at Blaine, Maine, with Anna P. Barker, a daughter of Ziba and Henrietta (Hoyt) Barker. Mr. and Mrs. Farley are the parents of the following children: Albert Chandler, born November 22, 1899; Harry Clifford, born October 13, 1902; James Howard, born August 20, 1905; Burt Barker, born March 18, 1908.

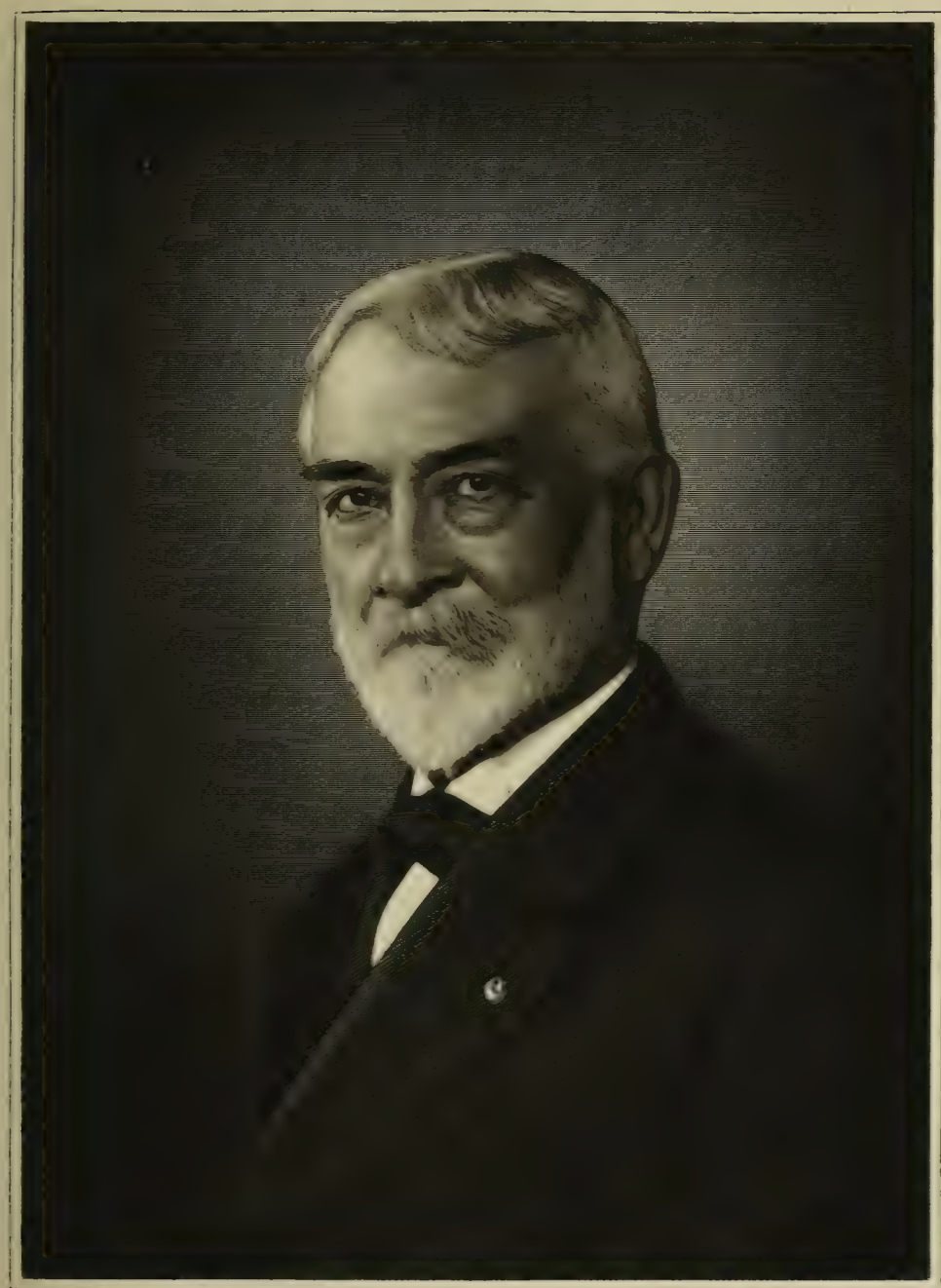
**ABNER ORIMEL SHAW**—Conspicuous among the successful physicians of Portland, Maine, is Dr. Abner O. Shaw, who for many years has occupied a leading place in his profession and has built up for himself one of the largest practices in the region. He is a son of Eaton Shaw, a native of Paris, Maine, born in the year 1803. In 1825 he came to Portland, Maine, where he established a business in wholesale groceries and importing of West Indian goods. During this time he was preparing for the ministry, and in 1837 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference; held pastorates in various parts of the State until 1850. At that time throat trouble compelled his retirement, and in 1853 he bought out the Joseph Hay wholesale and retail boot and shoe business, which he conducted for nearly twenty years. He retired from active business in 1873, and his death occurred in 1886. He married Mary Roberts, a native of Portland, born in 1806, and who during her childhood was a playmate of Longfellow. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw ten children were born, of whom three are still living, as follows: Susan C., who resides in Portland, and is now eighty-seven years of age; Emeline P., now the wife of George H. Richardson, of Portland; and Dr. Abner O. Shaw, of further mention. This family is of the old New England and Pilgrim ancestry. Dr. Shaw is in direct line from seven of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and is sixth in descent from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden.

Born February 16, 1837, at Readfield, Maine, Abner O. Shaw spent only the first two years of his life in his native town. He then removed with his parents to various towns in Maine, where his father was assigned to Methodist pastorates. The first portion of his education was received in various public schools in Maine, and it was while still a youth that he decided upon medicine as a profession. With this end in view he went to New York City, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1863, taking the degree

of Doctor of Medicine. The Civil War was in progress at this time and Dr. Shaw enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed surgeon to that regiment. He had already seen service as a private in the Seventh New York Regiment, and he now followed this up with two years at the front with the regiment of his native State. He saw active service with this regiment in at least twelve battles, and during the battle of Petersburg saved the life of General J. L. Chamberlain, who had been pronounced mortally wounded by the surgeons in attendance until the arrival of his own surgeon, Dr. Shaw, for whom he had sent. After this most valuable experience, upon being mustered out of service in 1865, he returned to Portland and there began the active practice of his profession, which he has continued uninterruptedly to the present time.

While Dr. Shaw has never sought political office for himself, he has always taken a strong and active interest in politics and always has been identified with the Republican party. During his early activities in this line he recognized the unusual ability of Thomas B. Reed, then a young attorney in Portland, and conceived the idea of sending him to Congress to represent the First Maine District. The untiring energy of Dr. Shaw finally secured the nomination and election of Mr. Reed, whose services are too well known to need further mention here. Dr. Shaw is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of Portland, and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and with the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In his religious belief Dr. Shaw is a Congregationalist and is a member of the High Street Church of this denomination in Portland.

On December 27, 1865, Dr. Shaw was united in marriage in New York City with Elizabeth Sanford, a native of New York, a daughter of Nichol Sanford, a prominent merchant of this city. To Dr. and Mrs. Shaw four children were born, as follows: Louisa, who died in the year 1870, when only three years of age; Edward A., now treasurer of the firm, Loring, Short & Harmon, married Carrie Starr Harmon, by whom he has two children, Elizabeth and Alice; Herbert, who died at the age of ten years; and Florence M., who became the wife of Frank H. Bradford, of Portland, Maine, and the mother of one child, Dura Shaw Bradford.



*Abner O. Shaw M.D.*





There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something that is concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who chose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that today there has been a certain lowering on the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks at the present time who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. To such men we turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations, lose themselves either in the interest of the great question with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellowmen. Dr. Abner O. Shaw is a man of this type, whose work in the city of Portland, Maine, in the interests of its health, both as a private practitioner and in the capacity as a health officer, has done the public an invaluable service.

**GEORGE CURTIS WEBBER**, the distinguished and successful attorney of Auburn, Maine, is a member of the old "Pine Tree" State family which was founded by his great-grandfather, George Webber, at an early date. A notice of Mr. Webber's family is to be found in the sketch of his brother, Dr. Wallace Edgar Webber, which appears elsewhere in this work.

George Curtis Webber was born September 3, 1875, at the town of Lisbon, Maine. He was about eight years of age when his parents removed to Auburn, and of course accompanied them there. This city became his permanent home and the scene of his many activities thenceforth. He attended the public schools of Lisbon, and then at Auburn, graduating from the grammar school there at the age of eleven years. Mr. Webber then attended the Edward Little High School, where he remained four years, graduating at the age of fifteen. He immediately thereafter matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1895, when

but nineteen years of age. He had taken the usual academic course at Bowdoin and had been well fitted for the profession of teaching which he now took up, continuing for a short time. In this line he met with success and taught for a time when a mere youth at the Ridgeville College, Ridgeville, Indiana. From this he was called to take charge of the Hampden Academy at Hampden, Maine. During the three years in which he had charge of this important school, the attention of Mr. Webber became more and more strongly directed to the subject of the law, and in course of time he became convinced that he should follow that profession, as he believed that the greatest opportunities awaited him therein. With this end in view he began the study of the law at Auburn, Maine, and was admitted to the bar on February 14, 1900. Beginning the practice of his profession at Auburn, this place has remained the scene of his work ever since. He is a very well known attorney, and well regarded among the leaders of the bar in that part of the State. But Mr. Webber has not confined his attention by any means entirely to the law, and has taken a keen and active interest in the business development of Auburn, and is identified with a number of important concerns of various kinds, being president and treasurer of the Turner Light & Power Company, treasurer of the Monmouth Electric Company, and treasurer of the Wells Sporting Goods Company. He is a prominent figure in the fraternal world of Auburn, and is a member of many prominent orders and organizations of a similar kind there. He was one of the Phi Beta Kappa men at Bowdoin. Mr. Webber is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is affiliated with Ancient Brothers Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Besides these Masonic associations Mr. Webber is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Order of the Golden Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a number of others. In his religious belief Mr. Webber is a Congregationalist and attends the High Street Church of that denomination in Auburn. Here he takes a very active part in church work and served as teacher of the Men's class in the Sunday school there. He is extremely interested in the work of the church and has done much to advance its cause

in the community. He enlisted in the United States army, July, 1917, became major of the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery, which organization later became the Fifty-sixth Pioneer Infantry. On July 4, 1918, Major Webber was given independent command of the Fifth Anti-Air Craft Machine Gun Battalion and sailed for France, September, 1918, where he remained until January, 1919. He was discharged in February, 1919.

On July 18, 1904, at Auburn, Maine, George Curtis Webber was united in marriage with Fannie V. Saunders, a native of Minot, Maine, and a daughter of Kimball and Stella M. (Small) Saunders. To Mr. and Mrs. Webber one son has been born, Donald W., November 19, 1906.

**AUGUSTUS HALL WALKER**—In the days of old, when astrologers were consulted at the birth of a child to ascertain what planets were in conjunction because of their influence over the child's well-being surely they would have been unable to foretell what a wonderfully varied life Augustus Hall Walker was to have when he opened his eyes to the light of day in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, December 22, 1833. Born upon a lonely farm, he spent only a little of his boyhood there, for he was early sent from home to acquire an education.

At first he attended the town school for small children, then after that the regular public school of Bridgeton, leaving it to enter Bridgeton Academy at the age of fourteen, remaining there for four years. After graduating from the academy he entered Bowdoin College, the Congregational institution at Brunswick, Maine, only remaining there for two years. Not feeling that his education was entirely accomplished, Augustus H. Walker entered Yale College, as it was called in those days, now Yale University, graduating in the class of 1856. He now began to read law with D. R. Hastings in Lovell, later with Moses Butler, and the well known William Pitt Fessenden, one of the ablest lawyers in Maine and United States Senator on the Republican ticket for that State from 1854 to 1864, when President Lincoln made him secretary of the treasury.

After this very comprehensive course of training, Mr. Walker was admitted to the bar in 1858. He went West for a time, opening an office in Minnesota, but home ties were very strong, so after remaining in Minnesota for one year he returned to Maine and opened an office in Fryeburg. Continuing to practice here for some

time, he then went to Lovell and became the partner of D. R. Hastings with whom he first started the study of law. This venture was so successful that at the end of two years he bought out Mr. Hastings' share, and succeeding to his practice Mr. Walker carried on the business for twenty years. In June, 1881, he went to Bridgeton, remaining in practice there ever since. After Mr. Walker returned from the West the first public office which he filled was that of judge of the Probate Court. Judge Walker, as he was then called, was chosen president of the Bridgeton Savings Bank, acting in the capacity for many years.

While in the office of Senator Fessenden, Mr. Walker enjoyed the great advantage of listening to and coming in touch with men who stood high in the councils of the Nation, so in course of time he too became interested in politics, and at various times held offices in the Republican party, serving in the State Legislature for a season, and for two years as State Senator, 1879 and 1880. The title of judge was not the only one to which Augustus Hall Walker could lay claim, for he served at one time on the staff of General William Virgin as Major Walker. He was one of the men who were instrumental in organizing the State Militia, lending valuable aid to that cause. The lodge of Free Masons is proud to have the name of Hon. Augustus Hall Walker, one of the most prominent men in the community, enrolled as one of its members; as is characteristic of him he has taken quite an active part in the conduct of the local branch, filling all the chairs from the Blue Lodge through the commandery.

Judge Walker was married twice, the first time to Mary E. Thurston, of Bangor, the marriage taking place in that city on October 1, 1863. Only one child was born to them and it died when eleven years old. The second Mrs. Walker was formerly Mrs. Emma (Thurston) Wood, a sister of the first wife. There were no children by this marriage. The father of these two sisters was Samuel Thurston, born in Brewer, Maine, a merchant of that place for some years, but later moving to Bangor, where he continued to carry on his business there until his death.

The father of Judge Walker, born in Stow, Maine, was Captain Isaac Walker, he having been connected as captain with military affairs of the State. He was a farmer on an extensive scale, and took a leading part in the affairs of the town where he resided, being chosen one of the Board of Selectmen. He was a firm believer







*Bertram, Charles Perry.*

in the old Whig party in politics up to the time of his death, this occurring when his son, Augustus H., was only eight years old. Captain Isaac Walkers' wife was Eliza (Colby) Walker, born in Fryeburg, Maine, and married there. When her son, Augustus Hall, was a small boy, she was left a widow and it fell to her lot to bring up the lad; this she did in a manner which brought honor to both mother and son. She, as well as her husband, were very devout members of the Congregational church, and she early instilled into the boy's mind a reverence for that body, so that from his boyhood throughout his life he has attended that church. The Walker family point with pride to their descent from fine old English ancestry which can be traced back in a straight line for many generations.

**BERTRAM CHARLES PERRY**, one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of Millbridge, Maine, where he is engaged at present in the business of breeding silver black foxes and Belgium hares, is a native of this State, and was born at Harrington, Maine, December 17, 1876. He is a son of Frank H. and Helen Perry, old and highly respected residents of Harrington, where his father was engaged in business as a painter for many years. As a lad, Mr. Perry attended the public schools of Harrington, and later took a short course at the University of Maine. Upon completing his studies he went to sea and worked as a seaman for several years. He then took up farming for a time and later became a clerk in the grocery store of J. C. and G. R. Strout, at Millbridge. His next venture was in the automobile business at Millbridge in which business he was successful. There is, of course, a great demand for the beautiful fur of the silver and black foxes, and he has been exceedingly successful in the breeding of these valuable animals, and as a result his business has grown to large proportions and makes a handsome return. Later he took up the breeding of the Belgium hare, and this line also promises a brilliant future. Mr. Perry has never been ambitious for public office of any kind and has consistently remained outside of politics, though he is a man of wide public spirit, and interests himself actively in the general welfare of the community. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias of which he was the vice-chancellor.

Bertram Charles Perry was united in marriage, February 20, 1904, at Millbridge, Maine, with Josie Gay, daughter of Joel G. and Ellen Gay, old and highly respected residents of that place.

**WILLIAM REED PORTER.**—This branch of the Porter family springs from Richard Porter, who was an official of the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, coming from Weymouth, England, in 1635. He was the American ancestor, and this branch traces descent from the founder through his son, "Sergeant" John Porter; his son, John (2) Porter, a selectman of Weymouth; his son, Joseph Porter, also a resident of Weymouth; his son, Nehemiah Porter; his son, Nehemiah (2) Porter; his son, Stephen Porter; his son William Reed Porter, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Captain Stephen Porter was born June 16, 1791, was a farmer, and resided at North Yarmouth, Maine. He gained his military title "Captain" during the War of 1812-14, commanding a company of Maine troops during the conflict. He married Rebecca Cobb, of Gray, Maine, in January, 1816, and they were the parents of seven children. Captain Stephen Porter died December 3, 1869, aged seventy-eight years, his wife dying in August, 1855, aged sixty-eight.

William Reed Porter, son of Captain Stephen and Rebecca (Cobb) Porter, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, May 20, 1825, died in Camden, Maine, November 28, 1908, and is buried in Camden cemetery. Until fourteen years of age he attended North Yarmouth public school, but in that time he had advanced so rapidly that he was able to pass the examinations at Bowdoin College, and four years later, in 1843, at the age of eighteen years, he was graduated with the class of that year. With this wonderful record he had little difficulty in securing a good position as a teacher, and for several years he was connected with the faculty of Fryeburg Academy. He then spent four years in Portland, Maine, in the United States custom's service as collector. He was a Democrat all his active life, but later supported Republican candidates. In 1851 he was a member of the Maine Senate, elected from Cumberland county, and for thirteen years he was a member of the State Board of Education.

The rest of his business life was occupied with banking. He was a charter member of the New England Trust Company of Boston, acquired a large interest in the West and South, was a very successful business man and one of the able financiers of his day. The last years of his life he was located in Camden, Maine, but spent his winters in the South. He lived a quiet, retired life, well known and highly respected. He was a man six feet in height, very fond of mountain climbing and of the great out-of-doors. Nature

in most of her forms appealed to him, and he loved the birds, the flowers, the deep woods and the quiet places. He traveled extensively in his own country, seeing the beauties and wonders of America. He was an attendant upon the services of the Episcopal church, but he had no lodge or club affiliations.

Mr. Porter married at South Paris, Maine, May 21, 1846, Elizabeth H. Deering, daughter of James and Eliza (Morse) Deering, both of Maine; her father was a man of noted progressive public spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of five children: William D., deceased; Elizabeth D.; Francis R.; Abbie W. C. Henke, of Foxboro, Massachusetts; James, deceased.

JOHN ADAMS POPE is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, having resided there from the very earliest Colonial period. The name Pope is derived from the ancient Latin word, *papa* or *papa*, meaning a priest, the best known case of this derivation being that which remains in the title of the head of the Roman Catholic church. It is probable, therefore, that among the early ancestors of the present family there was one who was in some way connected with the church, but this, if it be true, is far back of the earliest records that we possess of the family. The name has occupied a distinguished place in English history, the most famous man who bore it, of course, being the poet of that name. It has also given a number of distinguished men to America since coming here and one of the most prominent members of the family was Major-General John Pope, of the United States army, a native of Kentucky.

(I) The founder of the Pope family in this country was one John Pope, of whom we have a record as residing in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1624, so that he must have come over with one of the earliest parties of Colonists. He was a freeman of Dorchester at that time, a title which in those days implied considerable standing in the community. He was a weaver by trade, and in 1634 was granted five acres of land, and the following year was granted twenty acres on Captayne's Neck. He signed the Dorchester church covenant in June, 1636, and from 1637 to 1641 was a selectman of that town and the overseer of fences. His death occurred February 12, 1646. John Pope married Jane ———, whose death occurred December 11, 1662, and they were the parents of two children whose names we are acquainted with, and probably of others. The two that are known are John and Rebecca, of

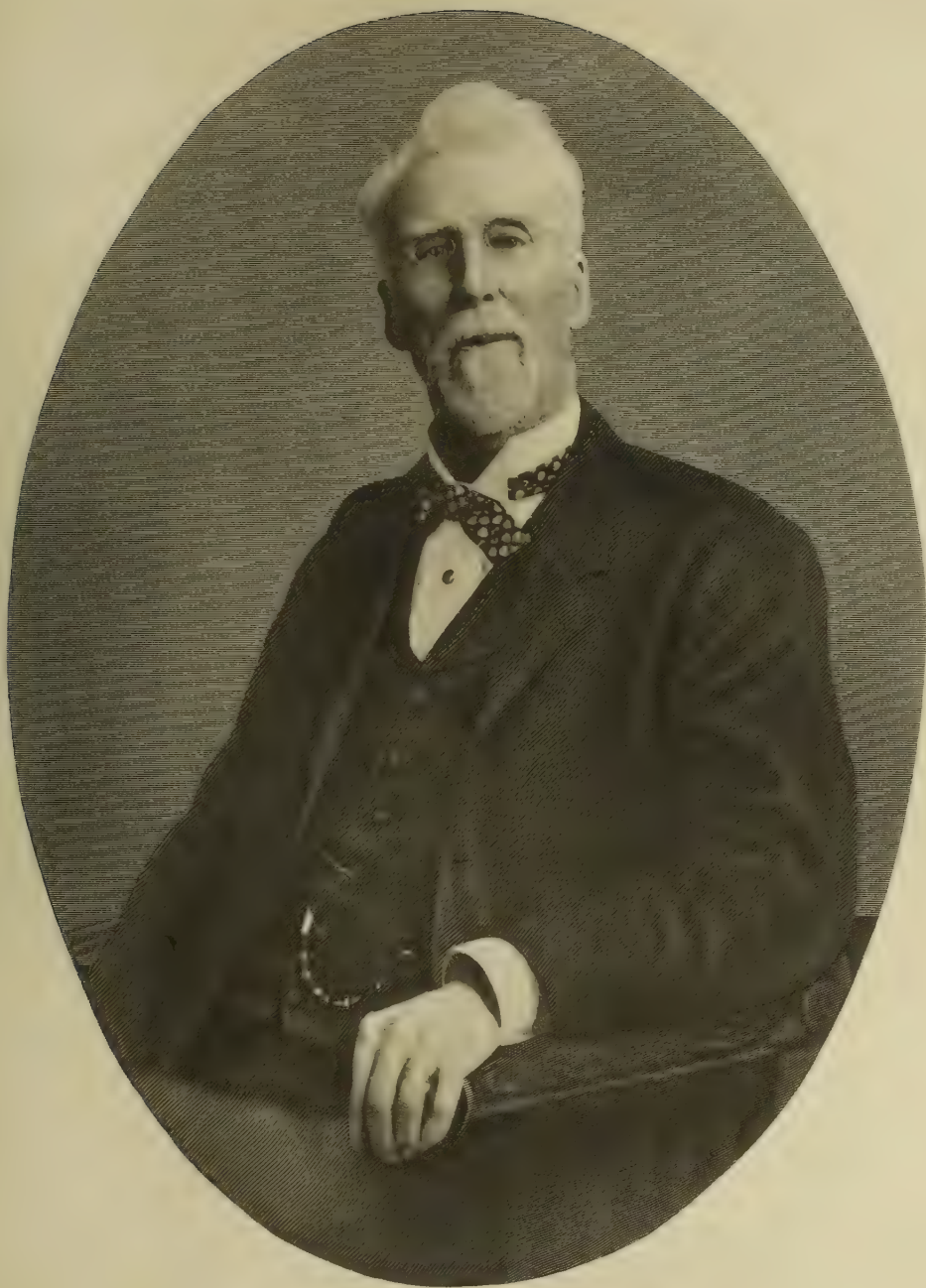
whom the latter became the wife of Edmund Blake, and the former is mentioned below.

(II) John (2) Pope, son of John (1) and Jane Pope, was born in England, and evidently accompanied his parents to the colonies. His home, like that of his father, was made in Dorchester, and he died there October 18, 1686. He does not appear to have been a man of as much calibre as his father, and we have some amusing records of him as of being summoned before the selectmen for neglecting to teach his children their "catechism and book learning." He appeared and promised to amend his conduct. He was three times married, but we do not know the last names of any of his wives. Their Christian names were Jane, by whom he had two sons, John and Nathan; the second was Alice, by whom he had Thomas and John; and the third Margaret, who was the mother of the following children: Margaret, John, Susannah, William, Mary, Ebenezer, Thankful, Ralph, who is mentioned below; Jane and Joseph. According to the old records, his wife Margaret joined the church after her husband's death and "brought up her children in the Love of the Lord."

(III) Ralph Pope, third son of John (2) and Margaret Pope, was born in the year 1673 at Dorchester, and made his home there all his life, his death occurring February 2, 1744. He was only thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and for a number of years thereafter lived at home with his mother. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and was a very successful farmer. He appears to have taken after his grandfather in character and disposition, and gained a position of prominence in the town, where he held a number of positions. He married Rachel Neale, a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Pray) Neale, being one of a family of twenty-one children born to her parents. To Ralph and Rachel (Neale) Pope the following children were born: Rachel, Jerusha, Jemimah, Ralph, who is mentioned below; John, Elijah, Hannah, Lazarus and Ebenezer.

(IV) Ralph (2) Pope, son of Ralph (1) and Rachel (Neale) Pope, was born November 11, 1705, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the old Pope homestead. During the major part of his life he resided on a piece of property given him by his father, situated on the road to Dorchester swamps, and which is now called Summer street. He was a physician, but we know of nothing concerning his practice excepting one act which must have commended him to his pious fellow citizens of that day, namely, that he refused to ac-





*William J. Foster*



cept fees for treatment given by him on Sunday. He seems to have been a kind and benevolent man and very much beloved in the community. In addition to his medical practice he operated a farm and carried on a successful lumber business. It is recorded that he was the owner of a slave (common in New England at that period), but that he was humane in his treatment of him and had him baptized on the same day as his first-born child. He appears to have been called Captain Pope by his fellow townsfolk, but there is no record of any military service and it does not seem probable that he was ever at sea. It is also doubtful as to whether he removed his home to Stoughton, Massachusetts, toward the end of his life, or whether he was merely on a visit to that place at the time of his death, which occurred there January 1, 1750, when not yet forty-five years of age. He married, November 27, 1729, Rebecca Stubbs, a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Lobdell) Stubbs, of Hull, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children: Rebecca, Frederick, who is mentioned below; Samuel Ward, Lucretia, William, Rachel, Hannah and James.

(V) Colonel Frederick Pope, eldest son of Ralph (2) and Rebecca (Stubbs) Pope, was born May 15, 1733, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He was seventeen years old at the death of his father, and upon him fell the responsibility of caring for his younger brothers and sisters, and assisting his mother in the management of affairs. He is reported to have taken these obligations very seriously and to have performed them with the greatest devotion and most adequately. He is described as tall and lithe in person, and as being always calm under excitement, and with a somewhat reserved manner. It is also said, however, that when he broke through this reserve and spoke, his words were always to the point and carried weight with his hearers. He gained a position of much prominence at Stoughton and was its representative at the General Court of Massachusetts in 1787-88-91 and -96. He was still a young man at the outbreak of the Revolution and must have joined the company of Captain Talbot in the early days of the war. He was a private at that time, but later, in June, 1775, raised a company of fifty-eight men on his own initiative and was appointed their captain. In May, 1777, he had already been promoted to the office of colonel of a battalion, which had formed for the defense of Boston Harbor. His death occurred at Stoughton, August 20, 1812. He married Molly Cole, a daughter of Joseph

and Mary Cole, who were residents of Bridgewater. Mrs. Pope seems to have been a woman of great capability, and was a most excellent helpmate to her husband. They were the parents of the following children: Ralph, Rachel, Samuel Ward, mentioned below; Alexander, Frederick, William, Mary and Elijah.

(VI) Samuel Ward Pope, second son of Colonel Frederick and Molly (Cole) Pope, was born in February, 1763, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. His childhood and early youth were spent in his native town, but upon reaching manhood he went South to Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in real estate investments and the building of houses, and where his death occurred in April, 1797. He was but twelve years old at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, so that his manhood was laid in a period of great growth and development on the part of the new Republic, and he appears to have been very prosperous in his enterprise. At Charleston he fell in love with a beautiful Southern girl, by the name of Mary Wood, whom he later married, and they were the parents of the following children: William, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth and John.

(VII) Hon. William Pope, eldest son of Samuel Ward and Mary (Wood) Pope, was born March 30, 1787, at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a small child at the time of his parents' death and was sent forth by his grandfather and taken to Massachusetts, where he was brought up in the family of his grandparents. After gaining a good education, he was trained by his uncles in the lumber business in which they were engaged, and being an apt pupil was soon something of an expert in this line. He removed as a young man to Machias, Maine, and there erected a saw mill and engaged in the lumbering business. He also was the owner of a farm which he operated. In 1821 he was elected selectman in Machias and also became a member of the Council of Governor Kent. He was greatly interested in military affairs and held a number of important commissions with the Maine militia. During the War of 1812, in association with a number of other men from that district, he went to sea as a privateer for the purpose of capturing and destroying British vessels. In the year 1841 he moved to Boston, where he resided at No. 2 Garland street. Here also he became prominent in the community and served in a number of public offices and represented the city in the General Court. During all this time he continued in the lumber business and, after



the discovery of gold in California, established a branch of his concern in that State. He also engaged in the building of vessels at the East Machias shipyard and operated his own ship in the China and Oriental trade. In religion he was a Universalist, but was very broad in his views and tolerant of those of other people, far beyond the average man of his period. He was a man of very unusual character and the following excerpt from an article on him shows what he was thought of in his own community.

Persistence was a ruling trait of his character. He insisted on carrying his point, and wind and tide turned against him in vain. His will had often to bend during the troublous times of 1812, when he was commencing in life; it never broke. It rose elastic and turned disaster into victories. He outrode many a commercial game that swept down and ruined the less firm in purpose.

He was a man of great moral integrity, and confidence and trade came naturally to his counting room. He was plain and true. None doubted his word. He disdained to make commerce a strategy, but sought rather to place it on the high principles of industry and justice;—not a narrow and legal, but a broad and magnanimous justice. Business was "life" with him, and a fit theatre for the exercise of the noblest virtues. He gave to it his conscience and heart, and won a name from the midst of traffic that stands untarnished by stain or blot.

He was an ardent patriot. He entered heartily into the spirit of the late national campaign, and saw no honorable course to be pursued, but to conquer rebellion and make liberty an equal right universal, having nothing to do with concession and compromise. He was equally friendly to all public interests, civil or social, or religious, and gave much time and money for their promotion. He loved his race. He had a humanitarian heart.

At home he was full of peace and sunshine. He loved his family with a constant and generous love, which was gladly and tenderly requited. He has left them the treasure of a name that shall be ever fragrant in their memories—an "inheritance for his children's children."

Colonel William Pope married, September 27, 1810, Peggy Dawes Billings, daughter of William Billings, of Boston, who is said to have been the first musical composer in the United States. They were the parents of the following children: William Billings, who died in infancy; William Henry, Samuel Ward, Lucy Swan, John Adams, Andrew Jackson, James Otis, who is mentioned below; Eliza Otis, Edwin, Julia, George Washington, and Harriet Elizabeth.

(VIII) James Otis Pope, sixth son of Colonel William and Peggy Dawes (Billings) Pope, was born February 17, 1822, at Machias, Maine. Upon reaching manhood he was admitted into the firm of William Pope & Sons, which had come to be one of the most prominent commercial houses engaged in the East India trade in this country, and rapidly rose to a position of control. Upon the death of his father, his elder brother, Samuel Ward Pope, became the head of the firm, the name of which then became S. W. Pope & Com-

pany, but still later the senior partner died and left James Otis Pope as chief owner of the concern. The name then became J. O. Pope & Company and continued thus during the remainder of his life. The six sons of Colonel Pope were all connected with this great business which prospered greatly during this generation and made of them all wealthy men. James Otis Pope married Olive Frances Chase, daughter of Simeon and Louisa (Foster) Chase, old and highly-respected residents of East Machias, their wedding being celebrated June 9, 1857. They were the parents of the following children: John Adams, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Warren Foster, Arthur Ward, Helen Augusta and Macy Stanton.

(IX) John Adams Pope, eldest son of James Otis and Olive Frances (Chase) Pope, was born May 8, 1858, at East Machias. As a lad he attended the common schools of his native region and afterwards the Washington Academy, where he completed his education. Immediately after leaving school, the young man was employed by the firm of J. O. Pope & Company, of which his father was the head. He is a trustee of the Machias Savings Bank, and has taken a keen interest in politics here. He is a staunch Republican, but he is quite without ambition for public office or honors of any kind and prefers to exert his influence purely in the capacity of private citizen. In conjunction with his two brothers, Warren F. and Macy S. Pope, he presented some years ago a handsome stone bridge to the town of East Machias, to span the East Machias river. Upon the bridge appears the following inscription: "This bridge is erected in memory of William Pope and his sons, William Henry, Samuel Warren, John Adams, Andrew Jackson, James Otis, Edwin and George Washington, founders of a large lumber business which began near this site and extended to neighboring towns, to Boston and to the Pacific Coast, and which was conducted by these men and their descendants from 1807 to 1901." In his religious belief Mr. Pope is a Congregationalist and attends the First Congregationalist Church of that denomination at East Machias.

John Adams Pope was united in marriage, June 20, 1909, at East Machias, Maine, with Alina Bell Gardner, a daughter of William Warren and Sophia Lydia (Gooch) Gardner, highly-respected residents of this State. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are the parents of the following children: Macy Stanton, born March 12, 1911, at East Machias; and Gardner Chase, born June 22, 1912, at East Machias.





*Willis H. Soule.*



**WILLIS HARWOOD SOULE**, one of the most prominent fire insurance men of Freeport, Maine, is a native of this city and a member of a family which has been prominent in New England from the very earliest Colonial times. The founder of the Soule family here was George Soule, who was one of the warm, personal friends of Miles Standish and John Alden, and came over with them in the *Mayflower*. Mr. Soule's grandfather, Andrew Soule, was a prominent man at Freeport, which was then a town in Massachusetts before Maine had been separated from that colony. His father was Benjamin Porter Soule, who was born at Freeport and spent his life here. He was an old time ship carpenter and was successful in his business, living retired during the latter portion of his life. He was a Republican in politics, and attended the Congregational church here. He married at Freeport, Almira Brown, also a native of this place, and they were the parents of three children, two of whom were daughters and the other, Willis Harwood Soule, of this sketch.

Willis Harwood Soule was born February 14, 1859, at Freeport, Maine, and attended the local public schools as a lad. In early youth he went to Bath, Maine, and lived for a time in that city, but eventually came back to Freeport and entered the Freeport High School, graduating with the class of 1877. He was a bright lad and made the best use of his educational opportunity. Upon completing his studies he secured a position as bookkeeper with a grocery firm and remained associated with this concern for eighteen years. In the meantime he had intended, if possible, to engage in business on his own account, and when he finally had accumulated sufficient capital to make this possible, he opened a coal business. About the same time Mr. Soule also engaged in the fire insurance business and from that time to this has so been occupied, meeting with a most gratifying and well deserved success. For over twenty years he has built up his present large enterprise and is now known as one of the most successful men in his line hereabouts. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Soule is very prominently associated with public affairs in this region and is a staunch Republican in politics. He is at the present time treasurer of the town of Freeport and also holds a position on the school board. In both of these capacities he has performed a very material service to the community, having made many improvements in the financial situation here and also aided largely in the development of the local schools. He has re-

flected much credit upon himself in his conduct of these offices and established a just reputation as a disinterested and efficient public servant. Mr. Soule is a prominent member of several fraternities and other associations here, among which should be mentioned the Masonic order, to which he has belonged for many years, and the Knights of Pythias.

Willis Harwood Soule was united in marriage, in March, 1884, at Freeport, Maine, with Miss Ellen Burham Soule, like himself a native of Freeport, Maine, and a daughter of Captain Josiah B. and Emily S. Soule. Mrs. Soule was one of three children, and her death occurred November 24, 1909. Of this union three children were born as follows: Grace E., who became the wife of Ralph Waldrin, a machinist employed by the Maine Central Railroad; Beth H., whose death occurred in the year 1914, and Lawrence Porter, who married Mary Allen, and is now in the service of the United States.

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**THOMAS STONE BURR, M.D.**—Burr is an ancient name, not only in this country but in England, where the family which bears it was seated in Essex county at an early date. Representatives of the family came from that place to the New England Colonies at an early period and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. From that time to the present they have always held a position of esteem in the various communities in which they have made their home, and are at the present day represented at Lisbon Falls, Maine, by Dr. Thomas Stone Burr, one of the best known and most public spirited citizens of that place. Dr. Burr's descent on the maternal side of his house is no less distinguished than that through his father, as it may be traced to the old Copeland family, whose progenitor came to this country on board the famous *Mayflower*. On this side also he can trace his descent from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden.

The family came to Maine at an early date and here, in the town of Brewer, Thomas Warren Burr, father of the Dr. Burr of this sketch, was born in the year 1831. Mr. Burr, Sr., was a printer and engaged most successfully in this business at Bangor, Maine, where his death eventually occurred in 1913, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a very prominent Mason in his day and achieved the thirty-third degree in Free Masonry. He married Alice Stone, like himself a native of Brewer, born in the year 1843. Her death occurred at Bangor in 1898, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Burr

were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, as follows: 1. Thomas Stone, with whose career we are here especially concerned. 2. June Alice, who became the wife of H. P. Robinson; Dr. June A. Robinson is now a well known dentist of Bangor. 3. Lucy, who is now Mrs. John P. Webster, of Bangor. Before his marriage to Alice Stone, Mr. Burr, Sr., had been married, his first wife's maiden name having been Mary Hammond. She was a native of Old Town, Maine, and at her death she left one child, Mary H. Burr, who became the wife of George P. Aiken, of Milo, Maine.

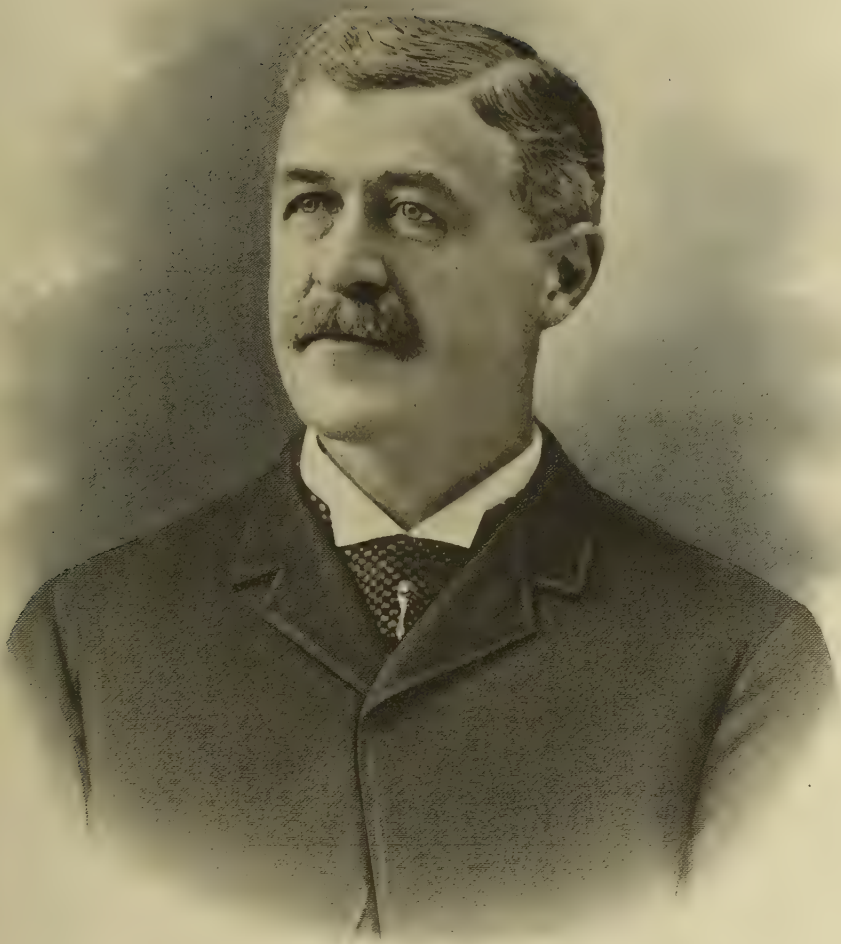
Born March 14, 1870, at Bangor, Maine, Thomas Stone Burr, eldest child of Thomas Warren and Alice (Stone) Burr, passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. It was there that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools including the Bangor High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, and where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1891. He had in the meantime decided to follow the profession of teaching and actually did so for four years as principal of the Patten Academy, from 1891 to 1893, and of the High School at Old Town in the latter year and in 1894. His attention had in the meantime, however, been turned very strongly to the study of medicine, and at the end of the foregoing period he had decided to make this his career in life. Accordingly he entered the University of Michigan Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of M.D. After his graduation from this institution, he became an instructor there and served for six years on the post-graduate staff as teacher of general surgery and of gynecology, devoting three years to each. After this experience Dr. Burr removed to Newfoundland, where he continued in practice until 1913, among the fishermen, an experience which he always considered to be one of the most interesting and valuable of his life. In the autumn of that year, however, he came to Lisbon, Maine, and has been here engaged in active practice ever since. From the outset he was successful and has now a very large and high class clientele, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of this region.

Thomas Stone Burr was united in marriage, September 27, 1908, in Newfoundland, at the town of Norris Arm, with Mabel Cunningham, a native of Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, and a daugh-

ter of William and Harriett (Saucelier) Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham died at Tilt Cove in the year 1897, but Mr. Cunningham still resides there. To Mr. and Mrs. Burr three children have been born, as follows: Lucy Alice, August 26, 1909; Phebe Muriel, May 31, 1912; and Thomas William, January 26, 1916. Mrs. Burr died of influenza in October, 1918.

The character of Dr. Burr is one in which the qualities requisite for success in the profession of medicine have been very nicely balanced, for there is something in that calling that requires a blending of the sterner and gentler characteristics. No physician can succeed who has not the power to brace himself against the sorrowful atmosphere in which he must so consistently work, and at the same time the converse of this proposition is true and no success that is really worthy of the name can be achieved without so much of sympathy as to enable him to enter into the feelings and hopes of the patients whom he treats. In the matter of those fundamental virtues upon which all real character is based, honesty and courage, Dr. Burr is almost a Puritan in his demands, insofar as he himself is concerned. In his relations with others, however, he maintains a wide and generous tolerance which comes from a deep understanding of the motives and impulses of his fellows.

**SETH DAVIS WAKEFIELD**—The story of the life of the late Seth Davis Wakefield, of Lewiston, Maine, where his death occurred, and who, until the close of his life, was one of the most prominent figures in the business and mercantile affairs of this city, was one of steady and persistent effort towards worthy ambitions, and the success which came step by step was the fruit of his courage, enterprise and indefatigable industry. Occupying a recognized and enviable position among the well known citizens of Lewiston, he might point with pride to the fact that he had gained this place owing to no favor or mere accident, but to his own native ability and sound judgment and to the wise forethought with which he had carefully fitted himself for the work towards which his inclinations urged him. In Mr. Wakefield high ideals were coupled with that force of character and that tenacity of purpose which must inevitably result in a well merited success. The family from which Mr. Wakefield was descended was unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was founded in America by one John Wakefield, who came from England to this country prior to January 1, 1637. Some



Portrait of Mr. W. H. Wakefield, 1891

Little D. Wakefield





time afterwards he removed to Maine, where great numbers of his descendants have made their home ever since. Seth Davis Wakefield was a son of Archibald and Sarah (Davis) Wakefield, the former a native of Buxton, Maine, born August 23, 1811. The elder Mr. Wakefield was reared among the adherents to the religious sect known as Shakers at Poland, Maine, and continued to reside among these kindly people until he had reached manhood. Later he removed from Poland and made his home at various places including Buxton, Alfred and Lewiston in this State, and at Boston, Massachusetts.

The birth of Seth Davis Wakefield occurred February 22, 1838, at Lewiston, and it was in that city that his childhood was passed. As a lad he attended the local public schools and later became a student at Lewiston Falls Academy. He also studied at the Kent's Hill and the Litchfield Liberal Institution, and completed his formal schooling at the latter. He was but eighteen years of age when, in 1856, he began his business career by taking a clerical position in the dry goods company of Ambrose & Clark, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, and was afterwards admitted into partnership with the latter gentleman, the name of the firm thereupon becoming Clark & Wakefield. Later this association was dissolved and Mr. Wakefield, towards the close of 1857, went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained about a year. Returning to the East in 1858, when twenty years of age, he settled for a time at Auburn, Maine. Coming to Lewiston he formed a partnership with a Mr. Parcher, and the two gentlemen conducted a highly successful dry goods business with their store situated in Central block for a period of about six years. Once again the desire to see the West induced Mr. Wakefield to seek that region, and this time he went to California and remained a year traveling in various parts of that far western region. In 1886 he engaged for a short time in the boot and shoe business, and shortly afterwards formed an association with his brother, Edwin Wakefield, and the two opened a pharmacy in this city. It was a small business to begin with, but the reputation of the two young men for probity and square dealing soon began to attract customers to their shop and it was not very long before Wakefield became the leading drug concern in Lewiston. The store was located on Lisbon street and for forty-five years remained in the same location until it is one of the most familiar landmarks of this section of the city. After upwards of a half century in this

business Mr. Wakefield withdrew from active life, and from that time until his death enjoyed a well earned leisure, although he maintained his interest in a number of concerns and institutions with which he was connected. He was for many years vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Lewiston, and a director of the Androscoggin Savings Bank. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and for a time was actively associated with the work of the local organization of the party, and held a number of offices among which was that of assessor and city treasurer, in the latter of which he served for two years. Later he withdrew from active participation in politics and refused further advancement and office, but he always remained an influential figure in the councils of his party and in local affairs generally. In his religious belief Mr. Wakefield was a member of the Society of Friends, as his family had been for generations, and was a liberal supporter of that religious body in this part of the State. In spite of his avoidance of public life, Mr. Wakefield found it impossible to resist the popular demand for his candidacy for the State Legislature in 1875, and after accepting the nomination was triumphantly elected to that office by a safe majority. He proved himself a most capable and disinterested public servant and made a fine record for himself in the capacity of legislator. He was a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of the city and especially so in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and being affiliated with lodge, chapter, council, commandery and temple. He was a member of the Calumet Club and for a number of years its president. In his general life Mr. Wakefield was extremely public spirited and did a great deal to advance the general interests of the community. He enjoyed a wide popularity and won the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens generally.

Seth Davis Wakefield was united in marriage, August 25, 1859, with Mary E. Coffin, a native of Harrington, Maine, where her birth occurred, and a daughter of Aaron and Fear (Driskoe) Coffin, natives of Centerville and Addison, Maine, respectively. Two children were born of this union as follows: Archibald C., of Wakefield and Boston; and Frederick, now a practicing physician at Lewiston.

Mr. Wakefield was one of those vivid, striking personalities that impress powerfully all those about them, and because we identify them so distinctly in our mind with verile, active life, assume a sort of immortality in conscientiousness.

This was borne witness to in a remarkable manner in his case by the feelings of his friends at the time of his death as expressed by them. In spite of the many cares under which he labored in connection with the discharge of his public duties and the management of his private interests, he never carried them about with him and never obtruded them upon the notice of others, either abroad among his associates or in the bosom of his family at home. To the very close of his life he retained the buoyancy of youth, the outward expression of an inward, spiritual good cheer that never deserted him. Among his associates, especially among those who were fortunate enough to have been intimate with him, the feeling remained many years after his death that he was still present in the spirit. His was one of those natures that no small taint of meanness appeared, such as so often blights the strongest, and he had the virtue of simplicity which sinks personal pettiness in wholesome admiration, the simplicity of hero worship. In the midst of all the tasks with which his broad and willing shoulders were burdened, Mr. Wakefield's feelings and affections all urged him to his home and the intercourse of his own household for rest and relaxation. Here he experienced more happiness than he could extract out of any other form of recreation, and every hour that he felt free to dispose of to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Thus did he round out his life, and to his fine record of public and private achievement he added that highest praise of a true and virtuous manhood.

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**CHARLES EDWIN GURNEY** is a son of Charles Edwin Gurney, Sr., and Jennie S. (Hunnewell) Gurney; he is descended from Lemuel Gurney, who came from Scotland and settled in Cumberland, where he married Susan Blanchard. Lemuel Gurney was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and is the great-grandfather of Charles E. Gurney, Jr. On his mother's side he is descended from William Hunnewell, one of the old time shipbuilders of Maine, whose shipyard stood in Portland and on the present location of the power house of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, near Deering Oaks. William Hunnewell married Jane Plummer.

Charles Edwin Gurney, Jr., was born in Portland, February 15, 1874. He attended the public schools until the death of his parents, when he entered the employ of the late Howard E. Soule, one of Portland's well known and highly respected merchants. While so employed he fitted

himself for college and entered Colby College in the class of 1898, with which class he was graduated. He then taught school for a year at South Portland, while carrying on his legal studies preparatory to his admission to the bar. He pursued the study of law with the firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. In 1901 he was married to Evelyn Gertrude Barton, daughter of Russell S. and Vesta A. (Pierce) Barton, of Waterville, and they have two children, Marshall Barton, born April 23, 1903, and Barbara Hope, born June 12, 1909.

He has been a devoted student of law and has established a substantial practice. While in college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, at one time being president of the local chapter. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with the Woodfords and Portland clubs, and is a member of the Portland Economic Club. He was president of the Deering Republican Club, and was one of the four-minute men during the recent war, and upon nomination of Governor Milliken he was appointed by the president a permanent member of the Legal Advisory Board of Portland. He has been a member of the House of Representatives as a representative from Portland in the seventy-eighth Legislature, and is at present a member of the State Senate from Cumberland county.

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**EZRA HASKELL WHITE, D.D.S.**, one of the successful and popular dentists of Lewiston, Maine, is a native of the "Pine Tree State," and intimately identified with Lewiston during his active career. He is a son of Albion Paris and Elizabeth Mary (Frank) White, his father having been a successful shoe manufacturer at Auburn, Maine.

Dr. Ezra H. White was born October 14, 1854, at New Gloucester, Maine, but came with his parents to Lewiston to live at ten years of age. The elementary portion of his education was received in the public schools of this city, and he graduated from the Lewiston High School in 1873. He was then sent by his father to that famous institution, the Bryant & Stratton School of Boston, from which he graduated in 1875. He had in the meantime determined upon dentistry as a career in life, and with this end in view matriculated at







*Edward F. Flaherty.*

the Philadelphia Dental College in 1876. He was graduated from this institution with the class of 1879, taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. White at once returned to his native State and made his home in Lewiston, with which city he had become familiar in early youth. Here he at once established himself in a successful practice, and has been engaged thus since the year 1880. He is now regarded as one of the leaders in his profession in the region, and is well known far and wide. Dr. White has interested himself in many other things besides his profession, and has been particularly prominent in the city's local affairs. He is a Republican in his political belief, and has been actively concerned in advancing the interests of this party. He has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen and has in the past served on the City Council there. He is prominent in the social and fraternal circles of the city, and is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is affiliated with Rabboni Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lewiston; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. His clubs are the Calumet and the William Tell Hunting of Lewiston. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and attends the church of that denomination at Lewiston.

Dr. Ezra Haskell White was united in marriage, October 16, 1879, at Lewiston, with Anna Gertrude Morse, a daughter of Alfred Johnson and Hulda Brown (Newell) Morse, highly respected residents of Lewiston. Dr. and Mrs. White are the parents of the following children: Carl Warren, born September 3, 1880, and Shirley Elizabeth, born June 13, 1882.

**EDWARD FRANCIS FLAHERTY**, senior member of the firm of Flaherty & Coyne, was born in Portland, and acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city. He is the son of Irish parents. Mark, the father of Edward Francis Flaherty, came from County Galway, Ireland, and on arriving in this country settled in Gorham, Maine, where he followed the occupation of a tanner, and from there he moved to Portland where his death occurred in the year 1889. His wife, who before her marriage was Ann O'Connor, also came from Galway, but lo-

cated at once at Portland, Maine, as a young woman, and it was here that her death occurred in 1895. They were among the pioneer Irish settlers of the Forest City, and were blessed with a large family of which the following members are now living: Coleman A., Thomas J., John J., Edward F., Peter R., and Delia A.

Edward Francis Flaherty as a boy attended the West School, and after a term in the Portland High School, entered the employ of a hat manufacturing concern as a silk hatter, and worked at that occupation for four years. His next position was with a local clothing concern with which he remained fourteen years. Ambitious to be something more than a salesman he engaged in business on his own account in partnership with John A. Coyne, under the style of Flaherty & Coyne, clothiers, hatters and furnishers. The place of business is located at 559 Congress Street, Portland, and was established October 2, 1909. It has been most successfully carried on ever since, and is one of the best known and most thoroughly trusted firms in Portland, the result of admirable executive ability and business talent.

Mr. Flaherty has taken an active part in politics and his affiliations have always been with the Democrats. He has been a member of the State Legislature three terms, one term in the House of Representatives and twice in the Senate, and re-elected in 1918, and he stands high in the councils of his party, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his political associates. In all political contests he is a hard fighter but a fair one, and many of his strongest political opponents are his warmest personal friends. He was at one time connected with the National Guard as a private in the old Sheridan Rifles, and afterward became second lieutenant in the Eleventh Company, C. A. C.

Mr. Flaherty is a past grand knight of Portland Council, No. 101, Knights of Columbus, and is now District Deputy of that society. He is also State president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In his religious belief Mr. Flaherty is a Roman Catholic and attends Sacred Heart Church in Portland. He is an active member of the parish and supports ardently its various activities and philanthropic undertakings.

On the fourteenth day of September, 1910, Edward Francis Flaherty was united in marriage with Marie T. Coyne, a sister of his partner in business. To Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty three children have been born as follows: Edward Francis, Jr., Katherine and John Coyne Flaherty.



**JOSEPH WHITE SYMONDS.**—There are few professions which are heir to such a splendid body of tradition as is that of the law in the United States, and to this great tradition no State has contributed a more valuable bequest than has Maine, which, during the past century, has been represented on its bench and at its bar by many of the most brilliant intellects and most powerful minds in the country. Among the names of this great group of jurists, none stands higher than that of ex-Associate Justice Joseph W. Symonds, whose death September 28, 1918, has removed from the legal profession, and from the community in general, a figure of the utmost distinction, and left a gap which it will be difficult indeed to fill. Judge Symonds was a man of unusually profound knowledge in his profession, which, coupled with a broad culture in the more general aspects of life, and an extraordinarily trenchant and ready mind, gave him a ranking in the profession second to none in the State, while of his powers as an orator, his friends, the late Thomas B. Reed, thought so highly of him that he declared that he did not have his equal as an orator, even in the national Congress. His writings on legal subjects, and his decisions from the benches are looked upon as models in their respective realms, and, in addition, he was gifted as an author in more general fields, his essay on Nathaniel Hawthorne being especially regarded as a delightful and scholarly piece of work.

The Symonds family is an ancient and distinguished one in England, where it can be definitely traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. The Symonds coat-of-arms also bears witness to their antiquity, consisting of:

Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or.

Motto—*Dum vivo spero.*

The name has been traced in Lancashire through twenty generations, six of which are recorded by Richard Symonds, antiquary and poet, who fought at Naseby. Richard Symonds, of the third generation, was the ancestor of the powerful family of this name in Norfolk, England, while John, of the eighth generation, was the founder of the House of Symonds, in Cambridgeshire.

(I) John Symonds, the founder of the family in America, and ancestor of Judge Symonds, was closely related to Samuel Symonds, afterwards of Ipswich. The two men appeared together in Boston, in March, 1638, and took the freeman's oath together. About 1650 the coat-of-arms and family genealogy, together with a desk and table brought over by John Symonds from England

to this country, were destroyed by fire, but the descendants have kept alive the tradition of the arms with its "three trefoils slipped or" and have counted themselves of the same stock as the governor. The names of estates owned in England by these two men have been perpetuated in the names of towns here, and we find Topsfield and Middleton associated with places where the Symonds have resided. John Symonds brought with him from England his wife Elizabeth, and a family of three children, but Samuel Symonds, the youngest child from whom the Symonds line with which we are especially concerned is descended, and who is named in honor of his kinsman, Samuel Symonds, was born in this country. John Symonds came to the colonies in 1637-38, and died in 1671. He was called a carpenter after the fashion which obtained at that day, although he merely kept apprentices and did not work at the trade. In a similar manner Sir Richard Saltonstall is called a miller, though it also was merely a nominal classification.

(II) Samuel Symonds, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Symonds, was born November 4, 1638, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died at Boxford, August 14, 1722, in his eighty-fifth year. He bought land in 1662, and built his homestead in what is now Boxford, near the Topsfield line. Samuel Symonds and Captain Baker, son-in-law of Deputy Baker, held all the first town and church offices. It is a remarkable fact and another indication of the kinship between this Samuel Symonds and the deputy governor of the same name that their signatures are so much alike that they might well be thought those of the same man. Samuel Symonds married Elizabeth Andrew, a daughter of Robert Andrew, of Topsfield, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Hannah, Grace, Mary, Samuel, John, who died young; Ruth, Rebecca, who died in infancy; Phebe, who was called Rebecca after her sister's death; Phoebe, Joseph, Nathaniel, and John, who is mentioned at length below.

(III) John (2) Symonds, youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Andrew) Symonds, was born January 6, 1690, in what is now Boxford. He probably died in 1761. He married, in 1708, Hannah Hazen, a daughter of John and Mary (Bradstreet) Hazen, of Topsfield, her mother being the daughter of John Bradstreet and grand-daughter of Governor Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet. John Symonds and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, who died in infancy; Hannah, Thomas,



*Joseph W. Symonds*





Jacob, Alice, who died in infancy; Alice, Sarah, Francis, Lydia, Phoebe, and John, who is mentioned below.

(IV) John (3) Symonds, youngest child of John (2) and Hannah (Hazen) Symonds, was born March 11, 1725, at Boxford, and died of smallpox in 1778. He married (first) Ruth Dorman, of Topsfield, who died after bearing him four children. He married (second) Ruth Metcalf, by whom he had the following children: Ruth, Thomas, Francis, Abigail, Nathaniel, who is mentioned below; Hannah, and Huldah.

(V) Nathaniel Symonds, third son of John (3) and Ruth (Metcalf) Symonds, was born in October, 1764, at Danvers, Massachusetts, and died at Raymond, Maine, in 1823. He afterwards removed to Bridgeton, and still later to Raymond, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he was engaged in farming. He married, in 1791, Martha Starbird, a daughter of Moses Starbird, and they were the parents of the following children: Joseph, mentioned below; Martha, Hannah, Huldah, Sally, Eliza C., and Henry A. The name of Moses Starbird appears as a private on the Continental army payroll of Captain Smart's company, Colonel Smith's (Wigglesworth) regiment, for service from March 1, 1777, to March 1, 1780, and he is credited to Bradford. Also on a return, dated February 5, 1778, at Camp Valley Forge. After the Revolution Moses Starbird settled in Raymond, where he built a large old-fashioned farmhouse at Panther's Pond, near the town, which afterwards became the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Nathaniel Symonds.

(VI) Joseph Symonds, eldest child of Nathaniel and Martha (Starbird) Symonds, was born June 12, 1793, at Raymond, and died in Portland, in 1873. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the latter part of his life was spent at Portland. He married, in 1819, Isabella Jordan, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Humphrey) Jordan, of Raymond, Maine, and a descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. Robert Jordan, the first Episcopal clergyman in Maine. They were the parents of the following children: David J., Lydia M., Rachel J., Elizabeth C., William Law, who is mentioned below; Cynthia Isabel, Joseph W., with whose career we are here especially concerned; and Anson Jordan, who died in early youth.

(VII) William Law Symonds, second son of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds, and brother of the Hon. Joseph White Symonds, was born in 1833, and died in 1862. He was educated at the Portland High School and Bowdoin Col-

lege, graduating from the latter in the year 1854 with the highest honors of his class. He was a man of great purity of character, intellectual maturity and scholarly tastes. He pursued theological studies for two years, and preached for six months at Chicopee, Maine. He then became connected with the staff of the "New American Encyclopedia," and contributed to this valuable work an immense volume of material. The extent and variety of his attainments may be judged from the fact that he contributed twenty-six hundred articles on historical, philosophical and biographical subjects to the encyclopedia, all of them marked by that taste, originality and erudition for which he was remarkable. Some of the most important of these articles are on the subjects, "History," "English Literature," "Philosophy," etc. He was also a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the *Knickerbocker*, and was also a writer of brilliant articles for the newspaper press. James Russell Lowell, at that time the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, said of Mr. Symonds' essay, "The Carnival of the Romantic," which appeared in the issue of his magazine for August, 1860, "that it was the best essay that had ever appeared in the magazine." His librarian instinct was great, and Dr. Cogswell, chief of the Astor Library, left Mr. Symonds in charge of that institution during his absence for a summer in Europe. Mr. Symonds would have undoubtedly enriched the world with further work of inestimable value had he not been stricken before he had reached his prime, and died at the age of twenty-eight, in 1862. An appropriate epitaph for Mr. Symonds would be that strange saying of the Greeks, "that those whom the gods love die young." He belonged by blood and tradition to that early New England school of letters, which was marked at one and the same time by a delicate austerity and a philosophic boldness. His death before his thirtieth year deprived this country and the world of the richest fruit of an explicit, hardy and original genius.

(VII) The Hon. Joseph White Symonds, seventh child of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds, and the principal subject of this sketch, was born September 2, 1840, at Raymond, Maine. He was a small child when his parents removed to Portland, and it was in this city that most of his childhood was spent, and here that he attended school. He was a pupil in the grammar grades and high school, and at the latter institution was prepared for college. He exhibited, even as a child, the extraordinary gifts of his family at their highest pitch, and was a brilliant student at an age when most boys are

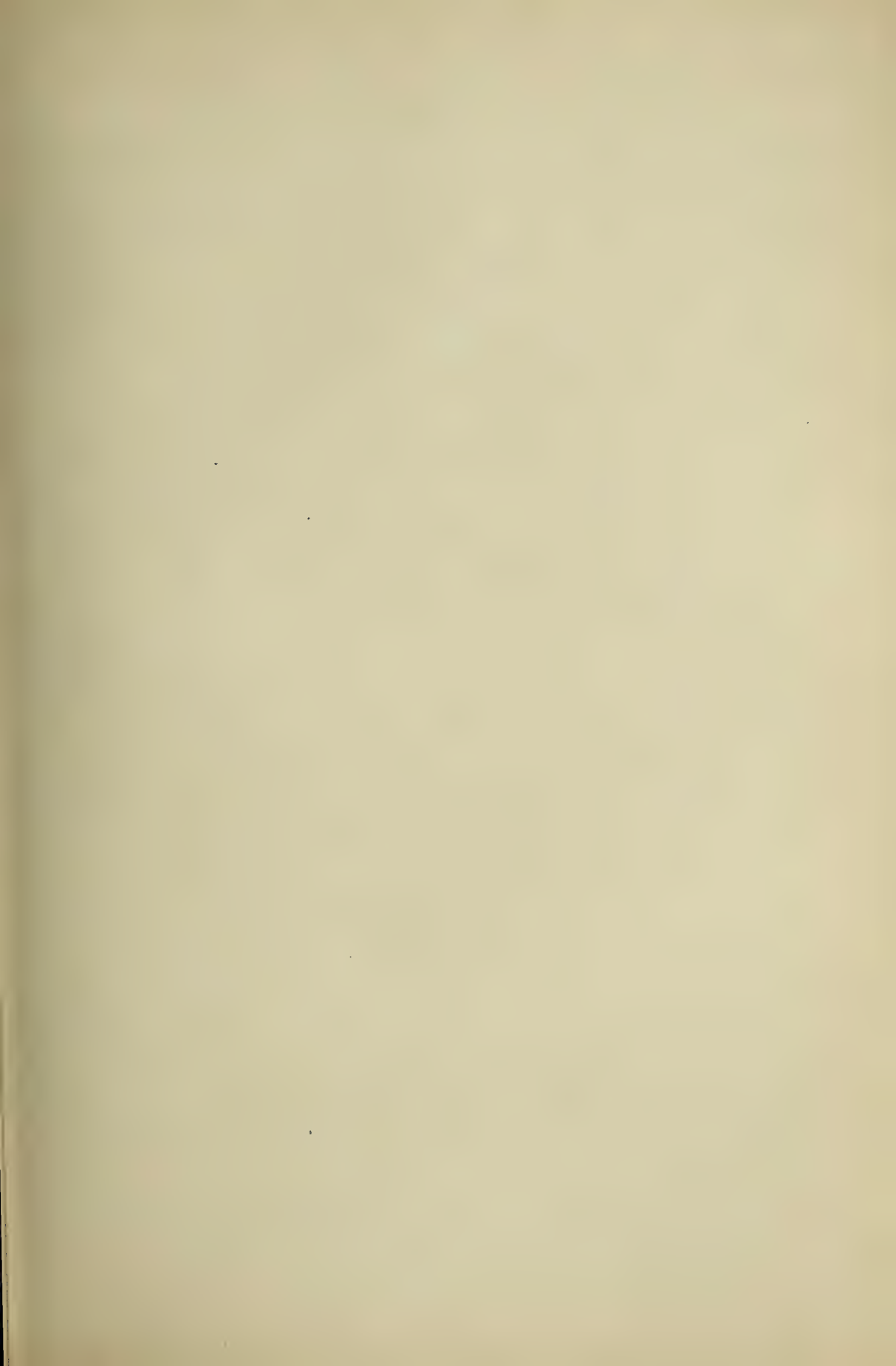
doing their best to avoid such work altogether. After graduating from the high school, he entered Bowdoin College, in 1856, where he maintained his high reputation for scholarship, and where he graduated with the class of 1860, taking his Bachelor's degree. From early life his inclinations were towards the profession of law, and he began the study of his chosen subject in the office of Samuel and D. W. Fessenden. He continued it later in that of Edward Fox, afterwards judge of the United States District Court for Maine, to such good purpose that in 1863 he was admitted to the practice of law in Cumberland county, and at once opened an office in Portland. In the same year Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Judge Symonds was not the only brilliant member of the class of 1860 of Bowdoin, which indeed was famous for the number of distinguished men which it included, and among which should be mentioned the Hon. W. W. Thomas, the Hon. Amos L. Allen, Judge Horace H. Burbank, Samuel L. Came, A. W. Bradbury and Thomas Brackett Reed, with the last of whom he was a close friend for many years. For five years young Mr. Symonds remained in practice by himself in Portland and then, in 1868, was elected to the post of city solicitor, which he held until 1872. In 1869 he formed a partnership with the Hon. Charles F. Libby, and the firm of Symonds & Libby became well known in legal circles immediately. The association was necessarily broken up when, in 1872, Mr. Symonds was appointed by Governor Perham to the bench of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, Maine. In 1878, when he was but thirty-eight years of age, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, where he remained six years, and then retired to private practice, the old firm of Symonds & Libby being reformed. This association was once more dissolved, in 1891, and two years later Judge Symonds became the senior member of the firm of Symonds, Snow & Cook. This firm, enlarged a few years later by the addition of a new partner, Mr. Hutchinson, under the name of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, was his final association.

In addition to his legal activities, Judge Symonds held at various times a number of offices. During his entire life he was a staunch Republican, but he systematically and consistently avoided public honors, and often retired of his own free-will upon occasions when other names

as well as his had been mentioned in nomination. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him, in 1894, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a Unitarian in his religious belief and attended the First Parish Church of that denomination in Portland. He was also a member of the Cumberland Club and the Fraternity Club, and was a conspicuous figure in social circles.

Judge Symonds was united in marriage, in May, 1884, with Mary Campbell Stuart, of Huntington, New York, and they became the parents of one son, Stuart Oakley, born August 3, 1885, a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of 1905, and afterwards associated with his father in the practice of the law, being a member of the firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson. (See following sketch).

Judge Symonds was one of those rare individuals who seem, so far as their feelings are concerned, to have drunk at Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain and gained the secret of eternal youth. His heart never grew old, and to the last he always preserved a fresh, optimistic, youthful outlook that was extremely attractive. His enthusiasm was youthful, as were his sympathies also, and his heart made that spontaneous and warm response to the advance of others which passes with most men with the destruction of their illusions. Another point in which this seemingly perennial spirit manifested itself was in the keen love of nature and out-door life always displayed by Judge Symonds. Notwithstanding his youthful heart and mind, Judge Symonds did not lack those qualities of mature development which are essential to the success of a man upon whose shoulders large responsibilities and the conduct of important affairs rest. His foresight was clear, judgment unclouded, and he never allowed personal proclivities and prepossessions to interfere with the application of those principles of practical life which he knew perfectly well were essential to its proper conduct. Given this saving reservation, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of his feelings and manners were rather a strength than a weakness, since they inevitably called forth the same feelings in those he dealt with, with the result of placing everything on a frank and friendly footing which greatly facilitated legal decisions of all kinds. His manners were genial, and kindly, and he was altogether as universally liked as he was respected for his position and influence.







*Stuart O. Symonds*

STUART OAKLEY SYMONDS comes of a family for many years distinguished for its achievements in the realms of literature and law and which can claim a most honorable antiquity, both in this country and in the Old World. It came originally to England among the followers of William the Conqueror as is attested by its ancient arms, which at a very early age contained a chevron, which were only found in the arms of the followers of the great Norman. The bearings of the family were as follows: Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or, with the motto *Dum vivo spiro*. It settled at a remote period in Lancashire, where it can be traced through twenty generations, six of which are recorded by Richard Symonds, the antiquarian poet, who fought at the battle of Nasedy. Richard Symonds, of the third generation, was an ancestor of the Symonds of Norfolk, and John Symonds, of the eighth, of those of Cambridgeshire. The coat-of-arms of Deputy-Governor Samuel Symonds, and John Symonds, the founder of the family in this country, are identical. They appear to have been brothers, as they arrived together in Boston in the month of March, 1638, but unfortunately the coat-of-arms which they brought from England, together with the genealogy of the family, were lost by fire, also the old desk in which they were contained.

From this John Symonds the line runs through Samuel, John (2), John (3), Nathaniel, Joseph, Joseph White Symonds, the father of the Mr. Symonds of this brief notice. William Law Symonds, the distinguished scholar and author, was born April 29, 1833, at Raymond, Maine. He was the elder brother of the Hon. Joseph White Symonds and the uncle of Stuart Oakley Symonds. While still very young, he began to exhibit those tastes and abilities which were so marked a characteristic of his later life and which won for him so distinguished a place in the literary life of his State. A graduate of Bowdoin College with the class of 1854, he later studied theology at Cambridge for two years and eventually became a minister at Chicopee, Massachusetts. He afterwards became connected with the staff of the new American Cyclopaedia and devoted himself with great energy to the work of compiling this valuable collection, a large number of the articles appearing there being from his pen, among which should certainly be mentioned those on history, English literature and philosophy. He also contributed largely to

periodicals, especially the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Knickerbocker*, and his essay in the former magazine earned the distinction of being praised by James Russell Lowell, then the editor, as the best essay ever printed therein. It was entitled "The Carnival of the Romantic" and appeared in the issue of August, 1860.

The Hon. Joseph White Symonds was born September 2, 1840, at Raymond, Maine, and at the age of four years accompanied his parents to Portland, whither they removed. He received his early education in the public schools of that city and was prepared for college at the Portland High School. He entered Bowdoin College in 1856 and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1860. He studied law in the offices of such able preceptors as Samuel and D. W. Fessenden and the Hon. Edward Fox, who afterwards became judge of the United States District Court for Maine. He was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1863, and at once began the practice of law in Portland. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Charles F. Libby and the well known firm of Symonds & Libby was organized. In 1872 Governor Perham appointed Mr. Symonds judge of the Superior Court of Maine. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Selden Connor to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State. This office he held until 1884, when he resigned to resume his private practice. In 1863 he received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894 that of Doctor of Laws. He enjoys at the present time the distinction of being the oldest member of the bar of Maine, and is now the senior partner of the famous firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson.

There is a certain quality about the duties and functions connected with the meting of justice, the giving of judgments between men and the pronouncing of dooms upon them that appeals, and rightly appeals, to the imagination as of especial gravity and import, so that it is the popular notion that the office of judge above all others should be filled by men of unimpeachable integrity, of a disinterestedness beyond the reach of any ulterior motive, and a balance of mind which will admit no prejudice. In this, as in so many cases, the popular instinct is entirely correct, feeling intuitively that nowhere else do these personal rights, the very basis of a free society, pass so completely under the control of individual authority as in the jurisdiction of the court. It is thus that we have come to regard



as the most despicable of men a judge who is unfaithful to his solemn responsibilities, while a just judge is one of the proudest titles to which one can aspire. It is the proud distinction of Judge Symonds that he well deserves this title, displaying throughout his long career all those qualifications which are of the essence of justice, and fit a man for the performance of duties so nearly touching the foundations of social life.

Stuart Oakley Symonds, only son of Judge Joseph White Symonds, was born August 3, 1885, at Huntington, New York. While still a very young child, he accompanied his parents to Portland, and it is with this city that his youthful associations have been formed. Here he was educated, attending both the private and public schools of the city for this purpose and preparing himself for college. He was an unusually apt and precocious student, and when but sixteen years of age entered Bowdoin College. Here he maintained his reputation for good scholarship and was graduated with the class of 1905. He had in the meantime determined definitely upon the law as a career in life and at once took up the study of his subject, reading law in the firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson, of which his father is the senior member. He was admitted to the bar, February 29, 1912, and at once began the active practice of his profession. He has already come to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of the city and was elected to the Common Council of Portland from the Sixth Ward in 1915, and office which he continues to hold. The career of Mr. Symonds, which has opened so brilliantly, holds out great promise for the future of distinguished achievement and noteworthy public service. Mr. Symonds does not confine his activities, however, to his profession but is well known in many departments of the city's life. He is very fond of the wholesome pastimes of the open air, and automobiling is his favorite recreation. He is also very much of a yachtsman, and is a member of the Portland Yacht Club and the Portland Athletic Club of this city. He is also affiliated with the Economic Club, the Portland Society of Arts and the Bramhall League. In his religious belief Mr. Symonds is a Unitarian and is a member of the First Unitarian Parish of Portland. He is unmarried.

The law is an exacting mistress to those who would follow her but, though exacting, she brings her rewards. Of her votaries she demands from first to last that they make themselves students, nor will she excuse them from this necessity,

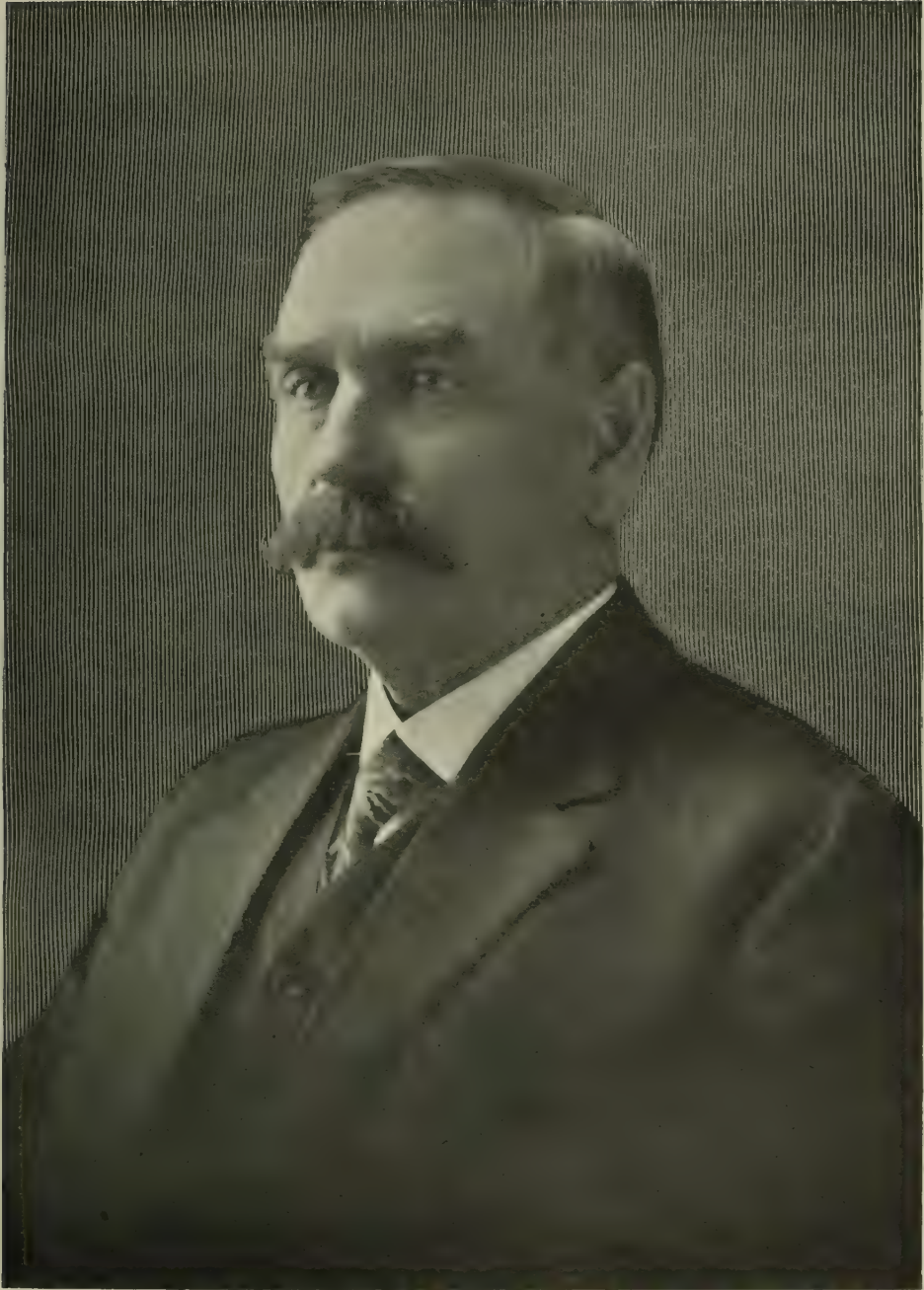
howsoever far they may progress in knowledge. Of them, too, she will have the strictest adherence to her standards, the closest observation of the etiquette she has approved, so that one should not inconsiderately pledge himself to her cause. If, however, after learning all these things, he still feels a devotion to her strong enough for him to brave them for, then let him undertake her adventure, satisfied that, pursued boldly and diligently, it will lead him eventually to some fair port, to some well-favored place in her's and the world's esteem. Indeed, although there is no royal road to public office and political preferment, the palm must certainly be given to the law as the best way to these desirable altitudes, the way along which the majority of our higher public officers have traveled. It is perhaps this, as much as any other matter, that makes it the choice of so many of our young men as a career in life, a throng so great that all complain of its overcrowding, and yet a throng that continues to increase. It is this, this not unwarrantable imagination, that it eventually leads somewhere more than the pure love of the subject itself that makes this road so well traveled. Yet there are some who possess a pure love of the law for its own sake, even in this day and generation, some who would regard it as well worth their best efforts even though it were an end and not a means, a road that existed for its own sake and led nowhither. Such is undoubtedly true in the case of Stuart Oakley Symonds, a profound student of the law and an ardent lover of its traditions and its methods.

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**WILLIAM HENRY DILLING**—Born on a farm in the town of Houlton, Maine, July 4, 1858, William Henry Dilling is a son of John and Mary (White) Dilling, his father having been brought here from Ireland by his father, James Dilling. William H. Dilling moved to Easton when he was ten years of age and there he has since resided, tilling one of the best and most modern of the Aroostook farms. In addition to his farming interests he has also interests in the fertilizer, potato and hay business, and has also real estate connections.

He has been a member of the board of selectmen, board of assessors and board of overseers of the poor for twenty-three years, serving as chairman for twenty-two years. He is an Odd Fellow, and has passed through the several chairs; he has been master of his Grange, and has always been interested in everything that looked towards the improvement of conditions of every kind in the





*H. H. Dilling*



community. He has served two terms as Representative in the Legislature and served on many important committees, winning a reputation for levelheadedness and sound business judgment. He is a member of the Free Baptist church.

Mr. Dilling married, at Easton, March 24, 1888, Mary Esma Towle, born in Penobscot county, January 1, 1863, and died January 15, 1918. She was the daughter of Josiah and Eliza (Wood) Towle.

**GEORGE A. DEARBORN**—There is probably no people in the world so famous for their prowess as sailors of the open main as the hardy maritime folk developed in our New England States during the old romantic days when a sea voyage was a very real peril which only strong cause would drive a man to embark upon, before the advent of steam had given it more the aspect of holiday pastime, so far, at least, as the passenger is concerned. These sturdy "old salts" who feared no weather nor any of the thousand forms in which danger threatened, have, indeed, made their names and the names of their home region famous throughout the seven seas, carrying, as they did, our flag and our commerce to every known port of the world. It was of this strong race and class that the late Captain George A. Dearborn, of Portland, Maine, was sprung, of a family that had long been associated with the very calling to which he devoted so much of his life, and in which he had taken so prominent a part. For there were very few New England skippers of the generation just passed better known than Captain Dearborn, who commanded many of the great ships upon which the fame of this region rests, and whose death, November 14, 1915, was felt as a severe loss to the whole city. His death occurred towards the close of his ninety-third year, yet he maintained to the last his faculties, mental and physical, and his interest in all that occurred about him was that of a man in the prime of life.

George A. Dearborn was a native of the "Pine Tree State," and was born January 10, 1823, at Pittston, Maine. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in the fashion of most of the lads of that day in one of the seaboard towns of Maine, the most important of his tasks being that of acquiring an education at the local schools. At sixteen, however, having already gained an intense fondness for the seafaring life, as much from the stories he heard from some of his older relatives as from his own childish experiences with boats, he shipped with the brig

*Margaret* for a trip from Gardiner to Bath. This was not exactly an ocean voyage, yet, in those days, in the absence of tow boats, the passage down the Kennebec river took approximately a week. The crew of the *Margaret* were mostly lads from Gardiner, Pittston and Hallowell. The lad did not complete this voyage, but next spring, May 12, 1841, he began his seafaring life in earnest, by shipping as cabin boy on the ship *Orient*, commanded by his uncle, Captain James Bailey. The *Orient* sailed to New Orleans and from thence across the ocean to Havre, France. Captain Dearborn, speaking years afterwards as an old man, admitted that the discipline on the vessel was pretty severe, and that the mates were decidedly hard on "us boys," but added that he thought it probably did him good. Certainly it did not discourage him and he continued to follow the life, joining, in 1843, the packet ship *Yorkshire*, of the Black Ball Line, commanded by another uncle, Captain David G. Bailey. On his first voyage on the *Yorkshire* that vessel carried fifty passengers from this country to England, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Stratton and their son, the famous "Tom Thumb." The youth rose rapidly in the service, and in 1847, although but twenty-four years of age, was placed in command of the *Trident*, and on his first voyage established a record from Antwerp to Newcastle and thence to New York. For many years he was engaged in the southern trade between New York and New Orleans, and at a later date carried tobacco to Spain and cotton to France. He sailed, indeed, to practically every region of the globe and several times made trips around the world, upon which he took his daughter, and altogether led a most eventful life and one greatly to his own taste. Among the famous ships commanded by him during his long career should be mentioned the *Callao*, the *Emma Watts*, the *Henry Reed*, the *Kitty Floyd*, the *Yorkshire*, and the *Emily F. Whitney*, as well as a number of others only less well known. When steam had finally displaced sails, Captain Dearborn did not by any means give up his career, but adapted himself to the changed conditions and commanded the steamships *Leo* and *New Orleans*. A man of great courage, he was nevertheless prudent, especially in the matter of the lives of others, and during the whole of his career as captain lost only two men from accident and not a single ship, although he once had to put into the port of Rio de Janeiro for repairs, having had his masts taken out by a hurricane. His crews, also, were devoted to him and he never had a mutiny, but



once had to put a number of steerage passengers in irons who threatened to become violent. Captain Dearborn was a member of the Marine Society of New York, an organization founded by George IV when the city was yet British. During the Revolution a crew selected from members of the society rowed General Washington across the New York bay, and one hundred years later, during celebrations marking the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration, another crew selected from the same society, rowed President Harrison across the same place. This crew, formed of the oldest members of the society, numbered thirteen, to represent the original States, and Captain Dearborn was of the number. He always felt a great pride in his selection for this purpose, and he and his fellow members were guests at the splendid banquet given the President and other distinguished men at the Café Savarin, New York. About 1859 Captain Dearborn removed from his home in Maine to Brooklyn, and resided at Elliott place there, for forty-five years. At an advanced age, however, he returned to his native region and made his home at Portland, his death occurring within a quarter of a mile of his birthplace.

Captain Dearborn, who was born January 10, 1823, at Pittston, Maine, was united in marriage, September 3, 1851, at Trinity Church, Boston, with Elizabeth Treweek, a native of Callington, Cornwall county, England. Mrs. Dearborn's death occurred December 18, 1902, at Brooklyn, New York. Captain Dearborn died November 14, 1915. Two children of Captain Dearborn survive him as follows: Mary Francis, who became the wife of Frederick T. Bradstreet, of Gardiner, Maine, and George Augustus, now of New York City.

Captain Dearborn's personal appearance was typical of his nature. He was large physically, and gave the impression of ample power and reserved energy. Such, also, was his mental makeup. His limbs were not larger than his heart, nor stronger than his will. He was one of those who inspire confidence at first sight and never disappoint the impression. Once a friend always a friend, if not his motto, was his practice, nor was there any other relation in life in which he was less trustworthy. Those who dealt with him were well assured that whatsoever he engaged to do would be done with no necessity for insistence on his part. Notwithstanding his great fondness for his fellow-men and the roving life he led, he was strongly domestic in his instincts, and of all social intercourse preferred that of his

own household. He was a good citizen, a faithful friend, and a devoted husband and father.

#### FREDERICK THEOBALD BRADSTREET

—There have been two great industries connected with Maine almost from the time of the earliest settlement of that country to the present day, and both of these have been dependent upon the presence here of the great forests of pine which have given it its popular name of the "Pine Tree State." These have been the great lumbering industry which has been so large a factor in the development of the entire region and the other that of sailing the great ships whose stout spars and tough hulls have been fashioned out of the native product. It would be hard to say which we more closely associate in our minds with Maine, the hardy seaman or the no less rugged lumberman, but perhaps it is the latter, since in the case of her mariners she must at least share her preëminence with her sister New England States, while in that of the latter she reigns supreme. One of the names most closely identified with the lumbering interests of Maine in the generation just passed has been that of Frederick Theobald Bradstreet, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, and whose death at his home in the town of Gardiner has been felt by the community as a gap not to be filled. His death occurred February 14, 1916, and the *Express-Advertiser* had this to say concerning him:

Few men taken from a community will be more profoundly missed than F. T. Bradstreet, whose kindness and charity towards his fellowmen is known the length and breadth of the State of Maine.

Frederick Theobald Bradstreet was a member of one of the most distinguished and oldest of New England families, and was a direct descendant of Simon Bradstreet, the second Colonial governor of Massachusetts. His parents were Joseph and Laura (Stevens) Bradstreet, old and highly-respected residents of Gardiner, and it was at that place that he was born, October 28, 1848. His childhood was spent at his native place, and he attended there, as a lad, the local schools, and afterwards was a pupil at the Bridgton Academy. Upon completing his studies he went to New York and there made his home in the city of Brooklyn, where he secured a position with the firm of D. B. Dearborn. Shortly after his marriage, in 1874, he returned to Gardiner, Maine, and here engaged in the lumber business with great success. From that time to within a few years before his death, when he retired from active life, he was actively connected





*Gerard*



with this line, and during that period developed a very large business which extended over the whole State and beyond. In 1876, in association with his brother, Joseph Bradstreet, he established the large plant at South Gardiner which, after the death of Joseph, was sold to the South Gardiner Lumber Company. This was only a part of the Bradstreet operations, however, and these were continued on a large scale throughout the northern part of the State. In 1906 Mr. Bradstreet erected the Richmond Mill for converting rough timber into many different commercial forms of lumber, and this he continued to operate until the time of his retirement. In addition to his private interests, Mr. Bradstreet had been associated with the general development of the industry from an impersonal and altruistic standpoint, keeping the welfare of the community-at-large ever before his eyes, and working indefatigably to advance it. For thirty-seven years he had been president of the Kennebec Log Driving Association and continued to hold that office until his death. Another large enterprise with which he was identified was that of the Oak Grove Cemetery Association, of which he was the president for twenty years. Mr. Bradstreet was not in any sense of the word a politician, although always greatly interested in public affairs and the issues of the day, and he rather avoided than sought anything like political office. One position, which he was urged to take, he did accept the nomination for, and was successfully elected trustee of the Gardiner water district, and was still holding that post when he died not long after.

Frederick T. Bradstreet was united in marriage March 16, 1874, at Brooklyn, New York, with Mary Francis Dearborn, daughter of Captain George A. Dearborn, of that place and Gardiner. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet as follows: ———, who died at the age of seven years, and Laura, who became the wife of D. H. Darling, to whom she has borne four children: Ann Bradstreet, Rachael Dearborn, David Lane, and John Bradstreet.

Although prominent in business life, and a man who had won for himself success by his own masterful handling of events, it is as a philanthropic and public-spirited citizen, as a kind neighbor, and as a man of many virtues that he will live longest in the memories of his fellow-townsmen. His charity was proverbial, yet always carried on in the most unostentatious manner, for he made it his motto never to let his right hand know what his left hand did. It thus happened

that many deeds of kindness, whereby he aided those less fortunate among his fellow-men, were never known until his death, when the recipients expressed themselves, and doubtless there were many others that will never in this world come to light. He was a man of great cultivation and enlightenment, possessing the broad-minded tolerance and wide sympathies which are acquired only by the man who is familiar with the best thought of the world. His fundamental democracy of outlook made him an easy man to approach, and gained the sincere respect and admiration of those with whom he was associated. There are few men, indeed, who have not some faults to their discredit, but it would be hard to find any in the life and career of Mr. Bradstreet, who displayed in every relation of life the fundamental virtues of sincerity and justice. His death leaves a gap in the community, of which he was so long a member, that it will be difficult to fill.

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**JONES EVERETT WASS**—The sardine packing industry of Maine furnished the vehicle by which Jones Everett Wass, now of South West Harbor, reached business success and fortune. He began in a small way without any outside financial assistance, and as profits accrued re-invested again and again until he was head of a corporation, The Addison Packing Company, sardine packers of Addison, Maine. He is still the able head of that company which is now operating factories at South West Harbor, a post village and summer resort on Mount Desert Island, Hancock county, Maine. Mr. Wass is a son of Captain Moses L. and Lydia B. Wass, his father a sea captain from the age of eighteen, master of both coastwise and deep sea vessels trading with foreign ports. Captain Wass was an expert navigator and master mariner, his many years of seafaring life bringing him honorable rank among the shipmasters of his day.

Jones Everett Wass was born in Addison, Washington county, Maine, April 2, 1881, and there finished public school courses, followed by two years' attendance at Kents Hill Seminary. He was variously employed until 1908, then began boating sardines, a branch of the sardine packing industry, for which Eastern Maine is noted. He continued in that branch until 1910, then organized the Addison Packing Company at Addison, Maine, and began the canning of sardines, clams and blueberries. That enterprise was a successful one, and in 1913 Mr. Wass located at South West Harbor, and there con-

structed a modern sardine factory which he operates under the same corporate name as the Addison plant, The Addison Packing Company. He has won high standing in the business community in which he moves, and is one of the successful men of the sardine business. He is a man of great energy, and the success which he has attained has been won by close and intelligent effort. Mr. Wass is a member of Tuscan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Mt. Mansel Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Wass married in Harrington, Maine, January 23, 1904, Winifred H. Leighton, daughter of Herbert M. and Velma Leighton. Mr. and Mrs. Wass are the parents of two sons, Lester Leighton, born September 22, 1906; Henry Buckman, born November 24, 1907.

**WINTHROP ROBINSON.**—As a musician serving in the Ninth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, 1861-63, Samuel E. Robinson settled in Houlton, Maine, where he was leader of the Houlton band for several years, and until compelled to retire from old age was leader of Robinson's orchestra, a musical organization of Houlton that was of more than local fame. Samuel E. Robinson married Henrietta B. Robinson, and they were the parents of Winthrop Robinson, now a traveling salesman with the International Agricultural Corporation of New York.

Winthrop Robinson was born in Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine, but has since early youth been principally a resident of Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine. He finished grammar school courses in Houlton and for a few years after leaving school was employed in different stores. In 1889 he became bonding clerk with the Maine Central Railroad, stationed at Vanceboro, Maine, and after four years in that position was appointed joint freight agent for the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific Railroad companies at Vanceboro, holding that position until he resigned to become cashier of the Bangor & Aroostook Railway at Houlton, Maine. He continued in that position until 1908, then resigned to accept his present position, salesman with the International Agricultural Corporation. He has now been with the last company about eleven years, and has won high standing as a salesman of great ability and reliability.

Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics and has for years been interested and active in party affairs. He was a selectman of Vanceboro for two years, and has sat many times as a delegate

in Washington county party conventions. He is a member of the board of directors of the Houlton Agricultural Society and for several years has been a member of the society committees. His societies are the Royal Arcanum and Modern Woodmen of America, both of which he has served in official capacity; also a member of the United Commercial and Commercial Travelers' associations. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Robinson married, at Vanceboro, Maine, Gertrude S. Manuel, daughter of Sidney A. and Matilda J. Manuel. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of eight children: Alice Fern, born March 17, 1895; Joseph S., born April 27, 1896; Etta M., born June 12, 1901; Ashton M., born March 28, 1903; Alden M., born November 14, 1905; Grace W., twin with Alden M.; Mary E., born March 24, 1909; Ruth E., born October 12, 1918.

**HENRY MELVILLE KING, M.D.**—This surname was often spelled in England, Kynge, and on the Rolls of Parliament and the Hundred Rolls are recorded Hamond le King, Sayer le King and Robert le Kynge. It is an uncommon name north of Shropshire, and though some branches of the family are scattered through many counties the Kings were best known in Gloucester, Hampshire, Warwick, and especially in Somerset and Wilts. Many of this name came to America after 1634 whose records show little to indicate a relationship between them.

(I) The immigrants from whom Henry M. King is descended were John and Mary King, who came with John Humphrey, afterwards a deputy-governor of Massachusetts, prior to 1640 to Weymouth, Massachusetts. They were probably from the Dorset family of that name.

(II) Philip King, son of John and Mary King, with his brother Cyrus were settlers in Braintree, Massachusetts, prior to 1680. At that date he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, and purchased land in that part of the town that is now Raynham. He built a home on this land soon after his arrival, and married Judith, daughter of John Whitman, of Milton, Massachusetts. He became a favorite with the Indians and he and his family were never molested by them. He was known as Captain Philip and his descendants have been distinguished for their intellectuality, industry, patriotism, love of order, efforts to promote education, and for the advancement of all civil and religious institutions. Each generation has successfully laid broader foundations for their



*Winthrop Robinson*





descendants. His funeral was an impressive one, with military honors, a large concourse following to his grave in the cemetery at the Neck of Land, Taunton, Massachusetts.

(III) John King, only son of Philip and Judith (Whitman) King, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts. He married, about 1700, Alice Dean, of a prominent Taunton family. He died according to his gravestone inscription, in 1741, "In his sixtieth year." His wife died in 1746. John King, like his father, was interested in Indians, and educated two, Campbell and Oceau, at his own expense to become missionaries to their native brethren. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of thirteen children.

(IV) Benjamin King, youngest son and child of John and Alice (Dean) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, October 21, 1720. He was a worthy citizen, possessed a large estate bordering on the river. He was a representative from Raynham to the General Court in 1774, a delegate to the Provincial Congress held at Salem, Massachusetts, and an active member of Committee of Safety. He died December 4, 1803, on a farm in Raynham, that has been the old homestead of his predecessors and successors for seven generations, without a change of surname. He married (first) Abiah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Leonard. He married (second) Deliverance Eddy. He married (third) a widow named Cobb. He had five sons and one daughter: George, William, Asa, Gaires, Anna, and Hazariah; all of his sons were soldiers in the American Revolution.

(V) Sergeant George King, the eldest son of Benjamin King, was born in Raynham, November 27, 1744. He is described as a powerful athletic man with a courageous and patriotic spirit. On the first call for soldiers he was amongst the first to respond to the call of arms, spread the news of the Concord fight, rode through the town to the accompaniment of fife and drum, rallying his townsmen to drive out of the country the British who were killing Massachusetts men. He served in the Revolutionary War for a year or more, under General Washington at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and other places. He was orderly sergeant and clerk of the Raynham company; he was in the siege of Boston, also with General Sullivan in his Rhode Island campaign. Sergeant George King died January 16, 1827. He married Betsey, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hall) Shaw. She was born September 28, 1753, died in June, 1820. The children of George and Betsey (Shaw) King, who arrived

to maturity were: Samuel, see below; George, born August 9, 1779, married Sally Hall; and Betsey, who married Enoch Shaw. The two brothers were early settlers of Maine.

(VI) Captain Samuel King, the eldest son of Sergeant George and Betsey (Shaw) King, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, May 18, 1771. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He moved to Paris, Maine, with his uncle, James Shaw. He was a captain in the State Militia and was known as Captain Samuel King. A Whig in politics, in his religious belief he affiliated with the Baptists. He married, March 29, 1798, Sally, daughter of Jonathan Hall. By his marriage with Sally Hall he had eleven children: Samuel Hall, see below; Alonzo; Sally Hall, married Charles Durell, of Oxford, Maine; Polly, married Ira Brett, of Portland, Maine; Joseph Haven; Betsey Shaw, died in infancy; Horatio, postmaster-general in President Buchanan's cabinet; Maria M., married Thomas H. Brown, M.D.; Jarius Keith; Cyrus S. and William Otis. Captain King died April 26, 1856; his widow's death occurred December 9, 1862.

(VII) Samuel Hall King, eldest son of Captain Samuel and Sally (Hall) King, was born at Paris, Maine, February 4, 1799. He married, October 31, 1824, Eliza, daughter of Gilbert and Silence (Cole) Shaw, born in Paris, Maine, September 2, 1801. She was a descendant of Francis Eaton, also of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of *Mayflower* fame. Several of her ancestors were engaged in the War of the American Revolution. The name of her grandfather, Abner Shaw, appears on the roll of prisoners on the ship *Jersey* in New York Harbor. Colonel King held the rank of colonel in the State Militia. He was engaged in mercantile trade, in politics was a Whig, and a member of the Baptist church. He was a selectman in the town of Oxford, Maine.

Of the ten children of Samuel Hall and Eliza (Shaw) King, the six eldest, Samuel, Columbus, Alonzo, Charles Carroll, Polly, Sarah Jane, Samuel Newton, died in infancy; Marquis Fayette, born in Oxford, Maine, February 18, 1835, was mayor of Portland, Maine, a prominent member of Masonic bodies, was actively engaged in genealogical and historical research, and a member of the Maine Historical Society and other historical and genealogical societies; Martha, died in infancy; Henry Melville, see below; William Appleton, died in childhood. Colonel King died at Portland, Maine, May 6, 1864; his widow's death occurred June 22, 1875.

(VIII) Dr. Henry Melville King, son of Samuel Hall and Eliza (Shaw) King, was born at Oxford, Maine, September 3, 1838. His father removed to Portland, Maine, when he was six years of age, and he attended the public schools of that city, and Bowdoin College, graduating in 1859 with the degree of A.B. His *alma mater* conferred on him in 1862 the degree of A.M. After his graduation from Bowdoin College, he became a student at the Newton Theological Institution, where he graduated in 1862. He was ordained in the Baptist ministry, August 28, 1862. Dr. King was assistant instructor in Hebrew at the Newton Theological Institution in 1862-63. In the latter year he became pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church in Boston, where he remained nineteen years, resigning his charge to become pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, New York, where he remained until 1891. He then became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence, Rhode Island; he was in charge of this congregation until 1906, and since that date has been pastor emeritus. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby University in 1877 and from Bowdoin College in 1899. He is a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution and of Brown University, and has been a trustee of Vassar College; of the Hamilton Theological Seminary; of the Rochester Theological Seminary; of the Worcester Academy; and of the Hartshorn Memorial College.

Dr. King was president of the Northern Baptist Educational Society from 1875 to 1882, also of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, 1891-95. He was chairman of the board of managers, 1884-87; member of the executive committee, 1874-82; 1894-1901, 1906-09, of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; and honorary member of the Vassar Alumnae Historical Society; the Maine-Baptist Historical Society; and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa.

In the field of literature Dr. King has won an enviable position; he is the author of religious and historical works besides numerous pamphlets and contributions to the "Baptist Quarterly Review" and other religious periodicals. Among his books we mention: "Early Baptists Defended," 1880; "Mary's Albaster Box," 1883; "Our Gospels," 1895; "Summer Visit of Three Rhode Islanders to Massachusetts Bay," 1896; "The Mother Church," 1896; "The Baptism of Roger Williams," 1897; "The Messiah in the Psalms," 1899; "Why We Believe the Bible," 1902; "Re-

ligious Liberty," 1903; "John Myles and the Founding of the First Baptist Church in Massachusetts," 1905; "The True Roger Williams," 1907; "Historical Catalogue of the First Baptist Church in Providence," 1908; "Sir Henry Vane, Jr., 1909; "Christmas Morn and Easter Day," 1911; "Thinking God's Thoughts After Him," 1914; "Gathered Fragments," 1917.

Dr. King married at Portland, Maine, September 2, 1862, Susan Ellen Fogg, born in that city, June 14, 1838. She was the daughter of Sumner Fogg, a merchant, and Caroline (Godding) Fogg. Their children were: 1. Susan Hall, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1864; graduated from the Albany High School, died at Albany, New York, January 21, 1890. 2. Lide Shaw, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 15, 1868; graduated from Vassar College in 1890; instructor in Vassar College, and in Parker Collegiate Institute; Dean of the Women's College in Brown University since 1905. 3. Grace Howard, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 9, 1875; graduated at the Female Academy, Albany, New York; she married Daniel O. Earle.

Dr. King resides in Providence, Rhode Island, where his wife's death occurred October 21, 1901. A Republican in politics, he has never taken an active interest in civil and State affairs.

**PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT**—It is not often that a talent for public affairs goes hand in hand with a high degree of knowledge of technical and scientific matters, but when it does, the combination results in a type of man who is capable of becoming a most valuable public servant. An excellent example in point, is Paul Dudley Sargent, this efficient chief engineer of the State Highway Commission of Maine, who in that capacity as well as in several others previously held has rendered a great service to his native State.

Mr. Sargent is a son of Ignatius M. and Helen (Campbell) Sargent, old and highly respected residents of Machias, Maine, where the former was engaged in a successful mercantile business. It was at that town that Paul Dudley Sargent was born May 8, 1873, and there he gained the elementary portion of his education by attending the local schools. He was prepared for college at these institutions and afterwards entered the University of Maine, where he took the usual engineering course and was graduated with the class of 1896. He began his brilliant career in engineering as assistant engineer of the Washington County Railroad, in the year 1897, and







H. H. Sturgis

continued thus occupied until January, 1903. He resigned to take the position of registrar of deeds of Washington county, which he held until 1905. In that year he became State commissioner of highways, a position in which his engineering knowledge proved most valuable to him and which he held until February 15, 1911. On that date he was appointed assistant director in the office of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in the important work of this bureau for a number of years. On August 15, 1913, he was elected to his present position of chief engineer of the State Highway Commission of Maine, and has discharged the duties of that responsible post with the highest efficiency and with a degree of disinterestedness which has reflected credit not only upon himself, but upon the entire State government. Mr. Sargent is a Republican in politics, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of his party. For two years, from 1896 to 1898, he was a member of the Maine National Guard, and is now a prominent member of the Masonic order and several other fraternal organizations and clubs. He is affiliated with St. Croix Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, Tau Beta Pi, honorary college fraternity, the Maine Society Sons of the American Revolution, American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society for Testing Materials. Mr. Sargent is past president and now a director of the Maine Society of Engineers. His clubs are the Abnaki of Augusta, Maine, the Augusta Country and Cobbosseecontee Yacht Club of Manchester, Maine. During his residence in Washington, District of Columbia, he was a member of the Cosmos Club.

Paul Dudley Sargent was united in marriage, June 6, 1900, at Calais, Maine, with Sara Sawyer McAllister, of that town, a daughter of Weston and Sara (Collins) McAllister.

**HENRY HERBERT STURGIS**—If the records of the financial and industrial development of Maine should ever be written and a list made of the families who have in any way been prominently identified therewith, it will be found to contain an unusually high percentage of names associated only with the very highest and most disinterested motives and entirely free from all selfish and corrupt conduct. Among such a list

and well deserving to stand with the highest, both in the point of ability and the most unimpeachable honor, the family of Sturgis should appear. There are not many American families who can claim so great an antiquity, since its forebears may be traced accurately for five generations back of the founder of the family in this country, although he made his appearance in Massachusetts as early as 1634. The earliest progenitor of the family of which we have direct knowledge was Roger Sturges, of Clipston, England, whose will was dated in 1530. The name was at that period spelled in various ways, and there is reason to believe that all these forms are derivatives of the name De Turges, which we find in a remote past. There is evidence which would lead us to believe that the family draws its descent from one Turgesius, a Scandinavian prince, who flourished in the ninth century, and who was one of those great viking chiefs which for a long time held Europe in terror of their prowess. We find in an interesting old French book, published by the Abbe MacGroghegan, that "about the year 815, during the reign of Conor, who reigned fourteen years, Turgesius, a son of a King of Norway, landed a formidable fleet on the coast of Ireland; and again, about the year 835, a fleet commanded by the same man, landed on the west side of Lough Rea, where he fortified himself and laid waste Connaught, Meath and Leinster, and the greater part of Ulster, and was declared King. He reigned about thirty years. Finally, the people revolted, and, under the lead of Malarlin, Prince of Meath, he was defeated by a stratagem and put to death."

The first authentic mention of the name occurs in English history during the reign of Edward I, when one William de Turges held grants of land from the King, in which were included the village of Turges, and the surrounding region in Northamptonshire. Here the family resided for many years, Turges afterwards coming to be named Northfield. The family coat-of-arms is as follows: Azure, a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée or; a border engrailed of the last. Crest: A talbot's head or, eared sable. Motto: *Esse quam videri* (To be rather than to seem). From Roger Sturges, of Clipston, Northampton, England, and his wife Alice, the line of descent runs through Richard, Roger, Robert and Philip to Edward, who was the founder of the family in the New England colonies.

Edward Sturgis was born in Hannington, England, and emigrated from there with his first wife to America, in the year 1634. He died at Sand-



wich, Massachusetts, in 1695, but appears to have resided most of his life at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. Other places in which he resided were Sandwich and Charlestown, Massachusetts, and in all of them he played a prominent part in local affairs. From him the line descends through Samuel, Samuel 2, Nathaniel, Jonathan and James Gorham to William R. Sturgis, the grandfather of the Mr. Sturgis of this sketch.

William R. Sturgis was one of a family of nine children born to his parents as follows: A son who died in infancy; Susan, born December 14, 1794, and became the wife of Solomon Libby; Mary W., born August 19, 1796, and became the wife of John Littlefield, of Topsham; Temperance G., born August 4, 1798, married Joseph Cannell; William R., already mentioned; Abigail, born April 23, 1803, and married James McDonald; John, born July 2, 1805; Ebenezer G., born December 3, 1807, and married Mary Ann Babb; and Benjamin R., born January 18, 1811. William R. Sturgis was born February 4, 1801, and married Joan McDonald, a descendant of Peletrah McDonald, who built the first mill on the Saco river at Standish, and was a soldier in the Revolution.

Their son, William Henry Sturgis, the father of Henry Herbert Sturgis, of this sketch, was born in the month of November, 1838, at Standish, Maine. He made that place his home continuously until his death there, December 28, 1895, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a farmer, and for the last twelve years of his life postmaster at his home, the village of Bonny Eagle in Standish, also engaged in the grocery business. He made a name for himself as a capable and substantial man of business. He married Martha A. Sands, who was born at Standish, Maine, the date of her birth being December, 1842. She survives her husband and at the present time (1917) is living on the old Sturgis homestead at Standish. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis were the parents of seven children of whom three are now living and four died in childhood; the living are as follows: Henry Herbert, of whom further; James Wendell, who is president of the Standish Land & Lumber Company, married Georgia A. Smith, by whom he has had four children: Frank O., Ralph L., P. Roy, and Edythe; Lizzie Ethel, born February 23, 1888, who makes her home with her mother at the old home in Standish. William Henry Sturgis enlisted as a young man as private in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was brevetted captain at the close of

the war for brave and meritorious service. He saw much active service and distinguished himself by capturing a supply train of the Confederates at Appomattox and took part in every action in which his regiment was present. His brother, James G. Sturgis, also served in the Civil War and was surgeon of the First United States Infantry Regiment. Mrs. Sturgis had a brother, Thomas Sands, who also served in the Civil War.

Henry Herbert Sturgis was born October 27, 1862, at Standish, Maine. He remained in his native town until he had reached the age of seventeen years, and in the meantime had gained his education in the local public schools. On reaching this age, he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he secured a position in a drug store there and worked in a clerical capacity for three years. He then became a submarine diver and worked in this profession for some twenty years on various parts of the coast of the United States. He is a man of great enterprise, and in 1906 founded with his brother the Standish Land & Lumber Company, which manufactures and deals in pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood lumber of all kinds and also acts as real estate agent for farms and timber lands. Of this concern his brother, J. W. Sturgis, is president, while he himself occupies the office of treasurer. Another of the successful enterprises of Mr. Sturgis is the Clark Flexible Metallic Packing Company, which is the sole manufacturer of Clark's Flexible Metallic Packing for piston rods, air pumps, slip joints and similar parts in mechanisms of all kind. This company was established in 1902, and Mr. Sturgis is now the president thereof, J. H. Rich holding the position of treasurer.

But Mr. Sturgis is perhaps even better known in his connection with public life than as a business man to the community in general, and he has held a number of important offices in the community. He was a selectman at Standish for three different terms, and while staying at Manchester, New Hampshire, was a member of Company K, First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and held the position of second lieutenant when but twenty years of age. He is prominently affiliated with fraternal and club circles in Portland, and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters. He belongs to the Woodfords Club, and is a well known fig-





*George F. Brum*



ure in the social life of the place. In 1901 he was elected to the Maine General Assembly and served in that body until 1903. In 1905 he was elected to the State Senate and was the author of the Sturgis law, a liquor enforcement measure. Mr. Sturgis is a Methodist in his religious belief.

Henry Herbert Sturgis was united in marriage on Christmas Day, 1880, at Standish, Maine, with Anna Roberta Norton, like himself a native of that place, and daughter of Simon E. and Hannah (McDonald) Norton. Both the parents of Mrs. Sturgis are now deceased; her father was a lifelong resident of Standish.

Circumstances alter cases, and it often happens that what may be perfectly true under a given set of conditions is quite untrue under another: so that the proverbs and sayings that have grown up in an inflexible state of society such as has generally prevailed in the world may be quite inapplicable to the more free and democratic social arrangements that are gradually replacing the old order. Such, for example, is the often expressed notion that the due reward of merit is generally withheld until death had rendered its payment vain, or old age made its enjoyment abortive. But, although at one time this may have been frequently, or even quite universally the case, it is certainly less true in communities such as are typical of these United States and the ideals that they stand for the equal opportunity, where the achievement of one's ancestors are less considered and the members are generally on the outlook for ability even in the most unpromising places, and where talent is regarded as the most marketable of commodities. It has surely not been true in the case of Mr. Sturgis, who from early youth has been recognized as possessing capabilities which would render him of value to his fellows, and who has been given an opportunity to exercise them, an opportunity which he has been wise enough to improve. While still a mere lad he conceived an ambition to be independent and all his energies and efforts were bent in this direction, with the success which we have described. Mr. Sturgis is a fine example of that sterling type of character which has so potently influenced the tone of American ideals and institutions. Honesty and sincerity are the foundation of his character, a certain austerity of conscience, perhaps, which is never exercised fully, however, save in judging himself, and tempered in its action towards all others with a wide tolerance of human frailties and shortcomings. A strong and practical

ethical sense, a happy union of idealism with a practical knowledge of the affairs of the world and strong domestic instincts, these are the marks of the best type of New Englander, and these are an accurate description of the character of Mr. Sturgis as his friends know him and in his dealings with all men.

**GEORGE HULL BENN**, whose career is here narrated, was born at Hodgdon, Maine, January 13, 1877, the son of Moses and Anne E. Benn, his father being a prominent farmer and a member of one of the oldest families in Aroostook county. His education was obtained in the common schools of his home town, supplemented by a more liberal one acquired by well-chosen reading and contact with men of affairs. From boyhood he gave evidence of great liking of farm life, and only followed his natural instincts in choosing agriculture as his chief occupation, and his entire life has been lived upon the homestead where he was born. Endowed with more than average business ability, his tireless energy has made for him a most prominent place in the business life of the community in which he lives, as well as the whole county. He has been for many years a large producer and shipper of fancy seed and table potatoes. A successful breeder and dealer in pure bred horses and cattle, it is but natural that he should be active in his interest in the Fair Association of his section. Among his other business connections, mention is made of the firm of Berry & Benn, distributors for several of the best makes of automobiles; and that of Benn & Burt, distributors of commercial fertilizers for a large section of Aroostook county. An ardent Republican in politics, he has never sought public office, being content to be a worker in the ranks. A member of an old Methodist family, he is most prominent in the varied activities of that denomination, with which he is officially connected, but his broad views have made him a sincere friend and supporter of the other church societies of the community. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

Mr. Benn married, November 30, 1898, Ruby E. Hunter, whose parents belonged to another of the older families of the community. One daughter has blessed the union, Mildred, who was born April 9, 1906.

**ALBION WOODBURY SMALL**—Small is an abbreviation of Smalley, Smalle, Smalls, and Samle, and was originally descriptive of the

stature of the person who first bore it. The family, however, has always been noted for producing strong men and handsome women who have made their mark on the stage of action. The crest of the family is a chess rook argent, a wren proper.

The family were intimately connected with the earliest history of Maine and New Hampshire. They were of English blood and brought with them the traditions of a valiant ancestry. In the year 1330, John and William Small, of Dartmouth, were flatteringly mentioned in an act under Edward III, and some of their descendants seemed to have resided in that location continuously to this day. Just three hundred years later, one or more of the Smalls who presumably lived in Dartmouth or some other place in Devonshire, was a cavalier of high social position and a kinsman of the Champernownes, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir John and Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Champernownes were the most powerful family in Devonshire, one of the daughters of that house married a Gilbert and became the mother of Sir John and Sir Humphrey Gilbert. After her husband's death she married Raleigh and became the mother of Sir Walter Raleigh, the most prominent man of Queen Elizabeth's reign. These noblemen were much interested in American colonization. Presumably because of kinship and the social influences incidental thereto, between 1632 and 1640, five Smalls came to America. Of these, William was unmarried and went immediately to Virginia. Two by the name of John were in humble life, a third John became one of the founders of Eastham in Cape Cod. Edward, the presumptive father of Francis, came to Maine under auspices of his kinsman, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, about 1632. He with several others founded Piscataqua which has since been divided into the towns of Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick and Berwick. After several years' residence in America he tired of the rough life of the wilderness and returned to England. Tradition says that he and John, the father of Eastham, were brothers and many facts strengthen that tradition.

Francis Small, who may be regarded as the father of the Small family in America, was born in England in 1620, and came to this country when he was only twelve years of age. He resided in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1648, but in 1657 bought of the Indian chief, Scitterygusset, a large tract of land near Portland, called Capisic. In 1663 he was attorney for Falmouth in

some of the government squabbles of the times. He was at Cape Small Point for a time, and the place took its name from him. In 1668 he resided in Kittery and had a house and trading camp where the village of Cornish now is, and his was doubtless the first house built in that town, or in any part of the Ossipee lands. In the summer of 1668 he sold goods on credit to the Newichwannoch tribe of Indians to be paid for in the fall with furs. The red men deemed it easier to liquidate the debt by killing Small, and hence plotted to fire his home and shoot him as he escaped the flames. Captain Sandy, the chief of the tribe, was friendly to Small and he advised him to flee for his life. Deeming the tale a cunningly devised fable, Small secreted himself in some pines, and after watching through a long November night, at the first approach of dawn, beheld his burning house. He fled to the settlement at Kittery, where he was followed by the Indian chief who, to reimburse him for his loss, deeded to him for a nominal sum all the land between the Great Ossipee, the Saco, the Little Ossipee and the Neihewonoch rivers known as Ossipee, the same being twenty miles square, that is two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres. He eventually sold all the land south of the Little Ossipee and reserved for himself Ossipee proper, which is now divided into the towns of Limington, Limerick, Newfield, Parsonfield and Cornish, constituting the entire northern part of York county, Maine. Aside from Capisac and Ossipee, Francis Small bought other large tracts of land in Maine and was known as "the great land owner." At the time of King Philip's War, leaving his son Samuel in Kittery, he removed with the remainder of his family to Truro, Massachusetts, which strengthens the belief that the founder of Eastham was his uncle. On April 30, 1711, he deeded Ossipee to his son Samuel, and two years later died at Truro or Provincetown, aged about ninety-three years. Of the personal appearance of Francis Small, the greatest of his race in America, nothing is known. He was active and alert, and Governor Sullivan in his history of Maine says he was one of the most enterprising and wealthy men of his day.

From this worthy progenitor Albion W. Small is descended. He was born at Buckfield, Maine, May 11, 1854, the son of Rev. Albion Keith Parris and Thankful Lincoln (Woodbury) Small. His father was a noted Baptist minister, and for many years a trustee of Colby University, where he graduated in 1849. The college later con-



ferred upon him the degree of D.D. He organized a Baptist church in Buckfield, Maine, in 1850, of which he had the charge for four years. For ten years, from 1858 to 1868, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bangor, Maine, and from 1868 to 1874 of the Free St. Baptist Church of Portland, Maine. He had pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church of Fall River, Massachusetts, from 1874 until 1884, when he resigned to accept a call from the First Baptist Church of Portland, Maine, where he remained ten years. He married Thankful Lincoln Woodbury.

Albion W. Small received an excellent common school training in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, and at the age of fourteen entered the high school of Portland, Maine, where he completed his studies as a medal scholar. He was a student at Colby University from 1872 to 1876, and then took a course at the Newton Theological Institution. After graduation in 1879, he went to Germany for the purpose of studying history and philosophy, spending one year at the University of Berlin and the next at the University of Leipsic. In 1881, while at Leipsic, he received the news of his appointment to the chair of history in Colby University, which he at once accepted, but devoted an additional six months to study of sources of early English history at the British Museum.

In the fall of 1881 he began his professional career as Professor of History and Economics, achieving success and popularity with the students by his original methods of teaching, and his qualities of character making him a natural leader. He was at the time of his appointment the youngest member of the faculty, but rapidly became noted as one of the most active and efficient, both as a teacher and counselor. His studies in Germany having been interrupted by the unexpected invitation to Colby University he obtained, in 1888, a leave of absence, and for a year was reader in history and sociology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in the meantime instructing advanced classes in English and American Constitutional History in the university, and preaching and lecturing extensively. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1889.

The Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D.D., resigned in 1889 the presidency of Colby University, and Dr. Small was immediately elected his successor, being the first Alumnus and the youngest incumbent of the office to that time. He also assumed the Babcock Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, at the same time writing

and lecturing on sociology which he had determined to adopt as a life study. His administration of three years was successful, and under his inspiring leadership the number of students rose rapidly. The young men and the young women in the university were separated into co-ordinate colleges, with identical standards of requirements, but with separate instructions as far as practicable. A board of conference was established to enable the students to co-operate with the faculty in the government of the college.

At the opening of the University of Chicago, in 1892, Dr. Small became head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago, which position (1919) he now fills. In 1895 he became the first editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He is a notable authority on sociological science, his numerous contributions to periodicals, literature and lecture forums exhibiting great grasp and comprehension of the subject. In 1903 he was appointed one of the vice-presidents, and one of the organizing committee of three of the World's Congress of Arts and Sciences of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Colby University in 1900 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In conjunction with George E. Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, he published in 1894 "Introduction to the Study of Society," one of the earliest attempts to make the sociological type of study intelligible to beginners. Dr. Small is the author of "General Sociology," 1905; "Adam Smith and Modern Sociology," 1907; "The Cameralists," 1909; "The Meaning of Social Sciences," 1910; "Between Eras, from Capitalism to Democracy," 1914.

Dr. Small is a member and former president of the American Sociological Society, of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; the Quadrangle Club; the University Club of Chicago; and other organizations and learned bodies. Since 1905 he has been the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature of the University of Chicago. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Small married, in Berlin, Germany, June 26, 1881, Valeria von Massow, a daughter of Valerian von Massow, a lieutenant-colonel in the Prussian army, and Lina (Stoffregren) von Massow. Their only child is the wife of Hayden B. Harris.

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**EDWARD STANWOOD**, of Brookline, Massachusetts, the son of Daniel Caldwell and Mary Augusta (Webster) Stanwood, was born at Augusta, Maine, September 16, 1841.



His preliminary education was obtained at the public schools of his native city, and he then attended the Augusta High School, from which he graduated later, entering Bowdoin College. At the end of this collegiate course in 1861 he received the degree of A.B. and A.M. in 1864. His *alma mater* in 1894 conferred on him the degree of Litt.D. Mr. Stanwood was employed, 1867-87 as assistant editor of the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta; in 1867 he became assistant editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which position he held until 1882, when he became editor. The following year he resigned this position, and joined the staff of the *Youth's Companion*. From 1886 until 1911 he was managing editor of the *Companion*. He was special agent in charge of the statistics of cotton manufactures for the eleventh United States Census, and of the manufacture of all for the twelfth United States Census.

In the fields of literature Mr. Stanwood has gained a merited prominence; he has been a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, and many other standard periodicals. He is the author of the "History of Presidential Elections," 1884; "History of the Presidency," 1898; "History of the Class of 1867 Bowdoin College," 1897; "American Tariff Controversies," 1903; "James Gillespie Blaine" (American Statesman, New Series), 1905; "History of the Presidency" (1897-1909), 1912. He is a trustee of Bowdoin College; member and recording secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society; since 1891 secretary of the Arkwright Club; and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. A Republican in politics, he has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member and warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. Stanwood married, November 10, 1870, Eliza Maxwell Topliff, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Blackstone) Topliff, of Boston, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three children: Ethel, born March 2, 1873, the wife of Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of Boston Athenaeum; Edward, Jr., born June 24, 1876; and Maxwell, born March 10, 1883, died in infancy.

**GEORGE POPHAM SEWALL**, late of Old Town, Maine, where his death occurred at his home, December 30, 1881, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and one of the most eminent members of the bar of this State, was a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maine, the members of

which have been identified with many important interests, notably that of shipbuilding in this State for many years.

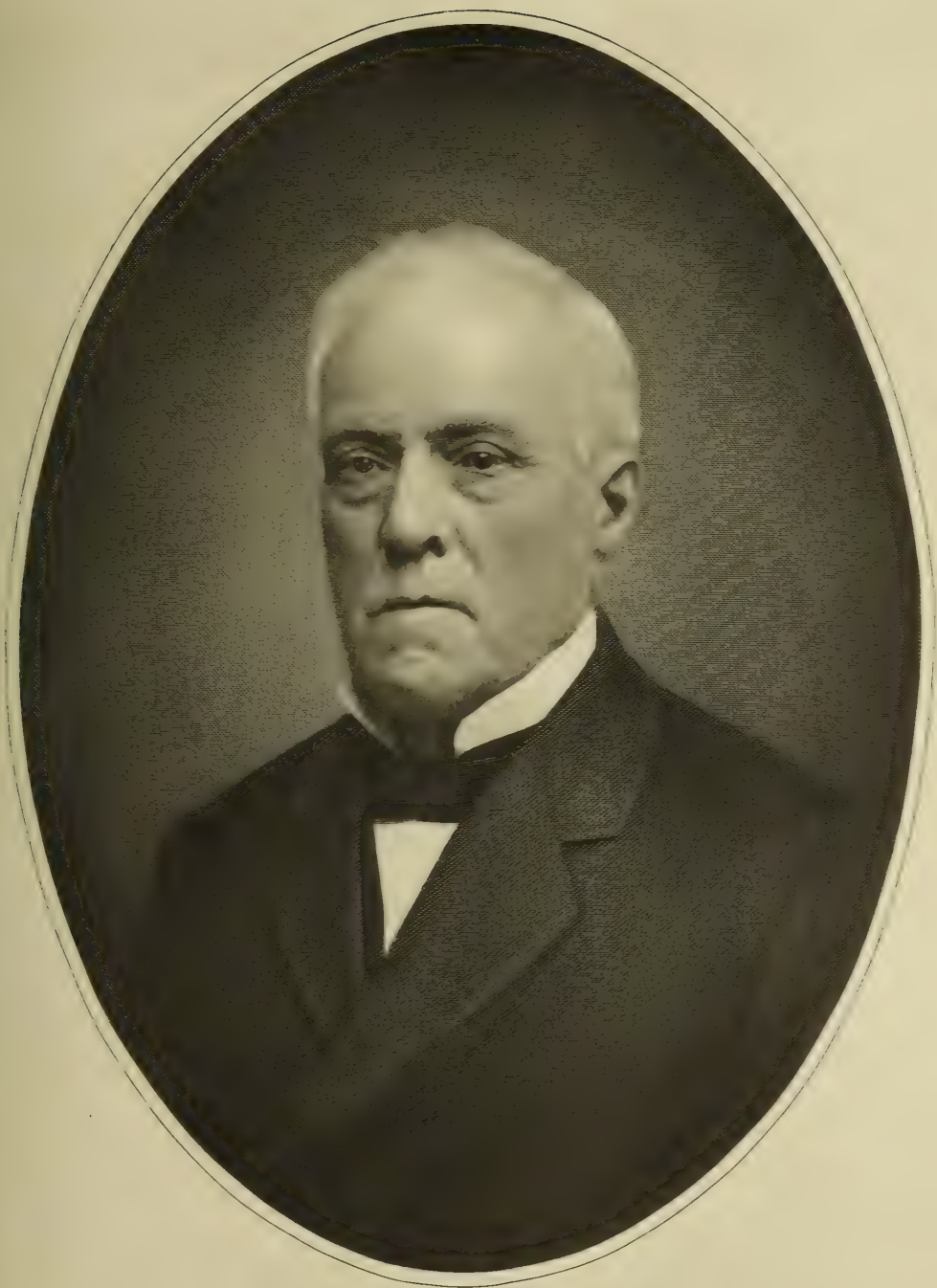
The name Sewall is of ancient English origin and is found as far back at the eleventh century under a number of different spellings, viz. Saswalo, Sewald, Sewall, Sewalle, Seawall, Seawale and Sewell. The primitive name was Saswald or Saswald, indicating Saxon origin. One Saswald, before the Norman conquest, was possessed of lands in Nether Eatenden, Warwickshire, besides other extensive tracts in the counties of Northampton, Lincoln and Derby. At the conquest these lands fell into the hands of Henry de Feriers, a Norman knight, who allowed Saswald to retain possession at Nether Eatenden. These lands were held as late as 1730, a period of nearly seven hundred years, by direct descendants of Saswald, "being," says Dugdale, "the only place in the country that glories in an uninterrupted succession of its owners for so long a tract of time."

The family was founded in America by Henry Sewall, who traced his descent from William Sewall, of Coventry, Warwickshire, as follows: William Sewall married, in 1540, Matilda Home, and they were the parents of the following children: William, who later became mayor of Coventry; and Henry, who is mentioned below. William Sewall bore the same coat-of-arms as do the Sewalls of Maine: "Sable chevron between three gadbees argent."

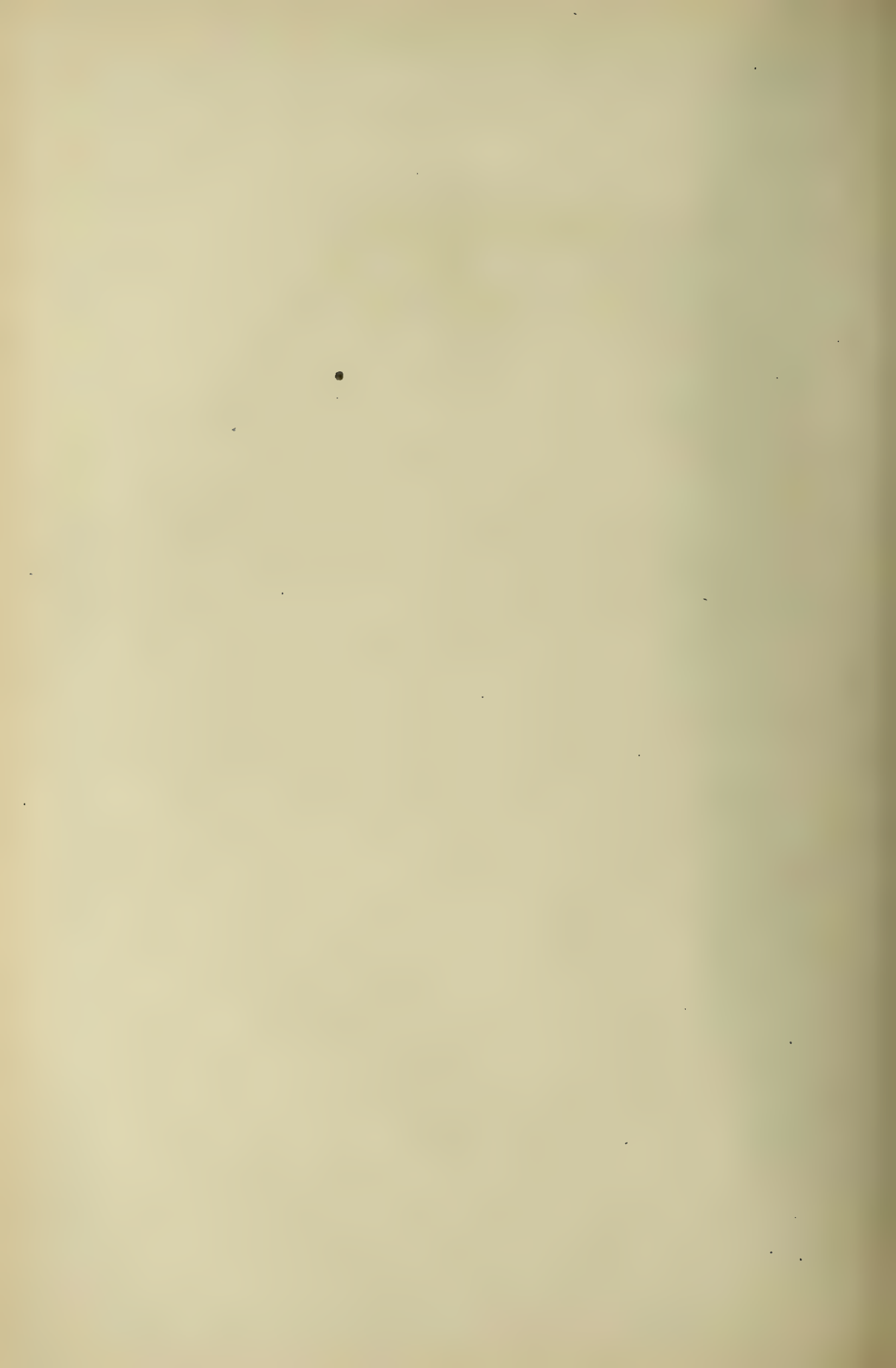
Henry Sewall, son of William and Matilda (Home) Sewall, was born at Coventry, in 1544. He was a linen draper by occupation, "a prudent man who acquired a great estate," and was mayor of Coventry from 1589 to 1606. He married Margaret Grazebrook, and they were the parents of the following children: Henry, born April 8, 1576; and mentioned below; Richard, Anne, and Margaret.

Henry Sewall, son of Henry and Margaret (Grazebrook) Sewall, while born at Coventry, lived at Manchester. He married Anne Hunt, a widow, and had but one son, also named Henry, born in 1614. Disliking the English hierarchy, he sent this son to New England in 1634, and soon after followed him, living at Newbury, Massachusetts, and then at Rowley, where he died in 1657.

Henry Sewall, "a minister of the Gospel," and son of Henry and Anne (Hunt) Sewall, came to New England at the age of twenty years, in the ship *Elizabeth* and *Dorcas*, and plentifully provided with money, provisions, servants and cat-



*Geo P Swann*





tle. After spending the first winter at Ipswich he removed in 1635 to Newbury, and was made a freeman of the Colony in 1637. He married, March 25, 1646, Jane Dummer, a daughter of Stephen Dummer, and in 1647 returned with his wife to England, living at Warwick at Bishop Stake Baddesley, where five of his children were born. He returned to New England, however, in 1659, with a letter from Richard Cromwell, then Lord Protector, to the governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, in which he is spoken of most highly and is recommended to the good treatment of those gentlemen. It seems likely that he intended eventually to make his home in the old country, but the restoration of the Stuarts to power probably caused him to change his mind. He died May 16, 1700. Among the eight children of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall was John Sewall, who is mentioned below.

John Sewall, son of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall, was born at Baddesley, England, October 10, 1654, and brought to New England in 1661. He was a farmer at Newbury, and the ancestor of all the Maine Sewalls. He married, October 27, 1674, Hannah Fessenden, of Cambridge, and they were the parents of the following children: John, Henry, Hannah, Samuel, who is mentioned below; Nicholas, Thomas, and Stephen. John Sewall died August 8, 1699.

Samuel Sewall, son of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Sewall, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 9, 1688. He settled at York, Maine, in 1708. He married (first) Lydia Storer, and (second) Sarah Batchelder Titcomb. The children of the first marriage were as follows: John and Dummer, who died young; Lydia, Mercy, Mary, Hannah. The children of the second wife were: Major Samuel, who was the inventor of "a method for sinking the piers of bridges over deep rivers"; Sarah and Jane, twins; John, Joseph, Moses, Judge David, Colonel Dummer, who is mentioned below; and Henry. Samuel Sewall died on April 28, 1769.

Colonel Dummer Sewall, son of Samuel and Sarah Batchelder (Titcomb) Sewall, was born December 12, 1737, at York, Maine. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Provincial army and served at the reduction of Louisburg, where he was commissioned an ensign. He later, as a lieutenant, served under General Amherst, in Canada. He married, December 16, 1760, at York, Mary Dunning, daughter of William Dunning, who was said to be "the handsomest girl in Old York," and they removed to

Georgetown, which afterwards became a part of the town of Bath, Maine. At the time that hostilities with Great Britain were threatening, Colonel Dummer Sewall was elected one of the Committee of Safety, and was associated with Brigadier-General Samuel Thompson of Topsham, Maine. He was also a delegate to the Provincial Congress which assembled at Watertown, and was appointed by them lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel McCobb. With this regiment he marched to Cambridge to serve in the Continental army under General Washington. Not long after he was appointed muster master of the District of Maine, and performed the duties of that office during the remainder of the war. He also held many offices of trust and responsibility in the civil life of Massachusetts after the Revolution, and was elected Senator from Lincoln county. He was also a member of the Convention of 1788, called by the State to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and was one of the Committee of Compromise appointed at the suggestion of General Hancock to consider and report such amendment as would make the proposed form of government more acceptable, and without which the Constitution would probably have failed of ratification by the convention. His death occurred at Georgetown, Maine, April 15, 1832, at the advanced age of ninety-four. The children of Colonel Dummer and Mary (Dunning) Sewall were as follows: Dummer, Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Hannah, who died in infancy; Joseph, who is mentioned below; Samuel, Hannah, Deborah, and John. Colonel Dummer Sewall was a man of great ability and parts, but so fervid in his religious views that he practically disinherited his son Joseph for marrying outside his denomination.

Joseph Sewall, son of Colonel Dummer and Mary (Dunning) Sewall, was born at Bath, Maine, December 17, 1770. He engaged in shipbuilding and was a very important figure in the life of Bath. In 1816, after losing his property in the embargo and War of 1812, he removed to Farmington, Maine, where he died, November 4, 1852. Joseph Sewall married (first) Lydia Marsh, of Bath, by whom he had two sons: General Joseph Sewall, adjutant general of Maine, and William Dunning, and two daughters, Clarissa and Mary. He married (second) in December, 1806, Hannah Shaw, and they were the parents of the following children: George Popham, with whose career we are especially concerned; Mary, who became the wife of John Randolph Cony; Ellen,

who became the wife of David Worcester, of Bangor; and Mercy Hannah, who married Governor Samuel Cony, of Augusta. Joseph Sewall married (third) Catharine Shaw, half-sister of his second wife, and they were the parents of three children as follows: Emma Catharine, who died in childhood; Bradford, of Farmington, and Arthur S., of Dysart, Iowa. Joseph Sewall never recovered his fortune. He supported himself by farming and surveying at Farmington.

George Popham Sewall, son of Joseph and Hannah (Shaw) Sewall, was born at Georgetown, Maine, April 24, 1811. He accompanied his parents to Farmington as a child, where he attended the Farmington Academy. Being unable to afford a college course, he started the study of medicine with his uncle, Moses Shaw, but finding this distasteful to him he determined upon the law as a profession and entered the office of the Hon. Hiram Belcher, where he studied the subject to such good purpose that he was admitted to the Maine bar, in 1833, when but twenty-two years of age. He settled for a time at Dexter, but in June, 1835, removed to Old Town, which then was growing rapidly and was the largest lumber working town in the country. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, and rapidly made his way to a position of leadership therein. In 1842 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and was eight times returned to that body. He was Speaker of the House in 1851-52. From 1853 until 1857 he held the office of Collector of Customs at Bangor. In 1862, although a Democrat, he was appointed assessor of internal revenue by Abraham Lincoln and continued in that office until 1869. In all the public posts held by Mr. Sewall he exhibited a capacity and disinterestedness which gained him a high place in the esteem and affection of the community, and there were few figures in Maine better known or better loved than he. During the Civil War he performed a valuable service for his country, it being largely through his influence and exertions that two full companies of soldiers were enlisted principally from Old Town to fight for the cause of the Union. In spite of his party affinity he was returned to Augusta as Old Town's representative at the outbreak of the war by a vote of 381 to 17. He worked incessantly during the four years of that tremendous struggle and exerted a wide influence both in the State and in the Nation. In connection with his career as an attorney it would be appropriate to quote here from the words of the late Chief Justice John Appleton, who thus spoke of Mr. Sewall shortly after his death:

He began early the practice of law. As a lawyer he was acute, ingenious and indefatigable in the preparation, and adroit and able in the management of causes entrusted to his care. He at once commanded a large business. But the law is a jealous mistress, brooking no rival. He was early somewhat diverted from professional pursuits by his deep interest in the political affairs of the State and Nation. The honorable positions that he held, the various and responsible offices he filled, the duties of which were so faithfully and ably discharged, are the best evidence of the respect of the community in which he lived, as well as of the public confidence. He was a decided politician but he never permitted a difference of conviction as to public affairs to interfere with the claims of friendship or to disturb the kindly relations of social life.

For many years the members of the Sewall family have been, almost without exception, supporters of the Democratic party, the loyalty of their adherence to the unpopular party in Maine being ample proof of the purity of their belief and their devotion to principle. George Popham Sewall was no exception to this. In his youth he joined the Whig party and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and after the new alignment of parties in the country he espoused the Democratic principles and was recognized as one of the party leaders for many years. It is eloquent tribute to his personal popularity and the confidence his fellow-citizens reposed in him, that in Republican Maine he was elected to a number of important political offices. In all these responsible posts he proved his disinterestedness and ability, and was recognized alike by political friend and foe as an invaluable public servant. Mr. Sewall was a Mason and an Episcopalian.

George Popham Sewall married, August 8, 1837, at Windsor, Maine, Sydney Ellen Wingate, of Bath, Maine, where she was born, May 10, 1815, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Gay (Tingey) Wingate. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall were the parents of six children, none of whom are living, as follows: James Bradbury, Sydney Margaret, George Tingey, Hannah Virginia, James Wingate, a sketch of whom follows; and Joseph. His descendants now living are the children of James Wingate Sewall.

It will be appropriate to close this brief appreciation of a remarkable man with the resolutions passed by the Penobscot Bar Association at the meeting held by that organization to do honor to his memory, and which were as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of our Brother, George P. Sewall, we recognize the removal of one whose long life has been a life of active usefulness and employment in the various industries of society, ever exhibiting a care for the rights of others, and a devotion to the general welfare of the community at large. As a husband and father, neighbor and companion, he was especially held in high esteem for the various qualities which those relations were wont to call forth in their best forms. In social life he was an agreeable member, ever making his society pleasant by abounding wit and anecdote, and abundant information. As a lawyer he







*Amos W. Sewall*

took a high stand in his profession as a safe advisor and able advocate, thereby winning the confidence of his clients and the public. In public station he was a faithful and honest holder of trust, and as a citizen in the trying time of his country he was a loyal and most devoted patriot. As brothers in his chosen profession we shall ever hold dear his memory as one to be remembered for his many social characteristics, his professional courtesies, and his long agreeable and faithful service at the Bar.

**JAMES WINGATE SEWALL**, late of Old Town, Maine, where his death occurred on May 25, 1905, was one of the most successful business men of this region, and a recognized authority on sanitary and forest engineering, as well as one of the best informed men on Maine timberlands in that State. Mr. Sewall was a member of an old New England family, the Sewalls tracing their descent from early Anglo-Saxon progenitors, who appear before the Norman conquest. A brief account of this ancient family is given in connection with the sketch of George Popham Sewall. (See preceding sketch.)

James Wingate Sewall was the son of George Popham and Sydney Ellen (Wingate) Sewall, and was born at Old Town, November 11, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native town, and his scholastic education was completed at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer with the now famous class of 1877, at once beginning the work of his profession. In 1880 he was assistant engineer in charge of the installation of the sewerage system of Memphis, Tennessee, when that city set out seriously to banish malaria and yellow fever from its bounds. In 1881 he was assistant superintendent of sewerage of cities to the late George E. Waring, of Newport, Rhode Island, planning and installing the sewerage system of Norfolk, Virginia. In 1882 he accepted the responsible post of engineer in charge of the Drainage Construction Company, of New York City, and for that concern planned and carried out the sewerage works at Keene, New Hampshire. His work on this fine example of sanitary engineering continued until the year 1883, and at the close of it he was asked to give special instruction on sanitary engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The offer of this post to Mr. Sewall by an institution which at that time set the standard of engineering instruction in America, bears ample witness to the reputation he had made in his especial line, and indeed he was at this time recognized as one of the most eminent authorities on the subject in the country. During the seasons of 1884 and 1885, he was at the Massachusetts Institute, when his health, im-

paired seriously by his southern experience, impelled him to seek out-door work again.

Mr. Sewall's passion as a boy and young man had been woodcraft, so that he naturally gravitated to work in the woods of Maine, both from desire and from the need of recuperative occupation, and shortly entered the employ of David Pingree and E. S. Coe, of Bangor, owners of great tracts of timberlands in Maine and elsewhere. This step finally formed his life. With a mind of more than the ordinary perceptive powers, trained for analysis and observation, and with woodcraft attained in boyhood already ripe, he was able rapidly to forge to the very front of his profession as timberland engineer. His methods of surveying and mapping were many years in advance of the period, and he, with his brother Joseph, also a civil engineer, originated and carried out work in their line which has since not been excelled in technique or accuracy. Naturally an executive of the highest order, with the gift of directing men, and with discerning business insight combined with the ability to make decisive and correct judgments, he soon became the right-hand man of the owners in the management of their lands, and upon the death of Mr. Coe, in 1899, assumed the general resident management of the business, with headquarters at Bangor. This work continued until his death, in 1905. Mr. Sewall, like most of the members of his family, was a staunch Democrat in politics, but his interest in his calling and his private activities prevented him from taking any active part in public life, and he was never in any degree ambitious for public office. He was a Mason. In his religious belief Mr. Sewall was an Episcopalian and an active member of St. James' Church at Old Town, of which he was a warden and vestryman for many years.

James Wingate Sewall was married, March 27, 1883, at Waterville, Maine, to Harriet Sterling Moor, daughter of Dudley Watson and Ann (Hunt) Moor, a member of an old and distinguished Maine family. Four children were born of this marriage, as follows: James Wingate, Jr., Katharine Moor, Virginia Hannah and Harriet Sydney.

**FREDERICK W. BISHOP** is one of the most successful and energetic farmers in the neighborhood of the progressive town of Houlton, Maine, where he is the owner of a large and highly-developed tract of land, which he works consistently, making a specialty of the raising of potatoes. Mr. Bishop is the son of Amos and Martha

J. Putnam (Ham) Bishop, old and highly-respected residents of Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, in this State, where the former was engaged for many years in business as a farmer and mill owner.

The birth of Frederick W. Bishop occurred at his fathers' home at Fort Fairfield, November 14, 1864, and as a lad he attended the local schools of that region. He did not possess extended educational advantages, however, his studies being limited to the common schools of his native place, but he showed even as a lad the alert mind and industrious disposition which have subsequently characterized him. It was in the year 1916 that Mr. Bishop removed to Houlton, where he became the owner of a farm containing three hundred (300) acres, and at once began to improve and develop this tract. As already stated Mr. Bishop has turned his attention to the raising of potatoes principally, and has met with a very marked degree of success in this line. He now ships potatoes extensively to various outside markets, and is justly regarded as among the most successful agriculturists of the region. His large place is always kept by him in the highest state of cultivation and may be called one of the show farms of the section. Mr. Bishop is a staunch Republican in politics, but although keenly interested in both local and national issues, has never entered politics nor felt any ambition for public office. He is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of the community, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief Mr. Bishop is a Congregationalist and with his family attends the church of that denomination at Houlton.

Frederick W. Bishop was united in marriage with Alforetta M. Tracey, daughter of Daniel and Abasha (Giberson) Tracey, residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Bishop the following children have been born: Earl W., born February 9, 1898; Effie M., born May 12, 1899; Edna Pearl, born September 28, 1900; Paul A., born August 28, 1908; Laura Jean, born March 6, 1910.

**FREDERIC GARDINER**—The Gardiner name may have been derived from two Saxon words: Gar, signifying a weapon, dart; javelin, arms; and dyn, sound, alarm, noise. These two Saxon words would make the name Gardyn and with the er, denoting the inhabitant of a place, would be Gardyner, and by transition easily and naturally made into Gardiner. Or it may have come from the occupation of gardener, keeper of a garden.

(I) George Gardiner, said to have been a son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, was admitted as an inhabitant of Aquidneck, the island of New Port, September 1, 1638. He was born in England in 1601. He had land recorded in 1640, was made a freeman in 1641, was constable and senior sergeant in 1642. He married for his first wife Herodias Hicks, a Boston Quakeress, persecuted for her faith, by whom he had eight children: Benoni, Henry, George, William, Nicholas, Dorcas, Rebecca, and Samuel. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Robert and Susanna Ballon. The children by this marriage were: Joseph, Lydia, Mary, Peregrine, Robert and Jeremiah. George Gardiner died in Rhode Island in 1678.

(II) Benoni Gardiner, the eldest child of the immigrant, George Gardiner, died in Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1731. There seems to be amongst historians in regard to the date and place of his birth, discrepancies, some claiming he was a native of England and his birth took place about 1627, which would make him aged one hundred and four years at the time of his death, while others state that he gave evidence in 1727 that he was ninety years and upwards, which would make his birth in 1637. The records show that he came to Narragansett, Rhode Island, with his parents. He took the oath of allegiance, May 19, 1671, with forty-one others of Narragansett; on July 29, 1679, he signed a petition to the King praying that he would put an end to their difficulties about the government thereof, which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animosities still arising in public minds as they stand affected to this or that government. His wife, Mary, died November 16, 1729. Their children were: William, Nathaniel, Stephen, Isaac, and Bridget.

(III) William Gardiner, son of Benoni and Mary Gardiner, was born in 1671 at Boston Neck, Rhode Island. He was called William, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle, William Gardiner. He married Abigail (Richmond) Remington, of Newport, Rhode Island. They lived at Boston Neck, South Kingston, Rhode Island, where their seven children were born. After the death of William Gardiner, December 14, 1732, his widow married Captain Joseph Almy.

(IV) Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, fourth son and child of William and Abigail (Richmond-Remington) Gardiner, was born on the family's estate at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1708. He was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, to attend school and prepare for the practice of medicine. He spent eight years in England and returned to





*Fred W. Bishop*



Boston an accomplished physician and surgeon. He practiced his profession in Boston and gained the reputation of being one of the ablest physicians in the country. He was also an importer of drugs and accumulated a large fortune. He became proprietor of about one hundred thousand acres of land, part of the Plymouth purchase, on the Kennebec river in the district of Maine. He colonized with Germans a part of this tract of land, the settlement being known as Pownalboro, afterwards Dresden. Another colony was Gardinertown, afterwards divided into Gardiner and Pittstown. He was a warden of King's Chapel, Boston, and one of the founders of Christ Church in that city. He endowed Christ Church, Gardinertown, now Gardiner, Maine, with ten acres of land for a glebe and twenty-eight pounds sterling for the salary of the minister forever. Dr. Gardiner remained loyal to the mother country at the time of the Revolution, and when the British evacuated Boston he left that city and was banished from his estate in Maine. He took refuge at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and his estate in Boston was confiscated. He removed from Halifax to England, and in 1785 returned to the United States, locating at Newport, Rhode Island, where he continued the practice of his profession up to the time of his death in Newport, August 8, 1786. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Dr. John Gibbons, of Boston, by whom he had six children: John, James, Anne, Maria, Louisa, Hannah and Rebecca. Dr. Gardiner married (second) Love Eppes, of Salem, Massachusetts. He married (third) Catherine Goldthwaite. There were no children of these marriages.

(V) Hannah Gardiner, fourth child and second daughter of Dr. Sylvester and Anne (Gibbons) Gardiner, was born in 1744. She married, January 7, 1772, Robert Hallowell, for whom the town of Hallowell, Maine, was named. They had four daughters, all of whom died unmarried, and one son Robert, who by the wish of his grandfather, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, as expressed in his will, applied to the General Court of Massachusetts to have his name changed to Robert Hallowell Gardiner, and the Legislature of 1803 passed an act to that effect.

(VI) Robert Hallowell Gardiner, son of Robert and Hannah (Gardiner) Hallowell, was born in Bristol, England, February 10, 1782, while his parents and maternal grandparents were temporarily resident in England. He came with them to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785, and was prepared for matriculation at Harvard College, and was graduated A.B. in 1801, A.M. in 1804. He

devoted his business hours to the care of the large Gardiner estate and to educational and church work. He was trustee of Bowdoin College from 1840 to 1860. An honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a charter member of the Maine Historical Society, a member of the Boston Athenaeum, etc., etc. He was a Whig in politics and a useful and respected citizen of Gardiner, Maine, which town he guided and assisted from its infancy. He married Emma Jane Tudor, and they made their home at Gardiner where their nine children were born: Emma Jane, died unmarried; Anne Hallowell, married Francis Richards; Robert Hallowell, a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1830, married Sarah Fenwick Jones, of Augusta, Georgia, died without issue; Delia Tudor, married George Jones, of Savannah, Georgia, and died without issue; Lucy Vaughan, died unmarried; John William Tudor, a graduate of West Point, and a distinguished army officer, married and had six children; Henrietta, married Richard Sullivan, of Boston, Massachusetts, and died without issue; Frederic, see below; and Eleanor Harriet, now (1919) living at an advanced age as a sister in St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, New York.

(VII) Frederic Gardiner, third son and eighth child of Robert Hallowell and Emma Jane (Tudor) Gardiner, was born at Gardiner, Maine, September 11, 1822. He graduated in 1842 from Bowdoin College with the degree of A.B.; in 1846 received the degree of A.M., and in 1869 D.D. from that institution. After leaving Bowdoin College he became a student at the General Theological Seminary, New York, where he received the degree of D.D. He also received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College in 1869 and Trinity College in 1870. He had pastoral charges in Saco, Bath and Gardiner, Maine, was professor at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. He married Caroline, daughter of William Oliver Vaughan. She was a native of Hallowell, Maine, born in 1826, died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1905. Their children were: Tudor, who died in childhood; Emma Jane; Frederic, see below; Henrietta; Alfred, who was drowned when he was fifteen years of age. Professor Gardiner died in Middletown, Connecticut, July 17, 1889.

(VIII) Rev. Frederic (2) Gardiner, second son and third child of Frederic and Caroline (Vaughan) Gardiner, was born at "Oaklands," Gardiner, Maine, April 5, 1858. His early education was obtained by private tutors until the age of twelve, when he entered the public schools of Middle-



town, Connecticut. Five years later he became a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained two years, graduating with high honors. In 1876 he entered Harvard College, graduating four years later with the degree A.B. He then took a post-graduate three-year course, and in 1883 entered the Berkeley Divinity School, graduating in 1885. Harvard College in 1890 conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He was ordained a deacon in 1885 and a priest in 1886. He was a dean of the Calvary Cathedral, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, from 1885 to 1889, and rector of All Saints' Church, Pomfret, Connecticut, from 1889 to 1899. He was instructor of biology and geology at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, 1890 to 1893; associate head master from 1893 to 1898; and head master, 1898, of Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut; head master from 1899 to 1914 of the Yeates School, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. From 1915 to the time of his death he was secretary of the Board of Religious Education, Province of Washington, for schools and colleges, his headquarters then being Church House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Though he was never actively engaged in the military service nor seafaring he possessed a certificate as able seaman in the merchant marine.

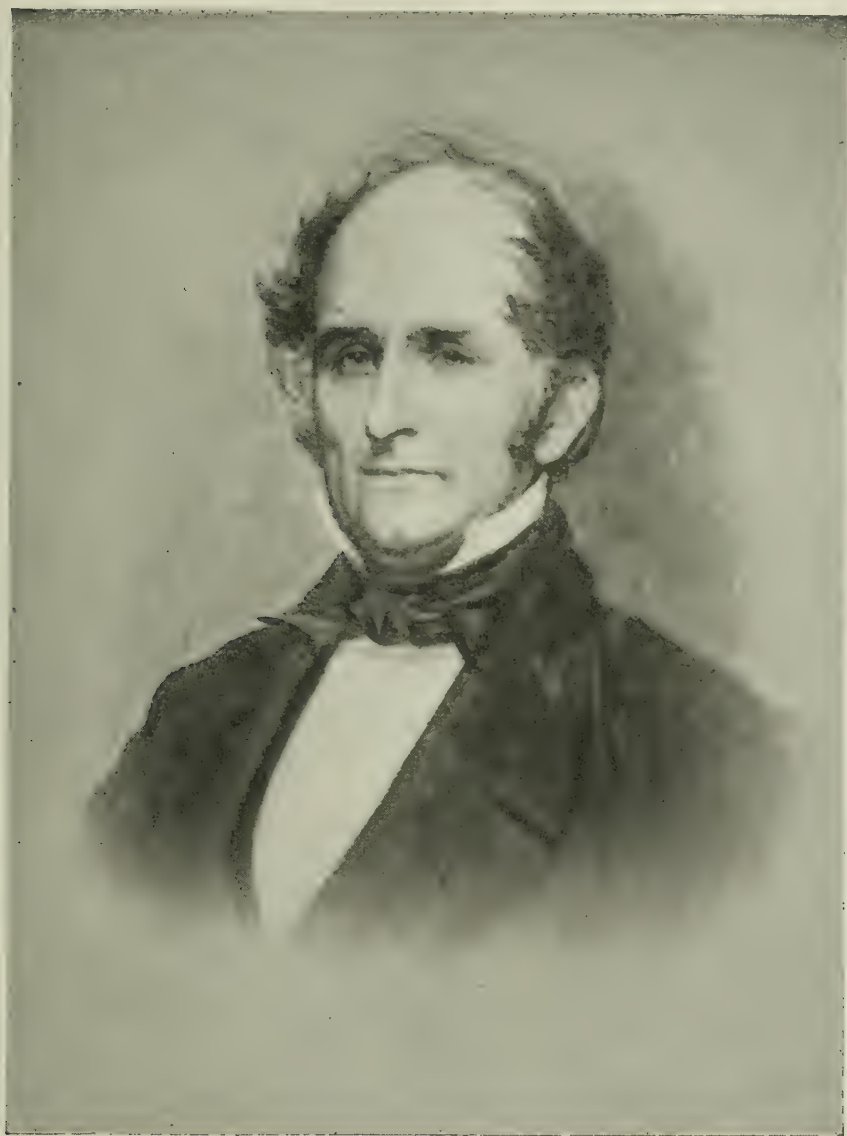
Rev. Dr. Gardiner was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Shriner, and had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was prelate of the Cyrene Commandery of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and filled the office of grand prelate in the grand lodge of that jurisdiction. He was also a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences; a member of the American Historical Association; the American Society of Naturalists; the Society of American Morphologists and the American Geographical Society. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; the University and Harvard clubs of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him in 1911 by St. John's College of Annapolis, Maryland.

Rev. Frederic Gardiner married, September 29, 1886, Sallie, daughter of William Henry and Maria (Otis) Merrick, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, and one of the members of the board of the Zoological Gardens, Art Museum, etc., of that city. Mrs. Gardiner was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1859. Her father was a native of that city, born in 1832, her mother was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1836. The children of this marriage are: 1. Frederic Mer-

rick, born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, June 27, 1887; he was educated at the Yeates School, Williams and Harvard colleges, graduating in 1910; he is an engineer and architect, and a member of the firm, Day & Zimmerman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he married, in 1913, Evelyn Foster, of Concord, New Hampshire. 2. William Henry, born May 5, 1890; educated at the Yeates School and Haverford College, class of 1911; is connected with the banking firm of Kurtz Brothers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he married, in New York City in 1910, Margaret Christian. 3. Frances Vaughan, born September 16, 1892; educated at the Bennett School, Milford, New York, and the School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pennsylvania; she married, in 1915, Clement Cresson Kite, of the Central National Bank, Philadelphia, who was killed in action near Belleau Wood, June 17, 1918; he was a sergeant of a machine gun battalion, Eighty-first Regiment, United States Marine Corps. Rev. Dr. Gardiner died on December 7, 1917, of heart trouble.

**WILLIAM BRADSTREET**—The Bradstreet family of whom William and William Walter Bradstreet, and Peter Grant were typical representatives were men of that iron stock that peopled New England in the early days and carved out of the wilderness through their lives of courage and industry a commonwealth that has led the continent in the development of recent generations. They were strong men with wills and thews of iron, undaunted by danger or difficulty and inflexible against any law that they considered tyranny. A hardy stock, they spent their lives wresting from the wilderness and from the chary soil a living which only in recent times afforded any commensurate reward. Their success at the ship building industry was testimony to the thoroughness and excellence of that truly American product, the sailing vessel of the best days of the country's merchant marine. In these days of the country's need for ships and ever more ships one cannot but regret that she cannot call out again the labors of such men in her service. The tradition that they upheld is, however, still handed down and it should be a matter of pride with those of the Bradstreet blood that the ship-building industry in which they labored so successfully and honorably owes much to the memories of these men.

The family is of English origin as were so many of the very earliest colonists of New England. They were people of position and substance in England, and the first American of the



Wm. Brewster









Wm. W. Breedstreet



*Wm. Bradstreet*





race was a man of the best education of that day.

(I) Simon Bradstreet, the immigrant ancestor of the family was a man of distinction in the early days and served as governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was born at Hoobling, England, in 1603, and came to America in 1630. in the ship *Arbela*, named after Alexander's famous victory. He married in England, before he left, Ann, daughter of Thomas Dudley.

(II) John (1) Bradstreet, son of Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, July 22, 1652. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Perkins.

(III) John (2) Bradstreet, son of John (1) and Sarah (Perkins) Bradstreet, was born in Topsfield, January 30, 1693. He married Rebecca, daughter of John and Sarah (Dickinson) Andrews.

(IV) Andrew Bradstreet, son of John (2) and Sarah (Andrews) Bradstreet, was born at Windham, Connecticut, March 28, 1722. He married Mary Hill, who died in 1771. He married (second) Johanna Hill, who died in Gardiner, in 1664. His children were: Mary Andrew, Susanna, and Joseph, of whom further, and Simon. Andrew Bradstreet came in 1780 to Gardiner with his sons Joseph and Simon, and with the most indomitable energy worked his way up from practically nothing. They worked in the mills until they were able to buy oxen, and with their earnings procured a few logs. Then they went up the stream and cut more, and after accumulating 2,500 logs they hired a mill and started to saw. At this business they grew rich rapidly, reaping the results of their industry and courage.

(V) Joseph Bradstreet, son of Andrew Bradstreet, was born at Biddeford, Maine, January 21, 1765, and married Ruth Moore, in 1792, and died April 23, 1835. His children were: William, of further mention; Mary H., Harriett and Simon.

(VI) William Bradstreet, son of Joseph and Ruth (Moore) Bradstreet, was born in Gardiner, Maine, January 13, 1793. He was a ship-builder and owner, and his house-flag was known on all the seas of the world. The lumbering industry which had been the occupation of his grandfather and father formed a good foundation to the ship-work which was in those days a matter of wooden construction. His ships were known for their excellence and staunchness, a fact that made them greatly in demand by those who were purchasing a vessel which would stand the severest tests of the marine insurance men. This was in part due to his knowledge of the timber used by

each of his ships, and still more to his unsparing vigilance and conscientiousness in the superintendence of their construction. He might have paraphrased the great artist who gave as his formula for his success that he mixed his paints with brains, and said that every nail in his ship was driven in by conscience—and a New England conscience at that. He was a man of weight and influence in that section of the State, and was active in the affairs of the community. In his political views he was a Democrat, and he served the town as a street commissioner. He was an Episcopalian in his religious beliefs. He married Abby J. Grant, daughter of Major Peter Grant, of Farmingdale, also a noted ship builder and owner. Major Grant was a descendant of Captain Samuel Grant, who lived at Berwick, Maine, previous to the Revolution and entered the Continental army as a lieutenant. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. At the close of the Revolution he came to Gardiner. He was a member of the Convention held in Massachusetts for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards removed to Clinton and entered the lumbering business, and he furnished the masts of the historic frigate *Constitution*.

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**WILLIAM WALTER BRADSTREET**—In following the traditions of the family of his fathers, William Walter Bradstreet had a mighty incentive to a worthy and noble life, and the fact that he lived up to their stern standards proved him a true representative of his race. In the shipbuilding industry to which he was bred both on his father's and his mother's side of the house, he showed the same inflexible rectitude in the smallest detail of the work upon which the lives of so many men would depend that had been shown by his father in his conduct of the same work. Their ships were types of the men themselves, and in a certain sense were works of art in that they were expressions of the character of their builders. The day of such men and such ships is past, but the salvation of the American idea has been shown in the last few months of our participation in the World War to depend in no small measure on our ability to turn out not only men of their type, but ships of the same character.

Born in Gardiner, in 1817, and brought up to the profession of the builder, the boyhood of the young William Walter Bradstreet was singularly happy. He knew what he was to do in life and he prepared himself for it with a single-minded industry

and enthusiasm which was a characteristic of him throughout his whole career. His life was uneventful but rich in results. He built ships which carried his name to all the ports of the world and contributed no small share to the importance of the American merchant marine in the years following the second war with England. Those were years fruitful in the development of that American commerce which played so great a part in the phenomenal growth of the country in that era of its most remarkable expansion, and those who can point to ancestors who have taken a part in that work may be pardoned for a very justifiable pride. Such was the life and work of William Walter Bradstreet, a man of forceful will, stern conscience, and inflexible rectitude, but withal, of a nature singularly genial and wholesome on its social side. It would be well for his country if there were more of his type.

He married Julia Stackpole, daughter of Captain James Tarbox, and granddaughter of Eleazer Tarbox, who came to Gardiner from Biddeford. Their only surviving child is Alice, who married Henry Gardiner White. Julia Stackpole Tarbox was a great-granddaughter of Joseph Tarbox, who came of a French Huguenot family which spelled its name Tabeaux. Joseph Tarbox married in Boston about 1842, Mary Belcher and moved to Biddeford, and settled near the Pool on the River. Eleazer Tarbox, born at Biddeford, in 1752, one of his sons, left for Kennebec, and arrived at Gardinerstown, October 24, 1774, and commenced lumbering. He married, March 4, 1781, Phebe, daughter of James Stackpole, who emigrated from the same place at the same time. He died in 1832, she, April 2, 1851. Their children were; Joseph; James, father of Julia Stackpole (Tarbox) Bradstreet; Zachariah; Nehemiah; Samuel B.; Eleazer; Mary; Julia and William.

**CHARLES WENTWORTH SPEAR** was born at Easton, Maine, January 8, 1869, a son of Reuben T. and Martha S. Spear, his mother's maiden name having been Ricker. His father was a farmer who had come here from Somerset county, Maine, in 1864, and was a pioneer in Easton where he settled when the region was still more or less of a wilderness. Mr. Reuben Spear was a much respected citizen and served the community as selectman for a period of years. Born on a farm Charles W. Spear had the usual education of the country boy, going to the district school and helping on the farm. He was of ambitious

stuff and finished the course not only of the High School at Easton, but also took the course leading to graduation at the Kent's Hill Commercial College. At fourteen years of age he obtained a position in a store and continued at this double duty until he was nineteen years of age. When he was nineteen years old he had had already five years' experience in business so he put his savings into a venture of his own, going into partnership with his brother and taking as the firm name that of F. L. Spear & Co., which was continued until 1914 when the business came entirely into his hands and has been continued by him ever since. Mr. Spear has served his town as postmaster and selectman and for fifteen years as town treasurer. He is the president of the Merchants' Trust & Banking Company, of Presque Isle, Maine. He is a member of all branches of Odd Fellows and has held all elective offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment. Mr. Spear attends the Methodist church. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

He married at Presque Isle, Maine, August 21, 1890, Lydia F. Marston, daughter of George W. and Ruhannah R. (Biglow) Marston.

**RICHARD CONANT PAYSON** was a well known business man of Portland. He was treasurer and manager of the Portland Company. He was a native of the city of Portland, born there November 5, 1870, the son of Henry Martyn and Emma (Conant) Payson, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, who was a well known divine. Henry Martyn Payson, father of Richard C., was the founder of the brokerage firm of H. M. Payson & Company, of Portland.

Richard Conant Payson's early education was received in the public and high schools of Portland from which he graduated, and after which he entered Bowdoin College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning from college he took up a business life, entering the Green Mountain Packing Company, and became treasurer and manager of that corporation, filling the same position with the Portland Company. He was also treasurer of the Chapman Electric Neutralizer Company of Portland. He filled these positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He was a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, the Cumberland Club of Portland, the Portland Country Club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Prouts Neck Country Club, and the Economic Club. He is also a member of the



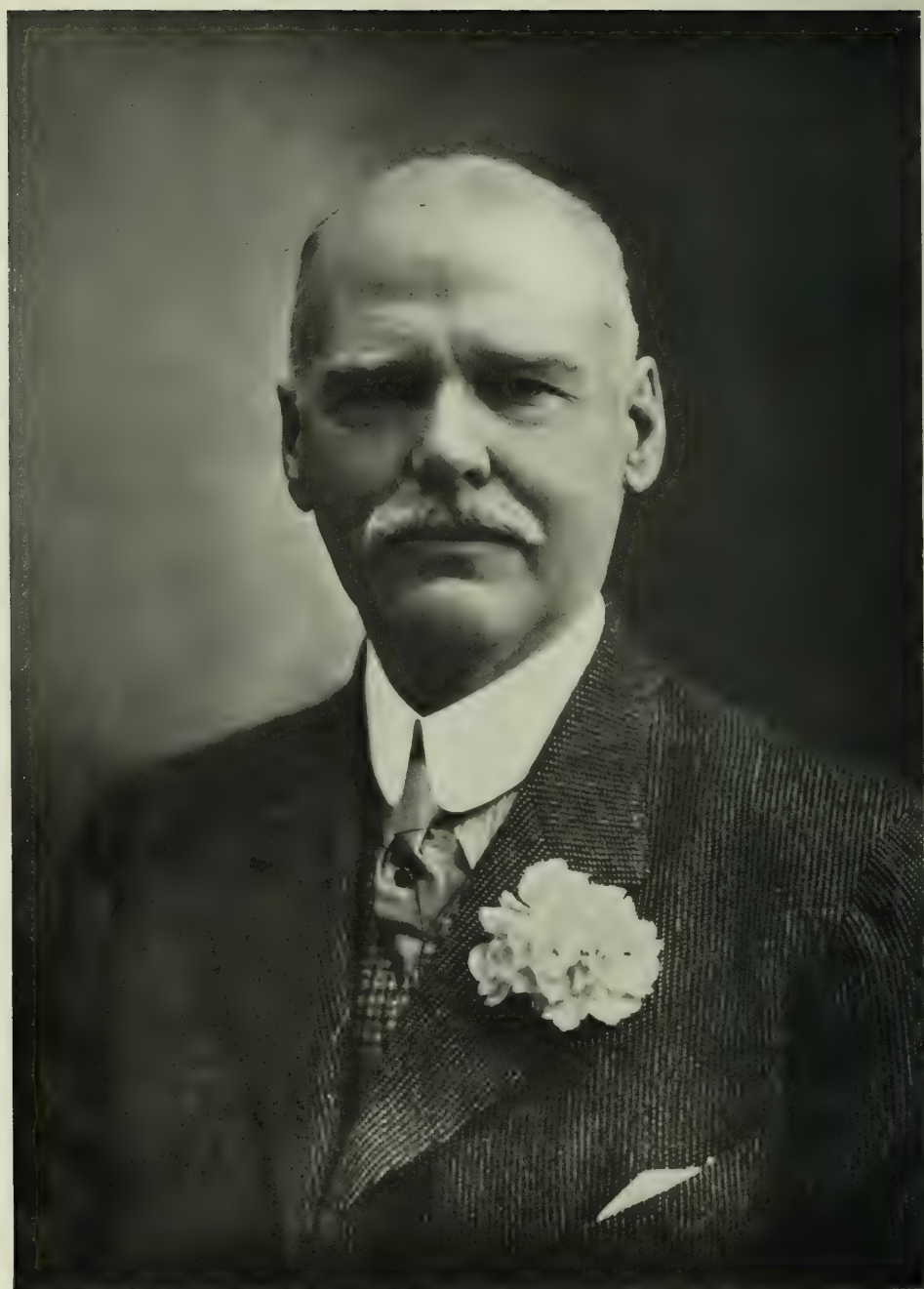


*C. W. Spear*









*Mr. H. F. Frouce*

Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Portland Athletic Club. He was a staunch Republican but not a politician. He took a deep interest in his native city and State and served as a member of the commission which constructed the new city hall which is the pride of Portland. He was a public spirited man and although fond of out door life, he is a man much devoted to his home and family. He was a member of no secret organizations or societies. He died at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in New York City, from the effects of an operation, February 27, 1917, and was taken to Portland and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

He died while still in the prime of young manhood and is mourned by his family and friends as his life in the community was one of usefulness and high ideals.

The following beautiful and well merited tribute was paid to him by one of his many friends and published in one of the Portland papers at the time of his death:

The death of Richard Conant Payson which occurred on Tuesday of last week, came as a distinct shock to Portland, bringing with it a sincere grief and a deep sadness to his large circle of friends and acquaintances. Although comparatively a young man Mr. Payson had long occupied a prominent position in the more important business affairs of the city and had established a firm reputation for resourcefulness, breadth of view and administrative ability.

He had marked mechanical and inventive qualities of mind which, with his stability of purpose and efficient executive ability, especially fitted him for his position as general manager of the Portland Company with its varied and extensive lines of manufacture. To his business associates he gave the example of untiring energy, cheerful persistency of purpose and warm personal sympathy, which always brought him a large measure of their co-operation and good will. He was dominated always by a courageous determination to carry to a successful conclusion the work which he had undertaken.

While he was so fully occupied with the heavy responsibility of his private business, he was not wanting in a lively interest in the welfare of his native city. The old saying "If you want a thing well done, select a busy man to do it," was well exemplified when he was selected as one of the commissioners to construct the new city building. With his characteristic energy he threw himself into this work. His judgment was good, his mind was unprejudiced and his clean-cut ideas and unfailing good nature under any kind and all circumstances endeared him to his associates. He was willing to assume his full share of work and responsibility with due regard to the ideas and convictions of others.

However sustained and arduous his labors and responsibilities he always possessed an elasticity of spirit and an almost boyish zest that enabled him to take a keen delight with his family and friends in all amusements and sports. Especially was he fond of all outdoor sports. Enthusiastic himself, he aroused the enthusiasm of others, and furnished an inspiration to them that will long survive him.

He was strong and manly and although for some years suffering from the approaching physical infirmities to which he finally succumbed, he seemed, up to the very last, their master and so subordinated them that, with his friends, he danced and joked and dis-

pensed a generous hospitality, apparently the merriest of them all. Those who had the privilege of his intimate acquaintance knew with what generous and affectionate care he always sought to lighten the burdens for all members of his family, and to inspire them with that spontaneous cheerfulness and geniality which was so fully typified in himself.

Always wholly without ostentation, he yet gave generously for many charitable and benevolent purposes and was especially interested in efforts to alleviate suffering and prevent disease. Mr. Payson was a man of a many-sided but well-balanced mind. His judgment was comprehensive and well poised. He had firm convictions and the courage to accompany them. His attack was always direct but delivered with a pleasantness and good nature that never left a scar. To his family he was everything, to his friends he was always a delight, to his city he presented the example of an upright, earnest and competent business man. He lived not long but well. Such a life, however brief, is yet never ending.

On January 1, 1901, he married in Portland, Helen Brown Thomas, born in Portland, the daughter of the late Elias and Helen Maria (Brown) Thomas, a full sketch of whose family will be found elsewhere in these volumes. Four children were born to them: Helen Thomas, Emma Conant, Richard Conant, Jr., and Thomas. The family attend the Congregational church.

**WILLIAM HENRY NEWELL**—Among that group of attorneys who lend distinction to the Lewiston bar William Henry Newell occupies a prominent place, nor has his connection with the general life of the community in which he has elected to make his home been less notable or creditable. He comes of old Maine stock, and is the son of William Brackett Newell, a native of Durham, Maine, and of Susanna K. (Weeks) Newell, his wife, both deceased, his father dying at Durham at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Newell, Sr., was a progressive and energetic farmer in that region of the State, and was looked up to and regarded with respect by his fellow citizens generally. To Mr. and Mrs. Newell two children were born, a daughter, Ida E., who at the present time resides in Durham, and William Henry.

Born April 16, 1854, on his father's farm at Durham, Maine, William Henry Newell passed his childhood amid the wholesome environment which is a part of farm life. As a boy he was trained to the work of the farm and at the same time attended the public schools of Durham. He remained at these institutions until he had reached the age of fifteen years and then, as he displayed a marked ability as a scholar, his father sent him to the State normal school, from which he graduated. He then took a course in a seminary at Readfield, Maine, from which he also graduated. This training fitted him for the work of teaching, which he had decided to take up,



and accordingly, upon his graduation, he secured a position as teacher in the public school at Brunswick, Maine. In the meantime, however, his attention had been turned to the subject of the law and he began its study while still a teacher. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1878, but did not begin the active practice of his profession until four years later, when in 1882 he came to Lewiston and there opened his office. Since that time Mr. Newell has been in continuous practice at Lewiston and occupies a leading position at the county bar. Much of the important litigation of that section finds its way to his office, and the reputation which he bears with his colleagues is held equally by the community at large. But Mr. Newell has not confined his activities to the mere practice of his profession, but on the contrary has taken a leading part in almost every aspect of the city's life, and is today better known in this connection than even as an attorney and counsellor. A staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Newell has always been a strong influence in the local and county organizations of his party and has been three times elected mayor of Lewiston. In each of these administrations he proved a particularly effective and disinterested public service and accomplished much for the good of the community. Besides this office he has served a term as county attorney, and in 1909 was elected judge of probate, an office which he continues to hold. Mr. Newell is a prominent figure in the fraternal life of the community, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the Pine Street Church of that denomination in Lewiston.

William Henry Newell was united in marriage at Lewiston, Maine, in 1883, with Miss Ida F. Plummer, a native of Lisbon, Maine, a daughter of Edward and Augusta Plummer, old and highly respected residents of that town, who are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Newell the following children were born: Augusta P., who died at the age of sixteen years; Gladys W., who is now the widow of George M. Randell, of Boston; and Dorothy Q., who resides with her parents.

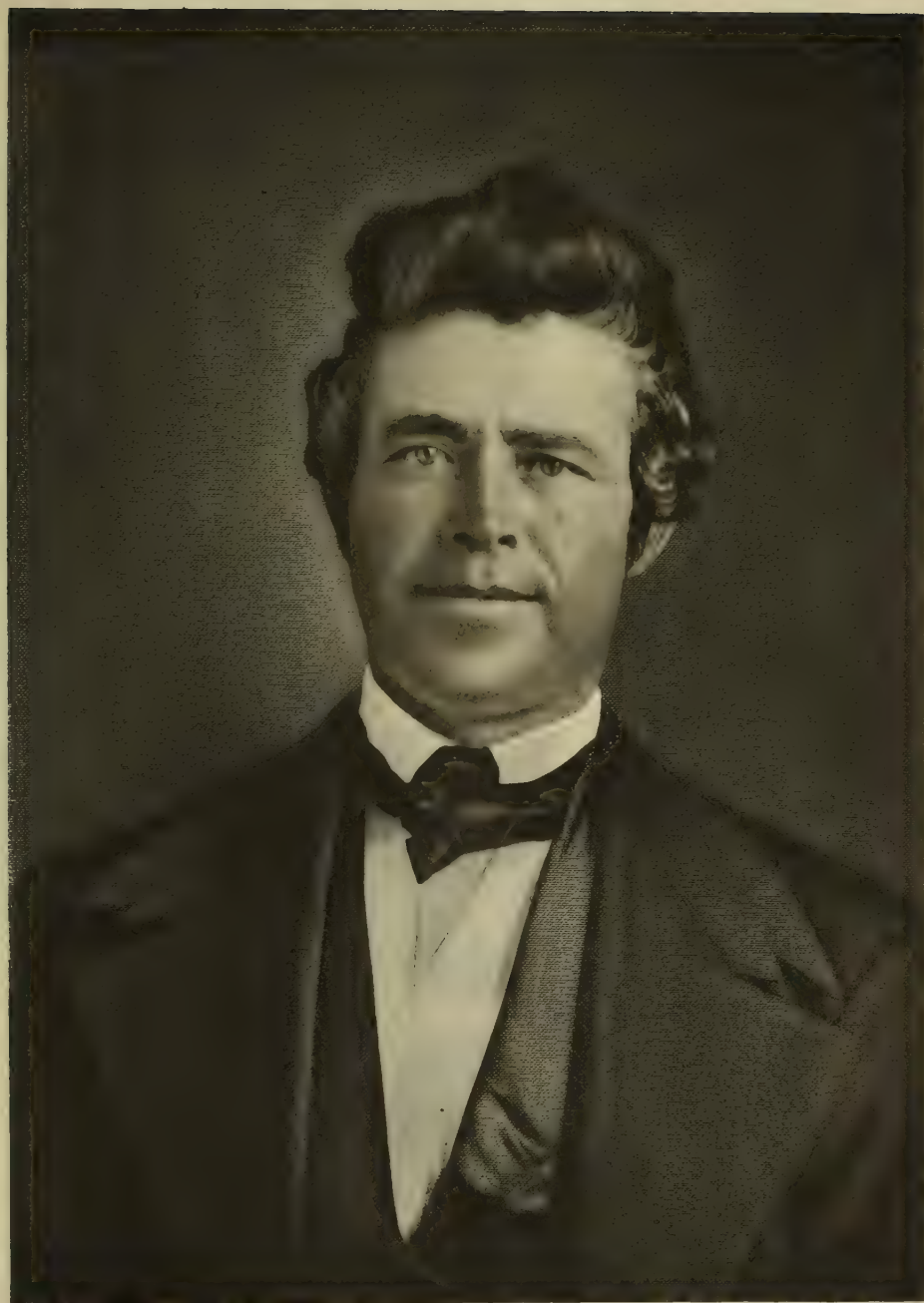
Those who approach the dignified subject of the law or its practice from the inside, as it were, not as the litigant but as the attorney, or even more as the student, are well acquainted with the extremely characteristic and vivid atmosphere that adheres to it, made up of the multitude of asso-

ciations from its great past, which gives it a tone peculiar to itself, intangible but none the less definite, and exercising a most potent charm upon all who come within its influence. They recognize this, they feel the influence of its great tradition as descending upon it from the wit and wisdom of the great men of preceding ages, but they are also aware, if they stop to consider the matter, that very little is being added to that tradition today, and there are few men who are making associations for a future age in the present. Occasionally, however, we have our attention attracted to a man, often a man in one of the great situations of the bench or bar, who we feel instinctively is adding to that already mighty current of tradition. Their names are somewhat more frequent of occurrence in the generation that is just past, men whose devotion to the law was greater than their devotion to themselves, men who practiced their profession as one should practice his religion, with an eye to impersonal considerations, the priests of the law who dedicated themselves to the law's ends, not the law unto their own. These ideals are also upheld in the person of the Hon. Judge William Henry Newell, a gentleman and a lawyer of the old school where ideals were placed before expediency.

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**FREEDOM MOULTON** was a descendent of one of the oldest Maine families, and exemplified in his career those characteristics developed by the environment and conditions of early New England. The name dates to great antiquity and in England from the time of William the Conqueror, or one of his Norman followers. Thomas de Multon participated in the battle of Hastings, after which he received large grants of land in Lincolnshire. Here he built castles and religious establishments, and founded a family which has been conspicuous in the history of England. Twenty-five generations have descended from him, including brave knights bearing the name of Sir Thomas. One of these of the fourth generation was sheriff in the days of King John, and attended that sovereign in military expeditions abroad. His name appears upon Magna Charta as one of those who gained the guaranty of liberties from the king. The fifth Sir Thomas was a leading character in Sir Walter Scott's romantic story, "The Talisman." He was a leading crusader in the Holy Land, and was the ruler de facto during the severe illness of Richard the king. It is well known that by the statutes of England the eldest son inherited the title and





*Frederic Moulton*









Augustus F. Moullou

property of the ancestor, and this accounts for the emigration of many of the descendants of younger sons to America.

The founder of this branch of the family in America was William Moulton, born about 1617, in Ormsby, Norfolk county, England. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Lucia Page, with whose family he came to New England. His age was given as twenty years upon examination, April 11, 1637, previous to their embarkation. After a short tarry at Newbury, he participated in the founding of what is now Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639. There he was active in public service, and died April 18, 1664.

Their youngest son, Jonathan Moulton, was 1661, in Hampton, died there October 11, 1732. He married, May 29, 1689, Lucy Smith.

Their youngest son, Jonathan Moulton, was born June 5, 1702, died May 22, 1735. He married, December 21, 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Lamprey, a lineal descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachilor, one of the founders of Hampton.

Their second son, Daniel Moulton, was born in 1731, and died August 26, 1809. The early death of his father caused him to be apprenticed to a man who treated him with great unkindness. About 1745, at the age of fourteen years, he ran away and located at Saco, Maine, settling on the southeast side of Nonsuch river, near Rocky Hill. He learned the trade of blacksmith, became the owner of large tracts of land, including about two miles of Nonsuch meadow. To each of his children he gave a farm, with a large square house. After he became prosperous he paid a considerable sum for his time to the man to whom he had been apprenticed. He was active in Revolutionary matters, a captain of militia, and member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety for Scarborough. He married, April 25, 1750, Grace Reynolds, daughter of John and Grace (Pine) Reynolds, born 1729, died December 19, 1787. They owned the covenant in the Second Parish Church, October 9, 1753.

Their eldest child, Charles Pine Moulton, was born July 15, 1751, died June 4, 1807. He was a blacksmith and farmer on the northwest side of Nonsuch river, near Rocky Hill. He married, March 24, 1774, Olive, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brackett) Fabyan, of Scarborough. He was baptized October 26, 1755, died October 14, 1840.

Their eldest child, Joshua Moulton, was born August 5, 1775, resided in Scarborough, where he was a large landowner, blacksmith, innkeeper, and

interested in shipping and shipbuilding, and died February 11, 1855. He was early active in the Congregational church, and later he became a Universalist. He married, October 16, 1800, Lydia Stone, of Beech Ridge, Scarborough, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Harmon) Stone, born June 16, 1780, died July 17, 1872.

Freedom Moulton, third son of Captain Joshua and Lydia (Stone) Moulton, was born October 31, 1808, in Scarborough, and died July 31, 1857. He began preparation for college at Gorham Academy, but was compelled to abandon his intentions by difficulty of vision. He early became a school teacher and for some years taught school in Gorham and Scarborough in a school of academic grade, and removed to Jay, Franklin county, in 1842. Eleven years later he returned to Scarborough, and purchased the Ezra Carter tannery and homestead, on which he lived until his death, discontinuing the tannery and giving a portion of each year to teaching while he lived. Always prominent in educational affairs, for eleven years he was a member of the superintending school committee of Jay, and later filled a similar position in Scarborough. He was a man of marked ability, of high integrity, universally esteemed, and was town clerk at the time of his death.

He married, June 13, 1842, Shuah Coffin Carter, born December 20, 1811, died June 19, 1905, daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Fabyan) Carter, descendant of a very old New England family. All of their children were teachers. Ezra Carter, father of Mrs. Moulton, born March 18, 1773, removed, about 1800, from Concord, New Hampshire, to Scarborough, where he was a tanner. His wife was a daughter of Joshua Fabyan, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, born 1743, died June 20, 1799, and his wife, Sarah (Brackett) Fabyan, born April 9, 1740, died August 29, 1820. Joshua Fabyan was a son of Joseph Fabyan, grandson of Justice John Fabyan, of Newington, New Hampshire, and his wife, Mary (Pickering) Fabyan. This family is descended from George Cleeve, the first settler of Portland, and deputy governor of Colonial Maine.

**AUGUSTUS FREEDOM MOULTON**, only son of Freedom and Shuah C. (Carter) Moulton, was born May 1, 1848, in Jay, Franklin county, Maine. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Scarborough. He attended the public schools, Gorham Academy, Saco High School, and graduated in 1869 from Westbrook Seminary. Four years later he was graduated

from Bowdoin College, the first of his class, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. For one year he was a tutor in the college, and in 1876 was chosen to deliver the master's oration at the commencement, receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of A.M. After leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Judge William L. Putnam, of Portland, where he continued two years, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in October, 1876. For a period of forty-two years Mr. Moulton has been very actively engaged in the labors of his profession at Portland, where he has been employed in many important cases in both State and Federal courts. Among these may be mentioned the Libby and Chase murder trials, the Aaron McKenney will case, in which he was counsel, and the Kansas stockholders liability cases.

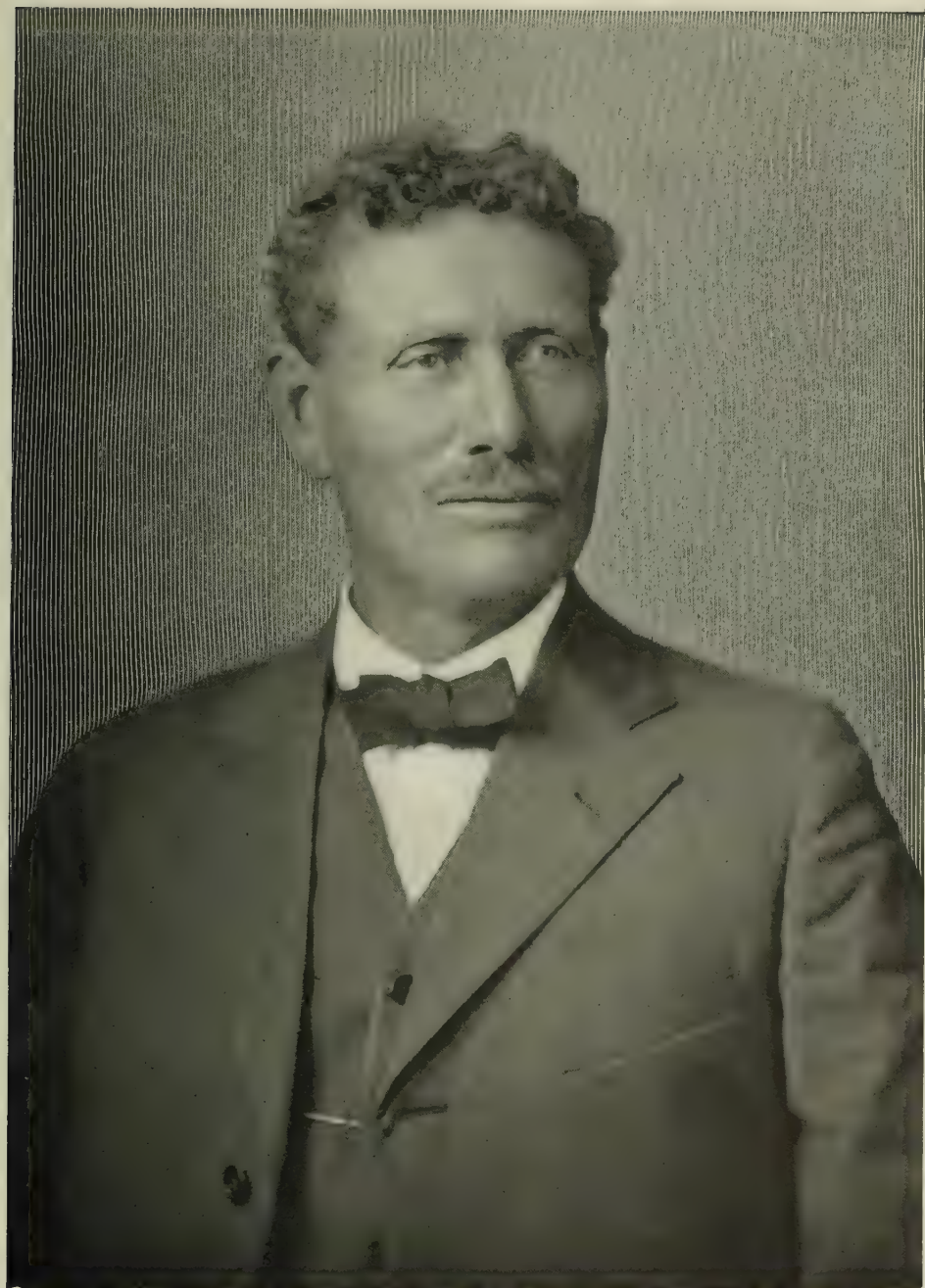
Mr. Moulton enjoys a very high reputation as a lawyer, and is held in high esteem in political, historical and social circles. Until 1894 he was identified with the Democratic party, and since that time has been an active Republican. His interest in public affairs has brought him into prominence, and on several occasions he has been a candidate for official honor. For two terms in the State legislatures of 1876 and 1879 he served as representative, during both of which terms he was a member of the judiciary committee. For fifteen years he was a member of the school board of Scarborough, and served the town twenty years as solicitor. In 1896 he removed to that part of Portland which was formerly Deering, and was mayor of Deering in 1898-99. Upon its annexation to Portland he became president of the Board of Aldermen of the latter city, serving in 1899-1900. A warm friend of education, he is a member of the board of trustees of Westbrook Seminary, and also of Thornton Academy. His ability as a lawyer, his upright career and fidelity to every trust have brought him the confidence of the public, and he is trustee of several large estates. Mr. Moulton is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, and of the Portland Board of Trade. He has long been deeply interested in historical researches, is a member of the American Historical Association, the Maine Historical Society, and the Maine Genealogical Society. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, an ex-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and ex-president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Portland. He has delivered many lectures and public addresses on historical and patriotic

themes, among which may be mentioned his address at Valley Forge on the occasion of placing there by the State a tablet to the memory of the Maine soldiers who passed the terrible winter of 1777-78 at that point, and also the address at the dedication of the privateer, *Ranger*, tablet at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, commemorative of the Revolutionary War services of John Paul Jones. Among his published pamphlets are "Some Descendants of John and William Moulton of Hampton," "Trial by Ordeal," "Settlement of Scarborough," "Church and State in New England," "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Palatinate of Maine."

Mr. Moulton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and one of the trustees of Bramhall Lodge; is also a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he has been eminent commander. He is a member of State Street Congregational Church of Portland, and of the Lincoln Club, the Deering Club, the Portland Club, the Cumberland Club, and is president of the distinguished literary society known as the Fraternity Club.

**GUY C. FLETCHER**—One of the prominent citizens of Monticello, Maine; where his dry goods store is one of the leading business enterprises of the town and where he is identified in other lines, Guy C. Fletcher is a native of the place where he was born November 25, 1862. He is of the old New England stock, being the son of Isaac and Susan (Foster) Fletcher, and his father having been a pioneer in this region and having come from Kennebec county, where he was born. Guy C. Fletcher was educated in the district schools of this locality and was then sent to Houlton Academy. Always a man of energetic and forceful personality, he made good use of every opportunity and from small beginnings has built up for himself a position of independence and respect in the community. After leaving school he taught from the age of eighteen until that of twenty-four. At that year he started on the commercial venture which has since then developed into the successful and well-equipped business in dry goods, shoes, cameras, and several other lines of supplies. He was also appointed in the same year, 1886, postmaster of the town under President Cleveland, serving the community for the two terms of that president with efficiency and faithfulness.





*Guy C Fletcher*



Mr. Fletcher has always made it a business principle that all his goods should not only be reliable but reasonable in price and the results have given him a popularity and place among the merchants of the town which is second to none. Notwithstanding his commercial activities, Mr. Fletcher also engages in farming, and has two well operated farms aggregating 300 acres in the vicinity of Monticello, largely devoted to the cultivation of potatoes and hay. To market the crops of others and of his own, Mr. Fletcher maintains two large potato houses at the station, each having a storage for 3,500 barrels. He shipped in 1918, about thirty-five cars of potatoes, and from seventy-five to a hundred tons of hay to the New England and New York markets. He himself has planted about forty acres in potatoes this season.

Personally Mr. Fletcher is one of the most active of Monticello's progressive business men. He was one of the organizers and is at present the president of the Monticello Electric Light Company. He has been foremost in all movements for the growth and development of the town, and for a period of ten years he held the office of first selectman. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He is a Democrat in his political convictions. He has also served the town for ten years as superintendent of schools, and for a similar period as tax collector. He is in addition a member of the Grange. Mr. Fletcher attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Fletcher married at Presque Isle, Maine, December 17, 1887, Mary E. Bird, daughter of William H. and Cordelia (Gove) Bird, and they have had two children, Opal and Gertrude C.

**ESTES NICHOLS**—Among the successful physicians of Portland, Maine, the name of Estes Nichols occupies a conspicuous place and he now is a well known and recognized authority on diseases of the chest, with a very large practice in his specialty. Dr. Nichols is a son of Austin LeRoy and Josephine (Bond) Nichols, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts.

Dr. Nichols was born August 10, 1874, in the city of Boston. While still very young he had decided upon medicine for his career, and he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont. From this institution he was graduated with the class of 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bates College, Maine. After graduation from the University of Vermont, he entered the

Public Health and Marine Hospital service for a period, and was chief inspector for the State Board of Health of Maine (1902-03). In 1904 he came to Portland, and became interested in the Maine State Sanatorium Association, and for eleven years was in active charge of its work as medical director. He began early during his residence in Maine to specialize in diseases of the chest and, as has been remarked above, is now a recognized authority on this subject. Dr. Nichols is one of the leaders of his profession in the city, and enjoys the patronage of a large and exclusive clientele. He is a prominent figure in the social and club life of Portland and is particularly active in the Masonic order, being affiliated with Hayden Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Somerset Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; — Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Portland Consistory. He is also a member of the Portland and Cumberland clubs, and in his religious belief is an Episcopalian, attending divine services at St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland.

On October 27, 1909, Dr. Nichols was united in marriage at Foxcraft, Maine, with Charlotte Woodman Flint, a native of that place, and a daughter of Henry B. and Cora (Emery) Flint, old and respected residents there.

The place held by Dr. Nichols in the community is one that any man might desire, but it is one that he deserves in every particular, one that he gained by no chance fortune, but by hard and industrious work and a most liberal treatment of his fellow-men. He served throughout the Spanish-American War in the hospital service, and again entered military service when this country declared war against Germany, receiving his commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and was ordered into active service at once, reporting at Department Headquarters of the Northeast to take charge of the Board of Lung and Cardio-Vascular Examiners. After completing his work in this department he was ordered to Washington, and for a time had charge of a special school for chest examiners. He was later ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to establish a school and train men for special chest work in the United States Army. On September 20, 1917, he was promoted and received the commission of major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and he continued to take an active part in military work, both at home and overseas' service. In August, 1918, he was promoted to



the grade of lieutenant-colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army, and was for about a year in command of one of the large United States Army general hospitals.

**ERNEST LLEWELLYN McLEAN.** — A graduate of Boston University Law School, J.B., 1907, Mr. McLean made Augusta, Maine, the seat of his practice, and there he is firmly established in public confidence and esteem. He is one of the three sons born to Joseph A. and Mary Louise (Cottle) McLean, his parents at the time of his birth being residents of Alexander, a town of Washington county, Maine, fourteen miles southwest of Calais. Besides his three sons, Ernest L., C. Sumner and Edward A., Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the parents of a daughter, Mary Emma (McLean) Hillman. Joseph A. McLean is a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, the family being supporters and attendants of the Baptist church.

Ernest L. McLean was born in Alexander, Maine, March 30, 1880, and obtained his preparatory education in the Augusta schools, finishing with the Cony High School, graduating with the class of 1898. He then entered Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, whence he was graduated, A.B., class of 1902. For two years after leaving Bates Mr. McLean was instructor in mathematics in the Bulkeley High School, New London, Connecticut, closing that connection in 1904, and becoming a student at Boston University Law School. He was awarded his degree, class of 1907, was at once admitted to the bars of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of Maine, located in Augusta the same year and there continues, the intervening years bringing him the rewards of a profession most generous to her capable sons. His practice extends to the State and Federal courts of the district, and he has won the respect of his professional brethren to an unusual degree. He is a member of the City and State Bar associations, and ranks with the successful lawyers of the capital city. A Democrat in politics, Mr. McLean early in his Augusta career became prominent in city affairs, and for five years was city solicitor. In 1916 he was a candidate for the Maine House of Representatives. He is a member of Augusta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Kennebec Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; his clubs the Abernaki and Augusta Country, he serving the last named as secretary.

Mr. McLean married, January 7, 1909, Myra H.

Powers, daughter of James H. and Angeline (Ober) Powers, of Tremont, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the parents of two children: Angela Lou, born June 4, 1911; Powers, March 31, 1914.

**HON. FRANK EDWARD GUERNSEY**—The present member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, the Hon. Frank Edward Guernsey, was born at Dover, in Piscataquis county, Maine, and is the son of Edward Henry and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. The Guernsey family is of old Colonial stock, the immigrant ancestor, John Guernsey, having come to America from the island of Guernsey, and settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. In Cutter's "New England Families" the statement is made that the original locality of the family was the island of Guernsey, although this was almost lost in the various old-time spellings in which it was given as Guernsey, Garnsey, Gornsey and Gornsy. Of equally ancient origin was the family of his mother, Hannah Thompson, the daughter of James Thompson, born in 1801 and died in 1874, who married Hannah Hunt Combs, who was born in 1806 and died in 1891. James Thompson, the grandfather, of Hon. Frank E. Guernsey was a descendant in the eighth generation from the immigrant ancestor of his branch of the family, James Thompson, who was born in England in 1593, and came to the New World with Winthrop's company of colonists in 1630, and afterwards settled at Woburn, Massachusetts. James Thompson brought with him at that time his family consisting of his wife, Elizabeth, and three sons and a daughter. Four brothers of James Thompson, Edward, John, Archibald, and Benjamin also came over to the colony and settled in different parts of Massachusetts, Edward Thompson having been a member of the *Mayflower* company. The Thompsons were substantial county people in the old country, and after coming here took a leading part in the affairs of the new community. The coat-of-arms borne by James Thompson is shown in Little's "Genealogy of Maine" as being identical with that of Sir William Thompson, the owner of an estate in the vicinity of Boston, and probably of the same family. Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, statesman and savant, who was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1753, was also a descendant of James Thompson.

Mr. Guernsey's early education was obtained at the common schools, after which he attended Foxcroft Academy, at Foxcroft, Maine. In the



*Frank E. Guernsey*





fall of 1885, he entered the Bucksport Seminary of the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the following year he became a student in the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, and remained there until June, 1887. In the fall of 1883 he entered the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after finishing there in the spring of 1884 he was employed in the hardware store of Sawyer & Gifford at Dover, and worked as a clerk for about a year. In 1887 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Willis E. Parsons, of Foxcroft, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1890. He established himself for the practice of his profession at Dover, which he has ever since that time made his home. He is a Republican in his political views. In September, 1890, he was elected treasurer of Piscataquis county, and was twice re-elected to that office, serving for six years to the end of 1896. For eighteen he was the town agent of Dover, serving until 1908, and he represented the towns of Dover, Sangerville, and Parkman for two terms in the State Legislature for the years 1897 and 1899. In 1903 he served as State Senator.

During his term in the Maine Legislature he rendered valuable service in the introduction of the first bill in favor of the establishment of traveling libraries. This was a modern development of the library idea by which it was intended to make small collections of books available to the remote country districts. He reintroduced the measure in 1899, at which time it became a law and in its later development the movement has proved its wisdom by supplying rural communities with many thousands of volumes annually. During his term in the Maine Senate he served on the Judiciary Committee, and as one of its members voted for a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by the people. While a member of the Legislature he voted in favor of woman suffrage.

He was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908, and in September of that year he was elected to the Sixtieth Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of ex-Governor Llewellyn Powers. He was re-elected and served in the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses. While in Congress he served on two important committees, Territories, and Banking and Currency. As a member of the Committee on Territories, he took part in drafting the statehood bills which admitted the States of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union and

helped to prepare and pass the legislation authorizing the expenditure of millions of dollars to construct government railroads in Alaska for the development of that great neglected domain. As ranking member of the minority on the committee he was appointed by the Speaker of the House as one of the conferees to adjust the differences between the House and the Senate on the Alaska railroad legislation. He was also appointed by the National House of Representatives as a member of the special committee to investigate the so-called money trust. For a period of more than nine months this committee held its sessions in Washington and New York, and its report and recommendations had important bearing on subsequent banking laws. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, he took an active part in the preparation of the Federal Reserve Act, the most important banking legislation enacted in fifty years. In 1914 he served on a committee appointed by the Republican National Congressional Committee to prepare a plan to reduce the southern representation in Republican National Conventions, the report of the committee being presented to the Republican National Committee and adopted in substance.

Mr. Guernsey is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, of Dover, Maine, and is trustee of the Kineo Trust Company, also of that town. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Maine Historical Society, of the Piscataquis Historical Society, of the Piscataquis Club of Dover and Foxcroft, of the Tarratine, and Modocawando Clubs of Bangor, of the Columbia Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Portland Club, of Portland Maine. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, June 16, 1897, at Vinal Haven, Maine, Josephine Frances Lyford. She attended the Vinal Haven schools, the Bucksport Seminary, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and was graduated from the last in 1887. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their only child is Thompson L. Guernsey, born February 17, 1904.

**FRED E. RICHARDS**—The name Richards bears internal evidence of its origin and is one of that vast group which has been derived from Christian names, to which has been added the terminal affix, son, or its equivalent. In this particular case we have several forms, Richardson

in England and Richards, evidently of Welsh derivation. Of course, in the long period which has followed that in which surnames became permanent, the bearers of these various patronymics have spread to all parts of the world, so that Richards is now no more characteristically Welsh than English, and we find that and its related form, Richardson, indifferently spread throughout all quarters of the United States. The frequency with which we find names of this character undoubtedly indicate to some extent the popularity of the original Christian name in early days, a fact obvious enough in such a name as Johnson and scarcely less so in that which we are at present considering. There appear to have been a great many separate lines bearing the name Richardson, among the nobility of England, for we find no less than seventeen distinct coats-of-arms borne by their members. Of the descent of Fred E. Richards and the family of which he is a representative prior to the American migration, we have but vague knowledge, but there seems to be some evidence that its ancient progenitors were also ancestors of the late Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, often president of the House of Lords, Sir Richard Richards, so that the line may possibly be descended from the son-in-law of Edward I, to whom that monarch assigned Caernywick, Marioneth, an ancient stronghold of North Wales, after the conquest of that country in 1277 A.D. However this may be, the Richards family has been a distinguished one in this country from very early Colonial times, when it was founded here by one Edward Richards, presumed to have been a nephew of Thomas Richards, Sr., and to have come to this country in the good ship *Lyon* in the year 1632. He became a proprietor of Dedham in 1636-37 and was the sixty-second signer of its social compact. From this worthy ancestor, of whom we have very extensive records and who appears to have taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of that early settlement, the line is descended through Nathaniel, Captain Jeremiah, Ensign William, Benjamin, Benjamin (2), and Charles Richards, the father of the Mr. Richards of this review.

Charles Richards was the eldest son of Benjamin (2) and Ruth (Billings) Richards, and was born January 16, 1800, at Sharon, Massachusetts, but later in life settled first in Lincolnville and then in Rockport, Maine, taking up his abode in the latter place in the year 1856, where his death finally occurred in 1881 at the age of eighty-one years. A man of strong convictions, he was

a member of the Democratic party up to 1856, when upon the formation of the Republican party he became one of its original members. In the year 1882 he was married to Elizabeth Pierce Smith, of Canton, Massachusetts, a native of Stoughton in that State, born in 1799. She came with her husband to Rockport, Maine, in 1856, and there died twenty-one years later, in the month of June, 1877. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Charles Francis, Henry Augustus, Benjamin Franklin, Caroline E., Mary M., and Fred E., with whose career this sketch is especially concerned.

Born August 28, 1841, at Lincolnville, Maine, Fred E. Richards, sixth and youngest child of Charles and Elizabeth Pierce (Smith) Richards, spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native town. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Rockport, where he had already attended school, and it was in these institutions that he completed his education. As a youth he suffered from ill health, and when twenty years of age was advised by a physician to take a long trip somewhere. Accordingly, he went by the way of Panama to California and spent the three succeeding years in that Western State, regaining in that time his lost health and fitting himself both in this way and through the acquisition of much valuable experience for the serious activities of life. He returned to Maine and at once engaged in the manufacture of lime at the town of Rockport, where he had lived previously and where his parents were still making their home, and was highly successful in this enterprise. His business career was, however, interrupted for a time by his active participation in politics and public affairs, and he is still well known for the part he played in this department of life. A staunch Republican, he had thrown himself with zeal into the local activities of his party and rapidly became a leader in county affairs. He was sent in 1873 to the Maine Legislature as representative of Camden and did some effective work as a member of that body, both in that year and the next following. In 1875 he was a choice of the State Legislature as member of the Executive Council of Governor Dingley to represent the district composed of the counties of Waldo, Knox and Lincoln. In 1876, under the administration of Governor Selden Connor, he again occupied this position, and in the following year was appointed by the Executive State land agent to fill a vacancy left by the death of the former occupant of this office. He did not continue in this capacity for more



than a few months, however, but was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, which he held until 1879. In 1880 he received an appointment as State bank examiner from Governor Davis, and upon the expiration of this term was reappointed by Governor Robie and again reappointed by him, so that he served three terms, altogether a period of nine years in this office. In the year 1888, however, he resigned from this position and once more resumed his business career, this time in the city of Portland, where he established the banking house of Fred E. Richards at No. 89 Exchange street, which became the fiscal agent of the Maine Central Railroad and later of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad. It was while acting in this capacity for the former corporation that he refunded the Androscoggin & Kennebec loan of a million and a half dollars of six per cent. bonds, substituting therefore Maine Central at four and a half, and he similarly refunded the European and North American loan of a million and purchased the Knox & Lincoln Railroad for the Maine Central for which he paid one million five hundred thousand dollars, placing and disposing of bonds secured by mortgage upon this property for one million three hundred thousand dollars at four per cent. Another large transaction in which Mr. Richards engaged was the sale of bonds issued in aid of the extension of the Mountain Division of the Maine Central, which amounted to nearly a million dollars. As fiscal agent of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad, Mr. Richards was active in financing the extensions of this system to Rumford Falls and from Mechanic Falls to Rumford Junction, and was doubtless one of the most important factors in directing the financial policy of the road which led to its later period of prosperity. About this time the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, one of the most important of the concerns which took part in the development of this great business there, was left without a head by the death of its president, John E. DeWitt, and in the month of October, 1893, Mr. Richards was elected to fill this position. The company could not well have made a better choice, for as its president he carried out a remarkably aggressive policy, which finds its justification in the great success and prosperity which the company has known. Under his capable management, the business has grown in a remarkable degree, so that at the present day it occupies a position of great influence in the business and financial life of the

State. In the year 1889, Mr. Richards was chosen president of the Portland National Bank, then newly organized, and five years later, in 1894, when the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company was founded, he was chosen president of that institution also. Both of these responsible posts he filled most effectively and retained until the year 1907. In addition to the many important financial and business operations mentioned above, with which Mr. Richards was officially connected, there were many others in the organization of which he was the greatest individual influence. Among these should be mentioned the Camden-Rockland Water Company and the Electric Railroad, which runs through the town of Camden. Through all the years of his success in finance, Mr. Richards has retained as keen an interest as ever in political questions and issues and also, though he has of necessity declined to hold any of the public offices for which his talents so eminently fit him, he has nevertheless been and still is a recognized factor of importance in the progress of public affairs. Such work as he has done in this direction has been carried on very quietly, but he is none the less felt as a dominating influence. Mr. Richards was made a Mason, receiving the first three degrees at Napa City, California, the winter prior to his returning from that State; received his chapter degree in King Solomon Chapter, Rockland, Maine. Later at Camden, he was charter member of the chapter and served for two years as high priest, and was a member of the Masonic Council at Rockland. He is a member of the Cumberland, Portland and Saturday Evening clubs of Portland. He is an attendant of the Congregational church.

On November 23, 1865, Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Caroline S. Piper, a native of Rockport, born June 20, 1849, a daughter of Captain John D. and Caroline (Gardiner) Piper, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Richards' death occurred May 13, 1903, and ended a career as valuable in its own sphere as that of her husband. On his own admission, she proved one of the most stimulating forces in the life of her husband and was herself active in many important movements in the city, being a woman of remarkable organizing and executive ability.

In noting the rapid and almost spectacular rise to prominence of such men as Mr. Richards, it often appears to the casual observer as though it was the result of some miraculous power, so easily all obstacles seem to be overcome, and so



completely do all factors bend themselves to the apparently foreordained result. To reach the presidency and leadership of so many great interests is indeed something to give us pause, yet in his, as in the majority of cases, the casual judgment is inaccurate. There is nothing, as a matter of fact, in the least magical in the outcome, which is rather the result of events as logical and orderly as any in our most humble experience. However rapid his rise to power and influence, it was accomplished by conscientious labor and consistent effort, labor and effort which doubtless felt discouragement and grief at their own limitations, just as we have all experienced them in the course of our lives. For thus only could he have retained that large outlook on life, that noble democracy of attitude towards his fellows that he has, which is another name for the Christian virtue of charity, and which may only be gained from experiencing the sorrows and tribulations of common humanity. Notwithstanding the immense labors of his position, he is never too busy for a word with an old friend, or to hearken to the troubles of one less fortunate than himself, or yet to lend what assistance he might to the distressed. Nor is he ever too much occupied with his public or semi-public duties not to give heed to the needs of his own home circle for sympathy and companionship.

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**HON. JOHN ANDREW PETERS**, at one time Chief Justice of the State of Maine, and from the date of his admittance to the bar, one of the conspicuous figures in the legal profession of his State, was born at Ellsworth, October 9, 1822, and died at Bangor, Maine, April 2, 1904. His father, Andrew Peters, was a well known lumberman and shipbuilder of that part of the State. He married Sally Jordan, daughter of Colonel Melatiah and Elizabeth (Jellison) Jordan, she having been born in Ellsworth, Maine, August 28, 1789, and having died in the place of her birth, March 13, 1878. Judge Peters' father, Andrew Peters, was the son of John Peters, who married in Bluehill, Maine, July 1, 1770, Ivory (Dyer) Cushing, widow of Nathaniel Cushing, and daughter of James Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, and of his wife, Mary (Marriner) Dyer, born in Cape Elizabeth, November 19, 1750, and died at Bluehill, June 23 1826. The children of this couple were: John, Phoebe, William, James, Molly, Sally, Charlotte, Andrew Dyer, Alpha, Lemuel, and Daniel. Judge Peters' grandfather, this John Peters of Bluehill was a noted land

surveyor of that region for many years, and for a long time was connected with the Bingham estate. He was also a shipbuilder and shipowner, and served his community as justice of the peace. He held the office of town clerk and selectman, and in 1788 he was a deputy naval officer. His great-grandfather, another John Peters, married Phoebe Carleton.

While still a very young boy Judge Peters was sent to the Gorham Academy, and here he prepared for Yale University, at that time known as Yale College. From this institution he was graduated in 1842, with his baccalaureate degree, and going from there to the Harvard Law School at which he studied for his profession from 1843 to 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and settled in Bangor for the practice of his profession. In his term, 1862-63, he served as a member of the Senate of the State of Maine, and two years later was a member of the Legislature. From 1864 to 1867 he was the attorney-general of the State. In the three terms from 1867 to 1873 he represented his Congressional District in Washington. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine in 1873, and from 1883 to 1900 served as the Chief Justice, resigning in that year. He was a director of the First National Bank of Bangor, Maine, and in political views was a Republican. He was an attendant of the Unitarian church.

Chief Justice Peters married (first) Mary Anne Hathaway, daughter of Hon. Joshua Hathaway. She was born at Ellsworth, Maine, January 21, 1826, and died in Bangor, Maine, May 26, 1847, and had one son who died in infancy. Hon. Joshua Hathaway became later a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. Chief Justice Peters married (second) September 23, 1857, Frances Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Amos Main and Charlotte (Rich) Roberts, who was born in Bangor, Maine, February 25, 1838, and died in Bangor, January 20, 1916. Chief Justice Peters had two daughters, both by his second wife: Frances Roberts, who lives in the old family home at Bangor, and Annie Charlotte, who married Prescott Hale Vose, and lives in East Eddington, Maine.

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**JERRE F. HACKER** was born at Lee, Maine, in April, 1842, the son of Isaac and Violet (Eastman) Hacker. His father, who was a prominent lumberman and merchant of Northern Maine, lost his life in a railroad accident in November, 1878.



*J. D. Hack*









*W. MacFarland Johnson*

Jerre F. Hacker was educated in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, where the family resided until they moved to Aroostook, where he went into business with his father under the firm name of I. Hacker & Son. In 1871 Amos B. Libby went into the firm, which then took the name of Hacker & Libby. After the death of Mr. Libby, Mr. Hacker continued in the business. He was made town treasurer in 1874, and was one of the organizers of the Fort Fairfield National Bank, and was made president after the bank had been running about a year. He held both these offices until his death.

Mr. Hacker married (first) Almeda F. Libby, October 1, 1867; she died in May, 1874. March 11, 1878, he married (second) Elizabeth E. Trafton. Two children of this marriage are: Tom E., who is a prominent business man of Fort Fairfield; and Maria Louise (Hacker) Putnam, who now resides in Houlton, Maine.

**M. MacFARLAND JOHNSON**—One of the most brilliant and successful figures in the business life of Hallowell, Maine, and in this region generally, is M. MacFarland Johnson, who is affiliated with a number of the most important industrial and financial enterprises in Maine and who for years has been a potent factor in the development of industries here and elsewhere. Mr. Johnson is a son of Stephen Carlton and Juliana (Metcalfe) Johnson, the former being a native of Pittston, Maine, and the latter of Franklin, Massachusetts. The elder Mr. Johnson passed his childhood and early youth at the town of Liberty, in this State and later moved to Appleton, where he became a successful farmer and continued in this occupation until his death.

Born November 21, 1862, at Appleton, Maine, M. MacFarland Johnson attended the common schools of that region and later the high school, after which he became a student at the Rockland Commercial College where he took business and academic courses. After completing his studies Mr. Johnson taught in the schools of Appleton, Montville and Searsmount, for three years; he then entered upon a business career as bookkeeper in the shoe factory of Creamer Brothers, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and remained there for about nine months. He showed so much ability that his employers made him one of their traveling agents in the West. He remained with this house until it was succeeded by the firm of Johnson Brothers, the principals of which were his two brothers. In 1886 they moved their factory to Hallowell, Maine, and he

was retained as their western salesman until the fall of 1887 when he joined the selling force of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, representing that great concern in the Southern States, where he remained until December, 1893. Mr. Johnson then became the senior partner in the firm of Johnson-Evans & Bell and established a large shoe manufactory at Waldoboro, Maine. He did not remain in this association long, but sold his interests in the following March, and again became a member of the selling force of Johnson Brothers of Hallowell, traveling through the west and southwest until 1898 when he once more became associated with the W. L. Douglas Company, which placed him in charge of their New England agencies. He continued in this highly responsible position until May, 1914, when he retired on account of ill health. In addition to the shoe business, Mr. Johnson has been actively associated with a large number of enterprises of various kinds, and is now a director and the vice-president of the Augusta, Gardiner & Boothbay Steamship Company; a director of the Boothbay Harbor Cold Storage Company. He is also president of a Cabinet Company of Portland, and has been president and is still a director of the Hallowell Trust & Banking Company. Mr. Johnson has not taken an active part in politics, but has been a member of the school board of Hallowell for three years, and during that time has interested himself keenly in the development of local educational institutions. In politics he is a Republican, but has never cared to hold office. He is a Knight Templar.

Mr. Johnson has always been exceedingly interested in the fine arts and is considered a connoisseur; and his beautiful home is filled with many curios and rare treasures from his extended travels through the Orient and Occident. He is a member of the Boston Art Club; of the Abnake Club of Augusta; of the Bombahook Club of Hallowell; of the Los Angeles, California Athletic Club and the Brentwood Golf Club of Santa Monica, California, and is on the board of governors of the Augusta Golf Club. In his religious belief Mr. Johnson is a Universalist and has been exceedingly active in his church at Hallowell, and has served as its treasurer for several years.

Mr. Johnson married (first) June 16, 1887, at Hallowell, Maine, Gertrude Merrill Atkins, a daughter of James Atkins, Jr., and Ellen H. (Merrill) Atkins. Mrs. Johnson died April 26, 1914, and on October 25, 1915, Mr. Johnson mar-



ried (second) Helen B. Wright, at Brewster, New York, a daughter of Marshall Webster and Sarah (King) Wright, of Boston.

A word here concerning Mr. Johnson's ancestry is appropriate. He is a grandson of William Johnson, a gentleman of English and Scotch parentage. His paternal grandmother, Sarah Dunton, was of a distinguished family of Scotch descent. On the maternal side he is descended from the Metcalf and Richardson families, both of English origin. Mr. Johnson is genial and courtly in his manner and has gained from his many travels and his fondness for art that cosmopolitan and tolerant outlook upon life which is the largest factor in all true culture. He is a delightful companion and exceedingly gracious, and gives one the impression of having had a wide experience, and his charming personality is based upon a character of which the essential elements are the virtues of courage and sincerity.

**ALBERT EDWARD VERRILL**, the well known attorney of Auburn, Maine, is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which was founded in this country during the early part of the eighteenth century, and many members of which have distinguished themselves in various departments of life. The name is first found in New England history, in Babson's "History of Gloucester, Massachusetts," where we find it stated that Richard, Thomas and Samuel Variel, settled on Cape Ann, between the years 1701 and 1750. It is also stated in this work that the family removed from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to that region in 1727, and there on January 12, one Richard Variel married Martha Day.

It was from the third of these brothers, Samuel Variel, who is believed to have come from England to the New England colonies, that the Maine branch with which we are here concerned is descended. He married, May 7, 1731, Sarah Stevens, and lived at various times in Gloucester and on Cape Cod. It was during the lifetime of his son, Samuel Variel, Jr., that the family came to Maine, he being without doubt the Samuel Variel who is mentioned in the "History of Androscoggin County, Maine," as having come there from Cape Ann, Massachusetts. He settled at New Gloucester, Maine, about the year 1760, but afterwards removed to Bakerstown near Center Minot. Tradition has it that he was in some ways rather eccentric, but when we learn that he was regarded in this manner because he kept himself "strictly free

from debt," we may feel justified in wishing such eccentricities more common. His death occurred in 1821, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. We are not acquainted with the name of his wife, but he was the father of four sons, of whom the second, Davis, was the great-grandfather of Albert Edward Verrill, of this brief sketch.

The old spelling of the name continued down into the generation of Mr. Verrill's grandfather, Samuel Variel, his father, Charles Verrill, being the first one to spell it in the new form. Samuel Variel was a man of considerable prominence at Center Minot, where he made his home during a large portion of his life, and where he was occupied, in all probability, as a farmer. He married, November 24, 1803, Experience Jackson, born January 25, 1787, and died in Auburn, Maine, September 27, 1871. She was a direct descendent of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who were of the famous *Mayflower* company. Mr. and Mrs. Variel were the parents of the following children: Lewis, born October 9, 1804; Hannah, born February 17, 1807, and became the wife of George Farwell, of Cumberland Center, Maine; Emma, born November 26, 1809, married (first) Andrew Mann and (second) Nathan Weston; Cyrus, born July 5, 1812; Charles, mentioned below; Lucy, born July 6, 1817; Lucretia, the twin of Lucy; Alden J., born November 29, 1820; and Laura A., who died in infancy.

Charles Verrill was born October 11, 1814, at Minot, Maine, and attended school in his native town. He continued thus engaged until he was eighteen years of age and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a number of years. He gave up this trade upon being appointed first station agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Empire Road, Poland, Maine, immediately after the construction of the road, and served in this capacity for several years, and then in 1870 removed to Auburn, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life and there his death eventually occurred September 2, 1896. He married Martha Lord, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, a daughter of John Lord and granddaughter of Ebenezer Lord, of Lebanon, Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Verrill thirteen children were born, as follows: Samuel K., born July 10, 1837, now deceased; Emma N., born February 15, 1839, died January 23, 1907; John L., born October 23, 1840, died January 5, 1904; Horace A., born March 2, 1842, died April 12, 1897; Martha A., born January 7, 1844, now a resident of Auburn; Ella M., born November 11,

1845, also resides in Auburn; Charles W., born September 13, 1847, died in Andersonville Prison, July 15, 1864; William W., born November 13, 1848, died in infancy; William H., born December 4, 1849, was a soldier in the latter part of the Civil War, and is now engaged in the restaurant business in Oklahoma; Abbie E., born January 4, 1852, now resides at Auburn; Mary C., born December 12, 1853, died in infancy; George W., born June 5, 1855, now the proprietor of the Ogunquit Maine Summer Hotel; and Albert Edward, of whom further.

Born November 12, 1860, at Poland, Maine, Albert Edward Verrill, youngest child of Charles and Martha (Lord) Verrill, came to Auburn with his parents in 1869, and it has been with this community that Mr. Verrill's life has been identified. Here it was that the young man attended the public schools, and at the age of fourteen, upon completing his studies, went to work in a shoe shop, and in 1878 took a position on a farm in York county, and worked there for a time. In 1879 Mr. Verrill once more resumed his interrupted schooling and studied for a time at the Waterville Classical Institute and attended the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, from which he graduated in 1882 and where he received a preparation for college. Immediately thereafter Mr. Verrill matriculated at Bates College, from which he graduated with the class of 1886 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken there the usual classical course. Mr. Verrill was a young man of great energy, and during his junior year at Bates College taught in the Latin School. In the meantime, however, he had determined upon the law for his future career and accordingly, upon graduating from Bates College, entered the law office of Savage & Oakes, well known attorneys in Lewiston, where the young man pursued his studies to such good purpose that in 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county. In the same year Mr. Verrill was made chairman of the Board of Registration, and in March, 1891, became clerk of the Municipal Court. Mr. Verrill soon built up a large legal practice, and at the present time (1917) handles much of the important litigation of the city. He is also a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is particularly prominent in the Masonic Order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is affiliated with the following bodies: Tranquil Lodge, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Maine Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret.

Albert Edward Verrill was united in marriage, June 1, 1896, at Auburn with Mabel A. Lord, a native of that place, and a daughter of William Freeman and Josephine (Daicy) Lord, old and well known residents of Auburn, where they reside at the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Verrill one child, a daughter, Martha Josephine, has been born, October 17, 1909.

The life of Mr. Verrill has not been in any way noteworthy for strange and startling vicissitudes of fortune, nor for those brilliant achievements over which the pages of history love to linger. It is the record of a simple career in which the distinguishing marks are a simple devotion to duty and a broad minded affection for his fellows. It is a life at once the type and the model of the class of successful men upon whom the strength of the community is founded. In all his relations with his fellows, he exhibits a healthy and wholesome manliness which wins instant good feeling and respect, so that he has scarcely an enemy but a great host of friends and well-wishers. There is nothing that makes so direct an appeal to men as a manly, unfearful outlook on life, a tongue not afraid to speak out its beliefs, yet shrinks from hurting unnecessarily. These are the qualities which mark Mr. Verrill in his dealings with men, and which account for his wide popularity.

**FREDERICK L. JERRIS** was one of the well known business men of Portland. The Jerris family is of Dutch origin. Mr. Jerris' paternal grandfather, Peter Jerris, having been a native of Delft, Holland. While still a young man, Peter Jerris came to America, and settled in the town of Brunswick, Maine. He married a Miss Roberts, by whom he had two children, William Henry, the father of Frederick L. Jerris, and Peter, Jr., both of whom died many years ago.

William Henry Jerris was born in Brunswick, November 20, 1819, but came to Portland at a very early age and lived here until his death, May 31, 1885. Up to the time of the Portland fire of 1866 he was engaged in the printing and publishing business, being at one time owner of the *Portland Transcript*. Therafter he was actively engaged in the real estate business. He married Ellen Goold Larrabee, a native of Portland, born February 12, 1832, and where she died, July 28,



1907. The Larrabee family was one of the earliest to settle in the vicinity of Portland, and the name Benjamin Larrabee was continued from father to son for many generations. One of the earliest members of the family, Captain Benjamin Larrabee, who was the second in command at Port Royal. See History.

Frederick Larrabee Jerris was one of the two children of William Henry and Ellen Goold (Larrabee) Jerris, and was born in Portland December 21, 1869. He attended the schools there, graduating from the High School in 1887, and entered Harvard College in the fall of that year. After graduating from Harvard in 1891, he spent a year in travel abroad, and entered the Harvard Law School in October, 1892, graduating in 1895. He was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in April, 1895, and passed about a year and a half in practice in Boston. Returning to Portland, he was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar in 1897 and continued the practice of law until 1908, when he decided to give practically his entire time to real estate, in which he had been more or less engaged while practicing law. He continued in the real estate business up to the time of his death.

Mr. Jerris spent four years, 1900-04, in the City Government of Portland, the first two in the Common Council, and the last two in the Board of Aldermen, of which latter board he was chairman in 1904.

Mr. Jerris was a Mason, but he was not active in secret organizations. He belonged to the Cumberland, Portland, Athletic and Art clubs, and was for many years one of the enthusiastic golfers at the Country Club. Fond of all sports, he was also an excellent tennis player, and accustomed to walking trips, covering many miles at a rapid pace.

At politics Mr. Jerris was usually a Republican, but thought that blind partisanship was both unintelligent and vicious. He was inclined to be somewhat radical in his ideas, as he believed that the present industry system was altogether too much in favor of wealth as against labor.

Mr. Jerris died March 7, 1918. He was known for his keen judgment of men and affairs, and because of his genial nature made and held many friends.

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**JOHN ANDERSON NESS**, one of the best known figures in the agricultural world of Maine, where he has been highly successful in breeding Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle, is a native of Quebec, Canada, and comes of a line of

ancestors who have long been expert farmers and tillers of the soil. He is a son of Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, Canada, who for many years was engaged in the same activity as is now followed by the son.

The following notice in *Hoard's Dairyman* gives an impression of how well known as a breeder of horses and cattle in his native country Robert Ness has been:

Following the example of the University of Wisconsin and other United States institutions, Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada, has instituted a "Hall of Fame," recognizing its foremost agriculturalists by presentation of honorary diplomas, and afterwards goes on to say: "One of the first to receive this recognition is Mr. Robert Ness, one of Canada's great stockmen. He came to Canada in 1853 as a boy, and settled with his parents at Howick, Quebec. He has done a wonderful work for the improvement of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle in that country, and in connection with his importations has crossed the Atlantic ocean one hundred and ten times. His greatest services have been rendered to agriculture by his work on his own farm. He has occupied important official positions as well. He has been a member of the Quebec Council of Agriculture since 1899; a member of the Canadian Livestock Records; the Canadian Livestock Records Board since 1905; president of the General Animals' Insurance Company of Canada; and vice-president of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. As an exhibitor and judge of livestock he is known to all."

Born October 6, 1873, at Howick, Quebec, Canada, John Anderson Ness passed his childhood and early youth at his native place. He there attended the local schools and obtained the elementary portion of his education, after which he matriculated at McGill University at Montreal. He graduated from this institution with the class of 1896, and in the following year came to the United States, locating at first in the town of Poland, Maine. His interests were naturally developed along the line of his father's great agricultural activities, and it was at Poland that he became manager of the great stock farm of the late James S. Sanborn, which was located at that point. He remained employed in this capacity for some seven years, and was eminently successful in the conduct of this handsome estate. In the year 1904, however, he severed this association, and coming to Auburn, Androscoggin county, Maine, purchased in the immediate neighborhood a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. This property, which is situated a mile and a half from the city, continues in his possession and is now regarded as one of the finest farms in that entire region. After first becoming its owner, Mr. Ness began to develop it in the most scientific and modern manner, and stocked it with pure Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses, the same animals which his father had made a specialty of. These he has bred with





*John A. Ness*



scientific care, and now conducts the largest breeding establishment of its kind in Androscoggin county. He has exhibited his stock all over the State of Maine at the various fairs and cattle shows, and has consistently won prizes for his animals wherever he has gone. In the autumn of 1916 he exhibited at the National Dairy Show, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and won a number of championships and grandchampionships on account of the stock shown by him. He carried off the honors for the State of Maine, a fact of which he is justifiably proud. His farm is one of the most beautiful and thoroughly modern in all its equipments of any in the State, and is kept at the very highest state of cultivation. It is regarded as one of the show places in the neighborhood and as a model of efficiency and enterprise. Mr. Ness is interested in the general subject of cattle breeding throughout the country, and especially in Maine, and is affiliated with a very great number of important agricultural associations in the State. He is president of the New England Milk Producers' Association, secretary for the Maine Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and in 1914-15 was president of the National Breeders' Association, and a member of many other similar associations. He is a prominent Free Masons, and is a conspicuous figure in the fraternal and social circles of the region. In his religious belief Mr. Ness is a Congregationalist, and attends the High Street Church of that denomination at Auburn. He is interested in the work of his church, and liberally supports it, especially in connection with its philanthropic undertakings.

John Anderson Ness married, October 17, 1900, at Chicago, Jean Dorland Ness, a young lady, who in spite of her name, is no relation of his. Mrs. Ness is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where she was born, November 6, 1876, a daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (MacArthur) Ness. Thomas L. Ness is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came as a young man of twenty-one years of age to America. He located for a time at Montreal, and afterwards removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he met his death in an accident in the year 1879. He was a lithographer by trade and followed that business while living in this country. His wife, who had been a Miss MacArthur before her marriage, was born at Howick, Quebec, Canada, and now makes her home at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Ness are the parents of four sons, as follows: John, born April 24, 1908; Robert Lawson, born October 8, 1911; Norman Renfrew, born

April 5, 1912; and Gordon Dorland, born May 5, 1913.

John Anderson Ness, though an Auburn man only by adoption, is one of the community's most energetic and interested members. He is very public-spirited, and gives a great deal of time and attention to the manifold movements undertaken for the city's welfare. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and a hard worker in all that he undertakes, and these traits, added to a mind with unusual power of grasping the concrete problems, render him successful in his agricultural career. But they do more than this, they gain for him in a high degree the respect and admiration of his fellows, which his truly democratic outlook on life, his treatment of all men, high or low, rich or poor, without fear or favor, only tend to confirm and deepen into affection. His personality has gained him a host of warm and devoted friends and he is extremely popular amongst them. There can be no question as to the truth of the proposition that in the life of the farmer the conditions are such as to make for the complete, well-rounded development of character in a degree scarcely to be found in any other human occupation. It was his fortune to enjoy in his youth that rural environment so highly praised and his virtue to profit to the full by the experience. Whether it is the superb physical basis induced by the plenty of wholesome work and recreation in the open air, whether it is in the quality of the work itself, which necessitates patience and self-control, or whether there is something in the intimate contact with the bare, unvarnished, elemental facts of nature which tone the temperament and balance the judgment, it would, perhaps, be presumptuous to say. Perhaps it is a combination of all of these, but certain it is that men engaged in this primitive industry in their youth, display, on the whole, more than others, those strong, basic virtues that we associate with the idea of manliness and which are so conspicuously the traits and qualities of Mr. Ness, the successful agriculturalist of Maine.

..WALTER GRAHAM HAY—It is not so much the wealth that a community may boast itself possessed of that constitutes its real source of strength, it is not even the brilliant achievements of its remarkable men, past and present, but rather the quality of manhood found among the rank and file of its members. It is true, of course, that occasionally under the stimulus of some extraordinary genius, which moulds and di-



rects popular energy, even weak people will accomplish great things, but this is but temporary and with the withdrawal of the external spur the unwonted energy at once subsides. It is only when such virtues and energies are in the blood and bone of the people themselves that they persevere and their characteristic effects are made permanent and nowhere is this more truly the case than in New England. Typical of the strong and worthy qualities of this region is Walter Graham Hay who, although not a native thereof, has identified himself most closely with the affairs of Portland, Maine, for the past seventeen years, having come to that city, September 1, 1900. He is a son of William Hay, a native of Nova Scotia, where he was a successful mining engineer, and where his death occurred in 1900 at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Hay, Sr., married Mary Reid, like himself a native of Nova Scotia, whose death occurred August 16, 1913, in Danvers, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of the following children: Lida J., the widow of Clayton J. Bailey, and now a resident of Danvers, Massachusetts; Jeanette, who became the wife of William F. Greeley; Susie C., who resides in Danvers; Walter Graham, of whom further; and Harry F. G., of Westbrook, Maine, where he is engaged in a successful undertaking business.

Born March 25, 1872, at Tangier, Nova Scotia, Walter Graham Hay continued to live in his native region until he had reached the age of eighteen years, receiving in the meantime his education at the local public schools. He then came to the United States and resided for a time in the city of Boston, where for two years he studied medicine at the medical department of Dartmouth College. At the end of this period he was taken seriously ill and relinquished his studies in order that he might travel in an effort to regain his health, combining this important task with business. He secured a position with an embalming supply company and traveled through New England as its representative for a period of some five years. In the year 1900, however, he severed his connection with this concern and established an undertaking business under the name of Walter G. Hay, and in 1902 it became the firm of Hay & Peabody, and continued up to this time (1917). They have a large undertaking establishment located at No. 756 Congress street, Portland. This firm manufactures on a large scale caskets and cement burial vaults, its plant being located at Woodfords. It is one of the growing concerns in this line of

business and conducts a very large trade throughout the region. Mr. Hay is prominent in Portland, not alone as a business man but in well nigh every aspect of the community's life. He is a staunch Republican and is a very prominent figure in the local organization of that party. He has held many important offices in the civil life of Portland, served for two years as a member of the City Common Council and for a similar period on the Board of Aldermen, representing Ward Five of Portland. In the year 1912 he ran for mayor on the Republican ticket against the present Governor Curtis and on that occasion polled a large vote. Mr. Hay is a prominent Mason and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is prominent in the club life of the city, and is affiliated with the Rotary Club, Woodfords Club, and the Fern Park Club and Portland Athletic Club, being especially active in encouraging all kinds of athletic and out-door sports and pastimes.

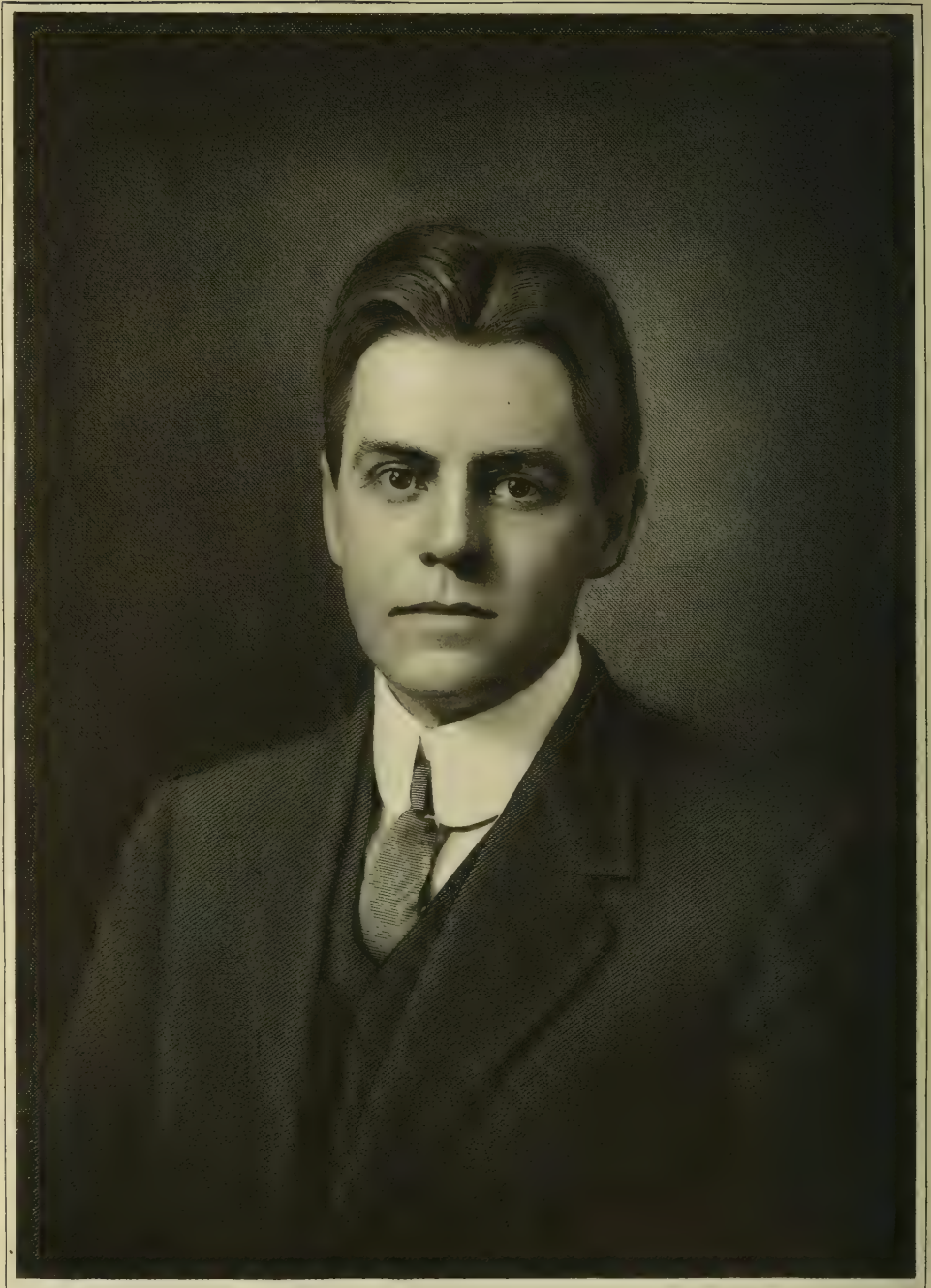
On April 5, 1896, Mr. Hay was united in marriage at Boston, Massachusetts, with Cora E. Murdock, like himself a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in the town of Bridgetown, in that region. Mrs. Hay is a daughter of John and Cornelia E. (Bent) Murdock, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hay two children have been born, as follows: Lloyd Graham, May 16, 1899, now a student in the Portland High School, and Mary C., May 12, 1907.

We have a term which has originated in this country to express a particular type of man who, though not peculiar to ourselves, is probably more common here than anywhere else in the world. The term is that of "self-made man," which expresses with a certain pungent precision common to popular phrases a type with which we are all familiar. It would be difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by the term than in the person of Mr. Hay.

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**WILLIAM JAMES KNOWLTON**, born in Stark, Maine, June 9, 1851, son of Hiram and Sabrina W. (Chapman) Knowlton, was admitted to the bar in 1872 in Somerset county, formed partnership with his father, and practised in Skowhegan until June, 1874, then both moved to Portland, Maine, and there continued in practice until the decease of the father, April 6, 1915, and since then the son has practised alone. He married Vetta C. Tibbetts, of Portland, June 12, 1878.





Edgar L. Loring, Boston, N.Y.

Ben Loring



**RALPH McCLINTOCK LUNN**, one of the most successful manufacturers of New England and a prominent figure in the business and social life of Auburn, Maine, died in that city on the 24th of March, 1916. Mr. Lunn was of English stock. His grandfather, Richard Lunn, came to this country from England prior to the Civil War and settled in the State of Illinois. Richard Lunn was a physician of high standing in his profession, a man of wide education and culture. His son, John Lunn, was also a man of scholarly habits and of broad and enlightened mind. He was an admirer and acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, was interested in public affairs, was a public speaker of power and a prominent figure in the Illinois town in which he lived for many years. He married Mrs. Katharine Bull of Quincy, Illinois, daughter of Dr. Asa Barker Snow of Boston, Massachusetts. Two children were born to them, John Davis Lunn of St. Louis, Missouri, and Ralph McClintock Lunn, the subject of this sketch.

Ralph McClintock Lunn was born at Mendon, Illinois, June 21, 1879. While still a small child, his parents moved to Mankato, Minnesota, where he received a common school education, graduating from the local High School at the age of seventeen years. During the vacations of school he worked in a local shoe store. The summer following his graduation he managed a Chautauqua Musical Quartette and then again became clerk in a Mankato shoe store. He was soon made manager of a store in a neighboring town, then became a shoe salesman and continued as a salesman until his father's illness obliged him to return to Mankato to carry on his father's business, which occupied his time until 1903.

During these years he had familiarized himself with the retail shoe trade and with the science of salesmanship. He now associated himself with W. R. Lynn and Alfred J. Sweet in the formation of the Lunn & Lynn Shoe Company of Auburn, Maine, to which city Mr. Lunn came in July, 1903. Mr. Sweet came to Auburn a few months later. Mr. Lynn soon retired from the business and the firm became the Lunn & Sweet Shoe Company. The company's first location was in a store in Roak Block, where it employed about fifty men, who turned out from two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five pairs of shoes a day. The business was prosperous from its inception. The company built a large factory on Minot avenue in 1908, which was substantially enlarged in 1912 and again in 1914. At the time of Mr. Lunn's death in 1916, the employees of

the company numbered about twelve hundred, and its output was approximately six thousand pairs of shoes daily.

Mr. Lunn was a master of detail yet he could conceive and construct. He had a genius for organization. He strove for efficiency in plant, in methods, in men. He had a deep and generous interest in the well being of every employee, which merited and which earned the loyalty and the efficient service of all of them. These characteristics and these efforts were described in the following words, spoken of him to his employees by an intimate friend:

He realized the mutuality of interest and obligation between his employees and this company and he tried to meet in equity and in justice the obligations resting on him. He believed in co-operative effort. Efficiency is impossible without organization, and organization depends upon co-operation of management and worker. Mr. Lunn had a clear perception of this. He tried to make you feel your responsibility. He appealed not only to your self-interest but especially to your sense of fairness and to your pride in the growth of the business of which you were a part, and that he was justified in his judgment and his efforts, your faithful work and splendid loyalty attest. He sought a highly organized and efficient factory, and to this end he asked of you intelligent and honest service. But he aspired to give you dependable employment under sanitary and healthful conditions and to further in practical ways your material, your social and your moral well being. Toward all others with whom he came in business contact, he was courteous, kindly, tenacious of his own judgments, but respecting the opinions and observing the rights of all. Confidence in him could not be withheld, for he was punctual, precise, meaning what he said, performing what he promised. He looked onward and upward, and never downward or backward. It is this spirit which accomplishes results in this world.

And this estimate of a friend finds confirmation in the action of the employees who knew him so well. Several months after his death a bronze tablet to his memory was unveiled by them upon which was inscribed the following tribute and expression of esteem:

Large was his bounty and his soul sincere.

Erected to perpetuate the memory of our beloved employer, whose keen sense of justice and love of fair play won for him the everlasting admiration of his people.

Mr. Lunn was identified with other interests of the community. He was a member of the local school board, and a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston, Maine, the youngest man ever elected to the board. Every effort for civic improvement, for the material and moral betterment of the community, had his sympathy and assistance. He was a Republican in politics, active in the work of his party but never aspiring to hold office. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, attending the church of this denomination in the various places in which he lived from his boyhood. He loved the great outdoors. He

was an ardent fisherman, and sought the woods and the streams for his rest and recreation.

Mr. Lunn was united in marriage on the first day of January, 1903, with Nina E. Lumbard, daughter of Dwight A. and Mary Griffith Lumbard, of Fremont, Nebraska, and two children were born to them, Nina Katherine, on November 23, 1903, and Richard Dwight on October 21, 1914.

**EDGAR HOWARD MINOT, D.M.D.**, one of the prominent dentists of Saco, Maine, is a son of Augustus O. and Augusta L. (Trask) Minot of Whitefield, in this State, where he was himself born. His father was a well known farmer in that region and also conducted a successful business in California as a building contractor. Edgar Howard Minot was born July 15, 1873, but did not live for many years at Whitefield, his parents removing from there to Gardiner, when he was a small child. It was at the latter place that he received his education, attending the public schools for this purpose and being prepared for college at the high school there. He then entered Tufts Dental College at Boston and after the usual course at that institution, graduated with the class of 1900. He at once came to Biddeford and has been practicing there ever since. He is now possessed of a large and high class clientele and no dentist in the region is more widely known or highly thought of. Dr. Minot has been very active in public affairs as well as in his profession and has been a leader here for a number of years. He was elected to the Saco Board of Aldermen in 1915, and served three years in that capacity, and on March 4, 1918, he was elected mayor of Saco, an office that he still holds today. He is very prominent in fraternal circles in this region, especially so in connection with the Masonic Order. He is past master of Dunlop Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of the York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past commander, Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar. A member of the Maine Dental Society, Dr. Minot was elected its president in 1918, and he is secretary of the York Dental Club. In his religious belief Dr. Minot is a Unitarian, and he and the members of his family attend the church of that denomination at Saco.

Edgar Howard Minot was united in marriage on the twelfth day of June, 1901, at Portland, with Mary L. King, a daughter of William D. and Nancy A. (Hazleton) King.

**HARRY W. DAVIS**—That this is the name of an active and successful man of affairs his fellow-citizens of Guilford do not need to be told. For up-

ward of a quarter of a century Mr. Davis has been identified with the manufacturing and financial interests of his home town, and has also won distinction by his political record, having most creditably represented his district in both branches of the State Legislature.

Harry W. Davis was born April 24, 1862, in Guilford, Maine, and is a son of Seth Nelson and Amanda (Morgan) Davis. Mr. Davis was a merchant, and for seventeen years filled the office of postmaster of Guilford. The education of Harry W. Davis was received at Maine State College, now the University of Maine, and his business career opened in North Dakota, where he had charge of a general store and a number of lumber yards. He was also engaged there in the banking business, the firm name being Hanson & Davis, and their bank being situated in Buxton. Later Mr. Davis organized the North Dakota State Bank at Church's Ferry, North Dakota, and from 1887 to 1892 served as its cashier. In the latter year Mr. Davis returned to Guilford and organized the First National Bank of Guilford, in which he held the office of cashier until the bank was liquidated and the Guilford Trust Company formed as its successor. Of this organization Mr. Davis became treasurer, and in 1908 he was elected president, an office which he still retains. Mr. Davis is also prominently associated with manufacturing interests, having served for several years as treasurer of the Guilford Lumber Company, and now holding a directorship in the Guilford Manufacturing Company. He is a trustee of the Forest City Trust Company, of Portland, Maine.

Always a Republican, Mr. Davis has for several years mingled actively in politics, filling the offices of town treasurer and treasurer of the Republican town and county committees. After representing his district for one term in the lower house of the State Legislature he received the tribute of a re-election, and in 1917 and 1918 he was the choice of his party for State Senator. His record, both as Representative and Senator, more than justified his fellow-citizens in their selection. In local affairs Mr. Davis has borne an influential part, having served for the last twenty years as secretary of the Guilford Board of Trade. For the last eight years he has been president of the Guilford Memorial Library. He affiliates with Mount Kineo Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, of Guilford, Maine, and his religious membership is in the Universalist church.

Mr. Davis married, January 1, 1887, in Guilford, Clara E. Webber, daughter of Samuel and Lydia E. (Davis) Webber, and they are the parents of the following children: Raymond W., born October 15,







*Reuel Robinson*

1887, at Hillsboro, North Dakota; Nell (now the wife of Robert Houston), born October 4, 1890, at Church's Ferry, North Dakota; Manley W., born March 7, 1896, at Guilford, Maine; and Pauline L., born May 26, 1901, also at Guilford.

Harry W. Davis has accomplished much in widely differing spheres of action, and as he is still in the prime of life his record justifies the belief that the future holds for him larger opportunities for service and distinction.

**REUEL ROBINSON**—In 1888, Reuel Robinson came to the Maine bar a well-informed, self-reliant young man of twenty-nine. He settled in Camden, Knox county, Maine, where he is still engaged in the active practise of his profession and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the bar and the people of his community. Camden, a favorite Penobscot Bay resort, with its shipbuilding industry and manufactures, has offered many business opportunities, and in several of the corporations there existing Mr. Robinson has long been interested as official and counsel. He is an authority on local history and has published, "A History of Camden and Rockport, Maine," and histories of those ancient Masonic bodies, Amity Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons.

Reuel Robinson was born in Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine, September 25, 1858. His parents were Daniel S. and Susan A. (Bruce) Robinson. He began his education in the public schools and later prepared for college at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Maine, whence he was graduated, class orator, A.B., 1881; A.M., 1883. After graduating he became an instructor of youth, teaching in various high schools in New England, finishing that phase of his career in Camden, where he began and completed his law study in the office of the late Hon. T. R. Simonton of the Knox county bar. Since his admission to the bar, in addition to the successful practise of his profession, he has taken part in many local activities. For three years he was editor of the *Camden Herald*. He is president and treasurer of the Camden Woolen Company, president of the Camden Yacht Building & Railway Company, and is a director of several other local corporations.

Mr. Robinson has been a lifelong Republican and has been prominent in State politics for many years, both in the inner circles as a member of the party organizations, and "on the stump," where in every campaign he has rendered valuable services to the party cause and the party candidates. For six years he served on the Republican State Committee, and for many years he was chairman of the Camden Re-

publican Town Committee. From 1889 to 1893 he was judge of probate for Knox county.

In Free Masonry he holds all the degrees of the York Rite and is a past master of Amity Loge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Keystone Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; and past eminent commander of Camden Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar. He is also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand of Mt. Battie Lodge, No. 102; past chief patriarch of Megunticook Encampment, No. 11; past grand master and past grand patriarch of Maine, and has several times been elected grand representative from Maine to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Camden Business Men's Association, Camden Masonic Club, Camden Yacht Club, Megunticook Golf Club, and other organizations. He is a well known public speaker, and in addition to his political activities in that line he has delivered many addresses on other topics. During the late war he was actively engaged in all the war work of his community and made many speeches in behalf of the same, at home and elsewhere. As a Memorial Day orator his services are every year demanded.

At Camden, on December 23, 1885, Mr. Robinson married Blanche G. Atkins, daughter of Charles W. and Delia S. Atkins.

**SANFORD LEROY FOGG**—Commanding the respect of his own professional brethren, and the confidence of the public at large, Sanford L. Fogg occupies a high place in the city of Augusta. By dint of hard work and fidelity to the cause of his clients, he has built up a noteworthy clientele, and no citizen of Augusta has attained a greater degree of honor and esteem.

Mr. Fogg was born June 26, 1863, at Milan, New Hampshire, a son of Simon and Lydia (Fogg) Fogg, the former a farmer and lumberman. He was educated in the common schools of Milan, and at Gorham, New Hampshire. He later attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, Maine, and was graduated from this institution in 1885. He then matriculated at Bowdoin College, and received from it his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. Having decided upon the law as a career he entered the office of Judge George A. Welson, of South Paris, Maine, was admitted to the bar in 1893. He opened an office for practice at first in Rumford Falls, but removed to Bath in the latter part of the same year, 1893, and here continued practice, acting during part of the time as city solicitor. Two years after this, in 1895, he was appointed judge of Bath Municipal Court, and held that office until 1904, being then appointed the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, and

held this office until 1910. The following year he moved to Augusta and since that time he has become identified with the various activities of that city. In his political preferences Mr. Fogg is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, Montgomery and St. Bernard Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Dunlap Commandery, of Bath, Maine. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Fogg married, at Bath, Maine, June 22, 1898, Jessie K. Moody, daughter of Elijah and Amanda (Jameson) Moody, the former a ship captain. They have two sons, Ralph Harvey, and Sanford Leroy, Jr.

**HERBERT ALONZO HARMON**, one of the successful insurance men of the city of Portland, Maine, is a member of an old New England family, his father having been Alonzo Frank Harmon, a native of Madison, New Hampshire, who at an early age removed to the "Pine Tree State," with which his long and prosperous career was identified. Mr. Harmon, Sr., received his education in the public schools and seminary of Madison, and was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Scarborough, Maine, where for some time he dwelt and worked on his father's farm, in the vicinity of that thriving community. After his marriage he came to Portland, where for thirty-eight years he was prominently connected with the police department. During the last fourteen years of his life, he lived retired in Portland, where his death occurred August 19, 1915, at the age of seventy-nine years. He married Cornelia M. Merrill, a native of Falmouth Maine, who survives him and is now residing in Portland at the venerable age of eighty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, Sr. three children were born as follows: Herbert Alonzo, with whose career we are especially concerned; Irving, who died at the age of two years; and Evelyn M., who became the wife of Merrill S. Jordan, of Portland, to whom she has borne one child, a daughter, Marion M.

Born February 29, 1864, at Scarborough, Maine, Herbert Alonzo Harmon was brought as an infant to Portland by his parents when they moved to that city. It was consequently with Portland that his earliest youthful associations were formed and it was here also that he obtained his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. He was seventeen years of age when he had completed his studies at these institutions, and he at once secured a position in a clerical capacity in a gentlemen's furnishing store. Here he remained for one year and then, October 2, 1881, engaged in the insurance business, in which line he continues at the present

time (1917). On February 1, 1886, he established the present business, under the name of Herbert A. Harmon, and on October 1, 1888, he removed to his present address, No. 57 Exchange street. From that time to the present he has done a large business in fire and liability insurance, and is a well known figure in the insurance world of Portland. He is very well known in his neighborhood and enjoys a well-deserved popularity and respect, so much so indeed that the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter, urged him to accept its nomination for alderman from the Eighth Ward. This, however, he refused to consider as his business interests demand so large a percentage of his time that he felt either they or the public interests would have to suffer should he attempt to undertake them both. Mr. Harmon is, however, a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles in Portland and is especially active in the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member and a past master of Deering Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Redmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Portland Club, a member and one of the original organizers of the Woodfords Club, a member of the Maine Genealogical Society and the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association. In his religious belief Mr. Harmon is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination in Maine, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Harmon was united in marriage, January 4, 1915, in New York City, with Daisy Dean Watters, a native of Bangor, Maine.

There is much in the life of Mr. Harmon to command admiration, but it is not more his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice that attracts men to him than his unflinching kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. On the latter traits his great popularity with all who know him is based, while the respect of the business world is the outgrowth of a life known to be honorable, upright and without guile. "Good business" with him does not mean necessarily volume, but quality and everything he says and everything he sells is in his belief exactly as he represents it. His personality is most pleasing; dignified and courtly, he is the personification of kindness and no sacrifice is too great does it bring happiness to those he loves. His home life is ideal







*Harry Manser*

and there the excellencies of his character shine forth in all their beauty. He is a gentleman not of the "old school" but of every school and nowhere is he more appreciated than by those whose lives bring them into daily contact with his gentle, kindly spirit.

**HARRY MANSER**—Among the prominent of the younger generation of Auburn attorneys is Harry Manser, former judge of the Auburn Municipal Court. Mr. Manser has also served as city solicitor of Auburn, and in addition to his professional reputation is widely known and very influential in everything to the Masonic fraternity.

William Manser, father of Harry Manser, was born December 5, 1832, in England, and was by profession a landscape gardener. He married Eliza Canham, born May 27, 1839, in England, and their children were: Annie E., wife of George W. Snow, of Somerville, Massachusetts; Hattie M., wife of John E. Booth, of Lewiston, Maine; and Harry, mentioned below. Mr. Manser died in London at the age of sixty-two, and his widow resides in Somerville, Massachusetts.

Harry Manser, son of William and Eliza (Canham) Manser, was born April 20, 1874, in Hever, County of Kent, England, and at the age of thirteen came with his mother and two sisters to the United States. They settled in Lewiston, Maine, where the boy attended the public schools, meanwhile earning his own livelihood. After leaving school Mr. Manser went into the office of the law firm of White & Carter, holding the position of stenographer and in leisure moments pursuing his legal studies. Such good use did he make of his time that on September 19, 1896, he was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter Mr. Manser entered upon the practice of his profession, associating himself with White & Carter. In 1900 he moved to Auburn, but until 1902 maintained his connection with the firm, building up for himself a most enviable reputation both with the profession and the general public. At a very early age Mr. Manser began to take an active interest in politics, allying himself with the Republican party. In 1897 he was elected city solicitor of Lewiston, retaining the office for one year. On moving to Auburn, Mr. Manser came rapidly into prominence in political affairs and in 1903 was appointed judge of the Auburn Municipal Court. For eight years he held this responsible position, discharging its duties in a manner most acceptable to all good citizens, and on his retirement, in 1911, was made city solicitor of Auburn, serving for one year. For the last five years Mr. Manser has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of

his profession, having a large and lucrative clientele and proving himself possessed of the essential qualifications of a successful lawyer. Since 1914 he has been a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners. In fraternal circles, Mr. Manser is a conspicuous figure, affiliating with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. From 1903 to 1905 he was grand warden of Maine in the New England Order of Protection, and from 1905 to 1907 served as supreme warden of the entire jurisdiction. He belongs to the Waseca Club, and is a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of genial disposition and attractive personality, he numbers friends in all classes of the community.

Mr. Manser married June 24, 1898, in Lewiston, Gladys M. Stover, born October 1, 1875, in that place, daughter of James T. and Ella E. (Hunt) Stover, both natives of Maine. Mrs. Stover is now deceased, and Mr. Stover resides in California. Mr. and Mrs. Manser are the parents of three daughters: Doris E., born March 2, 1900, student in the Edward Little High School, class of 1918; Marjorie S., born May 14, 1902; and Harriet, born August 9, 1909.

Harry Manser has increased the local prestige of the legal profession, and at the call of his fellow citizens has served them with disinterested and public-spirited zeal. Greater professional accomplishment and further political honors will undoubtedly be his in the coming years.

**THE RT. REV. MICHAEL C. McDONOUGH, V.G.**, was born in the city of Portland, Maine, July 16, 1860. He spent his childhood and early youth in his native city, and his educational training was received in its public schools, graduating from the Portland High School in 1877, at the age of seventeen years. After his graduation, he matriculated at Holy Cross College, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. He had by this time definitely made up his mind to enter the priestly calling, and with this end in view went to Montreal, Canada, where he entered the Grand Seminary and there pursued theological studies until 1884. On June 29, 1884, he was ordained a priest in the Catholic church by Bishop Healey at Portland, and shortly afterwards was appointed chancellor of the diocese of the Cathedral in that city. He served as assistant there until November, 1887, when he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Denis at North Whitefield, Maine, and there remained something under three years. In June, 1890, he returned to Portland to assume



the duties of rector of the Cathedral, and he held that important charge until November, 1898, and was then made rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Bath, Maine, and there remained until February, 1907. His next charge was St. Mary's Church at Bangor, Maine, but ere the expiration of a year he was appointed to his present parish, St. Patrick's, at Lewiston. In 1907 he was appointed vicar-general of his diocese; in 1908 he was made a Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor by His Holiness Pope Pius X, aid two years later, 1910, made a Prothonotary Apostolic by the same Pontiff.

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**HARRY FLOYD THOMPSON**—There have been few figures so closely associated with so many different aspects of the life of Brunswick, Maine, as that of Harry Floyd Thompson, judge, man-of-affairs, financier, business man, whose influence has been felt throughout the community, and has been exerted uniformly for the advantage of his fellow citizens and the development of the institutions of this place. Mr. Thompson was born July 21, 1857, on a farm overlooking Merrymeeting Bay, in Bowdoinham, Maine, a son of John A. and Sarah D. (Stinson) Thompson. The first eight years of his life were spent in his native place, and then in the winter of 1865 he removed with his father and the rest of the family to Fairfield, Somerset county, in this State. It was at Fairfield that he secured the elementary portion of his education, and he afterwards entered the Waterville Classical Institute, where his formal schooling was completed. He was a young man of alert mind and unusual capabilities, and when only twenty-two years of age served as census enumerator for the district comprising the town of Fairfield. About the same time he was admitted as a partner to the firm of Thompson, Mariner & Company, which was engaged in the dry goods business in Fairfield, and here he remained until 1887, when the firm finally dissolved and went out of business. Mr. Thompson then removed to Brunswick, Maine, where he was engaged at first in the clothing business. His ability and enterprise attracted the attention of some of the most influential men of that region, and he was elected a director and the treasurer of the Brunswick Electric Light & Power Company. He continued to be associated with that corporation for a period of nineteen years, and until it passed out of local control, when he resigned. He became associated with the Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath Street Railway Company as assistant to the treasurer, a position which he continued to fill

for some years. Since that time he has been associated with the town government and with many financial and business institutions here, and has served as auditor of the town of Brunswick and of the Brunswick Village Corporation for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Thompson also served the town for a number of years as a member and chairman of a committee of twelve to recommend appropriations. For many years, and until recently, he was auditor of the Brunswick Savings Institution. He is at the present time secretary and director of the Brunswick Loan & Building Association, an office that he has held for a long term of years; secretary of the State League of Loan & Building Associations; director of the Union National Bank of Brunswick, and since 1900 has been engaged in the fire insurance business here. He has also been associated with many estates as trustee and administrator, and has had charge of a large amount of real estate for non-resident owners. For eight years he served as judge of the Municipal Court of the town of Brunswick. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat in politics and has served on Congressional, District and County committees. He has been a particularly ardent advocate of free trade and peace, and when the Democratic party organization declared for free silver, he took a firm stand for sound money, and was appointed secretary of the Palber & Bucknor State Committee.

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**WILLIAM JOSEPH FAHEY, M.D.**, one of the popular and widely-patronized physicians in Lewiston, Maine, is a member of a family which has been closely identified with the "Pine Tree State" for three generations. The family is of Irish origin, and Mr. Fahey's grandfather, who founded it in this country, was born in Galway, Ireland. He came to this country as a young man, and married Bridget Gahagan, by whom he had a family of twelve children, four of whom survive at the present time, namely: Mathew, who resides at Durham, Maine; Sarah, who lives at Lewiston; Delia, who also resides at Lewiston; and Edmond Francis, father of William J. Fahey, who was born at Gorham, New Hampshire, June 26, 1856, and now lives at Lewiston. He married Catherine Flynn, a native of Lewiston, born June 25, 1857, and they were the parents of five children of whom only one, William Joseph, grew to maturity.

Born January 20, 1886, at Auburn, Maine, Dr. William Joseph Fahey attended school in the neighboring community of Lewiston, whither his parents had moved while he was an infant in arms.



*William J. Fahy*





He completed his studies at the grammar school here in 1901 and graduated from the high school in 1905. At the latter institution he was prepared for college, and immediately afterwards matriculated in the medical department of Bowdoin College. From this institution he graduated with the class of 1910 and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His theoretical studies he followed up by a period of practical experience as interne at the Central Maine Hospital, where he remained a year, prior to which he remained for a short period at the Lying-In Hospital in New York City. In 1911 he opened his office at No. 137 Pine street, Lewiston, Maine, and there began the general practice of his profession, in which he has continued with a high degree of success ever since, and is now regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in that part of the State. He is a member of the Androscoggin County Medical Society and the State Medical Association, and is active in medical circles. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Fahey and the members of his family are Roman Catholics in their religious belief and attend St. Patrick's Church, Lewiston.

Dr. Fahey was united in marriage, July 17, 1911, with Margaret E. McKenney, like himself a native of Auburn, Maine, and a daughter of Thomas N. and Honora (O'Hare) McKenney, who are now living at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Dr. Fahey's wedding took place. They are the parents of three children, all of whom are now living, as follows: William Edmond, born August 20, 1912; Thomas John, born May 5, 1914; and Walter Joseph, born July 5, 1916.

Of all the professions there is none more altruistic than that of medicine if its ideals are lived up to; certainly none other makes greater calls upon the self sacrifice of those who practice it, nor is properly undertaken with a more sincere intention of aiding our fellow creatures in their distress and need. The number of these that it lies within the reach of a physician to relieve is well nigh limitless, his province being by no means confined to the physical aches and pains that wrack us but to those no less excruciating ones of the mind and spirit, for the true physician neglects one-half of his function when he overlooks these. There is perhaps a tendency today on the part of the medical profession to regard this second realm of service as not pertaining to their duties, but there are some notable exceptions who labor under no such misconception of their office. Which of us is there who cannot re-

call some cheerful being who made his presence in the sick room, despite the sorrows of the thousands in which he must participate, an occasion of encouragement and good cheer, whose appearance when we were ill was as effective for our healing as the drugs he administered. Such a man is Dr. Fahey, of Lewiston, Maine.

**JOHN A. SNOW**, one of the prominent attorneys of York county, Maine, and a citizen of large public spirit, is a son of John Swift and Anna Abigail (Leavitt) Snow, and comes of good old Maine stock. He was born September 16, 1871, at Scarborough, in this State, and attended the public schools of his native town. Later he attended the Biddeford, Maine, high school, and in 1887 entered the Portland Latin School at Portland, Maine, where he completed his preparation for college. He received his college education at Bates College and at Williams College. He then studied law and was admitted to the York county bar in the year 1895. He thereupon established himself in practice at Biddeford and has continued there most successfully for the past twenty-three years. He has handled many large estates and much important litigation, and is now recognized as one of the leaders of the local bar.

Mr. Snow is also interested in various business and financial activities, and is a trustee and the vice-president of the York County Savings Bank. He has also been active in public affairs, and has held a number of offices in his native town, including that of superintendent of Scarborough schools, and also represented Scarborough in the State Legislature in 1909.

John A. Snow married, August 4, 1896, Ella K. Litchfield, of Portland, Maine. Of this union the following children have been born: Kathleyn Swift, born June 12, 1897, now a senior at Tufts College; John Albert, born August 10, 1902, now a student at Thornton Academy; Annabel Kelsey, born August 31, 1904; Clarence Lewis, born March 10, 1906; Clara Ella, born March 18, 1907; and Eva Leavitt, born March 22, 1909.

**HARRY MAXWELL WILSON**—Among the successful business men of Portland, the name of Henry Maxwell Wilson stands high. Not himself a native of the city, nor of the State, he has nevertheless identified himself most closely with its general life and business affairs and now is regarded as one of its most substantial manufacturers. He is a member of an old Massachusetts family, his grandfather on the paternal side of the house, Robert G. Wilson, having been born at Harvard in that State, December 24, 1792. He was married there to Rebecca

Conant and they were the parents of five children, none of whom are at the present time living. Robert G. Wilson died at Natick, May 8, 1858, when only sixty-six years of age. His son, Charles Oscar Wilson, was born at Harvard, Massachusetts, March 21, 1838. He was engaged in business in Natick in association with the John O. Wilson Shoe Company. His death occurred at Natick, January 24, 1884. Charles Oscar Wilson was married to Susan M. Cobb, who died at Natick, February 14, 1885, a native of England, born in 1842. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Harry Maxwell, of whom further; Charles E., who now resides at Muskegon, Michigan; John, who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and a child who died in infancy.

Born April 26, 1863, at Natick, Massachusetts, Harry Maxwell Wilson, eldest child of Charles Oscar and Susan M. (Cobb) Wilson, spent the first twenty-three years of his life in his native town. At Natick he attended the local public schools and there gained his education. At the age of nineteen, upon completing his studies at these institutions, he became a clerk in a local grocery store and from there went into the shoe manufacturing plant of his uncle. After eighteen months spent in this employ, Mr. Wilson went to Europe, where he traveled for five months with the purpose of regaining his health, which had been impaired by hard work. In the year 1886 he came to Portland, Maine, which has since been his home and the scene of his busy and successful career. After coming to Portland, Mr. Wilson became associated with W. W. Mansfield & Company, one of the large wholesale jewelry firms in the city, and there remained for some fifteen years. In the meantime he had become thoroughly conversant with business methods generally and had already gained a well merited reputation for probity and business capacity. In the year 1901 he was offered the position of treasurer of The Maine Electric Company, an offer which he accepted, thus becoming associated with the enterprise that he is best known in connection with. From that time until the present (1917), Mr. Wilson has held the office of treasurer and is now one of the most trusted and capable members on the staff of this important establishment.

Mr. Wilson has always been keenly interested in the general life of the various communities with which he has been identified, and is of that energetic disposition which impells him to take an active part therein. When only nineteen years of age and while still a resident of Natick, Massachusetts, he joined the First Regiment of Infantry in the National Guard of that State. He is now prominent in the

social and club world of Portland, and is a member of the Rotary, the Country and Athletic clubs. Indeed he has always had a keen interest in athletics and other kindred sports and pastimes of the great out-doors. He is particularly fond of fishing and does a little hunting during the time that he can spare from his onerous business engagements. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Wilson is an Episcopalian, and his family have been Congregationalists for many years. He attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Portland, and is a prominent member of the parish, doing his best to advance the interests of his church in the city.

Mr. Wilson has the reputation among his numerous associates of a man who attends most strictly to his business and always fulfills his obligations of every kind. It is said of him that he can always be found either in his office or at home, and this really expresses the truth of him very aptly, his interests being centered chiefly about these two things.

#### MRS. EVA E. (WATERHOUSE) BEAN—

The story of Mrs. Eva E. (Waterhouse) Bean is a record of a gallant fight against obstacles, and of the success that comes from achievement of a high ambition. Through no personal influence exerted nor by the mere chivalry of men, but by grit and resolution together with mental powers of a high order, she has won her way to recognition in a profession of which even the rank and file are men of unusual ability. But her difficulties were the greater than those of her male compeers because she blazed a new trail, and was in a real sense a path-finder. That she has made a high place for herself in the respect of her own professional brethren and in the confidence of the public is a matter of which she may be justly proud.

Mrs. Eva E. (Waterhouse) Bean, youngest daughter of the late Chester and Olive H. (Taylor) Waterhouse, was born at Saco, September 14, 1869. On her father's side Mrs. Bean traces back to Richard Waterhouse, who, with two brothers, came from England and settled at Scarboro in 1645. On her mother's side she is a direct descendant of John Burbank, whose service, given in the "Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts in the Revolution," is as follows: "He enlisted July 10, 1775, in Captain Noah Moulton Littlefield's Company; private and later corporal; service, guarding sea coast in York county; company stationed at Wells and Arundel; enlisted November, 1775, as sergeant in Captain Eliphalet Daniels' Company at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, service one year; enlisted immediately after December, 1776, on Privateer Dalton, was taken prisoner by the British frigate Reasonable; commit-



*Eva E. Beau, L.H. B.*





ted to Mill Prison, England, kept 2 years and 4 mos. then was exchanged and went to France; enlisted in the spring of 1779 as master-at-arms on board the *Bonhomme Richard*, and was in the action with the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough* in September of that year, under John Paul Jones, and was censured by Jones for letting loose the prisoners although the ship was known to be sinking; service two years."

Mrs. Bean received her early education in the schools of Saco and Biddeford, taking high rank as a student, and was graduated with honors from Biddeford High School in the class of 1886. During the years immediately after graduation, she taught in the public schools of Biddeford, and in December, 1890, was married to Berthier Lennas Bean, only son of the late Leonard and Mary (Locke) Bean. After the termination of a short married life Mrs. Bean entered business and served as a bookkeeper until November, 1901, when she entered the stenographic department of Gray's Business College, Portland, completing the course in five and one-half months. She then entered a law office in Saco as stenographer, and did in addition to the work of one office much public reporting. In 1902 she was appointed by Governor Hill a stenographic commissioner to take depositions in all cases and disclosures of trustees at that time, being one of five women in the State to hold such a commission.

In 1905, with an ambition to enter the professional field, Mrs. Bean enrolled as a student with the Sprague Correspondence School of Law of Detroit, Michigan, and for three years burned the midnight oil in acquiring a knowledge of legal principles and theories, the course being supplemented by regular office reading and practice. In June, 1908, Mrs. Bean was graduated from this school, and in February, 1909, successfully passed the Maine State bar examination. She was admitted to practice in the courts of the State at Alfred, York county, May 4, 1909. On July 19, 1910, on motion of Arthur Chapman, assistant district attorney, she was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court at Portland, being the first woman in Maine admitted in this court, and on March 6, 1914, on motion of Grant Fellows, attorney general of Michigan, she was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C.

During the year 1915, under the personal supervision of Mr. Charles F. Westward, Mrs. Bean took a post-graduate course with the Chicago College of Law, and on October 9 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution. Since 1909 Mrs. Bean has constantly followed her profession, maintaining offices at Saco and Old Orchard. She is at

present located at No. 326 Main street, Saco, and no client is too poor nor humble to receive her attention and advice. Mrs. Bean has also found time to respond to some of the many calls which come to a person in public life. As a public speaker she is much in demand on account of her ability and knowledge of the issues of the day, and her happy faculty of imparting her information in an interesting manner. In August, 1915, when the town of Kingsfield celebrated its centennial, Mrs. Bean was selected from a field of orators covering the entire State to deliver the memorial address on Governor King, a copy of which has been preserved in the archives of the Maine Historical Society.

While a resident of Old Orchard from 1910 to 1914, Mrs. Bean served most acceptably as superintendent of schools of that town, and during her administration the high school was made a standard Class A school, and helpful innovations in the grades were introduced. Mrs. Bean has long been affiliated with club work, being a member of the Womens' Educational and Industrial Union of Saco, the Woman's Literary Union of Portland, a charter member of the Maine Writers' Research Club, serving one year as secretary and treasurer. Proud of her ancestry, she served six years as an officer of the Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Biddeford, represented the Chapter at State councils, and also at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D. C., in 1910 and 1914. For two years she was State chairman of the Committee on Child Welfare, and a member of the National Committee. She is also a member of Fred S. Gurney Relief Corps, No. 94, of Saco, and is the vice-president for Maine of the Women Lawyers' Association, an organization having members in nearly every State in the Union and in Canada. She is also a member of the Maine Historical Society. In religion she is a Methodist, and she is more or less prominent in Equal Suffrage work.

Mrs. Bean is the last of her family, her sisters, Mabel E. Waterhouse and Mrs. Georgia (Waterhouse) Weeks, having died in 1913 and 1915 respectively.

**JAMES WIRT WHITE**, the well known and progressive business man of Lewiston, Maine, and president and treasurer of the J. W. White Company, is a son of James White, and a member of a family which has resided in this region of the "Pine Tree State" for many years. James White was born at Auburn, Maine, in the year 1832, and made that city his home during his entire life, his death occurring there in 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. He

was engaged in the building and contracting business and was very successful therein. He married Martha Flagg, like himself a native of Auburn, who died there two years before her husband. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Mary, who became the wife of Sherman Merrill, of Minot; Grace, who married W. R. Pickering, of Auburn; Ada, the widow of Pearl Drake; and James Wirt, of whom further.

Born October 22, 1865, at Auburn, Maine, James Wirt White, son of James and Martha (Flagg) White, resided in the city of his birth during the first forty-seven years of his life. It was there that he received his education and there that he was engaged in business so successfully for a number of years. In the year 1912, however, he removed to Lewiston, in which place he is now resident, and with the affairs of which he has become closely identified. Upon coming to Lewiston, he purchased the interests in the company with which he is still associated. This concern was incorporated in the year 1904, and at the present time Mr. White occupies the double office of president and treasurer. He is a conspicuous figure in many other departments of the community's life, notably in the social and fraternal circles there, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also affiliated with the U. C. T.

James Wirt White was united in marriage, October 22, 1887, at Auburn, Maine, with Lida Thorne, a native of Lewiston, and a member of an extremely old Maine family. Mrs. White is a daughter of Benjamin Willard Thorne, also a native of Lewiston, where for many years he was successfully engaged in business as a contracting mason, and resided in this city all his life. He married Marilla M. Smith, a native of Litchfield, Maine, who survives her husband and is now living with her daughter Lida. She will have reached the age of eighty-two years in August, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne were the parents of two children, Chessman Wallace, who resides at Greenport, New York, and Lida, born in 1864. Mrs. White's great-grandfather, Elder Thorne, was a prominent man in this region. He was a noted preacher in the Baptist church and was the man who laid the cornerstone of Bates College, when that famous institution was founded. His death occurred in the year 1864.

Public-spirited in the highest degree and equally capable, Mr. White has mingled in the events and movements of his city with an enthusiasm that is infectious and insures the success of the undertaking, whatever it might be. His judgment is sound and he never can be induced to take part in what seems ill-

judged or likely to prove barren of fruits, but if a business proposition appeals to his sense of the right and appropriate, his heartiest support and assistance are given. His participation in the social life of Lewiston has been active, and he is the happy possessor of many friends.

**ROBERT LONG BEAN**—At Camden, Maine, the name Bean is a household word, for there the extensive Bean shipbuilding plant is located, and there Robert L. Bean has become equally well known as a ship owner and banker. He is a son of Holly Marshall and Emmeline (Potter) Bean, who, at the time of the birth of their son, were living at Tenants Harbor, Maine. Holly Marshall Bean, a noted shipbuilder, has perhaps built more wooden vessels than any man in the State of Maine or along the Atlantic coast, the number he launched and sent out having reached the total of seventy-six. He has built several six-masted schooners, and although now eighty-two years of age, he is hale and hearty.

Robert Long Bean was born at Tenants Harbor, Maine, February 10, 1873. He was educated in Camden (Maine) public schools, then completed his studies with graduation from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his business career as a shipbuilder with his father, and has never been engaged in any other connection. At the outbreak of the general European War in 1914, Mr. Bean was said have had more wooden vessels engaged in the Atlantic coastwise trade than any other man in the country. Father and son have worked in harmony, and have made a wonderful success of wooden shipbuilding in spite of the fact that it was supposed shipbuilding was a "lost art" in the United States. Robert L. Bean is a cashier of the Megunticook National Bank, an institution of which he is also the controlling owner. He is a Republican in politics, member of the Business Men's Association of Camden, and affiliated with the Congregational church.

Mr. Bean married, August 18, 1894, Nellie Shuckrow, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Sullivan) Shuckrow, of Ackley, Hardin county, Iowa. Peter Shuckrow, a farmer of Iowa, is now deceased, as is his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are the parents of two children: Myrtle Ellen, born in Denver, Colorado, December 14, 1895; Robert Holly, born in Canon City, Colorado, March 16, 1904. The family home is in Camden, Maine, where father and son are well known and highly esteemed as builders, business men and citizens.



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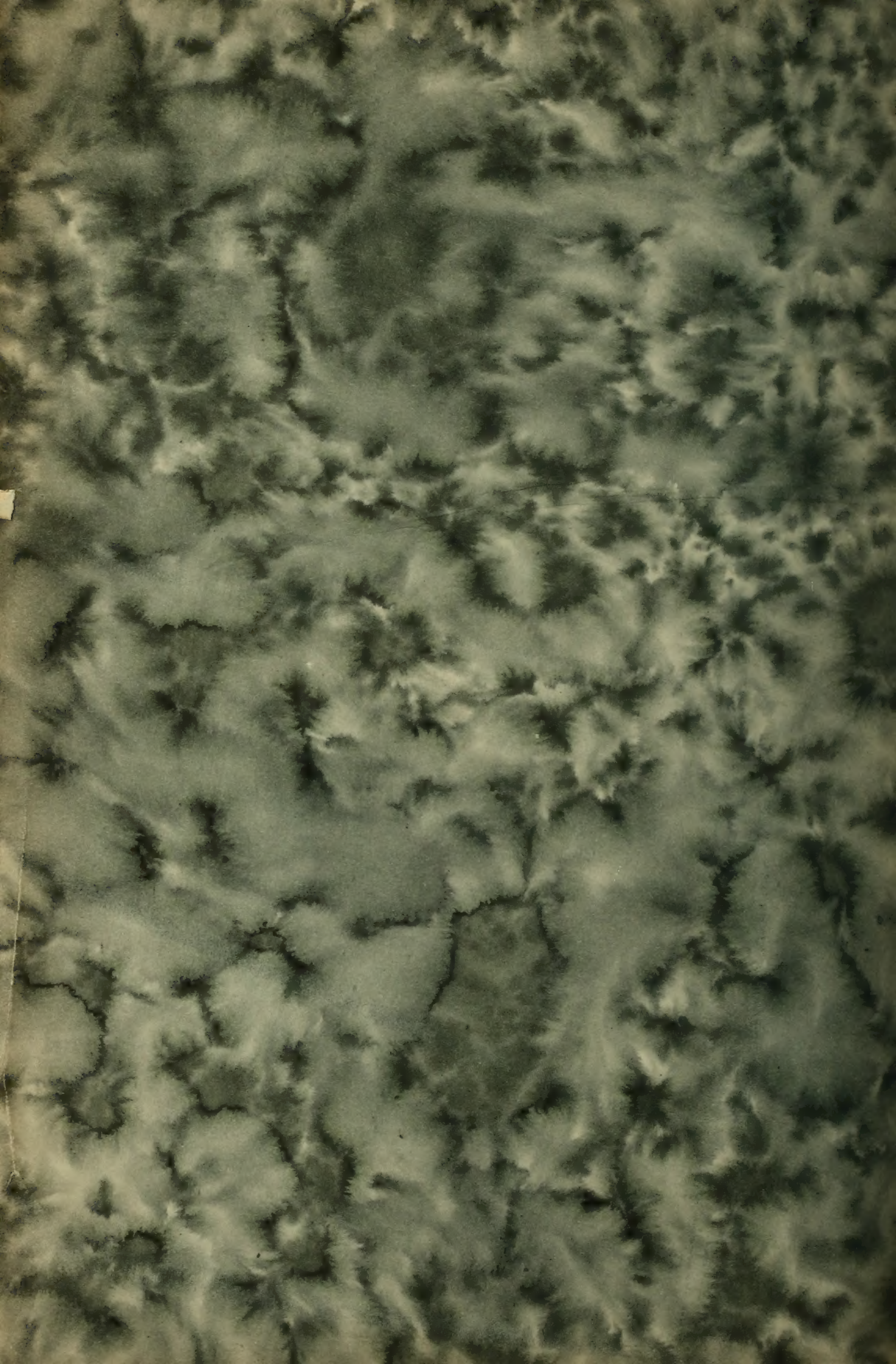


















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