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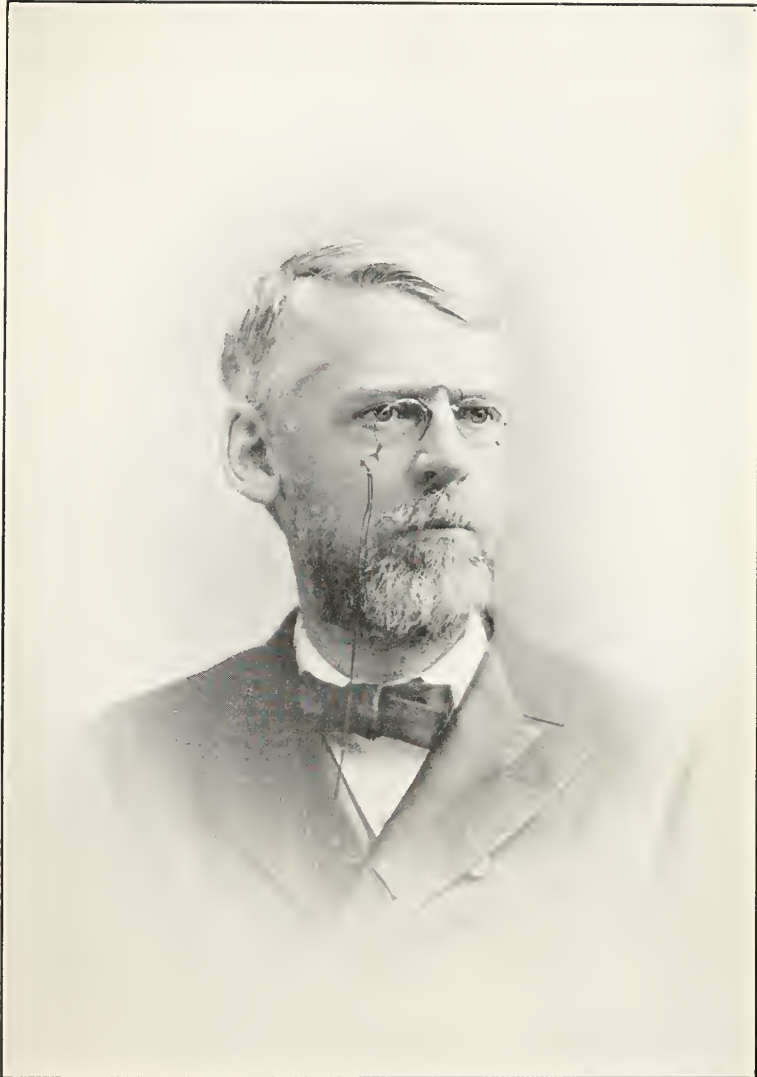


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WILLIAM E. CHANDLER

HISTORY
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Under the Editorial Supervision of

JAMES A. ELLIS

Historian of the American Historical Society



VOLUME V

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BIOGRAPHICAL



John Burley Smith

NEW HAMPSHIRE

JOHN BUTLER SMITH—No State in the Union has maintained a longer or more unbroken record of disinterested and efficient service on the part of its high officials than the State of New Hampshire and none has more worthily contributed to this record than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, John Butler Smith, manufacturer, man of affairs and Governor of the State from 1893 to 1895, whose death on August 10, 1914, at the age of seventy-six years, was felt as a direct loss by the whole commonwealth. The stock of which ex-Governor Smith was descended is a strong and hardy one, and has contributed many of America's most prominent citizens and many of the strongest figures in her political and industrial life.

His progenitor in this country was Lieutenant Thomas Smith, a native of the North of Ireland, who was one of the group of men who formed the famous Londonderry Colony of 1719, and was one of the grantees of the nearby town of Chester. From him the line descends through a number of most worthy ancestors to Ammi Smith, the father of John Butler Smith, who flourished during the first two quarters of the nineteenth century. Ammi Smith was born at the town of Acworth, and when a young man operated a saw mill at Hillsborough. He later removed to Saxton's River, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for some time, but eventually returned to Hillsborough, where he retired from business and where his death occurred in 1887 at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He married Lydia Butler and they were the parents of a family of children of which John Butler was one.

John Butler Smith was born April 12, 1838, at Saxton's River, Vermont, the third child of Ammi and Lydia (Butler) Smith. He inherited from his ancestors the sterling character which had marked them, characters that were developed most effectively in him by his early training and the environment of his youth. His father, while successful in his business, was in no sense of the word wealthy and his son was brought up in that stern school of hard work and the simple wholesome pastimes of outdoors, which has been the cradle of the best type of American citizenship. The first nine years of his life were spent in his native town of Saxton's River and it was here that his earliest associations and impressions were formed. At the age of nine, however, he accompanied his father to Hillsborough, whither the elder man went for business reasons, and it was at the local public schools of this town and at the Academy at Francestown

that he received his education. At the latter institution he took the course which is given preparatory to entering college, but left before graduation in order to begin his business career, in which he had a most laudable ambition to excel. The first few years of his career were spent in a number of different places and at various occupations, all of which, however, increased the knowledge and experience of his young and receptive nature and became mental and spiritual assets to be used by him in his subsequent life. He worked at New Boston, Saxton's River and Manchester, spending a year or more in each place, and also spent a similar period of time at Boston, in all of which places he gathered considerable experience in business and industrial methods. It was in 1864, when Mr. Smith was twenty-six years of age, that he finally became associated with that line of business which he was to follow with such marked success during so many years of his life. He then became connected with a mill at Washington, New Hampshire, which was engaged in producing knit goods of various kinds. A year later he secured a better position in a similar mill at Weare, and after another year once more changed his location and this time engaged in an enterprise of his own. He built on his own account a small mill at Hillsborough and here laid the foundation of his future great success. Upon that foundation, during forty years of continuous work, work in which he took the greatest pride and which was always carried on according to the highest business standards, Mr. Smith built up the great corporation known as the Contoocook Mills, one of the best known and most substantial industries of its kind in America. While in one respect Mr. Smith's policy in connection with this industry was a conservative one, conservative in that he never accepted any of the more modern and less purely ethical standards of business, it was nevertheless in the best sense of the world progressive. There was no hesitation in his policy of accepting any modern improvement introduced in the manufacture of the woolen goods which his mills produced in such great quantities, and at the time of his death his plant was equipped with every device which modern inventive genius had supplied to the industry. His reputation for absolute integrity and probity was second to no man in the community, and the esteem in which his enterprise is held by the general public was made apparent by the response of investors both large and small when in 1915 a new issue of stock in the Contoocook Mills was offered to the public through the Boston Bank.

Besides his own great business talents, Governor Smith possessed that power which all truly great leaders must have, that of being able to select efficient and capable lieutenants. It was in no small degree due to this power that his great success in the industrial world was achieved, since he seemed to have an almost intuitive faculty for picking out the right man for the right place from the very highest positions down to the lowest in his great plant. His

relation with his subordinates too had much to do with his success, since he was able through the esteem and affection by which he was held by his employees to gain a far greater amount of work and a far better kind of work than through any other means whatever. He was vice-president of the Home Market Club, an organization which has done so much for American industry and which has had a national influence in the scope and character of its work. Governor Smith was very wise in investing no small portion of his fortune in real estate, and he was at the time of his death the owner of a very large estate both in his native region in New Hampshire and in the City of Boston where several valuable properties belonged to him. He was for a number of years president of the Hillsborough Guaranty Savings Bank, and was also affiliated with several other important business and financial concerns.

But while Governor Smith was a very well known figure as a business man and industrial leader, it was really as a man of affairs and through his connection with the public and political life of his State that he came to be best known to the general public. From early youth he had been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and particularly of the principle of high tariff for which that party has stood for so long and so consistently. His influence as vice-president of the Home Market Club brought him into very considerable notice by the leaders of his party in this connection, and it was felt by them that no man could better be its standard-bearer in the state campaign than Mr. Smith. He had already held a considerable number of minor offices, and in 1884 had been chosen as an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in the Fall of the same year as one of the presidential electors from New Hampshire. Still later, in 1887, he was chosen a member of Governor Charles H. Sawyer's executive council and distinguished himself as a member of that important body. From 1888, for a number of years, his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial candidacy in New Hampshire. In 1888 his friends were vigorous in supporting him for the Republican nomination, but on that occasion David H. Goodell, of Antrim, was nominated and afterwards elected. Two years later agitation in his favor was again taken up, but on this occasion Mr. Smith would not allow the use of his name, because of his friendship for another candidate, the late Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle, of Pittsfield. The claims of Mr. Smith, however, were becoming more and more fully recognized year by year, and in 1892 the Republican State Convention nominated him by acclamation. He was shortly afterwards elected successfully at the polls, in what was the first popular election in several years. He was inaugurated governor in January, 1893, and at once set to work at the great task which he performed with such distinction, of serving in every way the best interests of the Commonwealth of which he was the head. Many

important subjects came up for discussion and decision during his administration, among which were those of forest preservation and highway improvement, then indeed not given their due importance by the people generally or by any save those few far-seeing men such as Governor Smith, who realized how greatly the future welfare of the State depended upon them. He brought to the management of the State's affairs the same keen sense of what was practical that he had displayed in the conduct of his private business, nor had he ever worked harder or more devotedly for his own interests than he did now for the public weal. Speaking of his success as an executive, the "Concord Evening Monitor" said editorially: "The successes of Governor Smith's term have been most brilliant and the Governor's frequent appearance at public functions as the representative of the state has been characterized by a dignity of person befitting his high place and by a moderation and strength of utterance fully in keeping with the traditions of the commonwealth. Governor Smith receives the congratulations of the people upon the unqualified success of his administrative labors and retires from office to become one of the foremost citizens of his state."

Although from that time on until his death, not a senatorial election was held in New Hampshire at which his name was not mentioned as a possibility, ex-Governor Smith had consistently refused to allow himself to be a candidate for nomination and has prevented his friends from seeking the honor for him. He did not desire further political honors, and although his service to his party in many ways, but particularly as a member of the State Committee, continued to be notable, he gradually retired to a certain extent from the public eye and to a more private mode of life.

John Butler Smith was united in marriage, November 1, 1883, with Emma Lavender, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah B. (Millis) Lavender, old and highly respected residents of Boston, the latter a lady of unusual personal charm and culture. The long married life of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was an unusually happy and harmonious one, and the home which formed the environment for the early development of their children was an ideal one. They were the parents of the following children: Butler Lavender, born March 4, 1886, at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 6, 1888; Archibald Lavender, born February 1, 1889, at Hillsborough, graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1911, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and Norman Smith, born May 8, 1892, at Hillsborough, prepared for college, but did not enter. Mrs. Smith, who survives her husband, is a member of the ancient Lavender family of Kent county, England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were Congregationalists in their religious belief and attended the church of that denomination at Hillsborough with their children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith always held the welfare of this church very much

at heart, and contributed most generously in support of its work, particularly that of a benevolent character.

It will be very appropriate to close this sketch with a number of the tributes paid to Governor Smith at the time of his death by many who had come into contact with him, either in personal, business or political relation. There was indeed an extraordinary number of such tributes even for a man so prominent as he and nothing can speak more eloquently of the personal esteem and affection in which he was universally held than their volume and character. The press of New Hampshire was in unison in a chorus of praise at the time of his death and the words of several obituary articles follow:

The "Mirror" spoke of ex-Governor Smith in the following terms:

John Butler Smith, governor of New Hampshire in 1893 and 1894, was generally recognized as one of the ablest and most accomplished chief executives this state ever possessed. He retired from office acclaimed as one of the foremost citizens of the state, a position he had ever since held with dignity and honor. He had not sought, nor allowed his friends to seek for him, any further political preferment, although there has not been an election of United States senator since the years of his governorship of which mention has not been made of his eminent fitness for representing his state in the upper branch of the national congress.

Commenting editorially, the "Concord Evening Monitor" spoke in the following terms regarding ex-Governor Smith:

The active, successful, beneficent life of the late John Butler Smith touched that of his fellow men in so many useful, helpful and honorable ways that the news of his death creates a very wide circle of sincere mourners. As chief executive of New Hampshire he gave the state a splendid business administration characterized by good government and sound economy. For half a century he typified that class of manufacturers, proud of their product, just in their dealings, efficient in management, who have contributed so much to the material prosperity of the state. His other business interests and his real estate holdings were extensive and judicious, proving his unusual ability as a man of affairs. A Mason of high degree and one of the most prominent Congregational laymen in the state, Governor Smith took a lively and substantial interest in all movements for the public welfare and the true fraternity of his fellowmen. Within the past few years the owners of the Monitor and Statesmen and the active staff of these papers have come into intimate relations with Governor Smith, in the respective capacities of tenant and landlord, and thus have been enabled to appreciate even better than before his courtesy, kindness and honor as well as his keen business judgment and public-spirited enterprise. In his death New Hampshire has lost one of her most honored, most useful and best-loved citizens.

In the minutes passed by the Smith Memorial Congregational Church of Hillsboro, September 6, 1914, which were ordered recorded in the church book, Governor Smith is spoken of in the following terms:

John Butler Smith was received into the fellowship of this Church on the confession of faith on the seventh day of September, 1851, when he was in his fourteenth year. He was the only one received on confession that

communion Sabbath. The Rev. Jacob Cummings who served in the pastorate of this Church for fourteen years gave the young lad the right hand of fellowship. So far as the records go, there is no minute to indicate what had led to the youth's decision for Christ, a fact that we would have been glad to know. But this is worthy of grateful acknowledgment, that through all the years from the day of his acceptance, he remained in continuous fellowship with the Church, true to the covenant vows which he took upon him as a youth, and steadfast to the denomination with which he had cast his lot. Had he been spared to this communion Sunday he would have observed the sixty-third anniversary of his public avowal of Christ. But on the tenth of August of this year he was not, for God took him away from us all unto Himself. It is a pleasure to recall his unswerving fidelity to this Church through more than three score years; his adherence to the Holy Gospel amid a period of changing views; his continuing faith in Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord; and his constant and reverent attendance on the worship of the sanctuary. He loved the House of God, and was never absent from it except when lawfully detained, setting thus a consistent example to the community in which he long had lived, and being a support and comfort to twelve of the thirteen pastors this Church has had. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to him a means of grace, and to be present at it meant no little self-sacrifice and was to him a privilege and a joy. He was a man of prayer, of earnest and prevailing intercession. He loved to be with those who met to pray, and his tender and hearty prayers were a help and encouragement to both the pastors and people who heard them. By his presence and his gifts he was a warm supporter of the Sunday School, a diligent student of the Holy Scriptures, and illuminative and helpful in his comments thereon. He served the Church as Deacon and Clerk, but at the same time he loved and prayed for the Church universal, and longed for the coming of the time when the whole world should come under the sway of Christ. And in him there was a real correspondence between Christian faith and practice. He was "Not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Nor can we forget his Christian benevolence. He knew and obeyed the sublime Christian teaching of stewardship. He aided numbers of worthy causes, and more of them than any one is aware. In benevolence he constantly shared with the Church in all its missionary and charitable enterprises. The sanctuary in which he worshipped is one of his most conspicuous memorials. It requires no emphasis; it speaks for itself. In this matter he was moved by a glad Christian impulse; and his work was consecrated, as it was done for the well-being of the community and the glory of God. We deeply mourn his departure from us through that portal over which on its earthly side hangs the shadow of separation. But with one heart we say with the Apocalyptic Seer:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hillsborough Bridge Guaranty Savings Bank held this day, the following resolutions, prepared and presented by W. D. Foresaith, W. P. Grimes, and Samuel W. Holman as a committee previously selected for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board heard with profound sorrow and regret of the death of Honorable John Butler Smith, who had been its able, faithful, and courteous President during all the time since our incorporation.

Resolved, That by his death our bank has lost an able counselor, a conservative financier, a willing worker, a true and loyal officer, a man of ripe judgment, great experience, rich endowments, and diligent habits.

Resolved, That we extend to his afflicted family sincere sympathy and condolence in this sad bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them by the Clerk, and a like copy spread upon our Records.

The American Bible Society of New York passed the following memorial minute on the first of October, 1914:

John Butler Smith was elected a vice-president of the American Bible Society in 1895, and served the society in that office until his death, which occurred on August 10, 1914.

Mr. Smith was an eminent citizen of New Hampshire having been governor of the state, and in other offices of trust demonstrating his own marked ability and winning the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was one of the type of Christian business men who have added so much to the strength and glory of their Native Commonwealth, and of the whole nation. * * * He was an honored member of the Congregational Church, making confession of his faith when a boy of fourteen, and for more than sixty years being known and read of all men as a faithful servant of Christ and a leader in His Church. His love for the Bible and the honor in which he held it as the Word of God, well qualified him for the Vice-Presidency of the Society.

The Board of Managers put on record their appreciation of his service to this Society and their deep sense of loss; and they direct that a copy of this Minute be sent to the members of his family.

The Rev. Robert W. Wallace, at one time the pastor of Governor Smith's Church, Smith Memorial Church, spoke as follows:

Among the many privileges of my ministerial life I am constrained to place that of my friendship with Mr. Smith in the front rank. The portal of his kindly regard for me as his Pastor was ever open. For many years I knew him intimately, and each year of additional acquaintance increased my respect and deepened my affection for him. It was a real pleasure to hold converse with him, for he was a man of wide reading, extended research, and more than usual of retentive memory. He was well versed in history, in current events, in national affairs, and in denominational movements and general religious happenings.

A Congregationalist by conviction as by choice, and with sixty full years of uninterrupted affiliation with that communion, he loved the whole Church of God, rejoicing in its attempts and its accomplishments and its triumphs. The choicest time for such enriching converse was at the close of the Sabbath Evening service, when in his delightful home he poured out his thoughts about the themes that lay nearest his heart and made us all pay willing tribute to his intelligent and sagacious survey of events. The hours were altogether too brief for such illuminative discourse, and such pleasant fellowship in the fireglow of the hearth. * * *

It was in his relation as member and official of the Church I served that I knew him best. The conspicuous feature of this relation was its genuineness. He united with the Church in his early years, and he honored his vows to the Church and to the Church's Head to life's sunset hour. It was with joy akin to that of the ancient Psalmist that he went to the altar of God in the company of those who "kept holy-day." Worship was to him a vital experience, a natural religious experience. What might have seemed to some others a justifiable excuse for non-attendance, never was allowed to interfere with his presence in the Christian Sanctuary. * * *

In all these, as well as in other aspects of his many-sided life, he was an example and an inspiration to those who wrought with him in the service of the best of Masters.

In the course of an appreciative article his friend J. Alexander thus expressed himself:

* * * He was a man of decision, and one did not have to wait long to find out what action he would take. Like other successful men of business, also, whom the writer has known, when once he was assured that his action was right, he allowed nothing to block his progress, neither the protestation of his friends nor the opposition of his foes.

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY—At Hillsborough, New Hampshire, a substantial stone wall has been erected around a small piece of land and upon a large boulder which marks the exact location is a bronze tablet thus inscribed:

In Memory
of
BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY
who was born here
August Twelfth, 1815,
died at
Elm Bank, Wellesley, Massachusetts,
July twenty-third, 1895.

This preservation of the memory of one of New Hampshire's honored sons who won fame beyond her borders is a particularly appropriate recognition by the family of Mr. Cheney of the fact that in New Hampshire he developed the rugged honesty of his nature and obtained that start in life which made him a power in the business world. When finally the great express and railroad interests he founded took him to greater business centres, he did not forget his native state but generously remembered her great educational institution, Dartmouth College, and in the city of Concord there stands a statue of Daniel Webster presented to the State of New Hampshire by Benjamin Pierce Cheney, his life-long friend. At the unveiling of the statue, Mr. Cheney made a brief address and alluded to the deep satisfaction it gave him to see the fruition of a hope that he had long cherished to do that which would fitly express his admiration for "a son of New Hampshire who as a patriot was unexcelled and as an orator and statesman was without a peer." So too the rock and tablet which marks his own birthplace is a mark of loving respect for another "son of New Hampshire," who in his achievement as a builder and founder of great express and railroad corporations gave to the entire country substantial benefits. He was one of the pioneers in the express business and had accomplished much before he came into association with William Harnden and the other founders of the American Express Company of which he became the largest stockholder, director and treasurer, so continuing until his retirement.

His leading characteristics were great tenacity of purpose, positive convictions, frankness and loyalty. A gentleman who was long



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connected with him testified that he had never known a man possessing a deeper sense of honor or sounder business judgment. Said Richard Olney, than whom there is no higher authority: "Mr. Cheney was one of the self-made men of New England and possessed in large measure the qualities to which their success in life is to be attributed. From his youth up he was temperate, industrious, persevering and resolute in his purpose to better the conditions to which he had been born. He brought to its accomplishment great native shrewdness, a kindly, cheerful and engaging disposition, a sense of honor, the lack of which often seriously impairs the efficiency of the strongest natures, and an intuitive and almost unerring judgment of human character and motives. The reward of his career was not merely a large fortune accumulated wholly by honorable means but the respect and regard of the entire community in which he lived."

Mr. Cheney was well born, descending from John Cheney, of Newbury, Massachusetts, a man of prominence in that community. The line of descent from John Cheney was through Peter Cheney, 1639-95, a mill owner of Newbury; his son, John (2) Cheney, 1666-1750, a house carpenter and millwright; his son, John (3) Cheney, 1705-53, of Sudbury, a member of the town cavalry company; his son, Tristram Cheney, a farmer and deacon of the Sudbury church; his son, Elias Cheney, 1760-1816, a soldier of the Revolution and farmer of Hillsborough and Antrim, New Hampshire, who enlisted when a youth of seventeen in the Second Regiment, New Hampshire, was wounded at Ticonderoga and was present at the surrender at Yorktown; his son, Jesse Cheney, 1788-1863, a blacksmith of Hillsboro, married Alice Steele, 1791-1849, daughter of James and Alice (Boyd) Steele, of Antrim, New Hampshire. Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney were the parents of Benjamin Pierce Cheney, to whose memory this appreciation of a valuable, useful life is dedicated. He was named for Governor Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, at the Governor's request, so intimate were the families.

Benjamin Pierce Cheney was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, August 12, 1815, died at his beautiful country seat, "Elm Bank," near Wellesley, Massachusetts, July 23, 1895. He attended public schools until his tenth year, then began working in his father's shop although his friend, Governor Pierce, offered to finance his future education and put him through college. Before his twelfth year he was a clerk at Francestown, and at the age of sixteen began driving stages between Nashua and Exeter, New Hampshire. The stage coach was then the accepted mode of public conveyance, largely patronized, and he became an expert horseman, taking pride in his work and skill. It was while driving stages that he became acquainted with many noted public men, including Daniel Webster who was his life-long friend. He was often the custodian of large amounts of money in transit to and from Boston banks, and he won high

reputation for honesty, fidelity and intelligence in executing such trusts. It was this reputation that brought him his first start in the field of effort in which he was to become famous. Several connecting stage lines combined their interests in one company and controlled a system of lines covering parts of New Hampshire and Vermont and extending into Canada. A general manager and agent was needed to control the workings of the system and Mr. Cheney was selected for what was then a very important and responsible position. He made Boston his headquarters and home, drew a large salary and managed the system until 1842. In that year he organized the firm of Cheney & Company with Nathaniel White, of Nashua, and William Walker and established an express line between Boston and Montreal. In 1852 he added to his line the express business of Fisk & Rice, thus gaining control of the route between Boston and Burlington, Vermont, by way of the Fitchburg Railroad. Now began a wonderful period of expansion for the pioneer express manager. He consolidated other express companies, controlling routes in various directions, and founded the United States and Canada Express Company to bring them all under one management. The railroads had then superseded the stages, giving him greater opportunity, and his express lines covered the northern part of the New England States. Mr. Cheney's wonderful grasp of detail, his ability to systematize and keep accurate accounts, and his untiring industry, easily made him a leader among the pioneers of the express business, and his success in organizing and controlling the business of northern New England lines made him an object of interest to other men who were gaining control in other sections.

In 1879 the great business he founded was merged with that of the American Express Company under the name of the latter and Mr. Cheney became a potent force in national and transcontinental lines, both express and railroad. He was elected a director and treasurer of the American Express Company, places of responsibility he ever held, and he became the largest individual holder of the company's stock. His large interest brought him into intimate relation with the Wells Fargo Express Company and with the Vermont Railroad Company, and through these into close connection with transcontinental railroad building. He was one of the pioneers in the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was heavily interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system and in the San Diego Land & Town Company, serving as a director in all for many years. He was one of the incorporators of the Market National Bank of Boston and of the American Loan & Trust Company, the foregoing being but the greater in a long list of corporate enterprises in which he was officially interested. He was loyal to the corporations with which he was connected and those in which others were induced to invest through his connection with them. At the time when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe liquidated he refused to abandon the smaller

stockholders but sustained a heavy loss with them although other directors of the road took advantage of the same knowledge Mr. Cheney possessed and sold their holdings before the crash came. He amassed a large fortune in his various activities and gained a leading position among financiers and men of business importance. But his wealth was fairly gained and wisely used.

In 1854, while on a trip to Canada, he was in a railroad accident which caused the loss of his right arm but this in no way interfered with his business activity nor did it affect his cheerful disposition. In 1862 he made a trip to California, going by stage from Atchison, Kansas, to the coast, travelling on a stage by day and resting at the usual stopping places at night. During this time there was a run on the bank controlled by the Wells Fargo Company, but Mr. Cheney stood back of them, telegraphed to New York and Boston for funds, even went behind the counter to help out, and succeeded in securing the necessary money, and consequently in forty-eight hours the trouble was at an end. During the progress of the Civil War, upon request of the governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Cheney purchased every horse used in that struggle by the State of Massachusetts. He personally examined the hoofs and looked into the mouth of every horse purchased, and also paid for them out of his own money. The governor informed him that it was impossible for him to reimburse him at that time, but that he would later, and one year hence he gave him a check for the amount paid for the horses, and in addition the interest thereon. Mr. Cheney would not accept this check, stating that he would only accept the money expended and not the interest thereon. He was drafted three times, but owing to the loss of his right arm could not serve his country in that manner; although it was not required of him to send a substitute, he did so in each case, paying the required money for the services of these men.

Mr. Cheney gave freely of his wealth in numerous channels, benevolent and charitable, especially remembering Dartmouth College. Education which had been denied him in his youth had in him an ardent champion and there is in a small Washington town an Academy which bears his name, founded through his generosity. He was a well read man of a high order of intelligence, deeply interested in New England history and genealogy, a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He gave the statue of Daniel Webster to the State of New Hampshire in 1886, and his benefactions were large, timely and frequent. His country residence, "Elm Bank," near Wellesley, was an estate of about two hundred acres surrounded on three sides by the Charles river, and a beautiful example of the landscape gardener's art. "Elm Bank" was ever a source of joy to him and after his retirement its beautifying was his greatest delight. His estate lay near historic Nonantum, where John Eliot preached his first sermon to the Indians, and five large elms planted by the Indian converts yet adorn the grounds near the site of the Cheney

maison. He was fast approaching his eightieth year when death claimed him, in fact another month would have classed him with the octogenarians. But his work was done and well done and he passed "to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns" leaving behind him the memory of a gracious Christian gentleman which shall endure so long as men cherish high ideals of character.

Mr. Cheney married, June 6, 1865, Elizabeth Clapp, who survives him with three daughters and a son: Alice Steele, Mary, Elizabeth, and Benjamin Pierce (2), a graduate of Harvard, class of "90." Mrs. Cheney is a daughter of Asahel and Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Nicholas Clapp, an early settler of Dorchester, and of Captain Roger Clapp, Major General Humphrey Atherton, as well as other notables of the Colonial period. Her mother, Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose wife, Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was of royal descent and a sister of the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the reign of Charles I.

CHESTER BRADLEY JORDAN belonged to that splendid type of New England manhood which had its training in an environment of hard and even harsh simplicity. His childhood and early youth were spent upon one of those unfertile farms, which require an expenditure of the most tremendous energy and unremitting endeavor to make even a livelihood from, and which had even more of personal hardship than was the lot of the average farmer's son of that region and period. There was something in the character of him and of his type, however, that seemed to thrive on misfortune, so that all the strongest and best characteristics of his nature were fostered and developed and the fundamental virtues of life were purified as though by a refiner's fire. This environment has been the cradle of a majority of the strongest and most monumental figures in the history of our country, and undoubtedly has produced the most capable and effective type of our citizenship.

Born October 15, 1839, at Colebrook, New Hampshire, Chester Bradley Jordan was the youngest of the family of ten children born to Johnson and Minerva (Buel) Jordan, old and respected residents of that place. His father met with financial reverses and was obliged to depend for his living upon a sterile New Hampshire farm, and it was here that his son was reared to manhood, and took perforce a part in the necessary tasks and labors there. Such time as he could spare from this work, almost too hard for childhood, he spent in the somewhat primitive district school, but though the advantages there were decidedly meagre and his opportunities for attendance most uncertain, so strong was his ambition that he overcame every obstacle, and by dint of his own consistent application and much reading out



A. D. Jordan

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of school, gained for himself an excellent general education. The great school in which he learned, however, was that of experience, and how much he benefitted by this hard tuition may be seen in the use he made of it during his subsequent life. His taste for learning was so great that for a time he followed the profession of teaching, for which he was fitted, and prepared at Colebrook Academy. He began as a teacher in the local schools, where he remained for eighteen years, the last two of which were spent as principal of Colebrook Academy. While teaching, however, he also carried on his own studies and graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1866, when he already had been superintendent of schools in his native town for three years. He continued his studies privately after this and did not abandon them until the day of his death. He gave much time and attention to the study of history, especially that connected with his own State, and became a recognized authority in this branch of knowledge. As a mere youth Mr. Jordan had begun to take an interest in local political affairs, as well as in those broader issues connected with State and Country. In the year 1867 he became a selectman of Colebrook, this being but one year after his graduation from the Kimball Union Academy, and he was also nominated by the Republican party for representative in the State Legislature. In March, 1868, Mr. Jordan received the appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court for Coos county, and took up his duties in that capacity in the following June. In October, 1874, however, he was removed for political reasons from this office by the Democratic administration, which had just come into power. But Mr. Jordan had in the meantime been making a study of the subject of the law, and upon losing his position continued the same in the law office of Judge William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, New Hampshire. After a time he entered the law office of Ray, Drew & Haywood, where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the State bar, in November, 1875, and to practice in the United States courts in May, 1881. He continued with this firm after his admission, and upon the retirement of Mr. Haywood from active practice in May, 1876, was admitted as a junior partner, the style of the firm becoming Ray, Drew & Jordan. Still later, in 1882, Mr. Philip Carpenter was admitted and the firm became Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter. Since that time the name has undergone numerous changes, but eventually became Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris. It is interesting to note that Irving W. Drew and Mr. Jordan were fellow students at the Colebrook, Stewartstown & Kimball Union Academy, and that after their association as attorneys, they practiced law together for above thirty years.

But as well known as Mr. Jordan was in connection with the legal profession, he was probably still better known to the rank and file of his fellow citizens because of his connection with public affairs. As a matter of fact he did not by any means seek public office and actually refused many offers of such, for instance, when he de-

clined the postmastership of Lancaster, nor would he accept an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State, as well as several other distinctions which his admirers and colleagues urged him to. Nevertheless his services in such positions as he did hold were of so noteworthy a character as to win for him the gratitude of the community-at-large, and a wide popular reputation. In politics he was a Republican, and early in life was actively identified with that party. His first vote, which was cast at Colebrook, was for Abraham Lincoln as President and the first cast by him in Lancaster, where he later removed, was for Grant. In the year 1880 he was elected representative to the General Court on the Republican ticket, and though it was his first turn as legislator he was chosen speaker of the house by a handsome vote. In the year 1886 he was unanimously nominated for State Senator from the Coos District, normally a Democratic stronghold, and though he was defeated that year by a few votes, was re-nominated the following year and was triumphantly elected by a majority as great as his opponent's total vote. He was unanimously elected as president of the Senate in the years 1897 and 1898, an extraordinary honor, it being the first time that this had happened for more than one hundred years in New Hampshire. The crowning event of Mr. Jordan's political life was his election as Governor of New Hampshire in 1900. He had already, in 1898, refused to accept the nomination and had to decline it publicly three times before his refusal would be considered. When in 1900 he was once more urged, he finally agreed to do so provided the nomination should come unsolicited and unsought. He took up the duties of his new office in January, 1901, and his administration rapidly developed into one of the most notable in the history of New Hampshire. The various services which he performed for the State are too many to be enumerated, but among them it may be stated that the state debt was reduced over four hundred thousand dollars during his administration and that the state treasury, at the close of it, contained over six hundred thousand dollars in its vaults, an amount never before approached. He also reformed and greatly improved the judicial system of the State, and he is said to have regarded this as his most valuable service to the community. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to his legal practice in Lancaster and continued actively so employed up to the time of his death. He was actively associated with a number of important organizations, business, social and fraternal, in the community among which may be mentioned the Lancaster Trust Company, of which he was vice-president and director; the Lancaster National Bank, of which he was a director; the Grafton & Coos Bar Association, of which he was president, and the State Bar Association, in which he held an office. He was also identified with the Grange and with the Masonic order, having been a member in the latter of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Edward A.

Raymond Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua.

Governor Jordan was united in marriage, July 19, 1879, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Ida Rose Nutter, a native of this town, born March 31, 1860, a daughter of Oliver and Roxannah (Wentworth) Nutter, of this place. Governor and Mrs. Jordan were the parents of four children, as follows: Roxannah Minerva, born in Lancaster, January 19, 1882; Hugo, born May 26, 1884, died May 7, 1886; Gladstone, born May 15, 1888; and Chester Bradley, born February 15, 1892. Although he nominally retired from the firm in the year 1909, Governor Jordan actually continued to be identified with it up to within a short time of his death. He did, however, allow himself a greater share of recreation than he had previously taken, and nothing pleased him so much as to spend his vacations fishing in the beautiful regions about the Connecticut Lake and Millsfield ponds. He was a devoted lover of nature, and was never so happy as when out in the open engaged in some expedition with his children. His death eventually occurred on August 24, 1914, after a long and lingering illness, the trials of which he bore with an unusual degree of Christian fortitude.

It will be appropriate to close this all too brief and inadequate sketch with the words of those who were acquainted personally with Governor Jordan and who did not fail to express their heartfelt admiration for him both as public official and as man at the time of his death. The following extract occurs as the Foreword in a most interesting volume entitled "Life and Reminiscences" by Governor Jordan's son, Chester Bradley Jordan, Jr.:

It is the purpose of this book to place between its covers as much of Chester Bradley Jordan, man, citizen, able actor in, and keen observer of, New Hampshire public life of the last half century, as is possible through the instrumentality of cold print, and the limitations of one volume. This is not a eulogy over the body of a dead man, this is not a memorial in the usual sense of the word, but a book of the living, an attempt to perpetuate to continued life the best thought and deeds of a good man, that they may be an inspiration to future sons of the state for which he builded so well, and a source of delightful reminiscences to his friends and sincere admirers.

The greater part of this volume is, therefore, made up of the writings and utterances of Chester B. Jordan. There is a very brief biographical sketch designed merely to give a view of the principal events of his full life, that the life may be considered in its entirety with continuity. This is followed by extracts from the interesting and intimate autobiographical notes found among his personal effects.

In a brief article entitled "Governor Jordan's Administration," which appears in the book already referred to and which is from the pen of Edward N. Pearson, the following remarks occur:

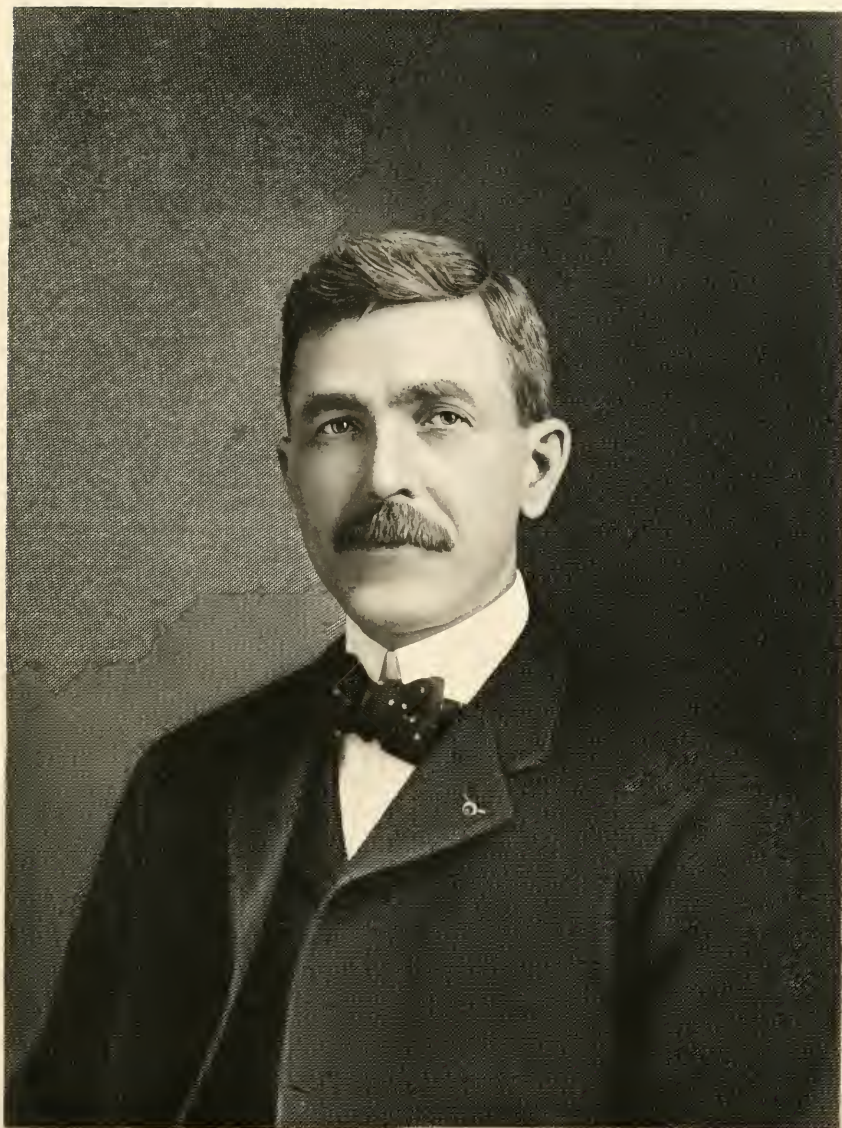
Mr. Jordan was well equipped for the task which a large majority of his fellow citizens had chosen him to undertake. He had an abundance of common sense as a foundation, and his education, in schools and by self-instruction, had been thorough and practical. His professional life had been

passed in an environment to develop broadly the reserve forces of a strong mental equipment. His association with "folks," to use a homely but comprehensive term which takes from the Countryside and the Capitol, the electorate and the elected, the client and the Court, had developed a manhood of breadth and height and depth. He understood his fellow men, and especially his fellow New Hampshire men, and was therefore able to choose unerringly when appointments to office were to be made. Pools and peaks of his north country were more to him than details of topography and geography. He recognized in them health-giving, soul-inspiring, manliness-making blessings, to be studied and safeguarded. He could speak with authority when he advocated improved avenues of approach to scenic assets, which must be conserved as resources of wealth, and a policy of encouragement of all agencies for development, including the State's Railroad systems. * * *

It was as easy for Mr. Jordan to write ably as it was for him to converse entertainingly. He was gifted as an orator as few of his predecessors in office had been. The speech-making bugbear which had deterred many a favorite son from accepting gubernatorial honors had no terrors for him. And, finally, he had seen service in the House of Representatives and the Senate which had demonstrated his ability to lead in matters of legislation and had made the Governorship a fully merited promotion. * * *

LESLIE PERKINS SNOW, one of the most conspicuous figures in the life and affairs of Rochester, New Hampshire, with which he has been identified as an attorney-at-law, a most successful business man, and a public-spirited citizen, comes of a family which for many generations has been associated with the State of New Hampshire, and for an even longer period with New England. He is of the ninth generation from the founder of the various Snow families in this country, and traces his descent directly from Nicholas Snow, from whom the elder branch of this widespread family is descended.

(1) Nicholas Snow is supposed to have come from London, and to have been the son of Nicholas Snow, a citizen of that place. The father was an armorer in London, and his son set sail for the New England Colonies in the good ship "Ann" in the year 1623. He landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, only three years after the coming of the original Pilgrim fathers, and in 1624 was given a share in the division of land that occurred then. He appears to have been prominent in the community, and was one of those sent by the church to purchase Eastham (then Nauset) from the Indians. This was in 1644, and a year later he, with six companions known as "Governor Prince's Associates," settled there and were of much aid in keeping the surrounding Indians friendly. He was town clerk of Nauset from 1646 to 1662, deputy from 1648 to 1651, and selectman from 1663 to 1670. His death occurred November 15, 1671. Nicholas Snow married at Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, and half-sister of Oceanus Hopkins, who was born on the "Mayflower." Constance Hopkins came over on that vessel in 1620 with her father, who was one of the four counsellors of Miles Standish.



Leslie P. Snow

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(II) Mark Snow, eldest child of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born May 9, 1628, in Plymouth. He had a good education, and succeeded his father as town clerk of Eastham, to which place he removed at an early age, and held that office from 1663 to 1675. He also held the office of deputy three years, and was captain of a militia company formed at Eastham. He married Jane Prince (or Prence) in 1660, a native of Plymouth, born in 1637, and died in Eastham in 1703. She was the daughter of Governor Thomas Prince and Mary (Collier) Prince, and a granddaughter of William Collier, of Duxbury, the distinguished leader of the settlement of Eastham. Mark Snow died at Eastham in 1695, leaving eight children.

Governor Prince's lot in Plymouth fronted on the north side of North street below the Winslow House. In 1634 he was chosen governor of the colony, and in 1635 assistant. He was the principal of the six settlers of Eastham in 1644, owning two hundred acres of the best land there, extending from the bay to the Atlantic. His house stood about forty rods to the east of the road. In 1657 he was chosen governor for the third time at a salary of fifty pounds, and by special grant was allowed to remain at Eastham instead of at Plymouth, where under the law the governor was bound to reside. In 1665 he returned to Plymouth. He was a strong Puritan and took severe measures against the Quakers, which act was the only stain on a difficult but long and steady magistracy of eighteen years, for which he was excellently qualified. His strong influence was exerted to establish grammar schools and an educated and regular ministry. He founded the church at Eastham, which was the means of converting many natives.

(III) Thomas Snow, fifth child and second son of Mark and Jane (Prince) Snow, was born at Eastham, August 6, 1668, and died probably at Harwich between 1732 and 1748. From the records we learn that he must have moved to Harwich before 1699. He was twice married and it is from the second wife that the line with which we are here concerned is descended. This lady was the daughter of Paul Sears, and the wife of one Hamblin. Her given name was Lydia and she was born about 1680 (probably). They were the parents of a number of children of whom nine survived the father.

(IV) Thomas (2) Snow, seventh child and third son of Thomas (1) and Lydia (Sears-Hamblin) Snow, was born January 15, 1709, at Harwich. He probably married Rachel Nickerson at Harwich, February 19, 1730.

(V) Thomas (3) Snow, son of Thomas (2) and Rachel (Nickerson) Snow, is believed to have been born at Harwich, about 1730. He early took to the sea and later became captain of a whaling vessel. He was very fond in his old age of telling the incidents of his sea life to his grandson, Joseph Snow, who in turn repeated them to Leslie Perkins Snow, of this review. Thomas Snow became the

owner of considerable property from following his avocation, and retired from it during the impending troubles of the colonies with Great Britain. In the year 1777 he removed from Cape Cod to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, with the intention of setting up his three sons in business there. Unfortunately, continental currency, into which he had turned all his property, depreciated so rapidly in value at this time that shortly after reaching Falmouth it became practically worthless, so that a thousand dollars would barely buy a bushel of corn. He thus became practically penniless, and in 1778 was obliged to seek a home in the wilderness. He became the second settler in the northern part of Gorham, Maine, near White Rock, and there he built a barn which still stands about one mile east of Sebago Lake and which is known as the old Snow barn. It was constructed of hewn timber and broad pumpkin pine boards hauled from tide-water. The death of Thomas Snow occurred about 1825, and he left six children. Thomas Snow was twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Snow, who died in 1752, and his second Jane (Magne) Snow, who was born in 1735, and died March 5, 1837, at the age of one hundred and two years.

(VI) Gideon Snow, third child and second son of Thomas (3) Snow, was born at an uncertain date and came to Gorham, Maine, with his father. He married (first) Joanna Edwards, December 28, 1788. His wife died about 1792, and he married (second) Susan Parsons, who was the mother of his two children. His second wife became insane, and he then placed his children in the care of his father and himself sought employment in another part of the country. He was never again heard from.

(VII) Joseph Snow, son of Gideon and Susan (Parsons) Snow, was born March 25, 1791, at Gorham, Maine. He was brought up by his grandfather, Thomas Snow, and enlisted in the War of 1812. He was sent with the regiment to which he belonged to the defense of Portland which the British ships were expected to attack. In June, 1815, being then of age, he set out for himself and sought a home in the wilderness of Northern New Hampshire, where he purchased wild land in the eastern part of Eaton, Carroll county. He journeyed into this unpromising wilderness alone, carrying his provisions on his back, which consisted principally of corn. On the last day of his trip he found himself with three pints of boiled corn and with sixty rods of fence to build and forty-eight miles to travel to reach his house in Gorham. Next spring he returned to the same place and there built a log house and cleared the ground. This farm subsequently came to be known as "The Bryant Farm" from a later occupant. Joseph Snow was the first of his name to settle in Eaton. In 1822 he exchanged his clearing for a site in an adjoining valley in the same town. Here, utilizing the water power, he built first a grist mill in 1825, then a saw mill in 1827, hauling boards from Tamworth on the snow. Of such importance was his mill to the com-

munity growing about him and such was his energy that when it burned to the ground in 1830 he rebuilt it and had it again in running order in fourteen days, which was then regarded as a remarkable accomplishment. He also actively engaged in shoemaking, blacksmithing and farming for the support of his family of eleven children. The little hamlet which grew up about him came to be known as Snowville.

Physically he was a giant, not only large of stature but possessed of unusual strength and endurance. He often worked at his shoe bench at night in order to pay his men to work with him in his mill the following day. As a boy he had no opportunity for an education, but after coming to Eaton, realizing the necessity in his business of a knowledge of figures, he hired a schoolmaster to come from a distance to teach him the "three essentials." His early hardships and enforced self-reliance imparted to him strong traits of character that marked his entire life. He stood for all that was best in the community, never seeking office nor notoriety, but by common consent was recognized as an example of industry and uprightness. He was a very earnest Christian Baptist, his home being the center of religious worship in his community. He was a Whig, and was for many years a justice of the peace, and town liquor agent, then a position of trust. He died September 29, 1876, aged eighty-five.

He married (first) Hannah Flood, of Gorham, Maine, in 1814, and had by her one son, Silas. He married (second) December 12, 1816, Sally Atkinson, born in Buxton, Maine, December 11, 1798, died October 10, 1876. By her he had ten children: Hannah, Alvan, Appia, Joseph, Sally, Susan, John, Mary A., Edwin and Jane M. Sally Atkinson was the daughter of John and Olive (Haley) Atkinson, the latter dying in 1823. John Atkinson was born about 1767, of English descent, and died June or July, 1844. He exchanged his farm in Buxton for four hundred acres of wild land in Eaton, in 1813, in order to keep his son, who had been a privateer, from the war. His house on the "Atkinson farm," just north of Snow brook, was a two-story frame building, with a rock chimney and oven, and three rooms downstairs. The lumber was hauled from Tamworth on the snow.

(VIII) Edwin Snow, youngest son of Joseph and Sally (Atkinson) Snow, was born in Snowville, Eaton, October 15, 1836, and was educated in the town schools of Eaton and at North Parsonsfield Academy. He remained at home and took care of his parents in their declining years, succeeding to the ancestral estate. In 1856 he opened a general store at Snowville, in company with his brothers, whom he bought out in 1859. In 1856 they built a new and larger combination saw and grist mill (still existing), and after 1890 he bought out his brothers' interest in this. From 1873 to 1878 he was a member of the firm of Snow & Brooks and was extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle throughout Maine and Eastern New Hampshire. After 1856 he was continuously engaged in lumbering,

including the wholesale manufacture of shoo, in connection with his saw mill and store. From a small beginning he gradually added by purchase to his timber lands. He cut according to modern scientific ideals, carefully selecting the large timber and leaving the under-sized. He also kept an open market for lumber and farming produce. In his various occupations his success was due to his large executive ability and sound judgment, and to his patient industry. In 1865 he built the present homestead at Snowville, on the site of his father's home.

He was a staunch Democrat during his entire life, serving his party on state committee for many years. After 1867 he was continuously a justice of the peace, and frequently acted as legal adviser of his fellow-townsmen, being much trusted for his integrity. He was a leader and promoter of all public improvements in his town, and brought about the one after a hard fight, the other by his own exertions and sacrifices, the present highways through the valleys from Eaton to Brownfield, Maine, and to Conway, New Hampshire, respectively. As moderator he presided over the town meetings for many years. He was selectman of Eaton from 1864 to 1866, from 1878 to 1882, from 1887 to 1889, and in 1900, holding the office of chairman in all but the first year. He served on the town board of education from 1895 to 1897. He was town clerk in 1873, and town treasurer in 1877, and from 1893 to 1899, and postmaster at Snowville in 1894. He served the county of Carroll as commissioner from 1875 to 1876, as auditor from 1881 to 1886, and again as commissioner from 1888 to 1891. He was representative to the Legislature in 1867, 1868, 1881-82, 1883-84 and 1899-1900, serving on the railroad and judiciary committees. He served on the former during the contest over the enactment of a general railroad law. He represented his district in the State Senate, 1891-92. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization, and served there until his death, when he was the oldest member in point of service on the board. His judgment, good sense, knowledge of values, and public acquaintance made him a valuable man for the place. He was a member of the Christian Baptist Church. He was a charter member and past grand in Trinity Lodge, No. 63, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Snowville, and a member of Mount Chocorua Encampment, No. 32, Silver Lake of Madison. He was also a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Freedom, New Hampshire.

He married Helen M. Perkins, October 14, 1857, at Snowville, and their children, born at Snowville, were: Nellie H., March 10, 1859, married Andrew J. White, a contractor and builder of Big Rapids, Michigan; Isabella, April 7, 1861, married Dr. Leonard W. Atkinson, a physician, now of Nappa, California; Leslie Perkins, of whom further; and Bertha C., September 4, 1877.

Helen M. (Perkins) Snow, who died February 1, 1899, was the

daughter of John W. and Caroline (Nason) Perkins, both of Eaton. John W. Perkins was the son of Stephen Perkins, the first settler by that name in Eaton, and the seventh generation from John Perkins, of Newent, Gloucestershire, England, who came to America in the "Lyon," 1630, and settled in Boston. John W. Perkins was a substantial farmer, and his father, Stephen Perkins, was for forty years a justice and recognized as the "leading citizen" of the town of Eaton.

(IX) Leslie Perkins Snow, son of Edwin and Helen M. (Perkins) Snow, was born October 19, 1862, at Eaton, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of Eaton, and at the age of fifteen years (1877) taught school in his native town for one season. In 1878 he became a student of Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, but a little later was sent to the Bridgeton Academy at North Bridgeton, in the same State, where he continued to attend until his graduation therefrom with the class of 1881. He had been prepared for a college course at the latter institution, but spent a year in business at Snowville before going to college. He then, in 1882, entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he studied for four years and graduated with the class of 1886, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During these four years he had the reputation of being an industrious student and was popular with his fellow undergraduates and with the faculty of the college. In competition with his fellows he won several prizes for original essays. He was a member of the Theta Delta Chi in the local chapter of which he was presiding officer, and in his graduating year served as president of the New England Association of that fraternity. In the meantime Mr. Snow had determined upon the law as his professional career, and after working another year at Snowville, he entered what was then the Columbian Law School, now the George Washington University of Washington, D. C. In addition to his business experience, he had already had some considerable part in public affairs. He presided over the town meetings of his native town for a number of years and also represented it in the State Legislature in 1887-88. In the year 1887 he was also appointed special pension examiner for the United States Government and spent the three succeeding years in the West, being occupied in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. He afterwards returned to the East and was busy in connection with his department in Washington, D. C., for nearly another year. It was as early as 1881 that he became associated with his father as the junior member of the firm of E. Snow & Son, and in 1881, 1887 and 1891 was actively engaged in the business of lumber manufacturing and in the operation of the general store at Eaton and continued the association until 1907. After entering the George Washington University, Mr. Snow devoted the best portion of his time and labor to mastering his chosen profession and was eventually graduated from that institution with honors, in the class of 1890, and

with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took the first prize for the best legal thesis of the year, and after passing his bar examinations was admitted in June, 1890, to the Maryland bar. He then returned to Snowville and for another year concerned himself with lumber manufacturing.

He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in the month of August, 1891, and at once opened a law office at Rochester, in this State. Almost at once, however, he became a member of the firm of Worcester, Gafney & Snow, in partnership with Joseph H. Worcester and Charles B. Gafney. This concern already enjoyed a large legal business in the region and into the work thereof Mr. Snow threw himself with characteristic energy. Judge Gafney died in the year 1898 and Mr. Worcester carried on the business with Mr. Snow, the firm, however, retaining its original name. Two years later Mr. Worcester also died, since which time Mr. Snow has conducted a large practice by himself. He enjoys a highly enviable reputation in the community and State, and much of the important litigation of Eastern New Hampshire passes through his office. In 1917, however, Mr. Snow admitted his son, Conrad E. Snow, and Mr. Burt R. Cooper, into partnership with him and the firm name has become Snow, Snow & Cooper. Besides his long association with the firm of E. Snow & Son, he has also been associated with a number of other business concerns and was a member of the firm of W. N. Snow & Company for a number of years, which was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs. Mr. Snow has been a director of the Rochester National Bank, since January, 1899, and president of the same institution from February, 1902, up to 1917. He was elected in 1917 as director and first vice-president of the Rochester Trust Company. He is one of the founders of the Gafney Home for the Aged, of which institution he has been a trustee and counsellor since its organization in 1904. He was elected president of the institution in 1917. Among the public offices held by Mr. Snow in the past was that of a membership on the school board in the city of Rochester, which he held from 1899 to 1904.

Among the positions held by him in the war activities of the World War of 1917 are: President of the Rochester Public Safety Committee; chairman of the several Liberty Loan Committees of Rochester county; chairman for Strafford county of the National War Savings Committee, and chairman of the Rochester Committee of the Military Training Camps Association; he is a member of the National Security League, Incorporated, of the Finance Committee of the New Hampshire League to Provide for National Defense and to Enforce International Peace, and a member of the State Committee on the Co-ordination of Aid Societies; he is on the speakers' bureau—has served as a "Four-Minute-Man"—and is a member of many local committees established for the purpose of raising funds for various war activities. Mr. Snow is a prominent figure in social

and fraternal circles here, and is a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 63, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Snowville, New Hampshire; Humane Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a thirty-second degree Mason as well as of intervening Masonic bodies. His clubs are the Rochester Country and the Rochester City, in the activities of which he takes a prominent part. He is a member of the Christian Baptist Church of Eaton, New Hampshire, the members of his family are members of the Congregational church at Rochester, in the support of which he has served several years as warden.

Leslie Perkins Snow married (first) November 28, 1888, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, Susie E. Currier, by whom he had two children, Conrad Edwin, born at Haverhill, August 6, 1889, and Leslie Whitmore, born at Snowville, December 9, 1890. Conrad E. is a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1912, with degree of A.B.; Magdalene College, Oxford, England, 1914, with degree of A.B., and Harvard Law School, 1917, with degree of LL.B. Leslie W. is a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1912, with degree of A.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1914, with degree of B.S. Conrad E. was in July, 1917, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps of the National Army of the United States, and is now, January, 1918, serving as aide to Brigadier-General Edward B. Babbitt, commanding the Fourth Artillery Brigade of the United States Army. Leslie W. was in June, 1917, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Reserve Corps of the National Army of the United States and was on January 21, 1918, promoted to rank of captain, and is now in active service. Mrs. Snow was the daughter of Franklin Pettingil and Missouri (Whitmore) Currier. Mr. Currier was a descendant of Richard Currier, of Southampton, Massachusetts, and Hezekiah Foster, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, both Revolutionary soldiers. The Foster line in America sprang from Sergeant Thomas Foster, son of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Ipswich, England, who came to America in the year 1634. Mrs. Snow died June 6, 1892. She was an accomplished scholar, a great reader, and a woman much beloved by all who knew her.

In June, 1894, Mr. Snow married (second) Norma C. Currier, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Snow has held many important positions in local and state organizations. She has served as Regent of the Mary Torr Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; has been twice president of the Rochester Women's Club; and once president of the Monday Club, has served as secretary of the State Federation of the Women's Clubs; and as secretary of the New Hampshire Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has been chairman of the Board of Managers of the Gafney Home for the Aged continuously since this Home was founded in 1904; she has for three years served as a member of the School Board of the

City of Rochester; she was chairman of the Surgical Dressing Committee of Rochester in the work for the Allies, and has been chairman of the Surgical Dressing Committee of the Red Cross for Rochester and surrounding districts since the entrance of the United States into the World War; she was the organizer and is vice-president of the District Nurse Association, a director of the New Hampshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and of the New Hampshire Parent and Teachers Association. She is a member of the Congregational church of Rochester, and is active in many social and religious organizations in the city.

FRANCIS LABAN TOWN, M.D., retired Colonel United States Army, and one of the best known and most popular citizens of Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he has held in the past a number of important positions, is a member of an old and distinguished family, which for several generations resided in this his native State. He is the son of the late Honorable Barton Gilman Towne, of Lancaster, and of Harriet Frances (Tift) Towne, his wife. Mr. Towne, Sr., was a practical farmer, and engaged in that occupation during his entire life. He held a number of important offices, among which was that of Commissioner of Agriculture, for the county of Coos, and he also served on the State Board of Agriculture for a number of years. The great-grandfather of Colonel Town, Jacob Towne, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, then a very young man, served in the old French and Indian War; and was present in the deadly carnage of those fatal assaults of July 8, 1758, against old Fort Ticonderoga. There he was shot in the body, injuring his spine, and left at first for dead on that bloody field. He was also in the Revolutionary War, and in the victorious Army of '77 at Saratoga, and the surrender of Burgoyne, but later became disabled for hard service, mainly by reason of his old wound and injury to his spine. The subject of this sketch was born on the eleventh day of January, 1836, at Jefferson, New Hampshire; but his parents removed to the town of Lancaster while he still was an infant in arms. It was at this latter place that all his childish associations and impressions were formed, and here also that he received the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools. He also studied at the Lancaster Academy, where he was prepared for college; and then entered Dartmouth College, where he took a scientific course, later receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in connection with the class of 1856. Having chosen the medical profession, he also subsequently attended the lecture courses at the Medical Department of this same college, and was graduated in the fall of 1859, in the class of 1860, latterly being a student with the eminent late Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M.D., of New York City.



Col. F. L. Town, M. D.
U. S. Army

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In the meanwhile he had served in 1858 on the school board of his home town, and in the following year the Governor of the State appointed him the School Commissioner for his native county of Coos, and a member of the State Board of Education. Late that year he held a Teacher's Institute at Colebrook, and occupied the winter of 1859-60 mainly in visiting the public schools in Coos county, and giving public lectures in the various towns. He received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth, and also from the Medical College of New York, both in the year 1860. Entering first the Charity Hospital, he was later appointed to the old New York Hospital, where he remained until the Civil War burst upon the country, and its stirring military activities began. This abruptly terminated the peaceful career anticipated by Colonel Town, as it did in the case of so many of his young fellow countrymen. It introduced him, however, to another widely varied career, which he came greatly to love, and to which he devoted many of the best years of his life. Entering the army early in May, 1861, he was commissioned with the class of May 28, 1861, an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was immediately ordered to Washington, and assigned to a general hospital there, recently opened for the sick among the now fast incoming troops to that city. Being made executive officer, he had the immediate control of the hospital, its many entering patients, and of the medical staff, all of his own class, and also attached to it. This followed since Colonel Town passed higher, and therefore ranked them, in the strictly competitive examination required for a commission in the Medical Corps of the Army. The eminent specialist, the late Dr. Gouley, of New York, being one of them, declared with much outspoken warmth, that he would be danged (or much worse, really) if he would serve in this hospital under one who sometimes formerly had attended his own professional clinics and lectures. As a matter of fact he never did, for he was successful up at the War Department in getting assigned to another sphere of duty. Later on in this year, Colonel Town was with General Sherman's troops advancing down south through central Kentucky. This distinguished General was then, as later, an extraordinarily alert, and vigilant commander. Always spending half the nights riding the entire advanced line of pickets, he often saw him in the early mornings fast asleep in his uniform, in bad weather spattered with mud and with his boots on. Subsequently to the occupation of Nashville, Tennessee, by the now designated Army of the Cumberland, he was for a time in charge there of a general hospital. Afterwards serving with the troops at the front, he later became the chief surgeon of the brigade of regulars in this army. In the summer of 1863, Colonel Town was assigned to duty under General R. C. Wood, assistant surgeon general of the army, who had the general control of army hospitals, and river hospital transports in the west and southwest during the war. Later in that fall he was detailed to



E. R. Benson

a military post in the Harbor of San Francisco, California, and July 10, 1889, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Once more ordered east in 1892, he was for a time at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, and in the winter and spring of 1894 was on duty at the headquarters of the military department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Illinois, commanded by Major General Miles, now lieutenant-general. On June 28, of this same year, he was promoted colonel and assistant surgeon general, U. S. Army. From 1894 until 1896 he was on duty as medical director of the Military Department of Texas, and was stationed at San Antonio, in that State. In the fall of the latter year he was retired as a colonel in the army, after more than thirty-five years of active service in the army. From this time Colonel Town has spent his summers peacefully in his old home at Lancaster, New Hampshire, and his winters at San Antonio, Texas, where he also has many friends, and is well known. Since his retirement from the army, and his return to the home of his earlier years, he has avoided taking any leading part in public affairs there; but he still, as ever in the past, has a warm personal interest in all that relates to its welfare and prosperity. He has never allowed his old army associations to lapse, formed first in the Civil War and later through his long military service. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Military Order of Indian Wars, and has the government Indian campaign medal. Also, he is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Army and Navy Club of New York City; and belongs to the Army Athletic Association at West Point, New York, and is a member of the Officers Club at Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio. He is also a member of various other civil associations and clubs: The American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Southwest Texas, and is a life member of the Scientific Society at San Antonio; a member of the San Antonio Club, the Travis Club, the Country Club, and the Automobile Club at San Antonio; and likewise prominently connected, more especially in the past, with leading social clubs, and affairs in that city. Colonel Town joined the Masonic order in early manhood at Lancaster, and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In his religious affiliations he is an Episcopalian, and a member and active supporter of a church of that denomination, both at San Antonio and at Lancaster.

ELISHA RHODES BROWN, one of the most prominent railroad men and financiers of New Hampshire, is a member of a family which for many generations has held important places in the life of this State and Rhode Island. He is descended from Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown, who is very well remembered in Rhode Island on

account of his four sons, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses, who are referred to as "the four brothers" in the annals of Providence. Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown, the uncle of these four well known men, was in turn a descendant of Chad Brown, the immigrant ancestor of this and a number of other important lines. The dates of Chad Brown's birth and death are not surely known, though the latter is supposed to have been about 1665. The Colonial records, however, were destroyed to a great extent during King Philip's War and it cannot be verified. He came over from England on the good ship "Martin" and landed at Boston in July, 1638. He was probably among the Anabaptists who removed from Boston to the Providence plantations as his tombstone in Providence records the fact that he was "exiled from Massachusetts for conscience sake." After the second secession of Roger Williams, Mr. Brown was chosen his successor in the church and was formally ordained elder in England in 1642 and assumed the pastoral office on his return. So that he was, in reality, the first elder of the First Baptist Church in America. He was a man of broad mind and frequently occupied the position of peacemaker at a time when religious controversies were continual and of the most violent character. His son John married Mary Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Obediah Holmes, first pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newport, Rhode Island, and among their children was the Rev. James Brown, the father of Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown, already mentioned. Elisha Brown was born in Providence in 1717, and died in that city in 1802. His wife was Mary Harris. He came to occupy a very prominent place in the community, was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly for a number of years and deputy-governor of the colony from 1765 to 1767, inclusive. His son, John Brown, the grandfather of Elisha Rhodes Brown, was a successful merchant in Providence and a well known man in that city.

Colville Dana Brown, the father of the Mr. Brown of this sketch, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 4, 1814. In the year 1850 he came to Dover, New Hampshire, and was an expert calico printer in the Cocheco Print Works for a number of years. Shortly after the Civil War began he entered the government service and was an official in the commissary department to the end of the war. After the close of hostilities he was appointed superintendent of the government grounds in Washington, D. C., and held that important position until his death on January 2, 1898. He married Mary Eliza Rhodes, and through her his son is descended from a number of very distinguished ancestors. Most famous among these probably was Roger Williams, the founder of the Colony of Rhode Island, and in some respects the father of religious liberty in America. A daughter of Roger Williams married Resolved Waterman, and their daughter, Waite Waterman, married John Rhodes, a son of Zachary Rhodes, of Warwick, and a member of the distinguished Rhodes

family. A son of John Rhodes and his wife, Waite (Waterman) Rhodes, was Captain Charles Rhodes, in early life master of a sailing vessel, but later a very well known Baptist clergyman. He married Deborah Green and thus allied his family with the distinguished house of Green of Rhode Island. They were the great-great-grandparents of Mary Eliza Rhodes, who later married Colville Dana Brown, and became the mother of Elisha Rhodes Brown, of this sketch. Captain Charles Rhodes and his wife were the parents of Captain Peter Rhodes, who married Hester Arnold, a daughter of Simon Arnold, and a descendant of William Arnold, who was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1587, and came to Providence in 1630, where he was associated with Roger Williams as one of the fifty-four proprietors of the Providence plantations.

Born March 28, 1847, at Providence, Rhode Island, Elisha Rhodes Brown came with his parents to Dover, New Hampshire, in the year 1850, since which time he has made his home permanently in this city. He was but three years of age at the time of his coming here, so that his earliest impressions and associations were formed in the city which has been for so many years his home. It was here that he was educated as a lad, attending for this purpose the local public schools. Mr. Brown is one of those natural scholars who learn in whatever position they are placed, and it so happens that in spite of the fact that he has never enjoyed the advantages of a college course he was quite as well educated as most young men had at the time that he began his long and successful career. He has always had the habit of reading and has cultivated it intentionally, adding continually to his store of books until at the present time he has a most valuable private library. In common with many of his ancestors, he began his business career as a clerk and was employed for about four years in the dry goods house of Trickey & Bickford in Dover. On December 10, 1867, however, he was offered the position of teller in the Strafford National Bank and has continued associated with this institution down to the present time, a period of fifty years. He served as teller for the first eight years of this time, and on January 1, 1876, was elected cashier. On January 12, 1886, he was elected one of the directors of the bank. On June 30, 1890, he was elected vice-president, and on April 26, 1897, became its president, an office which he has held continuously to the present time. Mr. Brown did not of course confine his attention to the banking business, but rapidly extended his interests in other directions. He was elected one of the incorporators of the Strafford Savings Bank, March 25, 1876, a trustee, March 31, 1883, vice-president, March 24, 1890, and president, October 21, 1891. He is still today the president of this institution. One of the departments of the community's development with which he has been most actively associated has been railroading, with which he has been connected since early in his career. He was a director in the Manchester & Lawrence, Dover & Winnipiscogee, West Amesbury

branch, Eastern New Hampshire, and Portsmouth & Dover railroads. He is now director of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, the Concord & Montreal Railroad, and the Maine Central Railroad. With all of these systems he had much to do and was active in promoting their development. Mr. Brown was also a director of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company at the time of its sale to the Pacific Mills Company.

Elisha Rhodes Brown is not the sort of man, however, who could be satisfied with a career which embraced no other elements but that of business success. He has been continuously active in the general affairs of the community from early life up to the present, and has held a number of important posts in the community. He was appointed by Governor Sawyer and his council commissioner for New Hampshire, February 5, 1889, to attend the celebration of the Centennial Inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. In the constitutional convention of 1912 he was a delegate from the fourth ward of Dover. For many years Mr. Brown was an active member and the president of the old Dover library, and when that institution was merged in the Dover Public Library he was made one of the trustees, a position which he has held continuously to the present time. He also became president of Franklin Academy, an institution founded in Dover in the year 1818, and which continued until 1900 to serve faithfully the educational needs of the community. Mr. Brown has been for a number of years vice-president of the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has shown in a marked degree his deep and profound humanity in this connection. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Grant for President in November, 1868. In religion he is a Congregationalist, having joined the First Church of that denomination in Dover, July 5, 1873. He was elected one of the deacons thereof, and although he retired from active service in 1911 he still holds that office. He has been very liberal in his work for the church and has contributed largely to the support of its philanthropic undertakings. His benevolences have been large in many other connections, and he has given not only of his fortune but of his time and energies to the welfare of others. When the Wentworth Home for the Aged was established in 1898 by the Hon. Arioch Wentworth, of Boston, Mr. Brown was elected one of the trustees and still holds that position today. On the death of Mr. Joseph Sawyer in 1908, Mr. Brown was elected to fill the position as president of the incorporators of this home left vacant. The Wentworth Home has a fund of over two hundred thousand dollars and is one of the most prosperous and best managed institutions of its kind in New England. Mr. Brown was one of the founders, and a member of the official board of the Dover Children's Home, located in a large brick building on Locust street. Here from thirty to forty children are cared for, educated and at the proper age placed in good families, where

they can be brought up to manhood and womanhood and made good citizens. He is also a trustee of the Pine Hill Cemetery and it has been due very largely to his work and influence that the grounds of this organization have become one of the beauty spots of the city. Mr. Brown is a member of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire, of which he was governor, 1900-01. He is also a very prominent Mason, and is a member of Moses Paul Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Dover; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the New Hampshire Consistory of Nashua, and has taken the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry. He is also a member of the Wecohamet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Unquestionably one of the most charming residences in this delightful old Colonial town is that of Mr. Brown, which is situated on Silver street, one of the oldest in the city north of Dover Neck. On this street there are eight houses ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years of age and all in a good state of preservation. Mr. Brown's is not one of these but comes very near the century mark in age, having been built early in the last century. In it is his valuable library of about eight thousand volumes, where it is his delight to study.

Elisha Rhodes Brown was united in marriage, October 18, 1870, at Dover, New Hampshire, with Frances Bickford, a daughter of Dr. Alphonso and Mary Joanna (Smith) Bickford. Dr. Bickford was a very well known physician and prominent citizen of Dover for many years, and was mayor of the city during the early years of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of the following children: 1. Alphonso Bickford, born January 23, 1872; a graduate of Yale College in 1894, and of the Harvard Medical College in 1897; he practiced medicine at Newburyport, New Hampshire, until his death, October 17, 1906; he married, October 3, 1899, Edith Lawrence, a daughter of Mayor Huse, of Newburyport, who was also editor of the "Newburyport News"; they were the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Lawrence Brown, born July 6, 1903, who now resides with her mother at Dover. 2. Harold Winthrop, born November 8, 1875; he graduated from Harvard College in 1897, and has been treasurer of the Strafford Savings Bank for a number of years; he married, June 15, 1899, Katherine Van Hovenberg, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, a graduate of Smith College in 1896; they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Van Hovenberg Brown, born July 3, 1912. 3. and 4. Raymond Gould and Philip Carter, born August 27, 1885; both are graduates of Harvard College, Philip C. in 1906 and Raymond G. in 1907; Raymond G. graduated from Harvard Law School in 1910, and is now engaged in the practice of his

profession in New York City; he married, January 22, 1911, Juliette W. Duxbury, of Dover. Philip Carter Brown, after graduating from Harvard, took a two years' course in the Institute of Technology at Boston, from which he graduated in 1908; he married, June 1, 1909, Marguerite L. Williams, a daughter of Frank B. and Mary (Locke) Williams; they are the parents of two daughters, Mary Phyllis, born July 20, 1910, and Frances Williams, born May 4, 1915; Mr. Brown is engaged in business with his father-in-law in the belt manufacturing line, Mr. Williams being the head of the well known firm of I. B. Williams & Son, one of the largest and best known belt manufacturing companies in New England.

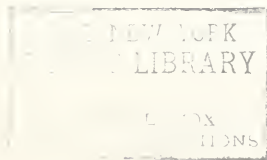
WILLIAM FREDERICK WHITCHER was born in Benton, New Hampshire, August 10, 1845, son of Ira and Lucy (Royce) Whitcher. He graduated at Tilton Seminary, Wesleyan University, and took a part course in Boston University. He graduated from Wesleyan in 1871 with honor. As a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, he held pastorates at Newport and Providence, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Later he joined the editorial staff of the "Boston Traveller" and became editor-in-chief after four years. In 1892 he became literary editor of the "Boston Daily Advertiser." In the spring of 1898 he removed to Woodsville, where he has since resided. He was for nineteen years proprietor of the "Woodsville News," clerk of savings bank, treasurer of the Opera Club, besides being interested in politics. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Library for nine years, and filled other positions of state trust. He represented Haverhill in the legislatures of 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1911, serving on the judiciary committee, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1912. He is the author of a "History of Coventry—Benton," "Descendants of Chase Whitcher," "Old Days in Haverhill," "Address on the Occasion of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Haverhill," and numerous other pamphlets. He is engaged in the preparation of the history of Haverhill. He is a Republican, and Methodist Episcopalian. Has been twice married. His present wife is Marietta (Hadley) Whitcher. Has one son by his first wife.

WILLIS McDUFFEE, editor of the "Rochester Courier," and for some year active in the politics of the State, was born in Rochester, March 15, 1868. He came of old Colonial stock. His family dates far back in the history of Scotland, to the famous Macduff clan. His direct ancestors emigrated to Ireland and thence came to this country in its earliest days, settling in Rochester as early as 1729, even before the town's incorporation. Captain Daniel McDuffee, his



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Willis McDuffee

great-great-grandfather, was a hero of the Revolution. Captain Daniel McDuffee's son was adopted by Colonel John McDuffee, the bachelor brother of Captain Daniel McDuffee, and a leading New Hampshire figure in Colonial and Revolutionary days. Colonel McDuffee was actively engaged in the siege of Louisburg in the Colonial wars, also took part in the Revolution and held various public positions of importance.

John McDuffee, grandfather of Willis McDuffee, was the pioneer banker of this section, establishing in Rochester in 1834 the bank which was the frontier bank in Northern New England. He remained in the banking business until his death in 1890, at the age of eighty-seven years, one of the foremost business men in New England. Franklin McDuffee, father of Willis McDuffee, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1853, and studied law, but was induced by his father to join him in the banking business. He was, however, noted as a lecturer and public speaker of great ability and logic, held many public offices and gave to his town one of the best local histories ever published in New England, the "History of the Town of Rochester," in two volumes.

Willis McDuffee graduated from Dartmouth College in 1890, one of the leaders in his class, a Phi Beta Kappa man and a commencement speaker in the group between fifth and eighth in the class. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Society and of the Casque and Gauntlet, senior society. Following graduation, he enjoyed a six months' tour of Europe with his mother and brother. In October, 1891, he bought a half interest in the "Rochester Courier" and assumed the editorial management. In 1894 a stock company was formed to take over the paper, and he has been its president and has continued in full editorial control ever since. The boldness and force of his editorial writings have given the "Courier" a most conspicuous place among the newspapers of the State for the past twenty years and they have been quoted at times all over the country. In 1895 Mr. McDuffee represented his city in the Legislature. He introduced and succeeded in getting passed at that time a law compelling appropriations for public libraries on the same basis as school appropriations, which was the most advanced library legislation at the time ever adopted. When the progressive movement started in New Hampshire, Mr. McDuffee was one of the leaders, meeting with the thirteen men who formulated the plans which started the campaign of Winston Churchill for governor in 1906. Although, with characteristic independence, he refused to sign the statement then put out, committing the movement to the Churchill candidacy, as soon as this candidacy was actually launched, he supported it vigorously. The first caucus held in the State was in his ward, a snap caucus called by the machine men before a rally in the interests of the new movement could be held. But Mr. McDuffee conducted a still hunt, with the result that Churchill delegates were elected by

just one majority. This result greatly encouraged the reformers and gave the campaign the greatest impetus it received from any single development. Later Mr. McDuffe was prominent in all the progressive councils, supported Bass and had much to do with his election, but refused to follow his lead in attaching the progressive cause to the movement for a third term for Colonel Roosevelt. He helped to organize a Taft progressive party, presided at the meeting held in Concord for that purpose, and this action probably was directly responsible for the Taft success in New Hampshire primaries and had a large bearing on the result of the Chicago convention. In 1914, Mr. McDuffee was manager for Rolland H. Spaulding in his campaign for governor, both at the primaries and the election which followed. He devoted practically his entire time to this work for six full months and was rewarded by seeing his candidate elected by the largest majority ever given a governor with a single exception in the history of the State, although a Democrat had been successful at the previous election.

Locally, Mr. McDuffee has been active in all public matters. He has been closely identified with every Rochester Board of Trade in the last quarter of a century, and is a director of the present Chamber of Commerce. He served a term of three years on the School Board. He is secretary of the present local Committee on Public Safety, director of the local Red Cross, member of the Liberty Loan committee and one of the one hundred who organized the State Committee on Public Safety. He was a director in the Rochester National Bank, which was the outgrowth of his grandfather's institution, for twenty years up to its recent merger with the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, and continues as a director in the new consolidated institution, the Rochester Trust Company. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Rochester, and of the Rochester City Club. He has been active for a quarter of a century in the parish affairs of the Congregational church, being for many years chairman of the wardens and manager of the church finances.

On July 22, 1897, he married Dora C. Haley, of Barrington, a widely known church and concert singer, and they have two children: Franklin, now a freshman at Dartmouth, and Maude Chase, a junior in the Rochester High School.

FRED T. WADLEIGH is one of the most public spirited and active citizens of Milford, New Hampshire, where he has been for a number of years most closely identified with the public and mercantile life of the community. His great-grandfather, James Wadleigh, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the earliest settlers of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Mr. Wadleigh's parents were John B. and Abbie R. (Tilton) Wadleigh, the former being for many years a successful farmer in Sanbornton.

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John W. Parsons

Born November 2, 1870, in the town of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, Fred T. Wadleigh became as a child a pupil at the local public schools. He afterwards attended the New Hampton Literary Institute of New Hampton, New Hampshire, and eventually graduated therefrom in the year 1891 as valedictorian of his class. For a while after the completion of his own studies, Mr. Wadleigh followed the profession of teaching, but he soon came to the conclusion that a larger field awaited his efforts in the direction of business and determined upon a mercantile career. He then established himself in the clothing business with the Ober Clothing Company at Milford, and since that time has continued therein with a high degree of success and has what is regarded as one of the largest and best clothing stores in the entire region.

Mr. Wadleigh has always been keenly interested in political problems and issues, and the comparatively recent development of what is known as "Progressive Republicanism" has found in him a staunch supporter and a brilliant advocate, and he was one of its first representatives in New Hampshire. For Mr. Wadleigh, besides his theoretical grasp of questions, has also what rarely goes with it, the quality of leadership in a high degree. He has served both his party and the community at large in many capacities, and in all of them has proven himself at once efficient and capable. He was one of the delegates from Milford to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1912 and served on a special committee on Woman Suffrage. He was one of those who signed the minority report of that committee in favor of the amendment as in line with the progressive spirit of the time. He has also served Milford as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, and in 1907 was elected its representative in the State Legislature. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body and in introducing and urging reform legislation. Such a bill was that providing for a direct primary law which he supported so eloquently that it came within a few votes of passing the House and becoming a law. Mr. Wadleigh is well known in social and fraternal circles and is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and he and his family attend the First Church of that denomination at Milford.

Fred T. Wadleigh was united in marriage, April 20, 1899, at Boston, Massachusetts, with Alice Bancroft Conant, a daughter of Albert and Susan (Bancroft) Conant, old and highly respected residents of that city. Four children have been born of this union, as follows: Theodore C., December 16, 1900; Winthrop, January 23, 1902; Ruth, October 18, 1903; and Eleanor, January 8, 1908.

JOHN WILLIAM PARSONS, M.D., whose death on February 28, 1912, at his home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was felt as a

severe loss by the entire community, was without doubt one of the most prominent figures in the medical world of the State throughout his life. Dr. Parsons was a member of an old and distinguished New England family, and a son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Brown) Parsons. Thomas Jefferson Parsons was a well known man of Rye, New Hampshire, where he resided during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. He conducted a large mercantile business, and was justice of the peace for a number of years. In the year 1829 he was made adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of State Militia, and the following year was given the rank of captain. He was appointed by Governor Harvey major of the Thirty-fifth Regiment in 1833, and in 1836 was appointed by Governor Hill, lieutenant-governor of the First Regiment, and shortly afterwards was made aide-de-camp to the Governor. In 1833 he was elected to the New Hampshire State Legislature, serving in that body until the following year, when he was elected state senator.

Born August 1, 1841, at his father's home at Rye, New Hampshire, John W. Parsons passed the early years of his life in his native place. He began his education by attending the public schools of Rye, but later was sent as a pupil to the Hampton Falls Academy. He also attended for a time Pembroke Academy, Franklin Academy, and later still took a three years' course at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and at the latter institution he was prepared for college. He took a scientific course for one year at Norwich University, Norwich, Vermont. In the meantime he had made up his mind to study medicine, and accordingly, in the year 1861, he began to read his subject in Dover, New Hampshire, under the preceptorship of Dr. Levi G. Hill, a well known physician there. He also attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College during 1862, and the following year took a course there in practical anatomy. He also attended two courses of lectures at the Summer School of the Medical Department of Harvard University, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in March, 1865. Dr. Parsons began the practice of his profession at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 1, 1866. He later took a special course in gynecology at Boston under Horatio R. Stover, M.D., in 1867. From that time until within a few days of his death, Dr. Parsons practiced his profession and was one of the best known figures in the community.

Like his father, Dr. Parsons was keenly interested in military affairs, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in 1865, and was mustered out in January, 1866. Dr. Parsons was always very active in connection with the general welfare of his profession, and was a member of a number of medical organizations. Among these should be mentioned the Portsmouth Medical Association, of which he was president in 1884, 1889 and 1891; the Strafford District Medical So-

ciety, of which he was president in 1885-86; the New Hampshire Medical Society, to which he belonged for forty-five years, of which he was president in 1884, and served on its board of trustees for twenty-two years and its board of censors for fifteen years; and the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1885. He was also a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California, and of other professional organizations. Outside of medical societies, Dr. Parsons was also affiliated with other important fraternities and organizations. He was a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Massachusetts Commandery, the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Masonic order, in which he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In addition to his very large and engrossing private practice, Dr. Parsons was examining surgeon for pensions in New Hampshire between the years 1885 and 1889. He was also a trustee of the Portsmouth Hospital and a member of its visiting staff until the time of his death. He was also physician to The Chase Home for Children for thirty years. In his religious belief, Dr. Parsons was a Unitarian and attended the church of that denomination at Portsmouth.

Dr. John William Parsons was united in marriage, February 12, 1873, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Mary Augusta Adams, a daughter of Ebenezer Gilman and Mary Ann (Batchelder) Adams.

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 amount of these that 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 recall 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 was Dr. Parsons, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, whose death there deprived the community of a valued citizen, his profession of one of its leaders.

In the resolution passed upon his death by the Portsmouth Medical Society, his brother physicians said of him: "We desire to go on record as admiring his unswerving honesty, his inflexible purity

of purpose, his steadfastness for the right, his skill and judgment as a physician, his ever ready counsel in time of perplexity, and we believe that his unique position in the community will never be filled."

MAURICE EBEN KIMBALL—For many years one of the principal figures in the business life of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, Maurice Eben Kimball was one of the most eminently respected and venerated of this community's members, where he so long enjoyed a reputation for the most complete and unimpeachable integrity in all his business dealings; and where he passed away in July, 1903. He was a member of a good old New England family and a son of Charles C. and Hannah (Morris) Kimball, who were life-long residents of North Haverhill before him. It was here that he was born, in October, 1843, and here that he enjoyed the then somewhat meagre educational advantages offered by the local school. His business career was begun on a very humble scale but by dint of perseverance, hard work and unwearying patience, he built up what eventually became one of the largest of its kind in this region. For forty years or more, he was actively connected with the well-known general store which bore his name, and which enjoyed a long and well established patronage. It was inevitable that a man who became so prominent in the commercial life of the community should extend his interest into other lines of enterprise and endeavor, and he became many years ago a director of the Woodsville National Bank of this place.

His activities, however, extended into departments of the community's life quite separate from personal interest or endeavor, and in his connection with the more general affairs of the place he displayed a disinterestedness and an ability which did good service for his fellow citizens and won for himself their hearty approval and esteem. He held a large number of local town offices and also represented North Haverhill in the General Court of New Hampshire.

Maurice Eben Kimball was united in marriage on March 7, 1867, with Gazilda C. Moran, a native of Derby, Vermont, and a daughter of Lawrence and Harriett (Brooks) Moran, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are the parents of the following children: Addie M., born May 19, 1870, became the wife of Frank N. Keyser, of Haverhill; Louis Maurice, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work, and Roy E., born in 1877, now engaged in business with his elder brother.

There is much in the life of the late Maurice Eben Kimball to command admiration, but it was not more his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice that attracted men to him, than his unfailing kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. On the latter trait, his great popularity with all who knew him was based, while the respect



W. E. Keiruball

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of the business world was the outgrowth of a career known to be honorable, upright and without guile. "Good business" with him did not mean necessarily volume, but quality, and everything he said and everything he sold was, in his belief, exactly as he represented it. His personality was most pleasing, dignified and courtly, he was the personification of kindness, and no sacrifice was too great, if it brought happiness to those he loved. His home life was ideal, and there the excellencies of his character shone forth in all their beauty. He was a gentleman, not of the "old school" but of every school, and nowhere was he more appreciated than by those whose lives brought them into daily contact with his gentle, kindly spirit.

LOUIS MAURICE KIMBALL, one of the most successful merchants of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, and a public-spirited and popular citizen of this community, is a son of Maurice Eben Kimball, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. He was born in 1876, at North Haverhill, New Hampshire, and has continued to reside here constantly ever since. As a child he attended the local public schools and here he gained the elementary portion of his education, proving even at that early age an apt scholar. He later attended St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, New Hampshire, and was graduated from this institution in 1897, having been there prepared for college. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, where, after a notable career of four years, he was graduated with the class of 1902 and the degree of A.B. His father had been engaged in a very successful mercantile enterprise at North Haverhill, and the young man decided to follow in his footsteps. He had an opportunity to learn of general business methods in his father's establishment and then, in partnership with his brother, Roy Kimball, opened an independent establishment, which has since thriven greatly in this place. The two gentlemen have always conducted their business on principles of the highest business ethics and have won for themselves a well-deserved reputation that has brought to them a large and always growing patronage. Mr. Kimball at the present time occupies a very important place not only in the commercial, but also in the financial world of this region, and is connected with the Woodsville National Bank in the capacity of director.

Perhaps, however, he is still better known through his connection with the public life of the place, as he has held some very important offices here. In addition to some minor post, he has for the past twelve years (1917) served the town as its treasurer, in which capacity he has done much to advance its financial standing and condition, having brought to bear upon its affairs the same business talents and foresight which he has displayed in the conduct of his personal interests. In the year 1911 he was elected to represent the town in

the New Hampshire General Court and served as a member of that body in that and the following year. He is a prominent figure, also, in the social and fraternal circles of North Haverhill and is particularly prominent in the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is affiliated with practically all the Masonic bodies in the region, among which should be mentioned: Grafton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Haverhill, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord; and New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua. Mr. Kimball's club is the Dartmouth of Boston. He is unmarried.

CHARLES HART BOYNTON, M.D.—The annals of the medical profession in New Hampshire are full of many notable names, names of men of the highest ideals and abilities, by whom the traditions of the past have been fully realized, men who are leaders in all branches of medical science and practice, who have stood at the head of their profession in research and the application of new methods to the practical problems of life. Among them also are to be found many who, by sheer virtue of their great personality, have made themselves famous in the various communities where they have lived and worked and whose professional ethics towards the alleviation of suffering have been rendered doubly effective by the good cheer which they carried with them wherever they went. Among these no name deserves greater prominence nor a more general respect than that of Charles Hart Boynton, whose death on August 16, 1903, deprived the community of Lisbon, New Hampshire, of one of its best loved and most universally respected members, a man who had done as much as any in the way of valuable service to the town.

Dr. Boynton was a member of a family which could claim a very great and honorable antiquity, it having existed in an unbroken line in England from the time of the Norman conquest. It was seated in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, at the little village of Boynton, and the first mention of the name as a surname is of one Bartholomew de Boynton, Lord of the Manor of Boynton in 1067, A.D. It is probable that the family derived its name from the community, as was so very common at that time, a practice which was the origin of a very large group of our modern family names. From that time until about the middle of the seventeenth century the members of the Boynton family continued to reside in this region, and it was in the year 1638 that one William Boynton, of Barmston, York-



C. H. Boynton

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shire, came to America with a brother John and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts. This William Boynton was the founder of that branch of the American family of which Dr. Boynton was a member, he being of the seventh generation in direct descent from the immigrant ancestor. Dr. Boynton's father was Ebenezer Boynton, who was a farmer near the little town of Meredith, New Hampshire, and it was from this fine old farming stock that Dr. Boynton was descended. His mother before her marriage was Betsy S. Hart, also of that region, and Dr. Boynton was one of his father's eleven children.

The early years of the childhood of Dr. Boynton were spent on the home farm, and during that period he attended the local district schools, which, if they did not carry their students very far, nevertheless gave them a thorough grounding in the elemental branches of knowledge. While not at school the lad helped his father in the work about the farm, his time being regarded as belonging to his parents until he had attained his majority after the good old custom. At the age of eighteen, however, he paid his father one hundred dollars for the remaining years of his time and made his way to Brighton, Massachusetts, where, during the next twelve months he was variously employed. He returned, however, to New Hampshire at the end of this time and apprenticed himself to a carpenter in order to learn that trade. For a portion of the time during the following seven years he worked at his craft, thereby earning a sufficient sum of money to enable him to carry on his education. He himself stated that he never had a dollar until he earned it. Such laudable ambition as this certainly deserved success, and it is pleasant to record that his efforts were highly successful. He was enabled to attend the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Northfield, now Tilton, New Hampshire, for four terms, during which time his mind was becoming more and more developed and more and more firmly fixed upon the idea of a professional career. His choice centered finally on the medical profession, and he began the study of his subject with Dr. W. D. Buck, of Manchester, New Hampshire. He also took a course at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1853. The following winter he spent at the Harvard Medical School in post-graduate work and then, in the early part of 1854, settled at Alexandria, New Hampshire, and there began his active practice. In the year 1858, however, Dr. Boynton removed to Lisbon, which became his permanent headquarters and where, before long, he reached a position of leadership in his profession. The young physician was admirably qualified for such leadership. He seemed indeed to possess practically all the traits in combination which spell success in his chosen field of labor. He was in the first place a profound student of his subject, and in the second possessed that type of cheerful personality which is often more effective in producing the desired cures than the more

theoretical branch of therapeutics. A keen, practical sense of how theory should be applied to the circumstances of real life, and an almost intuitive insight into the ailments he was called upon to diagnose, were the happy possessions of Dr. Boynton, and still further an absolutely unwearied energy and a willingness to go as far as need be and under all circumstances, even the most difficult, in response to a call for help, and that without regarding whether the subject was high or low, rich or poor. There is no question that the profession has never been honored by one who labored more disinterestedly to alleviate not only the physical but the mental ills of his patients, and for forty-five years he traveled over the New Hampshire hills, alike in stormy and clear weather, night and day, summer or winter. There were few families within a radius of many miles of Lisbon who had not called him at one time or another, and who were supported and aided by his ready sympathy and presence of mind which seemed to teach him instinctively to do the right thing in the right place. The tax upon Dr. Boynton's strength, made by these professional demands, required some sort of relaxation and for this he turned to agriculture. He was keenly interested in all kinds of domestic animals, as well as in the growing of the vegetable world, and was very successful in what he attempted along these lines, considering how comparatively limited was the time he had to spend on them. Dr. Boynton was a member of the White Mountain Medical Society, serving as its president for two years, and of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was a prominent Mason, and belonged to most of the Masonic organizations of Lisbon.

For a man whose time was so much occupied, Dr. Boynton was affiliated with quite a remarkable number of activities in his home town. At the time of his death, he was president of the Lisbon Light & Power Company, and of the Lisbon Building Association, a concern which erected the Boynton block. He was also a director of the Parker & Young Company and of the New England Electrical Works. He was a trustee of the State Hospital at Concord, and there were not many charitable movements undertaken in this region of the State with which he was not identified. He was also an active participant in the public life of the community, and served for a number of years on the Lisbon Board of Education and was one of the originators of the Lisbon Public Library. In politics he was a Republican and was elected on that ticket to represent the town in the State Legislature during the years of 1868 and 1869. As a very young man, Dr. Boynton became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in his native town, but in later years he did not identify himself with any religious denomination.

Dr. Boynton was united in marriage, October 19, 1854, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, with Mary Huse Cummings, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, old and highly respected residents of this town. To Dr. and Mrs. Boynton one child was born, a

daughter, Alice, September 30, 1857, at Alexandria, New Hampshire. She attended the Lisbon public schools, Plymouth State Normal, and graduated from the Montebello Ladies Institute, Newbury, Vermont. For the three years prior to her marriage she served in the capacity of teacher in the Lisbon public schools. She married, September 15, 1887, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, William Wallace Oliver, formerly of Magog, Province of Quebec, Canada, and now resides at Lisbon. Children: Mary Boynton, born June 7, 1890; Charles Edward, born February 11, 1895, died February 8, 1898; and Alice Louise, born April 2, 1899. For several years Mrs. Oliver has been a member of the School Board of Lisbon Public Schools, treasurer and secretary of said organization; a member of the Congregational Church of Lisbon; of the Lisbon Woman's Club; of the "Friends in Council," one of its originators in 1897, having served as its secretary and president; and has held office in the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, serving as its treasurer at the present time (1917).

After the death of Dr. Boynton a memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Albert Hammatt, formerly of Newtonville, Massachusetts, at the First Congregational Church of Lisbon. Dr. Hammatt said:

Dearly Beloved—The kind father, the good citizen, the faithful physician has fallen asleep in the Lord, has exchanged mortality for immortality, and we have assembled in this House of God, not to be heard for our much speaking, not to indulge in fulsome eulogy, but to honor our sainted dead; to try and comfort these sorrowing hearts, to strengthen and confirm our faith not only in this life, but in the life everlasting.

You must be surprised to find me in this place today. I would wish with all my heart that the mantle of privilege had fallen upon other shoulders. But I am here as a soldier would respond to the call of duty. I loved this man. There was sympathy, affinity between us. Some one has said of the true friend,

"Thou shalt know him when he comes,
Not by the din of many drums,
Not by the vantage of his airs,
Neither by his crown nor gown,
Nor anything he wears.
He shall only well known be
By the holy harmony
That his coming wakes in thee."

I am confident that we shall find a source of consolation and inspiration in reviewing some of the salient features of his life.

1. As a Man. His life was full of storm and battle. It was a strenuous life. He was self-made. He was like one of your majestic oaks, strong and straight, that not only victoriously weathered, but likewise defiantly challenged the fierce and testing storms. Then again, he had a fine sense of humor. He looked on the bright, on the merry side of life. Many of you have exchanged good stories with him. Beecher once said that some men will almost allow you to scale them, if thereby you will weave for them a sunbeam cord of mirth whereby you can draw them into the kingdom of Heaven. Jesus said, "Rejoice with those that do rejoice." Here was a man therefore that appreciated the bright, the joyous side of life. Again,

as a man, he was a thorough-going patriot. He believed in America, in her principles and institutions, in a government of, by and for the people.

2. As a Physician. He was up-to-date, progressive in his ideas, thoroughly scientific, that is to say, he believed in knowledge proven, generalized, confined to a single department and orderly arranged. Theodore Parker's dictum well expressed his thought, viz.: "Truth for authority, not authority for truth." One of his professional brethren, here present today, has well said of him that he would have been a specialist, a famous medical expert, had his environment been different, had his lines been cast in some great metropolitan center. But here among these hills, where he has toiled and triumphed for nearly half a century, he will best be known as the good physician. It is impressive when we recall the fact that he has helped usher more than fifteen hundred lives into this world, and today motherhood is weaving her chaplet of sorrow, gratitude and praise.

3. As a Christian. He was broad-gauged. He believed with Tennyson:

"O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt and taints of blood:

That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one soul shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God has made the pile complete."

He was not a constant attendant upon the regular services of the church. Nevertheless he was a Christian. He hated shams, detested hypocrisy. He believed that theology ought to be backed up by do-ology, creed by character, profession by possession. With Jesus of Nazareth he believed that a man's religion should be known by its fruits. He was the kind of Christian of whom Jesus said, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

A great, good man has fallen asleep in the Lord, one who will be sadly missed in this growing community, and he is dead. No! This we do not believe, because as an eminent Congregationalist has well said, "God is an economic God."

There is the Louvre in Paris with its wealth of ivories, costly manuscripts, sculptures, beautiful paintings. Watchmen within and soldiers without guard that great art treasure by night and by day. Its destruction would prove a public calamity. God goes to work to make a man. A hundred generations in Germany produce reason; a hundred generations in Italy produce imagination; a hundred generations in England produce commerce and thrift; a hundred generations in America produce independence, invention, liberty, democracy. God takes these noble strains of blood and incarnates them in one supreme masterpiece, in a Plato, in a Shakespere, in a Beecher, in a Phillips Brooks. At the end of seventy years He digs a hole in the ground and buries His masterpiece. No, a thousand times no. For God, we believe, is a rational, an economic God. With Longfellow we sing and say:

"There is no death! what seems so is transition
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.
He is not dead, this friend of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where he no longer needs our poor protection
And Christ himself doth rule.
In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,

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By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
He lives, whom we call dead."

These flowers are indeed beautiful, fragrant with the profound, sincere love and sympathy of those who esteemed him as the true and trusty friend. But surely our best memorial is a Living Memorial; better than beautiful bronze or sculptured marble, that we incarnate and live over again in our own lives the sterling attributes that enriched and ennobled his.

JESSE FELT LIBBY is unquestionably one of the most active and energetic men in the part of the State of New Hampshire centering about the town of Gorham, and has taken part in an extraordinary number of activities, in all of which he has met with a uniform success. Mr. Libby comes of very old Colonial New England stock, and is descended on both sides of the house from early pioneer settlers. On the paternal side he can trace his ancestry back to one John Libby, who was born in England about 1602, and who in 1630 came to this country and here founded the Libby family. On the maternal side his American ancestry is still older, as he is descended from the original Harlow ancestor, who was one of the pilgrim fathers who came over on the epoch-making voyage of the "Mayflower" and landed on Plymouth Rock. From a very early date both of these families have held distinguished positions in the various communities where they have made their home, and several generations back an offshoot of the Libby line settled in Maine, and it is to that branch that the Mr. Libby of this sketch belongs. His father was Abner Chase Libby, born and reared in Limerick, Maine, removing after his marriage to the town of Greenwood, Maine, where he lived for sixty years in the house which he there built, and was prominent in his town's affairs and highly esteemed. He pursued several different occupations with a versatility that has been inherited by his son, and was a carpenter and painter, and later a dealer in country produce as well as taking part in the public life of the place. He was town treasurer of Greenwood for a time and for about thirty years town clerk. He married Lucy Spofford Felt, and Jesse Felt was one of their children.

Born February 12, 1857, at Greenwood, Oxford county, Maine, Jesse Felt Libby passed his childhood at his native place. As a child he became a pupil at the Oxford Normal Institute at South Paris, Maine, and there gained his elementary education. He then attended Gould's Academy at Bethel, Maine, where he was prepared for college and where he remained until 1876, in September of which year he matriculated at Bowdoin College and there took the usual classical course, graduating with honor with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1882. During his course in college, he was elected by his native town supervisor of schools, being re-elected sev-

eral successive years; he was also, in his early years, and before leaving his native town, his party's candidate to represent the Paris, Woodstock and Greenwood district in the Maine Legislature, but being a district always overwhelmingly Republican, he was not elected. He had determined upon the profession of teaching as a career and for a few years actually followed this work. He began teaching in the common schools of his native town at the age of seventeen, and used the money thus earned toward defraying the expenses of his further education. After graduation from college he was successively principal of the high schools at Albion, Maine; Berlin, New Hampshire; Mechanic Falls, Maine, and Gorham, New Hampshire. He was thus engaged during the years 1883 to 1887, and in the latter year took up the study of law in the offices of General A. S. Twitchell, of Gorham, one of the best known attorneys of the place. Here he pursued his studies to such good purpose that in the month of March, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire. He was at once taken into partnership by his former preceptor and remained associated with General Twitchell for about seven years, during which time he made a name for himself as one of the ablest of the younger attorneys in these parts. From 1894 to 1896 he was solicitor of Coos county, New Hampshire, and in this capacity brought to the discharge of his public duties the same talents that had distinguished him in his private practice. During the same years as those in which he was the partner of General Twitchell, namely from 1890 to 1897, he was one of the promoters and a director of the Berlin Aqueduct Company and treasurer of the same during the last two years. In about 1892, in company with Dr. Henry Marble, he purchased a large estate in Gorham known as the Timothy Hutchinson estate, consisting of many village buildings lots, about 1,200 acres of timber land and a valuable water power on the Androscoggin river. Later he purchased Dr. Marble's interest in this estate and formed a partnership with Perrin T. Kellogg, of Whitefield, for the purpose of developing this water power and constructing what was then known as the Gorham Electric Light Company's plant, afterwards incorporated as the Cascade Electric Light and Power Company. In the development of this water power a dam was built across the river and a large canal constructed and the plant was successfully installed and furnished light and power to the town of Gorham. After its incorporation, in 1890, it greatly enlarged its plant and water power and extended its lines to Berlin. The total amount of power finally developed was from 1,500 to 1,700 horsepower, and the whole of Berlin and Gorham is now lighted by this plant, and it also supplies power to the street railway and many other industrial concerns where electric power is used. He was director and treasurer of the corporation thus formed to 1902, at which time he sold out his interest in this plant. He was also one of the promoters and directors of the Lancaster & Jefferson Electric Light & Power Company from 1898

to 1903, and was later elected president of this last named concern. In the year 1902 he with others promoted and constructed the Berlin Street Railway, which operates in Berlin and Gorham, and has been a director of this railroad since its organization in 1902. His success in promoting and managing large industrial concerns came in course of time to involve Mr. Libby in so many various tasks that for about two years he was obliged to give up the practice of the law. But afterward, in 1898, he resumed his practice in Gorham, where he has been in successful practice to the present time, having a large and valuable clientage and being considered well versed in the law and an able advocate before a jury as well as a skillful trier of cases. Besides his other interests, he has dealt extensively in local real estate, and was a director of the Gorham National Bank until shortly before that bank was consolidated with the Berlin National Bank. Mr. Libby possesses notable literary ability; and in the midst of his earlier activities found time to write on topics of public interest and importance for the several papers published in his county. He has also made metrical translations of a number of the Odes of Horace, and has written a considerable number of poems of merit which have been published in various papers and periodicals, his translations and poems attracting favorable notice from the public. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, and a ready debater. He is considered a public spirited citizen, devoted to the interests of his town and community which have profited extensively by his public activities and private enterprises. He has been largely instrumental in bringing about a reform in the method of conducting the public business of his municipality, and through his direction and efforts, in conjunction with other progressive citizens of his town, it was the first to adopt the principle of the Budget Committee and the system of municipal accounts and bookkeeping, which was afterwards adopted by the State Tax Commission and put in force in all of the towns throughout the State. He has been active in the social affairs of his town, and while not a member of any one of its churches he has, nevertheless, had great appreciation of the moral and religious importance of such institutions and has given freely of his time and money in their support.

But it is probable that Mr. Libby is better known as a man of affairs and public official than in any other connection, and his career in this department of the city's life has been a noteworthy one. Mr. Libby is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and is looked upon today as one of its leaders in this part of the State. It has already been stated that he served as solicitor for Coos county, New Hampshire, from 1894 to 1896, and in 1903 he was elected to represent his town in the State Legislature and became a member of the Committee on the Revision of Statutes. In 1905 he was returned to the Legislature and became in that year his party's candidate for speaker of the House, but of course, in a State so strongly Repub-

lican as New Hampshire, was defeated. He was, however, appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee. Once more in 1909, he was returned to the Legislature and was again a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1909 he was also elected a member of the Gorham School Board and has continued to serve thereon ever since. Mr. Libby is prominent in fraternal circles in this region and is affiliated with numerous organizations. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, which he joined while a student at Bowdoin, and during his junior year was secretary of the Grand Chapter. He is also a member of Glen Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been the noble grand, and of Gorham Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Reared by his parents in the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Libby has since become a Christian Scientist and is now a supporter of that religious body.

Jesse Felt Libby was united in marriage, June 2, 1879, at Norway, Maine, with Eva Melissa Young, a daughter of Emery G. and Rosetta M. (Merrill) Young, of Bethel, Maine.

ROLLAND H. SPAULDING, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, prominent manufacturer of Rochester in this State, and the owner of large industrial interests in this country and abroad, is a native of Townsend Harbor, Massachusetts, born March 15, 1873. His parents were Jonas and Emeline (Cummings) Spaulding, his father being also a successful manufacturer.

The education of ex-Governor Spaulding did not include a college course, for he was one of those young men who are early ambitious of taking part in the life of the world, but it was remarkably complete up to that point. He first attended the excellent public schools of Andover, Massachusetts, and was then a pupil at the famous Phillips Andover Academy there, where his studies were completed and from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He was just twenty years old at the time and at once began his highly successful business career, which has made him at the present time justly regarded as one of the industrial leaders of this region. He is associated in important capacities with many large and prosperous concerns in various places throughout the country; is vice-president of the Spaulding-Frost Company of Fremont, New Hampshire; a member of the firm of J. Spaulding & Sons Company, a large co-partnership at North Rochester, New Hampshire; a director of the Kennebunk Manufacturing Company of Milton, New Hampshire; the Atlas Leather Company of Caseyville, Illinois; the International Leather Company of Boston, Massachusetts; of Spaulding's Limited of London, England; of the United Life and Accident Insurance Company of Concord, New Hampshire; and of the Rochester Trust Company of Rochester, New Hampshire.



Robert H. Faulding

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But it is, of course, in connection with his political career that ex-Governor Spaulding is most widely known in the State. As a young man he took a very keen interest in local affairs and soon made himself a leader in his party. His leadership rapidly increased from the home locality to the county, and eventually to the State, and in the meantime he held many public offices in the gift of the community. In the year 1912 he was a delegate from New Hampshire to the National Convention, and in 1915 was elected Governor of the State. The administration that he gave was characterized at once by its idealism and practical efficiency, and he proved himself a most capable and disinterested public servant during the two years that he was in office. The needs of the country in the emergency of the present great war have drawn ex-Governor Spaulding into many special activities of the greatest importance, and at the present time he occupies the positions of vice-chairman of the Public Safety Committee of New Hampshire; chairman of the New Hampshire Red Cross Membership Campaign; member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Fund of New Hampshire, and county chairman for Strafford county of the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Fund for New Hampshire. Ex-Governor Spaulding is a member of the Rochester Country Club of Rochester, the Nashua Country Club of Nashua, and the Algonquin Club of Boston, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH AMEDEE CHAREST, M.D.—The profession of medicine is one that requires not only skill and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but a sympathetic nature and a magnetic personality, all of which qualifications are exemplified in the person of Dr. Joseph A. Charest, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Nashua, New Hampshire, in which city he has resided for almost a quarter of a century.

Dr. Charest is a descendant of a French family, but his immediate ancestors have been natives of L'Acadie, Province of Quebec. Benonie Charest, grandfather of Dr. Charest, had a son, Benonie Charest, father of Dr. Charest, who was born in the birthplace of his father, L'Acadie, November 24, 1822. He obtained an excellent education in the schools of his native place, and later changed his place of residence to Montreal, in the affairs of which city he took an active part, and there he followed successfully the real estate business. During his early manhood years he became an active factor in the political affairs of the Dominion, participated in the Revolution of 1848-49, and subsequently supported the principles of the political faction known as the Liberal party. He married Henriette Prevost, who bore him the following named children: Arsene; Azelie; Azilda; Eulalie, wife of Remi Boyer; J. C. Remi, a resident of Fargo, North

Dakota; J. Charles B., M.D., a practicing physician in Derry, New Hampshire; Eva; Joseph Amedee, of whom further; and Eugenie.

Dr. Joseph A. Charest was born at L'Acadie, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 18, 1867. He attended the schools of L'Acadie and Montreal, acquiring an excellent preparatory education, and having decided upon the profession of medicine and surgery for his life work, he matriculated in Tufts Medical School of Boston, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He chose as his place of residence Nashua, New Hampshire, and there engaged in the active practice of his profession, gaining steadily the good will and confidence of his patients, the number of whom has increased rapidly with the passing years, and he has also gained for himself enviable standing among his professional brethren, due to his skill and ability in his professional career. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought in his chosen work by membership in the New Hampshire State Medical Society, the Nashua Medical Society and Hillsborough County Medical Society, serving in the capacity of vice-president of the Nashua Medical Society. Prior to his coming to the United States, Dr. Charest served in the Sixty-fifth Battalion of the Canadian militia. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket as councilman of Nashua in 1905-06. In religious belief Dr. Charest is a Roman Catholic, and he holds membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters, Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amérique, the Artisans Canadiens Français, and the League of the Sacred Heart, and is medical examiner for the four latter named. During the years 1913-1914 was a member of Governor Samuel D. Felker's staff as major.

Dr. Charest married, in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 24, 1900, Anna Pearl Phaneuf, born in Nashua, August 1, 1879, daughter of Horace C. and Emelie (Fontaine) Phaneuf, of Nashua, formerly of St. Damas, Canada. Children: Marie Emelie Lorette, born in Nashua, March 6, 1902; Joseph Amedee Raymond, born in Nashua, March 16, 1905; and Marie Pearl Yolande, born December 10, 1910.

WENDELL BURT FOLSOM, the progressive and capable president and treasurer of the Exeter Brass Works of Exeter, New Hampshire, is a member of a family that has for many years been identified most intimately with this line of industry. He is a son of Ebenezer Folsom, also of Exeter, and for many years a prominent manufacturer of brass. The elder Mr. Folsom was a very prominent man in this region and was active in public life. A well known Republican, he held a number of local offices and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1869 and 1870. He was appointed the commissioner from New Hampshire to the Mexican Exposition, and was



W. Burt Folsom

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a member of the New Hampshire Club of Boston, the Exeter Sportsmen's Club, various other social and political clubs, and Star in the East Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Hannah Swett Bagley, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and their only child was Wendell Burt Folsom, of this sketch.

Born March 25, 1864, at Exeter, New Hampshire, Wendell Burt Folsom has made his home here up to the present time and has always been identified with its life and affairs. As a small child he became a pupil in the public schools and continued to study here until his graduation from the Exeter High School. Being desirous of following an industrial career, he then entered the famous Bryant and Stratton's Business College and there prepared himself for his chosen calling. It was in the year 1881, when he was but seventeen years of age, that Mr. Folsom first became connected with the Exeter Brass Works and this association has continued uninterruptedly ever since. Mr. Folsom made himself valuable to the concern from the outset and was soon in line for promotion. In the year 1908 he was appointed general manager and treasurer of the company, and from that time has been largely the moving force of the concern, so that his election to the office of president on February 1, 1917, came as recognition of long and most invaluable services. He is now president and treasurer, and under his capable management the already large business is continuing to grow and develop at a very rapid rate.

Mr. Folsom is a Republican in politics, but although he is keenly interested in public affairs, the demands upon his time and energies are such that he has never taken the active part in them that his ability well fits him for. In the eighties, however, he served for five years in the New Hampshire National Guard. He is a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles in Exeter, and is a member of many clubs and other societies. He is especially prominent as a Free Mason and is affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Exeter; St. Alban Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, of Exeter; Olivet Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, of Exeter; and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portsmouth. He is also a member of Chapter No. 22, Order of the Eastern Star, of Exeter. Besides these Masonic bodies Mr. Folsom is affiliated with the Exeter Gun Club of Exeter, being its president for several years; the Audubon Society of New Hampshire; the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association; the American Foundrymen's Association; the American Forestry Association; the Navy League; the Red Cross Society; the Automobile Association; and the Exeter Cottage Hospital. In his religious belief Mr. Folsom is a Unitarian and attends the church of that denomination at Exeter.

Wendell Burt Folsom was united in marriage, June 6, 1895, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Augusta, Maine, with Elizabeth Florence Knowles, a daughter of William Manley and Isabel (Miller)

Knowles, old and highly respected residents of that city. Mrs. Folsom is identified with several historical societies, being a member of The Mayflower Descendant Society of Massachusetts; the Society of the Descendants of Pilgrim John Howland of the Ship "Mayflower"; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; New Hampshire Historical Society; Exeter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the various social clubs of Exeter.

EDGAR ALDRICH—The family of Aldrich, represented in the present generation by Judge Edgar Aldrich, of Littleton, traces its ancestry to George Aldrich, the pioneer American ancestor, who came to this country in the year 1631. Among his descendants, in the direct line herein traced, was Silas Aldrich, born about 1743, resided in Vermont, performed military service in 1759, in the French and Indian war, and died November 28, 1811. By his wife, Alice (Collins) Aldrich, he had a son, Ephraim Collins Aldrich, born, probably, in Bradford, Vermont, died in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, October 15, 1859. By his wife, Sarah (Hilliard) Aldrich, he had among other children Ephraim Collins Aldrich, Jr., born in Bradford, Vermont, February 4, 1818, died in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, February 25, 1880. He was a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, served as deputy provost-marshal, and was largely instrumental in raising men and funds for the Union service in the Civil War. He organized and was manager of the Upper Coos River & Lake Improvement Company. He married, in 1840, Adaline Bedel Haynes, a native of Pittsburg, New Hampshire, a daughter of Clark J. and Adaline (Bedel) Haynes, of Pittsburg, and granddaughter of General Moody Bedel, a soldier of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. They were the parents of six children, among whom was Edgar Aldrich, of this review.

Judge Edgar Aldrich was born in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, February 5, 1848. His early education was at the common schools of Pittsburg, and Canaan, Vermont. Completing his studies in these, at the age of fourteen years, he entered the academy at Colebrook and remained a student there for two years. Having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he became a student of law in the office of Ira A. Ramsay, of Colebrook, under whose tuition he remained for one year, and in 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1868. Returning to his native state, and Colebrook, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1868, prior to attaining his majority. He opened an office in Colebrook for the active practice of his profession, his clientele steadily advancing year by year, and on January 1, 1872, he admitted as a partner William H. Shurtleff, under the firm name of Aldrich



EDGAR ALDRICH

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& Shurtleff, this connection continuing four years. Subsequently he admitted as a partner James I. Parsons, this connection continuing three years. For a short period of time prior to his removal to Littleton, January 1, 1881, he practiced his profession alone, and then joined forces with George A. Bingham, and in May of the following year Daniel C. Remick became a member of the firm, which was continued under the style of Bingham, Aldrich & Remick until the latter part of 1884, when Judge Bingham was appointed a second time to the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire. The name of the firm was then changed to Aldrich & Remick and so continued until January, 1889, and from that time until his appointment as judge of the United States District Court, Mr. Aldrich practiced alone. Mr. Aldrich devoted his energies almost exclusively to the trial of causes, and his success gave him a wide reputation and a correspondingly large practice, not only in Coos and Grafton counties, but throughout New Hampshire and extending into adjoining states.

Great as was the success achieved by Mr. Aldrich in his professional career, it has been equally as great in his public career. In 1872 he was appointed solicitor for Coos county, New Hampshire, by Governor Straw, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1876 he was again appointed to the same position, this time by Governor Cheney, and he served until June, 1879. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, and was made the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker of the house, and elected to that position, an unusual thing for a new member, but Mr. Aldrich acquitted himself in such manner as to justify the confidence of his friends in his capabilities and to reflect credit upon himself. On February 20, 1891, upon what was practically the unanimous recommendation of the New Hampshire bench and bar, he received from President Harrison a commission as judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire. Previous to his appointment the judge of the New Hampshire District was called upon to do but little work in the other three states which, with New Hampshire, constitute the First Judicial Circuit. But shortly after the appointment of Mr. Aldrich, the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, went into effect. This act created the Circuit Court of Appeals, for the relief of the Supreme Court, to which questions of law are taken from the lower courts of the various districts, and it provides that that court shall consist of the associate justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, the circuit judges in attendance, the district judges within the circuit, sitting in the order of rank and seniority of commissions. This act and the largely developing business in the Federal courts greatly increased the labors of the Federal judges, so that since his appointment Judge Aldrich has been busy with the duties of his position, as his services have been much required in the Massachusetts District, and occasionally in New York. Since his appointment, and more especially since he became the senior district judge, his work in the

District of Massachusetts has been largely in the Court of Appeals, and his numerous written opinions in that court and others are to be found in the Federal Reporter, beginning with Volume 46 and continuing down through Volume 243 and later. By his thorough and discriminating knowledge of law, rigid adherence to the principles of justice and conscientious discharge of his duties he has made for himself a very flattering reputation, not only with the bench and bar, but among the people as well. Since his appointment to the courts he has acted as referee in important litigation, like the case of the State of New Hampshire vs. the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, Dartmouth College vs. The International Paper Company, and later, as master in the Mary Baker G. Eddy litigation, which attracted public attention.

As a public speaker, Judge Aldrich is widely and favorably known, and he has delivered several notable addresses upon special and anniversary occasions, and added valuable contributions to literature, among which are: A lecture on the Life and Services of General Lafayette in America; an address before the Grand Army, May 30, 1881; an address at the Littleton Centennial, 1884, on "The Profession of the Law"; an address before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, in 1886, upon the question "Shall the Law and Trial Courts be Separated?"; an address before the court at the September term, 1890, upon the death of Judge Frederick Chase; eulogy of General Gilman Marston before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association in 1891; an address before the same in 1894 upon "Our Jury System"; an address before the Southern Bar Association in 1893 upon the "Delays Incident to the Removal of Causes from the State to the Federal Courts"; an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1894 upon "Our Northern Boundary"; an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society on "The Affair of the Cedars and the Services of Colonel Timothy Bedel in the Revolution"; tribute to Hon. George A. Bingham, 1895, before the New Hampshire Bar Association, and tribute to Judge Thomas L. Nelson, 1898; a biographical review of the Life and Services of Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter, before the Southern Bar Association, 1899, and in 1900 before the New Hampshire Supreme Court an oration upon the "Life and Charter of the Hon. Harry Bingham"; response for the Circuit Court of Appeals at the memorial exercises on Judge Webb at Portland, Maine; a paper in the North American Review, Vol. 173 (1901) on "The Power and Duty of the Federal Government to Protect its Agents," which, it is understood, promoted congressional legislation on the subject; an address before the New Hampshire Bar Association, 1909-10, on "Admiralty Jurisdiction, and the Admiralty Courts of New Hampshire During the Colonial and Revolutionary Period, and the Period Since the Adoption of the Constitution of 1783-84"; an address on the occasion of the unveiling of the tablet of his ancestor, Colonel Timothy Bedel, in 1915; a

speech before the New Hampshire Legislature in favor of State authorization and an appropriation for a suitable statue to commemorate Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, 1901; an address on Chief Justice Marshall as a soldier before the New Hampshire Bar Association on Marshall Centennial Day, 1901; an address on "Some New Hampshire Men"; an address on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Franklin Pierce at the New Hampshire Capitol in 1914; an article on the shortening of opinions, published in a recent number of "Case and Comment." Judge Aldrich was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1902, and among the speeches which he delivered before that body was one on "Trusts," which attracted widespread attention.

Judge Edgar Aldrich married, October 7, 1872, Louise Matilda Remick, who was born in Hardwick, Vermont, January 1, 1845, daughter of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, of Colebrook. Children: 1. Florence May, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, July 1, 1874; attended the public schools, Tilden Seminary, St. Mary's School and Abbott Academy; married, in Littleton, September 17, 1904, Howard Summers Kniffin, of New York City. They now reside at Cedarhurst, Long Island, New York. Children: Edgar Aldrich Kniffin, born August 17, 1905; Howard Summers Kniffin, Jr., March 4, 1908; Ogdan Kniffin, December 27, 1910; Remick Kniffin, October 13, 1912. 2. Ephraim Fred, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, June 9, 1878; attended the public schools at Littleton, the Carleton School, Phillips Andover Academy, Dartmouth College and the Boston University School of Law; married, January 1, 1905, Frances Vera Powers of Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, in 1902, where he practiced law until his death September 13, 1916. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Barbara Louise Aldrich, born December 17, 1905.

Judge Aldrich has always been interested in military affairs and a student of military campaigns; in early life he was a captain in the Third Regiment of General Joab N. Patterson's Brigade. In politics he has always been a Republican, and at the time of the long-drawn-out deadlock in the New Hampshire Legislature which resulted in the election of Henry F. Hollis as United States Senator, and when the Republicans were divided into two factions, calling themselves Republicans and Progressive Republicans, and voting for different candidates, thus holding the deadlock, the two factions agreed to unite on Judge Aldrich, and requested him to become a candidate, but, expressing appreciation, he declined.

Judge Aldrich was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association in 1911-12, and delivered an address which was largely directed against the waste of time in trials before juries, judges, referees and masters. In 1891 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1901 it further honored him by

conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1907 he was likewise remembered by the University of Michigan, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Aldrich has recently reached the age of seventy, but is still active in his judicial position.

JAMES PATTERSON TUTTLE—Nearly three centuries have elapsed since John Tuttle, the early ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came over in the "Planter" in 1635, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he became a merchant and a man of prominence dignified by the prefix "Mr." in town records. This John Tuttle was deputy to the General Court in 1646, but by 1652 he had become so dissatisfied with Colonial conditions that he again crossed the ocean, making his home in Ireland. He left his wife and family in Ipswich, but in 1654 his wife Joan joined him in Ireland. He died in that land at Carrickfergus, December 30, 1656. James Patterson Tuttle is of the eighth American generation of the family, son of James Moore Tuttle, a farmer and lumberman of New Boston, New Hampshire, and captain of the New Hampshire Militia for several years in the 40's; son of Jedediah Tuttle, of Antrim and New Boston; son of Charles (3) Tuttle, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Antrim, New Hampshire, a soldier of the Revolution; son of Charles (2) Tuttle, of Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, who died on his eightieth birthday; son of Charles (1) Tuttle, of Ipswich; son of Simon Tuttle, sixth child and third son of John and Joan Tuttle, their second child and first son born after coming to New England.

James Patterson Tuttle, the elder son of James Moore Tuttle and his second wife, Rachel Patterson (McNeil) Tuttle, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, July 17, 1856. He attended the public schools of New Boston, and later was a student at Francestown Academy (New Hampshire), going thence to Ashburnham Academy (Massachusetts), where he was graduated in the class of 1880. After graduation he spent some time in teaching in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but in 1881 he began the study of law, continuing both as student and instructor until admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1885. During this period he was a law student under Judge David Cross, and under General John H. Andrews, both of Manchester, and attended Boston University Law School, receiving his LL.B. from that institution at graduation in June, 1885. Mr. Tuttle was admitted to the New Hampshire bar soon after graduation from the law school, and September 1, 1885, began practice in Manchester and from that date has been in continuous practice. He was elected solicitor of Hillsborough county in November, 1892, that office being held through succeeding re-elections from April 1, 1893, until April 1, 1903. On July 1, 1901, he became a member of the law firm of Taggart, Tuttle & Burroughs, and on January 1, 1904, of the firm of



James B. Tuttle,

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Joseph S. Matthews.

Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs & Wyman. This latter association was maintained until January 1, 1912, when Mr. Tuttle retired to accept the appointment of attorney-general of New Hampshire. He ably administered the responsible duties of the attorney-general's office from January 20, 1912, until January 18, 1917, when he was reappointed, an act of appreciation well received by the bar and the press of the State. Mr. Tuttle is a member of the New Hampshire State Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association, is a man of learning and holds his rank by virtue of his ability, proven in his important work in the courts of his native State during his many years of active practice.

A Republican in politics, he has labored for the continuance of Republican supremacy and for the welfare of the people. He was superintendent of schools and moderator of the town meetings in New Boston in 1882 and 1883, represented New Boston in the State Legislature in 1887, his election as solicitor for Hillsborough county following in 1892. He is a member of Joe English Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of New Boston, his membership in that grange extending over a period of forty years; of Ridgeley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wonolancet Encampment, of the same order; Bible Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Goffstown, New Hampshire; King Solomon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Milford; and Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Manchester. He and his family attend the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester.

Mr. Tuttle married, at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, January 1, 1887, Elizabeth J. Buntin, born in Dunbarton, January 21, 1860, daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Hobbs) Buntin. Mrs. Tuttle is a graduate of the State Normal School at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and was a teacher by profession at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have four daughters: Dorothy Moore, Rachel Winifred, Florence Elizabeth and Margaret Esther. They each fitted for college in and are graduates of the Manchester High School. Dorothy M. is a graduate of Simmons College; Rachel W. and Florence E. are both graduates of Mount Holyoke; and Margaret E. is a graduate of Wellesley College.

JOSEPH SWETT MATTHEWS, Assistant Attorney-General—A quarter of a century at the New Hampshire bar has brought Mr. Matthews the high honors of his profession, and in the city of Concord, his continuous home since 1886, he is held in the highest regard as lawyer and citizen. While devoted to his profession and filling high and honorable position, his activities have not been limited to the practice of law, but in public affairs, local and state, in business and finance, has demonstrated that an excellent man of affairs stood ever

ready to usurp the place of the talented, successful lawyer, did such a change ever seem desirable. Mr. Matthews is of French descent, his great-great-grandfather coming from France to Vermont, where the family name Matthieu soon became Matthews. The line of descent from this French ancestor, who was also a soldier in the American Army, is through his thirteenth and youngest child, Jeremiah Matthews, a retail hatter and furrier of Burlington, Vermont, later a farmer. Jeremiah Matthews married Nancy Farnum, their second son, George Benedict Matthews, being next in direct line.

George Benedict Matthews was born November 24, 1829, at Williston, Vermont, the Matthews home being within two miles of Burlington College, and died at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1909. He obtained a good education in the public school and institute, but at the age of twenty left school, and was for several years engaged in farming, after which for a time he conducted a book and stationery store in Worcester. Later and until 1859, he was located on Government land, which he pre-empted at what is now Greenleaf, Meeker county, Minnesota. From Greenleaf he returned to New Hampshire, and in September, 1859, located upon lands near Webster Place in Franklin. One of the several parcels of land he owned was formerly the property of Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel Webster, the famous American statesman. For half a century Mr. Matthews resided upon and superintended the cultivation of his farm, prospered, and became one of the strong influential men of his community. A Democrat in politics, he served as selectman in 1879-1880 and 1885, representing his district in the State Legislature in 1883. He was also a justice of the peace, and filled other local offices. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Tilton, New Hampshire. He married, in 1854, at Jericho, Vermont, Emily Howard, born in Shelburne, Vermont, November 22, 1831, daughter of Ezekiel and Nancy (Burbank) Howard.

Joseph Swett Matthews, only son and child of George Benedict and Emily (Howard) Matthews, was born at the farm near Webster Place, Franklin, New Hampshire, December 21, 1861. There he passed through the grade and high schools, finishing with graduation in 1879. With this preparation he entered Dartmouth College, pursued a full classical course, and was graduated with the usual Bachelor's degree, class of "84." Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the offices of Judge Reuben E. Walker, of Concord, and under the preceptorship of that eminent member of the Concord bar studied until admitted to the bar in 1891. He at once began practice in Concord, conducting his legal business alone until 1898, when he formed a partnership with William H. Sawyer, an association which continued until dissolved by mutual consent in 1905. A lawyer of learning and skill, Mr. Matthews has been connected with many important cases, and is ranked among the strong, able men of the New Hampshire bar. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of

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Henry C. Deans U.S.A.

the State of New Hampshire by Governor Rolland H. Spaulding, on April 21, 1915, a tribute to his ability, well deserved and favorably commented upon. He is a member of the State and National Bar associations.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Matthews has long been active with voice and influence in local, state and national campaigns. In 1902, and again in 1904, he represented Ward Four of Concord, on the Board of Aldermen, and in 1907 was a member of the State Legislature, representing the same Concord district. He served with credit in these positions, and in the Legislature, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, rendered efficient service, and upon the floor of the House championed bills of importance reported from his committee. In addition to his law and public responsibilities, he is a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, treasurer of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, communicant of St. Paul's Church, Concord, a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Wono-lancet Club.

Mr. Matthews married, December 10, 1890, Clara Helen Webster, born July 24, 1850, daughter of John Francis and Mary J. (Cutting) Webster, her father a railroad financier and treasurer for half a century, a prominent member of the Masonic order, and a past grand master of all the grand bodies in New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of two daughters: Emily Webster, born August 27, 1892; and Jane Webster, born May 23, 1896.

HENRY CUTLER STEARNS—The name of Henry Cutler Stearns stood high among the long list of capable physicians who have honored the medical profession in the State of New Hampshire. He enjoyed a great and well deserved popularity at Haverhill in this State, and was regarded as one of the leaders of his profession throughout the entire region. Dr. Stearns came of good old New England stock, and was a son of Josiah Heald and Sarah (Russell) Stearns, the former having been for many years a farmer in the region of Lovell, Maine. Josiah Heald Stearns was a surveyor and followed that profession with a considerable degree of success in his native region. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union army and became first lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry. During this troubled period, his ability as a surveyor made him valuable to the government, and he was shortly after the close of hostilities appointed United States surveyor in Florida, under his cousin, Governor Marcellus Stearns. He and his wife were the parents of a number of children, of whom Dr. Henry Cutler Stearns was one.

Born on August 21, 1866, at Lovell, Maine, Henry Cutler Stearns

was brought up in his native region. It was there that his earliest impressions were formed and there that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. Later, his father sent him to the Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, and here he completed his general education and was prepared for college, his expenses through college being defrayed by money earned in teaching school for many terms. The young man had decided by this time to make medicine his profession in life and accordingly entered the Dartmouth Medical College, where he established for himself an unusually fine record for scholarship. He was graduated from this institution in the month of November, 1895. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Bartlett, New Hampshire, remaining for one year, and then removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, which, with the exception of a break of three years, had continued his home and his headquarters since then. In the year 1904, however, he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, it being ever his policy to keep abreast of the latest developments in his science and profession, and he also pursued a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical College. After ten years residence at Haverhill, where he became very well known and had developed a large and remunerative practice, Dr. Stearns removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he resided for three years, actively engaged in practice during that time. He then returned to Haverhill and remained a constant resident of that place until his death, which he met in an automobile accident on August 23, 1915. He was on the staff of physicians at the Woodsville Cottage Hospital. He became very well known throughout the region as a man of unusual rectitude and a physician of great ability, while his character was of that optimistic and cheerful kind which is so great an asset to the physician and is an important element in his treatment of all kinds of sickness.

Dr. Stearns was a staunch Republican and had exceedingly strong views on political matters, which he was ever ready to defend with great intelligence and a spontaneous wit. In spite of this, however, he never had any ambition for public office or political preferment, probably feeling that the onerous demands made upon him by his profession rendered it impossible for him to take part in certain departments of activity for which his talents had otherwise so well fitted him. The nearest approach to public office that he ever held was that as trustee of the Haverhill Academy, a position which he consented to take on account of the very keen interest which he felt in the subject of juvenile education. Dr. Stearns was, however, a conspicuous figure in medical, social and fraternal circles, and was affiliated with a large number of orders and other organizations of a similar character. Among these should be mentioned the State and County Medical Society; Haverhill Grange, No. 212, of which he was master at the time of his death; Iona Chapter, No. 39, Order

of the Eastern Star; of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, New Hampshire; and Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. His club was the Wonolancet of Concord, New Hampshire. In his religious belief, Dr. Stearns was extremely liberal. During his residence in Concord, he attended the Unitarian church regularly. Dr. Stearns possessed very strong literary tastes, and these, in connection with his social instincts, led him to take part quite actively in many delightful informal gatherings and particularly in amateur theatricals which were popular in the community. He was himself the author of many clever and attractive plays, many of which have since been published. He was also an effective speaker and was chosen by his community on a number of different occasions as Memorial Day orator.

Dr. Stearns was united in marriage, September 30, 1897, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, with Mary Louise Poor, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Swasey) Poor, old and highly respected residents of Haverhill. To Dr. and Mrs. Stearns one child was born, Joseph Poor, March 17, 1899.

Dr. Stearns exhibited throughout his career that devotion which characterized 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 of Dr. Stearns and it met with the reward which was truly merited, that of an active response on the part of the community to his ministrations. For Dr. Stearns had resisted to a certain extent the great tendency towards specialization which was and is in evidence today, and had retained the character of the old fashioned family physician save for the fact already mentioned, that he kept thoroughly abreast of the times in his science. He was exceedingly generous in his treatment of the poor and those of limited means, never pressing his bills against those who were unable to pay, and in many cases never sending a bill for his services. There was much to suggest the gentleman of the old school in Dr. Stearns, and the courtesy of this type and the uncompromising firmness of the practical man of the world fittingly complement and modify each other. During the many years of his residence in Haverhill, New Hampshire, he had been looked up to as were few other men in the community, with respect for the unimpeachable integrity, the clear-sighted sagacity, the strong public spirit that marked him, and with affection also for his tact in dealing with men, his spontaneous generosity and the attitude of charity and tolerance he maintained toward his fellow-men which made him easy of approach and a sympathetic listener to the humblest as well as the proudest.

SENECA AUGUSTUS LADD—The type that has become familiar to the world as the successful New Englander, practical and worldly-wise, yet governed in all matters by the most scrupulous and strict ethical code, stern in removing obstacles from the path, yet generous even to his enemies, was nowhere better exemplified than in the person of the late Seneca Augustus Ladd, of Meredith, New Hampshire, who carried down into our own times something of the substantial quality of the past. The successful men of an earlier generation, who were responsible for the great industrial and mercantile development of New England, experienced, most of them in their own lives, the juncture of two influences, calculated in combination to produce the marked characters by which we recognize the type. For these men were at once the product of culture and refinement, being descended generally from the most distinguished families, and yet were so placed that hard work and frugal living were the necessary conditions of success. Such was the case with Mr. Ladd, who was descended from fine old French and English ancestry, the descendants of which have from the early Colonial days down to the present maintained the same high standard which was set for them by their predecessors.

Edward Wilds Ladd, of London, England, is authority for stating that his ancestry, "the first Lads, came to England with William the Conqueror from France and settled in Deal, Kent county, where a portion of land was granted them, eight miles from Dover. Not many years after the Norman Conquest, and ever since that day, descendants of that family, spelling the name De Lade, Le Lad, Lad and Ladd, have held land in that and adjoining counties."

The Ladd family, of which the late Seneca Augustus Ladd was the representative in the last generation, was founded in this country by one Daniel Ladd, who sailed from London, England, March 24, 1633, in the good ship, "Mary & John." Upon reaching the New England colonies, which were his destination, he settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1638. In that year he became one of the founders of Salisbury, and two years later of Pawtucket, on the Merrimac river. He appears to have been of exceedingly enterprising disposition and character and to have found an irresistible attraction in accompanying those hardy bands of pioneers who continually ventured forth into the wilderness to found new settlements. He was one of those who founded Haverhill, and this town probably remained his residence for the remainder of his life. Later his descendants removed to New Hampshire, and it was in that State, at the town of Loudon, that Mr. Ladd's parents were living in the early part of the nineteenth century. These parents were Gideon and Polly (Osgood) Ladd, who were well known and highly respected residents of this community, and it was here that Seneca Augustus Ladd was born, April 29, 1819.

Seneca Augustus Ladd was the fourth son of his parents and



Seneca A. Ludd

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one of twelve children. His childhood was spent in that wholesome environment which has undoubtedly produced the very best type of American citizenship, namely, that of the farm, with the work of which he became acquainted at an early age. Up to the time that he was ten years of age he attended the local public schools during the summer months, but after that period, when he was supposed to have enough strength to assist with the lighter tasks about the farm, he went to school in the winter and gave up his summers to this other kind of work. He was a bright lad and displayed considerable precocity in his studies, and one of his teachers, the Hon. John L. French, afterwards president of the Pittsfield Bank, appreciated these qualities and encouraged him strongly to continue his studies. He undoubtedly proved one of the strongest influences in the young man's life, and developed the natural taste for study and scientific reading which young Mr. Ladd possessed. A habit was thus formed which continued throughout the remainder of his life, so that it may truly be said that much of Mr. Ladd's excellent education was gained through his individual efforts rather than through any school work which he did. When only thirteen years of age he went to Raymond and thoroughly learned the carriage maker's trade, coming to the town of Meredith, when seventeen, where he worked for a time with John Haines, a wheelwright. The year from nineteen to twenty he spent in Boston and worked as journeyman at the pianoforte business with Timothy Gilbert, the second pianoforte manufactory established in the United States. The young man developed qualities of industry and thrift during these years, which enabled him, when twenty years of age, to purchase a house for which he gave his note in part payment. At the same time he married and settled down to housekeeping.

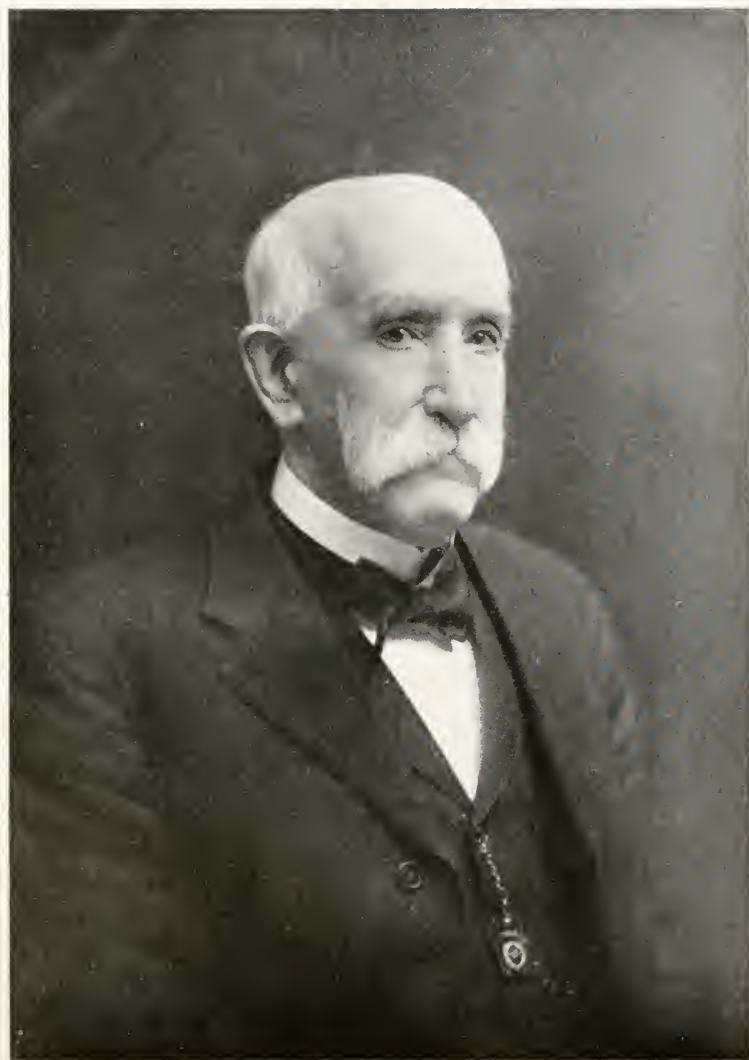
About this time he formed a partnership with Mr. Sewell Smith, the young men engaging in the manufacture of carriages. They met with considerable success in the first few years, but their plant was destroyed by fire, a disaster which put an end to their enterprise. Mr. Ladd was one of those characters, however, which appear not to know what discouragement is, and he immediately leased an unused plant in Meredith, and as soon as he had closed up his affairs in connection with the carriage manufactory, he started in an entirely new line. His brother, Albert W. Ladd, had settled in Boston, and had there begun the manufacture of the celebrated A. W. Ladd & Company pianos, and it was a branch of this large industrial enterprise which Seneca A. Ladd established in Meredith. In this he was highly successful and continued actively engaged until 1869, when a serious impairment of his hearing caused him to give up this business. Once more, however, his enterprising nature suggested a new line of endeavor, and once more his organizing ability and business judgment brought success to his scheme. His new plan was to found a savings bank in Meredith, with the idea of encouraging young

people to save their earnings, and thus inculcate habits of prudence and thrift. Mr. Ladd was always keenly interested in the welfare of the young, and in his capacity of banker was far more to his young depositors than a business association of the sort would imply. He was a counsellor and adviser, to whom they were only too willing to listen, as his good will and sincerity of purpose were apparent on the surface. For nearly twenty years he continued at the head of this concern and developed it until it had assumed important proportions in the financial world of the region. From the time of his death the Meredith Village Savings Bank has been perpetuated under the management of Mr. D. E. Eaton, who has held the office of treasurer for more than a quarter of a century.

There was much to suggest the gentleman of the old school in Mr. Ladd, and the courtesy of this type, combined with the firmness and shrewdness of the practical man of the world, were fitting complements to one another in his character. During the many years of his residence in Meredith he was looked up to as were few other men, and enjoyed a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, clear-sighted sagacity, and strong public spirit, which so marked his career. But it was more than admiration which was felt for him by his fellow townfolk, who regarded him with a warmer feeling of affection, due, no doubt, to his tact in dealing with men, his spontaneous generosity and the attitude of charity and tolerance which made him easy of approach and a sympathetic listener to even the humblest. He made some temporary enemies, being outspoken and decided in the utterance of his opinions, but he had the rather unusual ability of not only forming his judgments sensibly, but of expressing them so clearly and convincingly as to give others his own point of view. He never used liquor, even as a medicine, and being strongly opposed to the use of tobacco he formed an Anti-Tobacco Club among the boys and did all he could to encourage the breaking off of the habit with old and young alike. The interest which Mr. Ladd took in scientific subjects of all kinds and his taste for reading have already been remarked. To these may be added his intense love of flowers and gardening, and to these pleasures he turned whenever the opportunity arose, and despite the many calls upon his time and energy he devoted a large part of his attention to all these subjects. He made a number of handsome collections, connected with the various branches of geology and its kindred sciences, which of all his studies interested him the most. A fine collection made by him is now in the public library of the town. He united with a church in his youth, but always held very broad and liberal views on religion as on almost every other subject. He was long a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Mr. Ladd married (first) Susan Tilton, a native of Meredith, with whom he was united March 24, 1840. Two children were born of this union: Charles F. A., who died in infancy, and Frances C. A., who

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JOHN SCALES

became the wife of Daniel Wadsworth Coe, of Center Harbor, where she at present resides. Mrs. Ladd died in 1850. Mr. Ladd married (second) June 1, 1852, Catharine S. Wallace, of Boston. One daughter was born of this marriage, Virginia B. Ladd, who still resides in the old Ladd residence at Meredith.

It is often a difficult, if not impossible, matter to express in terms of material accomplishment the real value of a life, of a career, or to give an adequate idea of the position which a man has won for himself in the regard of a community. In the case of such men as, for example, Mr. Ladd of this article, whose death on January 22, 1892, was a loss to the community of which he was a member, it is apt to be highly misleading to state in bold terms that he succeeded in such and such a calling, since the true significance of a man is not so much to be found in this wealth or in that honor acquired, as in the influence which as a personality he exerts upon those with whom he comes in contact. The acquirement of wealth or honor 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 subject's qualifications for success. But it ends there. An illustration, although a rude one, it is, but as a gauge of these powers it has practically no value, for while the proposition is true that the presence of those perquisites which the world showers upon genius proved the genius of which it is the reward, the converse is not true at all, since half the genius, at the very lowest estimate, goes unrewarded. It is the duty of the biographer, therefore, to penetrate below the surface, in so far as his poor abilities will permit him to, to seek for those hidden springs of action which, although they do not often raise their heads into the region of the obvious, are of bottom the true gauges of effort and success. In the case of Mr. Ladd, the truth of the above is amply apparent. He did, it is true, have a very considerable success in business, and had his partial deafness not proved so serious a handicap might have won a much larger share of recognition from the world. The position which, as a matter of fact, he occupied in the community was not due, however, to any increment of fortune but to the native virtue of his character and the worth of his personality. He was without doubt a model man, and a public-spirited citizen in the highest sense of the term.

JOHN SCALES, A.B., A.M., was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, October 6, 1835. His parents, Samuel and Betsey (True) Scales, were descendants from English immigrants, who settled in New England before 1640; William Scales at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639; Henry True at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638. His Scales ancestors were residents of Nottingham a hundred years, the first settler there, 1747, being Abraham Scales, born in Portsmouth in

1718, whose father, Mathew Scales, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, grandson of the immigrant, William Scales. Four generations of his mother's incestors in the True family resided at Salisbury, Massachusetts, from which town her grandfather, Abraham True, emigrated to Nottingham, New Hampshire, in 1754, where he was one of the first settlers in that part of the old town which became Deerfield in 1768. The True farm is about three miles from Nottingham Square, and one mile from Deerfield Parade; on this farm Betsey True was born January 11, 1805. Her father, Benjamin True, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; her mother was daughter of Captain Nathaniel Batchelder and his wife, Mary Longfellow, daughter of Judge Jonathan Longfellow, of Hampton Falls and Deerfield; Captain Batchelder and his son Stephen were soldiers in the Revolution; also four brothers of Benjamin True were soldiers in that war. Samuel Scales was born in Nottingham, July 18, 1800; his father's name was Samuel Scales, son of Samuel Scales, who was son of Abraham Scales. Samuel Scales, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolution.

John Scales was educated in the public schools of Nottingham and in several academies he attended, from time to time, the last of which was Colby Academy, at New London, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1859, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall term that year; he graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1863. From that date to May, 1869, he was engaged in teaching at Strafford Academy, Wolfeborough Academy, Gilmanton Academy, and in 1869 he became principal of Franklin Academy, Dover, New Hampshire, which position he held fourteen years, and the school had the largest attendance in its history; in 1883 he resigned to engage in newspaper work. During fifteen years, 1883 to 1898, Mr. Scales was engaged in newspaper work; he was editor and one of the proprietors of the "Dover Enquirer" (weekly) and "Daily Republican"; these were two of the leading Republican papers in the State. He was influential in helping many others to obtain important offices, but did not seek nor hold any himself; in his papers he gave a helping hand to all good causes, and had much to do with shaping the course of action by the Republican party. Under his control the papers maintained a high literary standard, and encouraged historical research in local matters. Mr. Scales has edited and published the "History of the Class of 1863," Dartmouth College; a volume of "Historical Memoranda of Old Dover, New Hampshire"; a genealogy of the descendants of William Scales, 1639, of Rowley, Massachusetts; a genealogy of the descendants of Deacon John Dam, 1633, Dover, New Hampshire; and is author of a history of Dover, not yet published. He has done much other literary work for magazines and newspapers, and has delivered several historical addresses before the New Hampshire Historical Society, and on other occasions. His residence has been in Dover since 1869.

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Oliver G. Roberkoff.

On October 20, 1865, Mr. Scales married Ellen Tasker; they had two sons: Burton True Scales, born August 10, 1873; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1895; was instructor in music in the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, twelve years, and is now director of music in Girard College, in that city. Robert Leighton Scales, the younger son, was born May 20, 1880; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1901; and from Harvard Law School in 1907, holding high rank in his class. He practiced law in Boston three years, then had to retire on account of ill health; he died October 30, 1912.

Mr. Scales is member of the First Church in Dover (organized in 1638); New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Piscataqua Pioneers; Northam Colonist Historical Society (of Dover); Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire; and several Masonic orders of Dover—Moses Paul Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar.

ORREN CLYDE ROBERTSON, a manufacturer of paper on a large scale and a member of a family which has for many years been identified with this business, is a conspicuous figure in the industrial world of New Hampshire and a man of influence in the town of Hinsdale, in this State, where he makes his home. Mr. Robertson is a son of George and Abbie E. (Wyman) Robertson, old and highly respected residents of this region, where his father was engaged in the manufacture of paper, as was also his grandfather.

Born June 3, 1862, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Orren Clyde Robertson became a student in the local public schools early in his childhood and here his education was obtained. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, Mr. Robertson began his long and successful business career by entering the firm of G. & G. A. Robertson & Company, the concern of which his father was at the head and which was engaged in manufacturing paper on a large scale. He first became associated with this company, October 1, 1883, and he continued there until the year 1890. At the later date he became a member of the firm of G. A. Robertson & Company and has continued in this relation up to the present time. Mr. Robertson, however, is a man of enterprising nature, and in the year 1910 he formed a new corporation for the manufacture of paper of which he was elected the president, an office which he holds at the present time. As soon as the concern was organized a commodious building was purchased, together with the requisite water power, and the most modern form of paper-making machinery was installed. This factory is at the present time in successful operation and so great has the business become that at the present time it produces from six to ten

tons daily of toilet papers, which have a market throughout New England and elsewhere in the country. The name of this successful corporation is the Orren C. Robertson Company. The G. A. Robertson & Company concern, of which Mr. Robertson is also a member, is similarly engaged in the manufacture of toilet paper and produces about the same amount. In addition to his business interests Mr. Robertson is keenly interested in the general life and affairs of the community. He is a strong member of the Democratic party, and in spite of the fact that Hinsdale, under normal conditions, gives a large Republican majority, nevertheless Mr. Robertson has been elected to a number of the most responsible public offices. He has twice been elected selectman, and is at the present time (1917) serving his second term in this office, and he is also the representative of the town to the General Court of the State and is very active in supporting the best legislation. It was an extraordinary tribute to him, to his personal popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the community, that, although a Democrat, he received three hundred and sixty-two out of the three hundred and sixty-three votes cast in this strong Republican center. Mr. Robertson is a prominent figure in social, club and fraternal circles here, and is a member of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Squakheag Tribe, Improved Order of Redmen, and has held all the offices in each of these bodies. He is also a member of a number of trade associations, including the American Paper & Pulp Association, the Boston Paper Trade Association and the Tissue Paper Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Robertson attends the Congregational church at Hinsdale, although he is not a member thereof.

Orren Clyde Robertson was united in marriage, October 17, 1883, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, with Lizzie A. Saben, a daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah K. (Ripley) Saben, old and highly respected residents of Hinsdale. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are the parents of two children, as follows: Violet C., born October 12, 1887, now Mrs. H. Ralph Wood, of Ashuelot, New Hampshire, and Marion S., born August 1, 1895, now Mrs. Louis N. Stearns, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

ALBERT OSCAR BROWN—Born July 18, 1853, at Northwood, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, Albert Oscar Brown has for many years been closely identified with the general life and affairs of this State, and has taken a leading part in many of its most notable enterprises. He makes his home at Manchester, and is one of the prominent figures of this flourishing city.

Mr. Brown is a member of an old New England family, being descended in the fourth generation from Jedediah Brown, who removed from Seabrook to Raymond in the early part of the eighteenth century. From that time to the present the Brown family has played



Albert A. Brower

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an important part in the life of Rockingham county, and its members have always occupied high places in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

The father of Albert O. Brown was Charles O. Brown, of Northwood, where he was successfully engaged in the occupations of farming and lumbering. He held many positions of trust in the affairs of the town, and was sent to the Legislature of the State as its representative. The childhood and youth of the subject of this sketch was typical of that passed by most boys in the rural New England village of the period, and a very wholesome experience it was if we can judge by its results as seen in New England manhood.

Northwood has always been justly celebrated for its educational advantages and these were enjoyed by Mr. Brown, who was an exceptionally good student. He attended as a child the local public schools, and later Coes Northwood Academy, where he was prepared for college and from which he was graduated in the year 1874. He has always retained a keen and affectionate interest in this school, which is one of the best of its kind in the State, and is now president of its board of trustees. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Brown entered Dartmouth College, where he continued his record for good scholarship. He stood high in a class of eighty-five members, a class distinguished alike for its brilliancy in college and the relatively large number of strong and useful men it has contributed to the world. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterwards he accepted the position of instructor at Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts, where he taught for three years.

While in many ways Mr. Brown was eminently fitted for the profession of teaching, his taste was in another direction and he decided to make the law his career in life. Accordingly he spent the next three years in legal study, first in the office of Burnham & McAllister, and later in that of Hon. Henry E. Burnham at Manchester. He then entered the Law School of Boston University, where he pursued his studies to such purpose that he was graduated in 1884 *cum laude* with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in August of the same year, and from that time for a period of twenty-eight years continuously engaged in the general practice of law at Manchester. In that long period he gained for himself an enviable reputation and became a recognized leader in his profession. At the time of his retirement, March 1, 1912, there were few attorneys in the State so well or favorably known as he.

During his entire career as a lawyer Mr. Brown was associated in partnership with Judge Burnham. At various times other members were admitted to the firm until it became Burnham, Brown, Jones & Warren. This firm was one of the foremost in the State and it is probable that none surpassed it in the volume or char-

acter of the business with which it was entrusted. With the election of Judge Burnham to the United States Senate in 1901, Mr. Brown became the head of the business, and as the judge was re-elected in 1907 for a second term of six years, he remained at its head until 1912, when he retired. Mr. Brown's devotion to his profession was constant and undivided. He was an indefatigable worker and gave his whole time and all his energies to the interests of his clients. At the time of his retirement his partners were United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, Hon. Edwin F. Jones, Hon. George H. Warren, Allan M. Wilson, Esq., and Robert L. Manning, Esq.

Mr. Brown has never been politically ambitious, and although recognized as among the prominent Republicans of the State, has never been a candidate for public office. He has preferred to devote himself to the law, and yet his very prominence in this line was the means of his introduction into public life, almost in spite of himself.

In the year 1910 he became special counsel for the State of New Hampshire to assist the attorney-general in the important railroad tax appeals then pending in the Supreme Court. His work in these cases extended throughout that and the following year, and at the end of it he was appointed by said court chairman of the then newly created state tax commission. His work in this responsible position has been of great service to the State and instrumental in bringing about many needed reforms in taxation.

Mr. Brown's retirement from the practice of law was occasioned by his election, in 1912, to the treasurership of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, of Manchester, a post which he has ever since filled with the utmost efficiency and to the great advantage of the institution. For some time prior to this he had been interested in financial affairs, and had been a trustee of the same bank since 1894 and its president since 1905.

He is also a director of the Amoskeag National Bank, the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, and several other important corporations. The Amoskeag Savings Bank is the largest banking institution in New Hampshire, and at the present time (1918) has more than twenty-eight thousand depositors and above twenty-one millions of dollars of assets.

In 1911 Mr. Brown was elected an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College and still holds that office. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Psi Upsilon and Masonic fraternities, and his club is the Derryfield of Manchester. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and he and his family attend the First Church of this denomination in the city of his residence.

Albert O. Brown was united in marriage, December 30, 1888, at Ayer, Massachusetts, with Susie J. Clarke, a daughter of Colonel Eusebius Silsby and Mary Jane (Shattuck) Clarke, old and highly respected residents of that place.

FRANK ABBOTT MUSGROVE, of Hanover, New Hampshire, one of the distinguished citizens of his State and a man of great prominence in several different departments of its life, comes of good old New Hampshire stock, and is a son of Richard W. and Etta (Guild) Musgrove, old and highly respected residents of Bristol in this State. Mr. Musgrove, Sr., was a printer by trade and grew to occupy a prominent place in the community, representing his town at first in the General Court and later in the State Senate of New Hampshire. He was also captain of Company C., Twelfth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and served actively during the Civil War in that capacity. His death occurred February 19, 1914.

Born July 19, 1872, at Bristol, Grafton county, New Hampshire, Frank Abbott Musgrove passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. His father was a man of wide culture, who desired that his son should have the best educational opportunities, and the lad was accordingly sent first to the excellent public schools of Bristol, from the High School of which he graduated with the class of 1890, and later to the New Hampton Literary Institution of New Hampton, New Hampshire. Here he graduated in 1892, having been prepared for a college course in the meantime, and he later matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Immediately upon completing his studies at the last named institution, he entered the printing business and became the owner of the "Dartmouth Press" at Hanover, New Hampshire, which he has continued to operate with a high degree of success ever since. In addition to this, Mr. Musgrove has become prominent in the financial world of this region and is now a director of the Peoples Trust Company of Lebanon, New Hampshire.

But it is not in connection with his business activities that Mr. Musgrove is best known in this region, but rather because of the varied and distinguished services which he has rendered the community in connection with its public affairs. In 1907 he was elected to represent Hanover in the General Court of the State. He was re-elected to the same office in 1909 and in 1911 and during the latter year was elected speaker of the house. One year prior to his last term in the General Court, he held the office of supervisor of census for New Hampshire and carried out this difficult task with the highest degree of efficiency and the least possible waste of energy and expense. In 1910 he was appointed to the highly responsible office of state auditor, which he continued to hold until the close of 1914, and during that period did much to improve and reform the finances of the State. In 1915 he was elected state senator and held that office during the following term. At the present time (1917) Mr. Musgrove is a member of the school board at Hanover and is devoting his great powers to the cause of juvenile education here. Mr. Musgrove has always been a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of his adopted community, and has been a member of many orders and

other similar organizations. He is affiliated with Concord Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Goldenrod Rebekah Lodge, of Hanover; the Good Samaritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hanover; the Bezeleel Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hanover; Grafton Star Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hanover, and has held chairs in these various bodies. He is also a member of the Young Men's Club of Hanover, New Hampshire, and is ever to be found as a leader in any movement undertaken for the welfare of the community. Mr. Musgrove is a member of the Church of Christ, in Hanover, and is active in the work of that congregation.

Frank Abbott Musgrove was united in marriage, January 30, 1908, at Norwich, Vermont, with Lillia D. Howe, a daughter of Fred B. and Louise M. (Reed) Howe, highly honored residents of Concord. To Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove two children have been born as follows: Louise Etta, November 17, 1908, and Frank Richard, January 5, 1912.

GEORGE AMOS VEZIE, one of the largest dealers in lumber and wood pulp in New England and Canada, is a member of an old New England family which was originally founded in Massachusetts in the Colonial period. For several generations, however, members of the family have lived the life of pioneers in the more northern states and also in Canada, where the grandfather of the present Mr. Vezie was born in the year 1819. This was John Vezie, who for many years resided in various parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and his native Canada, and who followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. He enlisted in the Union Army at the time of the Civil War, but died in 1863 at Washington, D. C., as the result of climatic conditions which he could not stand. He married Lucy Hall, a native of Leeds in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and one of their many children was Benjamin Vezie, the father of George Amos Vezie, of this sketch. Benjamin Vezie was born August 30, 1843, either at Groveton, New Hampshire, or Derby Line, Vermont. In the year 1863 he went to Chicago and was there employed as a brakeman on the Illinois & Western Railroad, running between Chicago and Milwaukee. Three years later he returned to New Hampshire and made his permanent home at the town of Stark, where he engaged in agriculture and lumbering. He married, June 28, 1866, Mary H. Wheeler, a native of Milan, New Hampshire, born April 11, 1848, a daughter of Albion Wheeler, of that place. Five children were born of this union, of whom the eldest is George Amos, and the others, Edith N., Frank R., and two children who died in infancy.

Born February 26, 1874, in his father's home at Stark, New Hampshire, George Amos Vezie, the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary H. (Wheeler) Vezie, passed the years of his childhood in his



Geo. W. Veggie

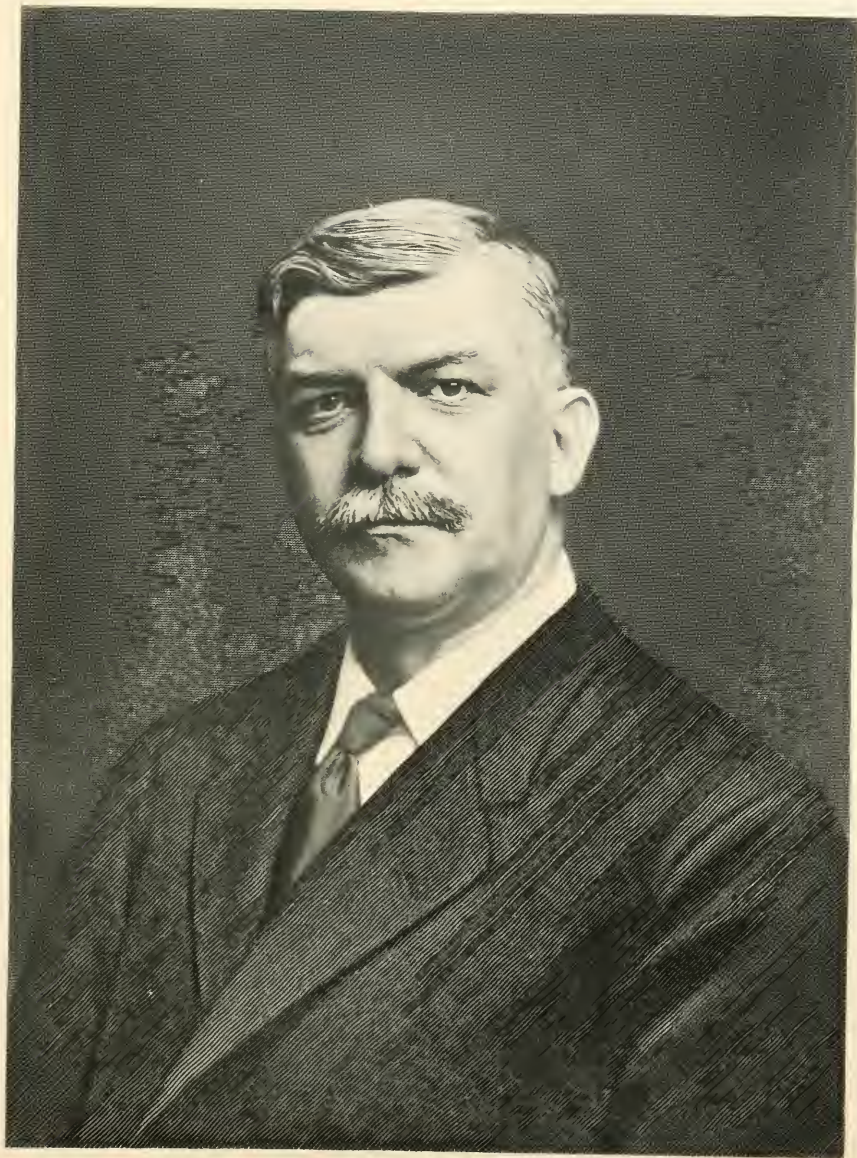
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native town. He attended the public schools at Stark as a lad, and afterwards became a pupil at the High School at Mechanic Falls, Maine. He decided upon a business career and wisely prepared himself for this by a commercial course at Gray's Business College, the well known institution at Portland, Maine. After completing his studies he became associated with J. A. Pike, a civil engineer, and with that gentleman explored much of the upper country and learned in the meantime civil engineering. He remained five years with Mr. Pike and then, 1896, was employed in lumbering and engineering by the Odell Paper Company, of Groveton. Still later he became connected with the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, of Berlin, New Hampshire, and was employed by this concern as a pulp buyer. In 1901 he engaged with M. J. McWain in a mercantile enterprise at Littleton, New Hampshire, but was obliged to discontinue this venture in 1904 on account of failing health. Confinement in office or store never agreed with Mr. Vezie, but upon returning to open air pursuits he at once became well again. He returned to the lumber business and became president of the Juane River Lumber Company, in 1904, and still holds that post today. In the ten years between 1907 and 1917, the lumber and pulp business has so largely increased that Mr. Vezie is at the present time a tax payer in more than a score of towns in New Hampshire, Vermont and the Province of Quebec, Canada. He is now recognized as one of the largest dealers in wood products, especially pulp wood, in this part of the country. In the year 1912 Mr. Vezie was instrumental in persuading the Excelsior Wrapper Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to establish a factory at Littleton and made a contract with that firm to supply it with all the wood necessary to conduct their business for a period of ten years. Conditions brought on by the great world war now raging, however, rendered it impossible for the Excelsior Company to continue operations here and the factory was closed. At this juncture Mr. Vezie stepped in and began negotiations for the purchase of the entire plant and equipment, and in the month of August, 1916, this valuable property became his possession. In June, 1917, he leased it to the Pike Manufacturing Company for a term of years. In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Vezie is a trustee of the Littleton Savings Bank. His activities in connection with the public life of the community have also been large and he has held a number of important offices. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the School Board of Stark, New Hampshire, and as a selectman and library trustee in Littleton. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1912, and was elected to represent Littleton in the General Court of the State in 1915. Mr. Vezie has been a member of Ammonoosuc Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Groveton, since 1896, and he is also a prominent Mason, having taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted

Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, No. 12, Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord, New Hampshire. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and holds the office of worthy patron in the same. In virtue of the services rendered by Mr. Vezie's ancestors in the American struggle for independence, he is a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the matter of his religious belief, Mr. Vezie is a Methodist and attends the church of that denomination at Littleton.

George Amos Vezie was united in marriage, January 2, 1901, at Groveton, New Hampshire, with Maude Rose Terrien, a daughter of Joseph J. and Nellie R. (Ellingwood) Terrien, of that place, and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Ola G., born December 18, 1903; Claude E., born December 9, 1907; Nellie H., born October 22, 1909; and Clive T., born July 16, 1913.

BERTRAM ELLIS, for many years one of the most prominent Republicans in New Hampshire and a leading citizen of the city of Keene, has been most closely identified with the affairs of the State throughout a long and brilliant career. On the maternal side of the house he is descended from good old New Hampshire stock, and can trace a long line of worthy ancestry residing in the Granite State. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born November 26, 1860, and a son of Moses and Emily (Ferrin) Ellis, of that city. From earliest childhood, however, his associations have been with New Hampshire, as his parents removed to Keene when he was a child under three years of age. As a boy he became a pupil in the local public schools and was prepared for college in the Keene High School, from which he graduated in 1880. He then entered Harvard University and took the usual academic course for four years, graduating with the class of 1884. He had in the meantime determined to adopt the law as a profession and accordingly remained at Harvard and entered the Law School there. In the year 1887 he graduated and, going to New York City, was admitted to the bar there. In New York he was fortunate enough to enter the offices of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, who were among the foremost attorneys of the country, and there received his early legal experience, an experience that has been invaluable to him. After remaining with that firm for a time, however, the ambitious young man desired to strike out for himself, and accordingly went to Denver, Colorado, where he opened a law office of his own and practiced there most successfully for two years. His very promising career in the western city was, however, cut short by the illness and subsequent death of his father which rendered it necessary for him to return to the East and take charge of the family



Bertram Ellis

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affairs. This interruption of his plans he accepted in a most generous spirit, and in 1890 closed his Denver office. The same year saw him actively interested in newspaper work and he formed an association with the Sentinel Company and was a prominent member of both the staffs of the "Keene Evening Sentinel" and the "New Hampshire Sentinel." In 1893 he became editor of both these papers, the former the leading daily of Keene and the latter a weekly, long known as one of the most reliable and conservative periodicals in the State.

But well known as is Colonel Ellis as a newspaper man, he is, perhaps, even better known as a man of affairs and efficient public officer. From his youth he has always been keenly interested in the political issues of the day, both those of local and general significance, and he soon allied himself with the local organization of the Republican party. Of the principles and policies of this party he is a staunch advocate and has supported it consistently through many years of association, and yet has never allowed it to interfere in the least with his independence of judgment or to swerve his sense of right for any feeling of partisanship. He has held a number of offices both in connection with the affairs of the town and in the larger sphere of state affairs. One of the chief services he has rendered to the community of Keene has been in connection with the development of its schools, in which he has always been greatly interested. For twenty-one years he served as a member of the Board of Education in Keene, for thirteen of them as its president. In this office he has been indefatigable in his efforts to improve and enlarge the schools of the town, and the great development they have enjoyed in this period has been due primarily to these efforts. The very high standard attained by the Keene school system was one of the most potent influences in securing for the city the State Normal School which was provided for by the Legislature of 1909. The Elliot City Hospital has also been greatly assisted by Mr. Ellis, who concerns himself personally with all matters that he believes to the advantage of the city, and he has served as a member of its board of trustees since it became a private institution in 1896. Mr. Ellis was nominated by his party and afterwards elected to represent the City of Keene in the State Legislature in 1897, and was appointed to the chairmanship of the Legislative Committee on Appropriations, a post of responsibility and distinction. His brilliant work in this committee was of high service to the commonwealth. In the year 1899 he was elected to represent the Thirteenth Senatorial District in the Upper House and served on a number of important committees. He was chairman of the finance committee. On his re-election to the Senate in 1901, he was chosen president of that body, a position the responsibilities and duties of which he discharged with a very high degree of ability and to the satisfaction of the House. He was returned to the House in 1905 and again became chairman of the appropriations com-

mittee. In 1907 he was once more elected to the House and became its speaker. In 1908 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of the Republican party, and in 1910 his candidacy for that high office was renewed, but in neither instance was he nominated. In the years 1895 and 1896 he served on the staff of Governor Charles A. Busiel with the rank of colonel. His services to his party have been long and continuous, but among them should be mentioned particularly his service as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904, when he voted for Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

EDWIN EMERY JONES, M.D.—Among the physicians of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and of this part of the State none stands higher than Dr. Edwin Emery Jones, who has practiced here for nearly twenty years and made himself in that time one of the most beloved and respected members of the community as well as a leading citizen. He is a native of the town of Loudon, New Hampshire, where his birth occurred January 4, 1870, and is a son of John and Martha L. (Wales) Jones, of that place. There the elder Mr. Jones followed the occupation of farming, so that Dr. Jones may claim descent from the rural population so characteristic of New England and which possesses at least as equal a number of the essential human virtues as any other element in our national life. And if this is his origin, certainly his early life was surrounded with the same wholesome external conditions from which this class is sprung, for his childhood was spent on his father's farm and his first studies conducted at the local common schools. He later attended Pembroke Academy and graduated from this institution in the year 1888, after being adequately prepared for college. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College and there took up the usual classical course. He broke off his academic career, however, after one year, having in the meantime decided to adopt the profession of medicine in order to pursue his professional studies. He accordingly entered Dartmouth Medical School and graduated with the class of 1894 and his degree of Medical Doctor. During the last year of his studies at the Dartmouth Medical School he acted as house surgeon for the Mary Hitchcock Hospital at Hanover, and there supplemented his theoretical studies with much important practical experience. While a student in Dartmouth, he played on the freshman football team, and three years on the varsity, being elected captain in his senior year. For three years after his graduation, from 1894 to 1897, Dr. Jones practiced at Norwich, Vermont, and for the year following at Concord, New Hampshire. In 1898, however, he came to Colebrook and ever since that date has identified himself most intimately with the life of this community. He rapidly won a well deserved reputation for deep learning in his subject and of unusual skill in applying his knowl-

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L. M. Sneden

edge, so that his clientele grew rapidly and he was soon recognized as one of the leaders of his profession hereabouts. In the year 1912 Dr. Jones was able to realize one of the ambitions he had long held when he completed the organization of the Colebrook Hospital, an institution conceived and carried out by him on the most modern lines and which has well served the needs of the community and played an important part in the medical life of the region. Dr. Jones is a prominent Free Mason, having joined the order upon his admission to Evening Star Lodge in 1900. He has now taken his thirty-second degree in the order and, besides Evening Star Lodge, is affiliated with North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lancaster; and Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Colebrook. He has also held a number of offices in the various Masonic bodies and is now past master of his lodge and past thrice illustrious master of his council. Dr. Jones is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends Trinity Church of this denomination at Colebrook.

Dr. Jones was united in marriage, July 3, 1894, at Suncook, New Hampshire, with Maude E. Northrup, a daughter of Edwin P. and Diantha (Carver) Northrup, old and highly respected residents of that place. One child has been born to them, Ralph Northrup, January 16, 1898.

CLAUDE M. SNEDEN, M.D., the popular physician and public spirited citizen of Littleton, New Hampshire, is a son of George W. and Marcia (Evans) Sneden, of Waybridge, Vermont, in which town he was born May 28, 1880. His father was for many years engaged in the flour and grain business, and also practiced the law as a pension attorney. As a young man he enlisted in the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry and served in the Civil War as a private at first, afterwards being promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in the Ninth Volunteer Infantry.

The early education of Dr. Claude M. Sneden was obtained in the public schools of his native region, and he was later sent to the High School at Bristol, Vermont, from which he graduated in the year 1898. Being of an exceedingly studious turn of mind and fond of scientific subjects, it was natural that his thoughts should turn to a professional career with great earnestness. At first he decided upon scientific agriculture as the subject to be followed, and actually took one year of the agricultural course at the University of Vermont. In the meantime, however, his attention was being turned more and more to medicine and this he finally decided to follow. Accordingly he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, and after the usual course graduated with the class of 1904, and on May 4, 1904, was granted his degree as Medical Doctor. He had already had some experience as a teacher, having followed that profession four years

while he was completing his own education, but he now turned his entire attention to the line of his choice, and going to Groton, Vermont, there began his medical practice. He continued thus engaged for only a few months, however, beginning May 10, 1904, and remaining until September 20, 1904. On that date he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, and has since made this place his home and the scene of his professional career. From the outset he has met with a most gratifying success, and has in the few years of his residence built up a large and high class clientele and made a position for himself in the community in which he commands the implicit trust and confidence of his fellow citizens. This trust and confidence has found expression in the fact that he has been elected to a number of responsible posts, both of a local and more general character. For three years he served as health officer in Littleton, and greatly added to his reputation by the efficient and capable manner in which he discharged his duties. He has also been for five years a member of the New Hampshire State Board of Examiners in Optometry, a position for which his knowledge and skill particularly fit him. He is a well known member of the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and he is affiliated with Burns Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord, New Hampshire; and New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Littleton, New Hampshire; the Knights of Pythias; the Maccabees; the Sons of Veterans; and the Independent Order of Foresters. Besides these fraternal orders Dr. Sneden is associated with the various professional organizations, including the County, State and American Medical associations, and also with the Red Cross Society. In his religious belief Dr. Sneden is a Baptist, and has never surrendered his membership in the First Church of that denomination at Bristol, Vermont. His wife and children, however, attend All Saints Episcopal Church at Littleton.

Dr. Sneden was united in marriage, September 21, 1903, at Bristol, Vermont, with Laura May Pullen, a daughter of Jacob A. and Rhoda A. (Anderson) Pullen, of Princeton, New Jersey. To Dr. and Mrs. Sneden two daughters have been born, as follows: Marcia R., February 23, 1906, and Ruth E., April 5, 1907.

CASSIUS MONTGOMERY CLAY TWITCHELL, of Milan, New Hampshire, whose death at his home here on June 9, 1904,



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removed one of the most prominent figures from the general life of the community, and especially the industrial and business world, was a member of an old New England family, which has been associated with this State for the better part of three generations. He was a son of Adams and Lusylvia (Bartlett) Twitchell, and the grandson of Cyrus Twitchell, the first of the name to come to these parts. Cyrus Twitchell was a resident of Bethel, Maine, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and came from that town to Milan, New Hampshire, in the year 1824, settling first on Milan Hill and afterwards moving into the village proper. He was one of the three men authorized to call the first town meeting at Milan and was the first justice of the peace there. His son, Adams Twitchell, was a native of Bethel, born January 27, 1812, and came to Milan with his parents. At the age of twenty he purchased his time from his father for one hundred dollars and began his long and successful career. He owned a valuable farm at Milan and made his home there, but never farmed for profit, giving most of his time and attention to the great lumbering business, buying and selling timber lands both in New Hampshire and Canada.

Born October 12, 1852, on his father's farm at Milan, New Hampshire, Cassius Montgomery Clay Twitchell passed his childhood and early youth amid the healthful rural surroundings which have been the cradle of the finest type of American manhood. The elementary portion of his education was received at the local public schools and, after completing his studies at these institutions he became a pupil at the Lancaster Academy. Upon his graduation from this academy, Mr. Twitchell engaged in the serious business of earning his own livelihood, not because it was necessary, as his father was very well off, but because he possessed that sturdy independent spirit of the typical New Englander, which impelled him to be making his own way in the world. For a few years, while still a mere youth, he worked for the Glen House at the foot of Mount Washington where, during the summer season, he was employed as driver of a stage coach. He then secured a place with a house on the summit of the mountain and worked there for about two seasons. The winters during this time were spent by him on his father's farm. Later Mr. Twitchell became a contractor of the Berlin Mills Company and was thus engaged for a number of years, until, in association with George W. Blanchard, under the style of Blanchard & Twitchell, he purchased the township of Success from the late E. S. Coe, of Bangor. This valuable timber tract they proceeded to develop by building a railroad into the heart of it and cutting out the lumber for the market. This enterprise proved remarkably successful, and Mr. Twitchell remained actively engaged in it until within a few years of his death, when he sold his share of the business to his partner. He then purchased the property of the Brown Lumber Company, which included extensive lumber lands in Jefferson and Randolph. These he resold to

the Berlin Mills Company for a very handsome figure, which netted him a large profit. Mr. Twitchell was also a member of the Berlin firm of Twitchell & Holt, his partner being Mr. Giles O. Holt, of that town, a concern which owns a controlling interest in the Cascade Electric Light and Power Company, the Berlin Water Company, and which conducts a large sale stable. In addition to these interests, Mr. Twitchell was connected with the City Bank of Berlin, the large pulp manufacturing plant at Brompton Falls, Province of Quebec, Canada, and many similar concerns.

Mr. Twitchell was a staunch Republican in politics, but never took a very active part in local affairs. His associates urged him strongly to allow his name to be used as the party candidate to the State Senate in the year 1901 and he finally consented to do so. In the election which followed he was chosen to represent his county by a substantial majority. He entered into his legislative duties with the energy and care that had characterized his conduct of his business affairs, and served most efficiently on a number of committees. He was a member of Androscoggin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an organization which he joined soon after it was instituted in Milan. Neither Mr. Twitchell nor his father were formal members of any church, although both were liberal supporters of the various religious bodies in this part of the country, and the former attended the Union Church of Milan together with all the members of his family.

Cassius M. C. Twitchell was united in marriage, October 5, 1880, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Leonora Ella Wentworth, a daughter of Joseph and Lovina (Newell) Wentworth. Their union was blessed with four children as follows: Mark Anthony, born April 1, 1882, married, January 14, 1908, Anne R. Weston, of Harrison, Maine; Sidney Seymour, born January 4, 1884, married, October 25, 1916, Florence A. Murray, of Berlin, New Hampshire; Eva Aurilla, born June 3, 1886, married, September 7, 1910, J. Clare Curtis, of Berlin, New Hampshire; and Marion Marr, born February 14, 1888, and on September 20, 1916, became the wife of Dr. Phillip C. Brackett, of Portland, Maine, a dentist.

JOHN THOMAS WENTWORTH HAM, one of the most progressive and successful merchants of Dover, New Hampshire, and the president of the concern known as Ham the Hatter, Incorporated, comes of that hardy agricultural population so characteristic of New England which has given to the country so many of its best citizens. He is a son of John and Martha (Wentworth) Ham, of Dover, Strafford county, New Hampshire, where his father followed the occupation of farming all his life, and it was here that the Mr. Ham of this sketch was born July 1, 1838.

The public schools of Dover, including the High School, afforded Mr. Ham his education, and after completing his studies at these institutions he entered the hat, cap and fur store of Amos D. Purinton, September 4, 1854. This was the same concern of which he is now the president and was founded as early as 1839 by Mr. Purinton at Dover. Mr. Ham quickly made himself invaluable to his employer, and five years after taking the position he was admitted to partnership and the firm became Purinton & Ham. This was in 1859 and the association continued in that form until 1877 when, at the decease of Mr. Purinton, Mr. Ham became the senior partner and the business was continued under the style of Ham the Hatter. In 1890, however, upon the admission of partners to the firm the name was changed to that of John T. W. Ham & Company, but finally, in 1916, the concern was incorporated and the name of Ham the Hatter resumed. The officers of the corporation as it is constituted today are J. T. W. Ham, president; A. S. Hatch, vice-president; and L. A. Steeves, treasurer. The large business carried on by the company has its headquarters at No. 400 Central avenue, Dover, and this establishment is one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in the entire region. Mr. Ham does not confine his activities to the conduct of his business by any means, however. On the contrary he is one of the most prominent figures in the general life of the community and is a leader in many departments of its affairs. He is affiliated with many organizations, both of a fraternal character and those with civic betterment as their objective. He is especially prominent in the Masonic order and has taken the thirty-third and last degree in Free Masonry. He first joined the order when he was admitted to the membership of Strafford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in the year 1863, and in the same year he also joined Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. He is now a member of practically all the Masonic bodies in this region, including the New Hampshire Chapter, Rose Croix, which he entered in 1901; the New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, which he joined in 1901; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He took his thirty-third degree in 1902. He has also held the position of treasurer of Strafford Lodge and of Belknap Chapter since 1863, of St. Paul Commandery and Orphan Council since 1867, and of New Hampshire Chapter, Rose Croix, from 1902 to the present time. He has been elected and re-elected to these various positions, in all two hundred and twenty-three times, a record that is probably unequalled in the country. Mr. Ham is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Masonic Temple Association and a director since it started, and a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a trustee of the Wentworth

Home for the Aged. In his religious belief Mr. Ham is a Methodist and attends St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church at Dover. He is very active in church work here and for many years has served as a trustee and a member of the finance board.

John T. W. Ham was united in marriage, May 1, 1860, at Dover, New Hampshire, with Abbie Maria Purinton, a daughter of Amos Davis Purinton, his old employer and partner, and Maria (Varney) Purinton, his wife.

FRANCIS SMITH SLEEPER—Beyond doubt Francis Smith Sleeper, late of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, where his death occurred January 11, 1911, was one of the best known figures in this region where for so many years he had carried on his successful business operations.

He was born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 13, 1833, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Mason) Sleeper, and his early childhood was spent in his native place. He became a pupil at the local schools as a child, but was later sent by his parents to the schools of Newbury, Vermont, and there remained until he had completed his thirtieth year, at which youthful age he began the serious business of earning a livelihood. He went to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Massachusetts, and there learned the boot and shoe trade. After completing his apprenticeship he made his way to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, and there followed his trade for a number of years. After six years of this kind of work he was given a position as traveling salesman for a boot and shoe dealer in Boston and continued successfully in this line for a quarter of a century. It was finally in the year 1893 that he left this business entirely and organized the firm of F. S. Sleeper & Company to deal in grains and feeds. This concern was successful from the outset and is still carrying on a large and prosperous trade in this locality under the management of his son, Finlay P. Sleeper, who is mentioned briefly below. Mr. Sleeper was a staunch Republican and became a prominent figure in his party, taking a leading part in the county organization. He was the successful candidate of the Republicans for the State Legislature in 1897, and during his membership in the House served on the committee on insurance. He was a Methodist in his religious belief and attended the church of that denomination at North Haverhill. He was also very prominent in the Masonic order, having received the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He was a member of Pentucket Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Omega Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Plymouth; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Lisbon; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massa-



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chusetts; and New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret.

Francis Smith Sleeper was twice married, the first time to Hannah Clay, of Blue Hill, Maine. After her death he married (second) Jane F. Page, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Southard) Page. He was the father of two sons, as follows: Eugene H. and Finlay P., one child by each wife. Eugene H. Sleeper is now a lieutenant in the quartermaster's department, United States Army, and is stationed in New York City.

Finlay P. Sleeper was born March 21, 1883, and attended the public schools of North Haverhill, New Hampshire. He graduated from the St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1902, after being prepared for college. He then entered Dartmouth College, and after four years of the usual classical course was graduated with the class of 1906 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1907 he entered the banking brokerage firm of Bright, Sears & Company, of Boston, and remained there two years. Upon the death of his father, in 1911, he returned to North Haverhill and there took charge of the large business that had been developed here by the elder man and continues to conduct it most successfully at the present time. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Gamma Delta, college fraternity. He married Helen E. Carr, daughter of Clarence and Hittie (Lang) Carr, March 20, 1916.

JOSEPH ERASTUS LOMBARD—It was a natural transition from tilling to selling farm lands, and in all New Hampshire there was not a better farmer nor a more successful, extensive real estate operator than Joseph E. Lombard after he adopted that as his exclusive business. He held high position in the business world, and in Democratic party councils was listened to with respectful attention. Brimfield, Massachusetts, was long the family seat of the family founded in New England by John Lombard, who went to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1646, but in 1815, Dr. Lyman Lombard, of the seventh generation, located in Columbia, New Hampshire, there practicing his profession until 1818, when he settled in Colebrook, there purchasing the residence and succeeding to the practice of Dr. Thomas Flanders. There Dr. Lombard practiced both medicine and surgery, and on horseback rode the lonely roads and trails north to the Canada line, south to Northumberland and Guildhall, east to Errold and Dummer. Later, as the trails gave way to roads, he traveled in a gig and for nearly half a century defied the winter's snow, cold and storm, and the fierce summer heat. He was a true type of the "country doctor," the confidant of the young, the hope of the aged, adviser, counsellor, friend and healer, rejoicing at weddings, sorrow-

ing at funerals, everybody's friend, with his books crowded with accounts which would never be paid and which the "good doctor" would never try to collect.

A Democrat in politics, Dr. Lombard served his district in the State Legislature; was master of Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Hampshire State Militia; and a Universalist in religion. In 1860, Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree, M.D., upon him. He married Betsey Loomis, a woman of superior mind, her diary religiously kept, being an epitome of the last fifty years of her life. Dr. Lombard died in Colebrook, October 21, 1867, his wife on March 22, 1872. They were the parents of six sons and daughters, Joseph Erastus, of further mention, being the youngest of the family.

Joseph Erastus Lombard was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 28, 1837. His education, begun in Thetford, Vermont, and North Bridgton, Maine, schools, was completed with courses at Colebrook Academy. He began business life as a farmer, and for several years he continued an agriculturist. He then relinquished farming, and has since been engaged in the real estate business, operating largely in the Colebrook section and in different parts of the State. He was a good judge of land values, dealt fairly with everybody, and made his large business a successful one. Mr. Lombard was a Democrat in politics, was a selectman for several years, and held other offices. In 1867 and 1871 he represented Colebrook in the State Legislature. He was made a Mason in Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Colebrook, in 1861, his father having been made one in the same lodge in 1823, was master in 1865 and 1866, and both sons were later masters of the same lodge. He was also a companion of North Star Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, of Lancaster, and a Knight of Pythias. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist.

Joseph E. Lombard married, January 7, 1863, Ellen L. Merrill, daughter of Hon. Sherburne R. Merrill, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. Mr. and Mrs. Lombard were the parents of two sons: Darwin and Lyman Merrill, who, under the firm name, Lombard Brothers, are now engaged in mercantile and lumber business in Northern New Hampshire and Canada.

HENRY HIRAM BARBER—Beyond doubt one of the most progressive business men and merchants of Milford, New Hampshire, and of the whole of this part of the State, is Henry Hiram Barber, who has established and developed here one of the most widely known dry goods, furniture and carpet businesses, and has won for himself at the same time a reputation for ability and square dealing second

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John H. Bartlett

to none. He is a son of Hiram and Lucy A. (Fales) Barber, of Nashua, New Hampshire, his father a successful farmer, who also followed mechanical lines of business.

Henry Hiram Barber was born in his father's home at Nashua, December 16, 1852, and gained his education at the local common schools and at Canaan Academy, Canaan, New Hampshire. He had decided to adopt a commercial career as a schoolboy and accordingly, upon completing his studies, he entered a dry goods establishment in Nashua and has continued in the same line ever since. In 1878 Mr. Barber engaged in business on his own account in Milford, New Hampshire, and has met with a most gratifying success. As he became better and better known as a progressive and capable merchant in the community, it was inevitable that his advice and direction should be sought by other interests, and he has now for many years been closely identified with the financial institutions of this region. It was in the year 1911 that he was elected president of the Souhegan National Bank of Milford, New Hampshire, and this responsible post he continues to hold today. He is also a trustee of the Granite Savings Bank of Milford, and no man is the possessor of a greater share of popular esteem and confidence than he.

Besides his business and financial interests, Mr. Barber has shown himself a citizen of the best type by the public spirited part he has taken in local affairs. A Republican in politics, he has always been actively identified with the local organization of his party, and in the year 1891 became its candidate for the State Legislature. He was successful in the election that followed and has represented his town in that body for two years. He has also held a number of minor offices. Mr. Barber is a prominent Free Mason and has taken the thirty-second degree in that order. He is affiliated with Benevolent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; — Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, of Nashua, New Hampshire; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, and has held all the Masonic offices from that of junior deacon to that of high priest of the chapter. Mr. Barber is also a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the matter of his religious belief he is a Methodist and attends the church of that denomination at Milford.

Henry Hiram Barber was united in marriage, December 5, 1872, at Antrim, New Hampshire, with Faustina M. Dodge, a daughter of Alvah and Lydia (Elliott) Dodge, old and respected residents of that place. One daughter has been born of this union, Ethlyn F., August 23, 1880, now the wife of M. F. Brown, of Winchester, Massachusetts.

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT, lawyer, business man, and orator, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was born at Sunapee, March 15,

1869. His great-great-grandfather was John (3) Bartlett, who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, as all his progenitors in this country had been, and settled at Deering, New Hampshire, where he passed the greater part of his active life. His son, Solomon Bartlett, also resided in Deering, but Solomon's son, John (4) Bartlett, was one of the rugged pioneer settlers of Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he died at the age of eighty-two. He married Sarah Sanborn (of that strong New Hampshire family) they the parents of John Zeron Bartlett, whose home was also in Sunapee, and the grandparents of John H. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, second son of John Zeron and Sophronia A. (Sargent) Bartlett. This fine old Colonial family, with branches in every State of the Union, was founded in New England by Richard Bartlett, who came from England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, not later than 1637. The line of descent to the Portsmouth representative is through the founder's son, Richard (2) Bartlett, who came from England, with his parents; his son, Richard (3) Bartlett; his son, Deacon Daniel Bartlett; his son, Daniel (2) Bartlett; his son, John Bartlett, the founder of this branch in Deering, New Hampshire; his son, Solomon Bartlett; his son, John H. Bartlett; his son, John Zeron Bartlett; his son, John Henry Bartlett, of the tenth American generation.

John Zeron Bartlett was born in Sunapee, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the west shore of Sunapee Lake, May 26, 1830, and died at the home of his son in Lafayette, Indiana, January 28, 1906. He was well educated and taught school during his earlier years, but most of his life he was foreman of the factory in Sunapee, manufacturing hames. At the same time he tilled the small farm upon which he resided, and in later years he gave up the factory work and devoted his time entirely to market gardening. He was one of the leading Republicans of the town of Sunapee, held the principal offices of the town, and in 1899 represented the town in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Patrons of Husbandry, a thoroughly honest man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

John Zeron Bartlett married, November 23, 1858, Sophronia A. Sargent, of Sunapee, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Elliott) Sargent, of ancient and honorable New England family, Sarah Elliott being a daughter of the Rev. Moses Elliott.

John Henry Bartlett began his education in the public school at Sunapee, later was a student at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, going thence, in 1890, to Dartmouth, whence he was graduated A.B., class of "94," being his class orator by selection, the succeeding four years being spent in teaching, during the last two years of such work in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, being principal of the High School. During those four years, he also studied law under the preceptorship of the late attorney, John W. Kelley, and Judge Calvin Page, both of Portsmouth, and in 1898 was admitted to

the New Hampshire bar. He at once began practice in Portsmouth in association with Judge Page under the firm name of Page & Bartlett, and Page, Bartlett & Mitchell. He is a member of the various law associations, practices in all state and federal courts, has large trusts in his care and is highly regarded as an honest, learned and able lawyer and public spirited citizen. He is a debater and orator of first rank in the State.

Mr. Bartlett combines great legal ability with unusual business sagacity. He is a director in the following: The Granite State Fire Insurance Company, The Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company, The New Hampshire National Bank, The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, all of Portsmouth, The Allied Theatres Company of Portsmouth, and the Union Theatre Company of Lewiston, Maine. He is the owner of the "Olympia Theatre" property at Portsmouth, and is a large dealer in real estate.

He has long been influential in the Republican party, having been its candidate for United States senator in 1913, and is prominently mentioned in connection with the approaching (1918) gubernatorial and senatorial nominations. He was appointed postmaster of Portsmouth, December 31, 1899, and was re-appointed at the expiration of his term, serving eight years. He was a member of Governor McLane's staff, ranking as colonel; has been a trustee of Colby Academy; was a recognized leader in the 1917 Legislature; has given all his time and expenses to war work since our entrance into the war and has been a heavy contributor to all war charities, being constantly on the stump for Red Cross, Red Triangle, Liberty Bonds, etc. He is a member of St. Andrews Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Dewitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Patrons of Husbandry; Warwick Club, Portsmouth Athletic Club, Portsmouth Country Club, Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, and the Wonolancet Club, of Concord. In religious faith he was reared a Methodist, being a member of the Methodist church at Sunapee, and has always continued his relations with that church.

Mr. Bartlett married, June 4, 1900, Agnes Page, of Portsmouth, daughter of Judge Calvin Page, an eminent member of the New Hampshire bar, banker, and a leading Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of a son, Calvin Page Bartlett, born October 8, 1901, now a student at Phillips Andover Academy. Mr. Bartlett has three brothers now living: Fred L. Bartlett, of Bradford, New Hampshire; Joseph Delmar Bartlett, of Lafayette, Indiana; and Mott L. Bartlett, of Sunapee, New Hampshire.

JAMES FRANCIS BRENNAN, the well known attorney of Peterborough, New Hampshire, where he has taken a most active

part in the affairs of the town, is a native of that place, and a son of Hubert and Mary (Mahoney) Brennan, old and honored residents.

His birth occurred in Peterborough, March 31, 1853, and he attended as a lad the local public schools. He then became a pupil at the Peterborough Academy. He then entered the Law School of the Maryland University and was graduated from the same with the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in the same year, and at once began practice in his native town of Peterborough, where he has remained ever since. His success as an attorney in this region was marked and he is now recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of that section. From early manhood he has always taken a keen and active interest in public life, and almost coincidentally with beginning practice he began to take part in it. In 1899 he was chosen a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction and has continued to hold this position of responsibility to the present time. From 1903 to 1909 he was a member of the State Board of Library Trustees, and in 1917 was appointed to the new State Library Commission by Governor Keyes, and became its chairman. From 1913 to 1915 he served on the staff of Governor Felker with the rank of major. One of the honors paid to Mr. Brennan, and a truly remarkable tribute to his personal popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the entire community, has been his election and re-election time and again to the State Legislature; the full significance of this is not to be realized without the knowledge that Peterborough is one of the most overwhelmingly Republican towns in this Republican State and that he is the only Democratic representative in sixty years. He was at first elected in the year 1913 for a two-year term, again in 1915 and once more in 1917, and is now serving his third term. He has been exceedingly active as a staunch and outspoken Democrat, and the same qualities of leadership that made him rise in the ranks of his own party has given him a commanding position in the House of Representatives. He was Democratic candidate for speaker in 1915 and again in 1917, and although, of course, his election was impossible in this Republican body, he has acted as minority floor leader for two terms. Mr. Brennan has introduced no less than twenty-six measures in the House during these sessions, of which twenty-three have been enacted into laws, including that establishing the new department weights and measures, that revising the State library laws and many others of great importance which have brought about many much needed reforms.

In spite of the many demands upon his time and energies made by both his professional and official duties, Mr. Brennan has not neglected many other departments of the community's life which so busy a man might well be excused for neglecting, and is now giving his time as a member of the selective draft board. He is one of those men, however, to whom nothing seems too much to undertake, and

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Engraving by G. S. [unreadable]

Walter Aiken

what he undertakes he carries through to the end. He has always been interested in educational and historical matters, and besides his work in the capacity of chairman of the new State Library Commission, he is an active member of the Peterborough, the Irish-American and the New Hampshire Historical societies and historiographer of the first two. He has been for many years a member of the Democratic State Committee and of the executive committee of that body, and has been a frequent speaker for his party on the stump. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention in 1916. Mr. Brennan's interest in historical matters, so far from being casual, has led him to give much of his time to the study of this subject and to make extended researches, especially in connection with the records of his native town and section, which was settled by emigrants from Ireland, of which he is now the possessor of a most complete collection, in the compilation of which he has traveled extensively in both this country and Europe. His residence is in Peterborough, and he is at the present time chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trade.

WALTER and JAMES AIKEN—James Aiken, the retired manufacturer and business man of Franklin, New Hampshire, whose career has been so intimately identified with the industrial and financial development of that place, is a member of a good old New England family, which removed during the life of his father from Massachusetts to New Hampshire. He is a son of Walter Aiken, a native of Dracut, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1831, a man of remarkable inventive genius and great organizing ability. Mr. Aiken, Sr., came with his parents to New Hampshire and settled in Franklin, where he first attended school, and here also the lad attended the public schools in Tilton, completing his education at these institutions. Early in life he became interested in the manufacture of woolen goods and was himself the inventor of some of the first knitting machines used in that industry. He eventually became established in the manufacturing world and was interested in two different lines. One of these was the manufacture of hosiery and the other the manufacture of machinery used in the former work. He was exceedingly successful in both of these enterprises, and rapidly came to have a dominant position in the industrial and financial world. He was elected president and manager of the Mount Washington Railroad Company, and was a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and a director of the Franklin National Bank. Mr. Aiken, Sr., was also prominent in public affairs, and a number of times a representative to the General Court of the State from Franklin. He was associated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious belief

was a Baptist. He continued actively engaged in business up to within a very short time of his death, December 12, 1893. He was married to Susan Colby, a member of a well-known family in northern New England, a daughter of John Colby, of Warner. Their marriage occurred February 5, 1853, and they were the parents of two children, James, with whose career we are especially concerned, and Fred, born November 5, 1855. Walter Aiken was a son of Herrick and Ann Matilda (Bradley) Aiken, residents of Dracut, Massachusetts, where Mr. Aiken was engaged in the manufacture of awls and tools.

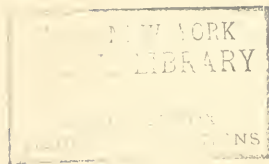
Born February 15, 1854, at Franklin, New Hampshire, James Aiken, the elder son of Walter and Susan (Colby) Aiken, spent the early years of his childhood in his native town. He was the recipient of an excellent education, attending the schools in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and in New London, in the same State, and was prepared for college in the latter institution. He attended Dartmouth College for one year. His interests were very naturally turned in the direction of the great business carried on by his father, and as a young man, immediately out of college, he became associated with the elder Mr. Aiken in his two enterprises. His younger brother, Fred Aiken, was also taken into the business and both young men learned it thoroughly in all its detail from the bottom to the top. Upon their father's death in 1893, the two young men took over the management of the business and continued to operate it with success until 1904, when the brothers disposed of their large business and retired from active industrial life. While Mr. Aiken is now enjoying a well-earned leisure in so far as the hosiery and machine business is concerned, he has nevertheless maintained a number of associations with the financial institutions of the community and is, like his father before him, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and director of the Franklin National Bank of Franklin. Like his father also, he has represented his community in the General Court of the State, and during his membership in that body enlisted himself actively in the cause of good legislation. He is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of Franklin and the surrounding district, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic order and the Order of United American Mechanics. Like his father also, Mr. Aiken is a Baptist in religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Franklin.

James Aiken was united in marriage, May 20, 1880, at New Haven, Connecticut, with Myra Cole, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Sanborn) Cole, old and well-known residents of that city. Mrs. Aiken was born in Hill, New Hampshire, August 3, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken are the parents of three children, as follows: Bertha, born October 24, 1883; Ann Bradley, born July 5, 1890, and Frank, born December 16, 1892.

Mr. Aiken is one of the most successful and influential figures in Franklin, New Hampshire. He enjoys the highest kind of business



James Aiken



standing in Franklin and his social position is a most enviable one. Virtuous, honorable, public-spirited, his life and career exhibit strikingly those virtues and talents typical of the best strains which have contributed so materially to the prosperity and development of this country. Normally, but not unduly, ambitious to occupy a position of prominence in the community in which he has chosen to make his home, he has bent to that end his natural gifts of mind and body and an energetic temperament which acknowledges no discouragement, yet never during the whole course of his successful achievement has he forgotten the rights or interests of others, or sacrificed them to what might have seemed his own. He is far too much of the philosopher to strive unduly or to make others unhappy or angry at his striving.

ALBERT ANNETT, president of the Annett Manufacturing Company of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and one of the successful manufacturers in this region, is a native of the town where he has carried on his business, having been born here August 3, 1861. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah Maria (Raymond) Annett, who were old and highly respected residents of this place, his father having occupied a prominent place in the town's life and represented it in the State Legislature during the years 1879 and 1881. Both generations have been closely identified with the lumber business and the manufacture of boxes, the elder man having founded this business here many years ago.

The son, Albert Annett, obtained the elementary portion of his education in the public schools of his native town, but later attended that famous institution of learning, Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, where he completed his studies and from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. Returning to his native town, he at once engaged in the same line that his father had been connected with and has continued to conduct this business down to the present time with a high degree of success. In 1896, the Annett Manufacturing Company was organized, and in 1903, following the death of his father, Albert Annett became the president of this concern and has held the position to the present time. Mr. Annett is a staunch member of the Republican party and, like his father, has taken an active part in local affairs and politics until he has become well known throughout the State. He has been one of the recognized leaders in the State of his party and was for many years a member of the State Republican organization. He represented Jaffrey in the Legislature of New Hampshire in 1891, and ten years later was elected to the office of senator. He served in the higher of the legislative bodies from 1901 to 1903, and was prominent in introducing reform legislation and securing its passage. In 1903 he was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention where he

again proved his disinterestedness and good judgment. In the year 1908 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, and served on that body until 1911. Mr. Annett is a prominent Free Mason, having served as worshipful master of Charity Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of East Jaffrey, and as district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He is also a director of the Jaffrey Country Club. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at East Jaffrey, as does also Mrs. Annett.

Albert Annett was united in marriage, January 29, 1908, at North Abington, Massachusetts, with Agnes Ford Arnold, a daughter of Moses Noyes and Martha (Ford) Arnold, of that place.

HAROLD O. CADY, treasurer of the North Conway Loan and Banking Company of North Conway, New Hampshire, and, despite his comparative youth, a prominent figure in banking circles of the State, is a native of Gorham, New Hampshire, and a son of Elisha Healey and Estina (Hayes) Cady, old and highly honored residents of that town, where the father was for many years treasurer of the Gorham Savings Bank and a prominent member of the community. Elisha Healey Cady has served Gorham in various public capacities for a long period, was at one time a member of the Board of Selectmen, and is now serving a term as one of the School Board. He still resides in Gorham, where his wife died March 27, 1907.

Born at his father's home at Gorham, August 8, 1888, Harold O. Cady remained during the years of his childhood in his native place. It was at the public schools of Gorham that he gained his education, attending for this purpose first the grammar grades and later the high school, from which he graduated June 8, 1906. He at once turned his attention to the matter of his business career, and was shortly after chosen assistant cashier of the Berlin National Bank of Berlin, New Hampshire. This occurred July 20, 1906, and he continued in this position until May 5, 1909, the better part of three years. In that period he learned in a most thorough manner the detail of the banking business and fitted himself for more responsible posts. In 1909 he was offered the position of assistant treasurer of the North Conway Loan and Banking Company, and accepted it at once. He here continued to increase his familiarity with banking methods generally. He made himself of so much value to the institution that, on August 10, 1912, he was elected treasurer of the company and continues to hold this office at the present time. As treasurer Mr. Cady has done, and is still doing, most valuable work for the concern and the future seems to promise a more brilliant career than even the past has shown. Besides his affiliation with the North Conway Loan and Banking Company, Mr. Cady has interested



Harold B. Cady.

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E. H. Stewart

himself in banking enterprises generally throughout this region, and at the present time is a shareholder in the Forest City Trust Company, as well as in his own concern. Outside of the world of business, Mr. Cady takes a most active interest in agricultural problems and has done no small amount towards improving farming methods and stimulating interest in the great advances made by the science of agriculture of recent years. In especial he is a strong advocate of the methods of Luther Burbank and is a life member of the Luther Burbank Society, an organization chartered in California for the purpose of disseminating the knowledge gained by that remarkable man's discoveries. Mr. Cady is unmarried.

EDWARD HIRAM STURTEVANT—During a lifetime extending over more than the Scriptural allotment of "three score years and ten," Mr. Sturtevant won honorable standing in the business world, the last half of his useful life being spent in Franklin, New Hampshire, as treasurer and manager of the Franklin Needle Company. But that was only one of his activities, his interest extending to about every Franklin enterprise and even beyond State limits. He was a man of intense energy, active in all good works, prominent in the Masonic order, and deeply interested in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Hiram and Eliza S. (Corey) Sturtevant, of Craftsbury, Vermont, and of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by Samuel Sturtevant, who is of record as a settler in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as November, 1640, living on what was known as the "Cotton Farm." The line of descent from Samuel Sturtevant, the ancestor, is through his fourth child, Samuel (2) Sturtevant, and wife Mercy; their second child, Samuel (3) Sturtevant, and his wife Mary; their second child, Lemuel, and his wife, Deborah Bryant; their son, Lemuel (2) Sturtevant, who moved to Lyme, New Hampshire, later to Barton, Vermont, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Priscilla Thompson, of whom it was written: "She was one of the holy women of the Congregational church, a mother in Israel gifted with a strong mind of much argumentative ability, and studious nature, given to hospitality, delighting to minister to the temporal wants of the saints, her house much frequented by ministers of the Gospel."

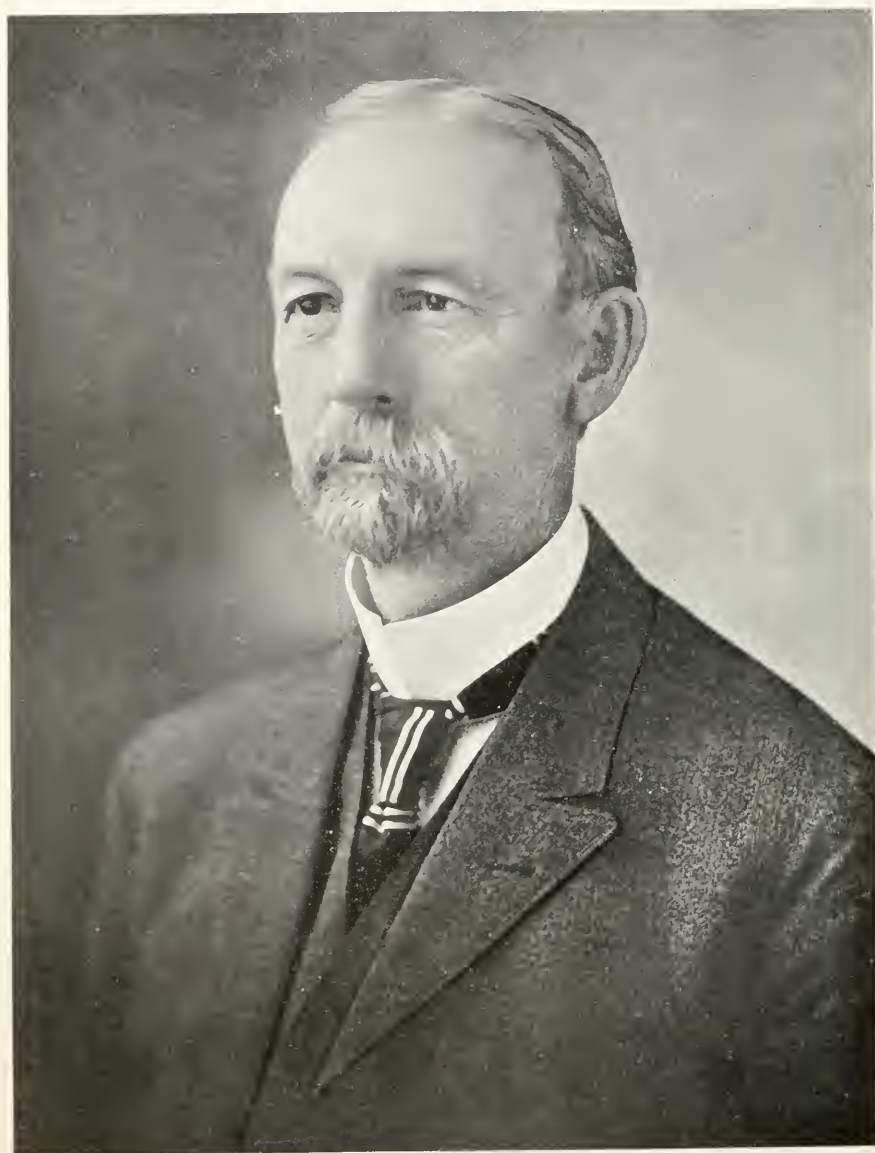
The line of descent continues through Ezra Thompson Sturtevant, fourth son of Lemuel (2) and Priscilla (Thompson) Sturtevant, who settled in Craftsbury, Vermont, and his wife, Lucy Menifield; their son Hiram Sturtevant, a farmer of Craftsbury, Vermont, until 1853, when he moved to Barton, Vermont, there remaining twelve years before removing to Lebanon, New Hampshire. He married, May 3, 1843, Eliza Scott Corey, who died June 11, 1905, aged eighty-three. He died December 8, 1894, aged seventy-five. They were

the parents of Edward Hiram, of further mention; Mary E., married David G. Thompson, whom she survived; Ezra T., who became a lumber dealer of Chicago, Illinois; Henry H., a merchant of Zanesville, Ohio.

Edward Hiram Sturtevant was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, April 27, 1845, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, March 6, 1913. He attended public schools until twelve years of age, then was a student at Barton Academy for four years, graduating therefrom in June, 1861, and the following winter taught a district public school. He spent two years with the mercantile firm, William Josslyn & Sons, then for two years was head clerk in a drug store in Wellington, Ohio, acting as buyer and manager the last year. His health failed under the rigor of the climate and overwork, and in 1866 he resigned his position, returning to Lebanon, New Hampshire, there opening a drug store in April, 1866. That business he soon sold to Dr. I. N. Perley, after demonstrating its possibilities as a profit maker, and soon afterward joined with his former employers, William Josslyn & Sons, opening a drug store at Colebrook, New Hampshire. He managed that store two years, then sold his interest and spent several months prospecting through Michigan and Iowa. But he became convinced that the New England climate best suited his needs, and early in 1869 he opened a drug store at Woodstock, Vermont, later admitting his brother, Ezra T., to a partnership and adding boots and shoes to their line. This partnership continued until April, 1879, when the brothers sold out, Edward H. going to Franklin, New Hampshire, where he bought an established drug business to which he added another just across the river at Franklin Falls. These stores were later sold, the Falls store to Frank H. Chapman, the Franklin store to W. W. Woodward. In 1883 he began his successful career as a manufacturer by purchasing a half interest in the Franklin Needle Company, the business then employing twenty-five hands. Mr. Sturtevant, as treasurer-manager, was potent in the expansion of the business until the product of the plant was in general use throughout the United States, Europe, Canada and South America; hundreds of hands being employed. In addition Mr. Sturtevant was a director of the Franklin National Bank; vice-president of the Franklin Savings Bank; vice-president of the Franklin Power and Light Company; president of the Franklin Falls Company; director of the Sulloway Mills Company; Kidder Machine Company; Franklin Building and Loan Association; and secretary-treasurer of the Hemphill Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

A Republican in political faith, Mr. Sturtevant never sought office, but in 1893-94 represented Franklin in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1896 was elected mayor of Franklin, both offices coming to him unsought. In the York Rite of Free Masonry he held the degrees of Meridian Lodge, of Franklin; St. Omar Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Franklin; and Mount Horeb Commandery,

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Alfred H. Evans.

Knights Templar, of Concord. In the Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and was a noble of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to lodge, encampment and canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith was a Unitarian. He most generously aided in securing a free public library building in Franklin, and lent substantial aid to every laudable enterprise. His life was one of success, but it came through energetic, well directed effort and a strict adherence to the strictest interpretation of just and upright dealing.

Mr. Sturtevant married, May 12, 1869, Ada E. Martin, daughter of Joseph A. and Elvira L. Martin, of Stratford, New Hampshire. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Eva E., married, October 9, 1891, George L. Hancock, of the Franklin Needle Company. 2. Ruth B., married, October 7, 1903, Arthur Murry Hancock, of the G. W. Griffin Company, of Franklin.

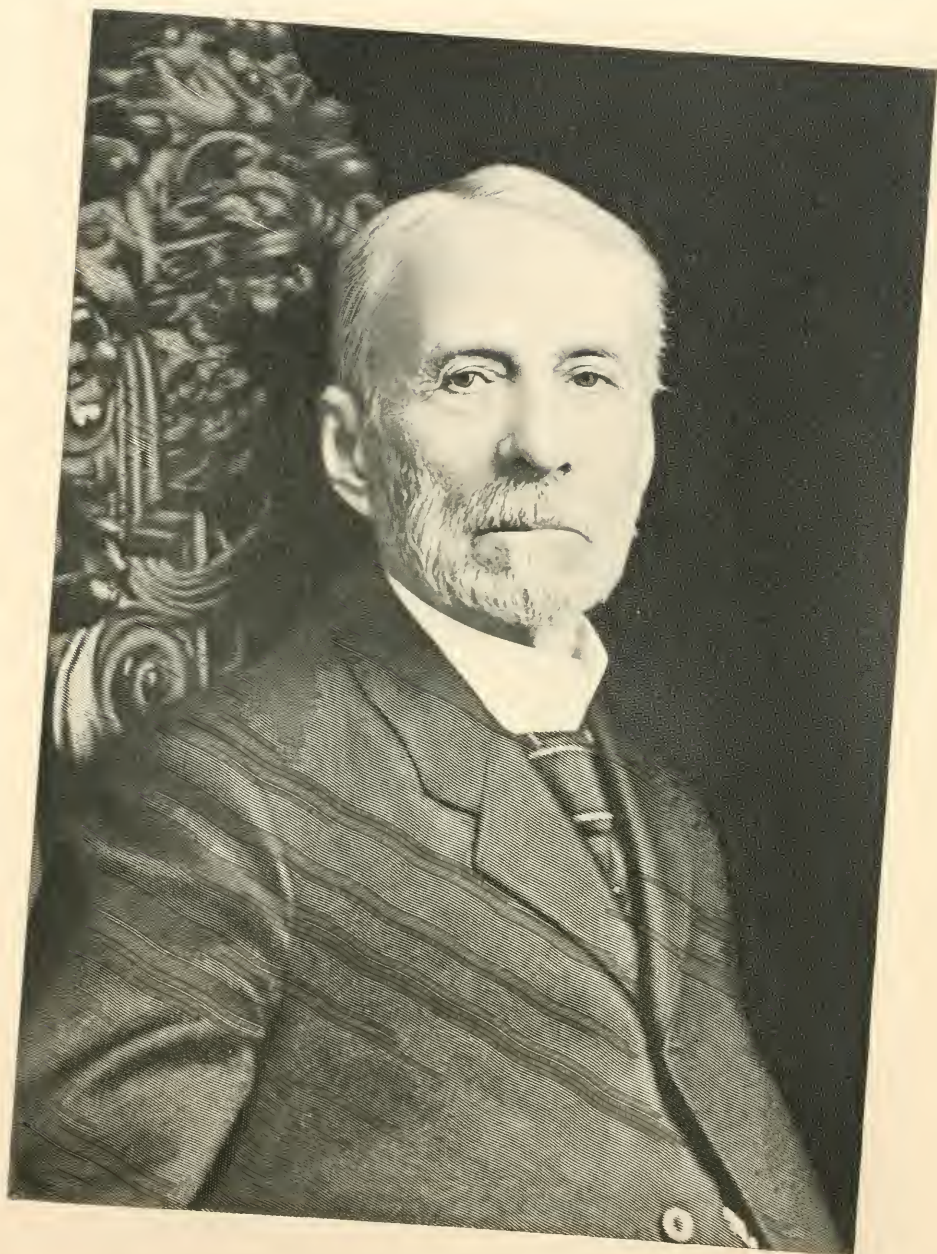
ALFRED RANDALL EVANS, of Gorham, New Hampshire, banker, attorney, judge and man of affairs, is a member of a family which for many years has been closely identified with the life of this State and which has resided in New England since the early Colonial period. The name Evans is of Welsh origin and is now found widely distributed throughout the United States. That particular branch of it to which Judge Evans belongs was founded late in the seventeenth century by one Henry Evans, who came from Wales with his son Nathaniel and settled at Reading, in the Massachusetts Colony. From this Henry Evans the line runs through Nathaniel, Nathaniel (II), Jonathan, Jonathan (II), and Daniel to Otis Evans, the father of the present judge. Daniel Evans, the grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, in the year 1776, and married Phila Clemons, a daughter of Benjamin Clemons, who was a pensioner of the War of the Revolution. Daniel Evans and his wife were among the early settlers of Shelburne, New Hampshire, where the greater part of their lives were spent and where his death finally occurred November 29, 1846. He was survived by his widow until 1876, when her death occurred at the venerable age of ninety-eight years, four months and twenty-five days. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Otis was born March 12, 1811, at the home of his parents at Shelburne. He continued to reside on the old homestead farm throughout his life, and died there October 13, 1886. He was a prosperous farmer, and a man of large intelligence, who was prominent in the life of the community where he made his home. He married, May 29, 1834, Martha Pinkham, a daughter of Daniel and Esther (Chesley) Pinkham, and a native of Jackson, New Hampshire, born January 15, 1815. There are few names more intimately

associated with the White Mountains than that of Daniel Pinkham, who was for many years a farmer, blacksmith and Freewill Baptist preacher, and a personality of exceptional force and vividness which made itself felt in whatever company he was thrown. In the ten years between 1824 and 1834 he built the state road from Jackson to Randolph and received in payment from the New Hampshire State Legislature a grant of land still known as the Pinkham Grant.

Born March 21, 1849, at Shelburne, New Hampshire, Judge Alfred Randall Evans passed the early years of his life on the old family homestead. His education was an unusually complete one, especially for that time and region, and as a schoolboy he began to show that capacity for work that has so distinguished him in later years. He began his studies at the local public schools, and after continuing there for a few years he was placed by his father in the Lancaster Academy. In order to prepare himself for college he still later attended the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Maine, from which he graduated, after which he matriculated at Dartmouth College. After the usual classical courses pursued at this institution, he graduated with the class of 1872. He had in the meantime determined to adopt the law as a profession, and with that end in view he read law in Gorham to such purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Coos county at the spring term of 1875 and to practice before the United States Circuit Court in 1889. He at once began the practice of his profession at Gorham, and before long had gained for himself recognition as one of the leaders of the New Hampshire bar. He has continued in active practice ever since and has in that period handled many of the most important cases in the district. On January 1, 1895, he was appointed judge of probate for Coos county and is still serving the county in that capacity. Judge Evans has always interested himself actively in the conduct of local affairs and soon became prominent in the councils of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch member. In 1874 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature and represented Shelburne in that and the following year and in 1878. In 1902 he was chosen by the unanimous vote of both the political parties the delegate from Gorham to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of that year. This honor was again bestowed upon him ten years later when he was the delegate from this place to the Convention of 1912. Among minor offices filled at various times by Judge Evans are those of chairman of the Superintending School Committee and member of the Board of Selectmen, and he is president of the Berlin and Gorham Bar Association, an office that he has held since the organization of the society. He was the organizer of the Gorham Public Library, and for many years was its trustee and chief support.

The activities of Judge Evans in connection with the militia establishment of New Hampshire have not been less distinguished than those in connection with the bar and bench, or in any other

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Gardner O'Neil Hill

aspect of the community's life. He was appointed quartermaster-general of the New Hampshire National Guard on the staff of Governor Charles M. Floyd and served in that capacity during the two years of his administration. He was subsequently reappointed to this responsible post by Governor Quinby, under whom he served two years, and once more by Governor Bass for a year. In connection with the financial and general business interests of the community, Mr. Evans has also been prominent. He was chosen president of the Gorham Savings Bank in 1901 and is still serving in that office. At the time of the organization of the Berlin National Bank he was elected to the presidency of that institution and remained so for ten years, when he declined a re-election, and holds the same office in the Gorham Board of Trade. He is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, and is active in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is affiliated with Gorham Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Gorham, and was its secretary for more than thirty years; Mount Hayes Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, of Berlin; Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Colebrook; North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster; and New Hampshire Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Evans is a Congregationalist, and attends the church of that denomination at Gorham.

Judge Evans married (first) June 1, 1880, Mrs. Dora J. Briggs, who died May 10, 1908. He married (second) December 14, 1911, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, Mrs. Marion J. Aldrich, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and they reside at the charming Evans home at No. 97 Main street, Gorham.

GARDNER CALEB HILL—Ideals in medicine have changed much in recent years, just as they have in almost every department of life, but the change is very nearly pressed home to us in the case of this profession because of the close relation that must obtain between ourselves and our physician. In the main, of course, the change is the same as that which has everywhere taken place, because an alteration in our fundamental outlook is responsible for them all and one of its most typical expressions is the change from men of general learning and culture into specialists who must concentrate with every faculty upon the chosen matter or run the risk of being distanced in the race. How true this is may easily be seen by taking such a figure as that of Dr. Gardner C. Hill, late of Keene, New Hampshire, a man who might truly be called an ideal physician, and comparing his wide sympathies and understandings, not only of his subject, but of the human creatures that came under his care, with the highly developed, one had almost called it rarified, knowledge

of the specialist today. Dr. Hill was a force, not only in his profession, but in the community, where his strong and helpful personality was felt by all those with whom he came in contact.

Gardner Caleb Hill came of good old New England stock, and was a son of Caleb and Polly (Howard) Hill, old and highly respected residents of Winchester, New Hampshire. He was born in this town, March 20, 1829, and spent his childhood and early youth there. The elementary portion of his education was obtained by attending the local public schools of his native town and later the academy at Chesterfield, and Mt. Caesar Academy at Swanzey, New Hampshire. Still later he attended the well known academy at Saxton's River, Vermont, where he was prepared for college. He had in the meantime definitely determined upon the profession of medicine as his career in life, and accordingly matriculated at the Castleton Medical College in Vermont, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856, taking the degree of M. D. He also went to the Medical School in connection with Harvard University and took post-graduate work there in 1866. Dr. Hill did not begin the practice of his profession at once upon receiving his medical degree, but taught in the High School in Winchester for one year, completing his work as a teacher, he having taught twenty terms in all, in this way earning the money for his medical education. In 1857, however, he went to Warwick, Massachusetts, and here began the active practice of his profession. He continued thus occupied for some ten years, and then, in 1867, after having completed his post-graduate course at Harvard, he returned to his native State and settled in the town of Keene, where he once more began his medical practice. It was not long before he was recognized at Keene as one of the most capable physicians in that part of the State, and before many years had elapsed he was one of the acknowledged leaders of his profession thereabouts. For many years Dr. Hill continued actively engaged, not only in Keene but in the whole outlying region, and this practice he continued until within three years of his death, being in the active practice of his profession for over fifty-five years. Even then he did not discontinue his work altogether, but continued an office practice to within two and a half weeks of his death, when he was seized with his last illness.

In spite of the great demands made upon his time and energies by his professional practice, Dr. Hill was an active participant in many other departments of the community's life, especially those connected with public affairs. He was a staunch Republican in political belief and was very prominent in the local councils of that party for many years. He held a number of important public offices also, being a member of the Common Council of the city from Ward 4 for three years, president of that body for two years, and county treasurer for two years. He was also county commissioner for three years, city physician for seven years, and a member of the Board

of Education in Warwick for nine years, being keenly interested in all educational matters. He was on the Board of Education in Keene for twenty-five years, and held the responsible position of county physician for five years. In all these capacities Dr. Hill proved himself a most efficient and disinterested public servant, and did an invaluable service to the entire community. He was for many years president of the Republican Club of Ward 4, and was very active in working in the interests of his party. Dr. Hill was also affiliated with a number of important financial and business concerns in Keene, among which should be mentioned the Keene Savings Bank, of which he was president from 1897 until his death. He was also a member of the Keene Board of Examining Surgeons for the government, and was affiliated with the Cheshire County Medical Society, the Connecticut River Medical Society and the New Hampshire Medical Society. He served for many years as a member of the staff of the Elliot City Hospital of Keene, and was president of the staff for several years. He was also an instructor in the school for nurses connected with that institution. Dr. Hill always maintained a keen interest in historical matters, especially in connection with his native region, and was the author of a number of valuable contributions to this subject, which appeared with illustrations in the "Granite Monthly" of Concord, New Hampshire. He was also a contributor to several other periodicals on the same subject and was regarded as an authority thereon. He was possessed of a remarkable memory, which was invaluable to him in his historical studies, to say nothing of the other activities of his life.

Dr. Hill married (first) in 1856, Rebecca F. Howard, of Walpole, who died in 1893. Dr. Hill married (second) in 1894, Carrie R. Hutchins, of Keene, New Hampshire, a daughter of Benjamin Dorr and Lucy (French) Hutchins, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Hill survives him. Having lost two children in infancy, named Harriet and William, he adopted three children: William H., Rebecca E., and Daisy M. Hill. Of these, only William H. Hill is living.

The death of Dr. Hill, which occurred April 30, 1915, was felt as a severe loss by the community-at-large and was the occasion of many expressions of admiration and regret on the part of those who knew him. The local press joined its voice to this chorus of praise, and in the course of a long obituary article appearing in the "New Hampshire Sentinel" occurred the following: "Dr. Hill was for many years one of the best known practitioners in Cheshire county, covering a wide field in his professional visits and doing a great deal of work among the poorer people, for which he never received any financial remuneration. He was ready to respond to every call, however, and his benefactions were by no means confined to his professional work alone."

The place held by Dr. Hill in the community was one that any

man might desire, but it was one that he deserved 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 was a man who enjoyed a great reputation and one whose clientele was so large that it would have been easy for him to discriminate in favor of the better or wealthier class of patients, but it was his principle to ask no questions as to the standing of those who sought his professional aid and he responded as readily to the call of the indigent as to that of the most prosperous. It thus happened that he did a great deal of philanthropic work in the city and was greatly beloved by the poorer classes there. 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. Hill was 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. Hill never suffered eclipse and was noticeable in every relation of his life. In his home, as much as his large practice would permit him to be in it, Dr. Hill was the most exemplary of men, a loving husband and a hospitable and charming host.

PARKER JEWETT NOYES—Beyond doubt, the late Parker Jewett Noyes, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, was one of the most prosperous and influential figures in the life of this thriving community, and although not a native of the place had been for many years most closely identified with its general life and affairs. Mr. Noyes comes of a good old New England family, and was a son of Michael and Sophronia (Cass) Noyes, being one of a family of five. His father, Michael Noyes, was a farmer who resided at East Columbia, New Hampshire, where he was a prosperous and influential member of the community.

Born March 22, 1842, on his father's farm at East Columbia, Parker Jewett Noyes was but three months of age when his father died. His mother married a second time and as a mere lad he went to live with a cousin, Eben Noyes, of Colebrook. His brother James had already gone to Franconia and made his home in that town, and eventually Parker Jewett joined him there. A large portion of his elementary education was received at the schools of Franconia, but he afterwards entered Newbury Academy to prepare for college. He had been a student at this institution for only a year when the outbreak of the Civil War completely changed all his plans, and in the fall of that year he and two brothers and a half-brother enlisted in Company C, Eighth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, which was at that time quartered at St. Johnsbury. This regiment



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went into winter quarters at Brattleboro, Vermont, and then in the early spring was ordered to New Orleans to take its place in the division commanded by General Butler. Here Mr. Noyes saw two years of active service, and was present at the siege of Port Hudson. At the end of that period he was commissioned lieutenant in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, stationed at Ship Island, and there did garrison duty until the end of the war. After the close of hostilities he continued at Ship Island for a number of months, the closing up of the affairs of Ship Island being deputed to him. After completing four full years of service, he returned to the North and took up his abode at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he secured a position in the drug store of Silas Randall. Here he learned thoroughly all the details of the drug business, and after a year in Mr. Randall's establishment he went to Barnet, Vermont, where he opened a similar establishment of his own. It was in 1868, one year later, that he came to Lancaster, and from that time up to the close of his life this community remained his home. In Lancaster he purchased the building so long occupied by him, and there opened the drug store which for forty-four years has been known by his name, and which, because of his indefatigable labors and unimpeachable integrity, gained a reputation second to none of its kind in the region. In the year 1910 Mr. Noyes finally retired from active business, and from that time until his death, two years later, enjoyed a very well-earned period of leisure. His business, which began in a very small way, he saw developed from stage to stage until at his retirement, when he left it in excellent hands, it was a great manufacturing and wholesale establishment, with a market which embraced practically the whole of the New England States.

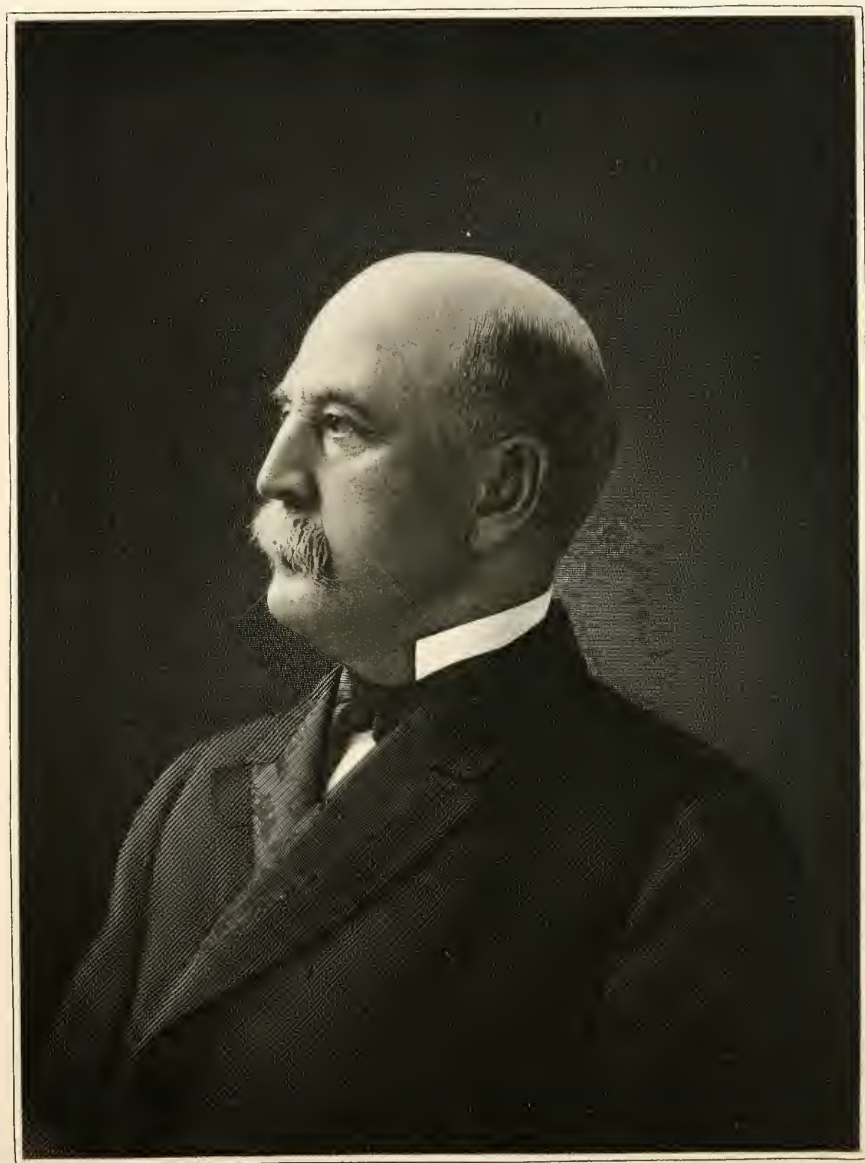
But Mr. Noyes did not make the mistake of so many successful business men of this day and narrow himself by a too close application to business affairs. He did devote a large proportion of his great energies to the building up of the great establishment which bears his name, but his mind was far too broad to permit him to forget the interests of other people, and he always took a keen and active interest in local public affairs. In politics Mr. Noyes was a staunch Republican and identified himself prominently with the activities of his party organization in the community. He became a leader in Republican politics hereabouts, and in 1910 was elected to the House of Representatives, on his party's ticket. Mr. Noyes never forgot the associations which he had formed during the Civil War and kept them alive and vital by his membership in the great veteran organization of the Civil War. He was a past commander of Colonel E. E. Cross Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was always active in grand army affairs. He was also prominently associated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Mas-

ters, of Colebrook; past commander of North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of North Star Lodge of Perfection, and was past noble grand of Coos Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a patron of industry. Besides his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Noyes was an associate member of Unity Club and an active member of Lancaster Club of Lancaster. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian and attended St. Paul's Church of that denomination at Lancaster.

Parker Jewett Noyes was united in marriage, May 14, 1856, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, with Clara Isabel Randall, a daughter of Silas and Laura Ann (Weed) Randall, Mr. Randall having been his old employer at St. Johnsbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Noyes one child was born, a daughter, Gertrude, January 25, 1869.

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 mouldings of society, were the traits which lay at the base of the character of Mr. Noyes, 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. Noyes 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 inclinations and comfort he consistently sacrificed to the rest of the world was himself, for he rose early and retired late to fulfill his engagements with others and minister to their wants. Mr. Noyes was a man of very strong character, but a strength that was governed by the keenest sense of honor and justice, and tempered by gentleness to all those about him. Of firm convictions, he yet preserved an open mind and no one was more ready to listen to the ideas of other men or more tolerant of opinions that crossed his own. He was very well read, and could talk with understanding on the widest range of subjects, his conversations possessing a peculiar sort of vividness that rendered him a delightful companion. He had a truly democratic outlook upon life and was no respecter of persons, the humblest finding him as easy of access and as sympathetic as did the proudest. It was perhaps this characteristic that accounted for his popularity and the host of devoted friends, more than any

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Irving W. Stewart

other, for there is nothing that men more value than this quality, and indeed nothing more worthy, approaching very closely to the Christian virtue of charity.

The "Coos County Democrat" spoke of Mr. Noyes at the time of his death, as follows:

With a hearty contempt for shams of all kinds Mr. Noyes was especially intolerant of everything pertaining to his business that lacked genuineness. He hated quackery, whether professional or in business, and always advocated the principles embodied in the pure food and drug law, long before they were executed into statutes. He was a ready and forceful writer and convincing speaker and had he chosen a calling that would have brought these talents into constant use could have made a great success in professional life.

Another article printed in the "Coos County Democrat" speaks of Mr. Noyes, viz.:

A keen pang of personal loss swept over the community when word was passed along the line that just at reveille the spirit of the brave soldier, the faithful comrade, the loyal citizen, marched on to join the innumerable legion who have entered into eternal rest. Parker Jewett Noyes, whose name has become a household word, not only in the community whose prosperity owed so much to his presence, but beyond the borders of his native state, throughout the large territory where the product of his hand has gone to mitigate the woes of disease, died at his home on Prospect street at sunrise Tuesday morning, aged about seventy years. Though not unexpected, still the blow came as a shock to the devoted wife and daughter, the faithful friends and physician who watched at his bedside, and bade him farewell as his feet entered the "valley of the shadow."

IRVING WEBSTER DREW—One of the families of most ancient and honorable lineage in old England was that which bore the name of Drew, which has been transplanted in this country and is now widely spread through its various parts. According to a pre-amble to the Drew pedigree given by the King of Arms, the descent may be traced back to Richard, Duke of Normandy, the grandfather of William the Conqueror. In all probability therefore, the ancestor two generations later accompanied his cousin, the Conqueror, to England and settled there, at a point which is not definitely ascertained. From here, however, the family spread until now it is to be found in England, Scotland and Wales. One branch of the family are now residents at Drewscliffe, Devon, and bear for their arms an ermined lion passant gules langued and armed. The crest is a bull's head erased sable, in his mouth three ears of wheat or. The motto: *Drogo nomen et virtus arma dedit*. It is not often that a name so completely baffles us in searching for its origin as that of Drew, which cannot be definitely referred to any of the great groups of names, such as those which come from nicknames or from earlier Christian names or yet from localities or trades. Its derivation is

lost in an obscure past and the best we can do is to conjecture somewhat vaguely concerning it. It was founded in this country by a number of immigrants from the old world, but that branch of it with which we are here especially concerned and of which Irving Webster Drew, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch is descended, was found by one — Drew, a grandson of Sir Edward Drew, of Drewscliffe, Devonshire, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589, and who came to this country and settled in the New England colonies, where many of his descendants still reside.

Among these was one Samuel Drew, a native of Shapleigh, Maine, where he was born about 1756. He removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, and was the founder of the family in this State. He enlisted July 11, 1775, at the age of nineteen in the company of Captain James Osgood, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Bedel, which was made up of rangers and which soon joined the Northern Continental Army, under General Montgomery. It took an active part in the campaign which followed in the north and was one of those which participated in the investment of the fortresses of St. John and Chambly, and reduced them to surrender. Samuel Drew remained with the army which besieged Quebec, and was finally discharged in December, 1775, after a campaign of great hardship and peril. He was one of the twenty men of Captain Osgood's company which re-enlisted in the company of Captain Charles Nelson, which was one of the four which formed the detachment of Major Brown. This was stationed on the advanced line of the American army and took part in the attack on Quebec, in which General Montgomery was killed. The detachment remained with the army, however, and served successively under Generals Arnold, Wooster, Thomas and Sullivan. After taking part in the famous retreat to Crown Point in July, 1776, and having served as a private for two years and six months, he was honorably discharged December 31, 1777. On January 29, 1779, he was married to Elizabeth (Webber) Webster, a daughter of Edmond Webber and the widow of Amos Webster, who was killed at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777. Samuel Drew and his wife then removed from Plymouth to Bridgewater, New Hampshire, in 1785, and the citizens of Bridgewater held their first town meeting at his residence. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Amos Webster, Benjamin, who is mentioned below; Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Mary and John.

Benjamin Drew, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Webster) Drew, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, April 17, 1785. He removed with his parents to Bridgewater, where he became very prominent in public affairs and was elected to every office within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He was selectman for six years and also represented the community at the General Court of New Hamp-

shire in 1830 and 1831. He was a man of unusually fine character, charitable, generous and honorable to the last degree. He married, July 6, 1807, Sarah Harriman, a daughter of John and Sarah (Heath) Harriman, of Bridgewater. Benjamin Drew died October 5, 1869, and his wife, December 10, 1870. They were the parents of the following children: Amos Webster, who is mentioned below; Mary Harriman, Lucy, Sarah, Benjamin and Edwin Warren.

Amos Webster Drew, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Harriman) Drew, and father of Irving Webster Drew, was born at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, April 5, 1808. He accompanied his father to Stewartstown in 1821, and eventually settled in that place immediately after his marriage in 1835. Like his father before him he took an active part in public affairs and held many offices. He was town clerk of Stewartstown two years and selectman six years. In 1843 he went to live at Colebrook, where he was elected selectman for six years, and in 1847 and 1848 represented the town in the State Legislature. In 1850 he returned to South Hill, Stewartstown, and there made his home on a farm near the old homestead for many years. Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Drew was an active figure in the anti-slavery movement of that day, and when the Southern States proposed secession, wholly condemned their action and spoke and worked for the Union. His speech at the meeting held in the town hall of Colebrook, after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, made a strong impression on his auditors, and he was very active in the recruiting cause, being appointed special recruiting agent for Stewartstown, Clarksville and Pittsburgh. In 1834, when he was a young man, Mr. Drew was commissioned ensign in the State Militia Company by Governor Samuel Dinsmore, and the year afterward he served in the Indian Stream War, a disturbance of considerable magnitude between the residents of Canada and the people of the "North Country" over disputed boundaries. On August 17, 1836, he was made lieutenant by Governor Isaac B. Hill. In 1838 was commissioned captain, and in 1842 adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. He was an excellent officer and a good tactician, and in these capacities and in the many other offices which he held he won for himself a most enviable reputation in his community. His death occurred March 22, 1888, at the age of eighty. On November 15, 1835, he married Julia Esther Lovering, of Colebrook, a daughter of Hubbard and Abigail (Bumford) Lovering, of that place, and they were the parents of thirteen children, seven of them lived to maturity, as follows: Lucy Abigail, born May 4, 1843; Irving Webster, who is mentioned below; Benjamin Franklin, born June 29, 1848; Edwin Warren, born June 28, 1850; Julia Ellen, born August 28, 1855; Holman Arthur, born August 21, 1857; and Edward Everett, born September 24, 1859.

Irving Webster Drew, eldest son of Amos Webster and Julia Esther (Lovering) Drew, was born January 8, 1845, at Colebrook,

New Hampshire. His early education was received at the local public school and he afterwards attended the Colebrook Academy and the Kimball Union Academy, and was prepared for college at the last named institution. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the class of 1870. Mr. Drew had in the meantime decided to make the law his career in life, and with this end in view entered the law office of Ray & Ladd, well known attorneys of Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in November, 1871. Mr. Ladd was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, October 31, 1870; Mr. Drew was taken into partnership in the firm where he had been a student, to take the place of Judge Ladd, the concern being known thereafter as Ray & Drew. In the following year, 1873, the Hon. William Heywood was received into partnership and the firm became Ray, Drew & Heywood. It continued in this form until 1876, when Mr. Heywood withdrew and his place was taken by Chester B. Jordan, afterward Governor of New Hampshire, the firm then becoming Ray, Drew & Jordan. On January 1, 1882, Mr. Philip Carpenter was admitted to the firm, the name of which was changed to Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter. Two years preceding this, however, Mr. Ray had been elected to Congress and in 1884 withdrew from the firm. In 1885 Mr. Carpenter removed to New York City and from that time the firm was known as Drew & Jordan until January 1, 1893, when upon the admittance of William P. Buckley, it became Drew, Jordan & Buckley. In 1902 Merrill Shurtleff became a student and later came into the firm which became Drew, Jordan, Buckley & Shurtleff. The death of Mr. Buckley in 1906 made still another change in the firm, but shortly afterwards George F. Morris was admitted as a member, and the firm became Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris; Mr. Jordan retired in 1909. The present name of the firm is Drew, Shurtleff, Morris & Oakes, Mr. Eri C. Oakes having been received as a member. Mr. Drew is not now in as active practice as he had been since January 1, 1872, a period of forty-five years. He is actively connected with a number of important financial and business associations as well and is a director of the Lancaster National Bank, and president of the Siwooganock Guarantee Savings Bank. He is president of the Upper Coos Railroad and has been a director since 1887. He is trustee of the Lancaster Public Library. In politics Mr. Drew is a Republican, and has been affiliated with that party since 1896. Before that time he was a Democrat, but the free silver heresy and several other policies which the party stood for at that time caused him to change his allegiance. He is a man, however, who does not allow partisan considerations of any kind to interfere with his judgment as to what is best for the community and acts upon that consideration alone in all political matters. Although in no sense of the word an office seeker, Mr. Drew could not resist the pressure brought

to bear upon him by the public to accept the nomination for the State Senate and was elected to that office in 1883. He did, however, refuse to accept the candidacy which was frequently urged upon him for the United States House of Representatives and later for the United States Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions held at Cincinnati in 1880 and Chicago in 1892 and 1896. Mr. Drew has been active in well nigh every department of the community's affairs and was particularly interested as a young man in military matters. In the year 1878 he was commissioned major of the Third Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and served in this capacity for three years. He was one of those men who were prominent in the early development of railroading in this part of the State and was one of the promoters and builders of the Upper Coos and Hereford railroads, and from the time of their organization to the present has been a director in them as above stated.

Irving Webster Drew was united in marriage, November 4, 1869, with Caroline Hatch Merrill, a daughter of Sherburn R. Merrill, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, and they became the parents of four children, one of whom died in early childhood. The three who survived are as follows: 1. Neil Bancroft, born September 9, 1873, at Lancaster; studied at Holderness School, St. Johnsbury Academy, and afterwards attended Dartmouth College; died May 7, 1905. 2. Pitt Fessenden, born August 27, 1875; graduated from Phillips-Andover Academy in 1895, Dartmouth College in 1899, and Harvard Law School in 1902, and is now actively practicing law in Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Sarah Maynard, born December 19, 1876; graduated at the Gilman School in 1897, and Radcliffe College in 1901; married, July 1, 1902, Edward Kimball Hall, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1892, and of the Harvard Law School in 1896; was a member of the law firm of Powers & Hall, of Boston, until January, 1917; he now lives in Montclair, New Jersey; three children have been born to them as follows: Dorothy, Richard Drew and Edward Kimball, Jr., born March 23, 1903, May 19, 1904, and June 16, 1910, respectively.

The devotion of Mr. Drew to the law is of a different type from that of most of the men who follow it. The majority of lawyers are doubtless interested in the law, but very few are they who will not put it aside for the sake of larger opportunities in the business world, and still fewer who will not do so if it lead to political preferment. To many it is but as a stepping stone to politics, which they take merely because it leads most directly there. It is otherwise with Mr. Drew, who puts behind him those temptations, if indeed they are temptations for him at all. But his heart is single in its devotion and he seems to care more to succeed in his chosen calling than for any fortune or honor that the world might offer. In another sense, too, this devotion is of an unusual kind. Mr. Drew is as jealous of the fair renown of his mistress as of his own. He would never consent to bend her powers to any purpose but the noblest, and even goes to

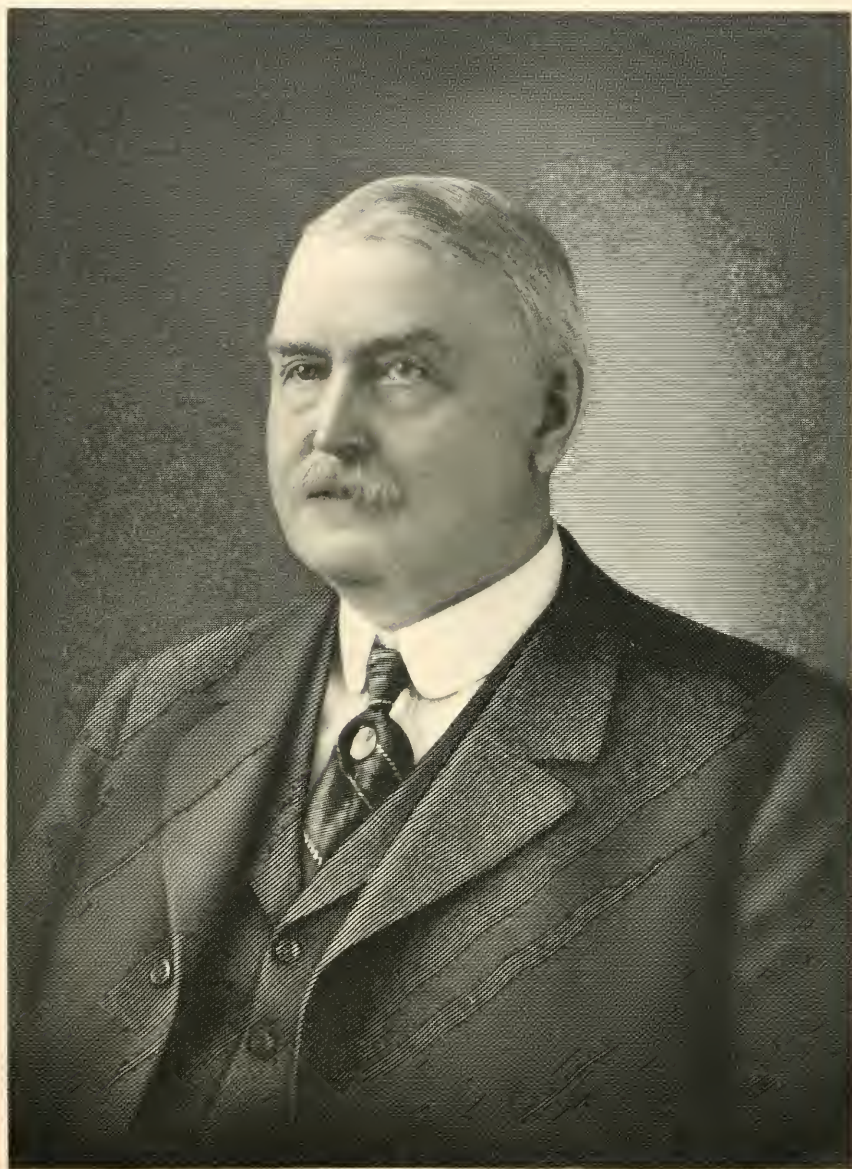
the length of examining every case that is brought to him and accepting it only if he is convinced of its essential worth. He is possessed unquestionably of remarkable qualifications for success in the work he has designed for himself, and adds to a naturally clear and comprehensive mind the habit of taking pains, which we have heard on good authority to be a synonym for genius. His powers of analysis are notable and he carried them to their limit in working out a case in detail. So well known are his methods and his conscientious scruples that his very appearance in a case gives to his client a position of dignity not lost upon the court. His forensic powers are also great, though not showy, his eloquence being of that most effective kind which springs from positive and strong convictions rather than art. Personally he is a man of very powerful character, a man of whom it is said that he knows no fear. His home life is a very ideal one, and it may be said that in all the relations of his life he is beyond reproach, and might well serve as an example to the youth of his community, and to those young men who would follow the law in particular.

JASON HENRY DUDLEY, one of the leading attorneys of Colebrook and Coos county, New Hampshire, and of this region of the State, is a member of an old New England family, and comes of that fine and sturdy rural stock which has given so much of its best citizenship to the country. He is a son of Jonathan Dudley, of Hanover, New Hampshire, a successful and prosperous farmer, and of Minerva (Armstrong) Dudley, his wife. His birth occurred in his father's home at Hanover, November 24, 1842, and his childhood was spent there. Much care was given to his education, which was obtained at the local public schools and later under the direction of private tutors who prepared him for a course in college. He early displayed a remarkable precocity as a student and was always far in advance of his age in his studies. He matriculated at Dartmouth College as a mere youth and distinguished himself in his courses there. Some idea of his precocity may be had from the fact that he graduated from Dartmouth with the class of 1862, when only twenty years of age. His own success as a student and a marked taste for scholarly pursuits turned the attention of Mr. Dudley to teaching as a profession, and he actually took up this line of work and followed it for a number of years. For three years he taught at Colebrook Academy and subsequently, for a year each, at Danville Academy, Danville, Vermont, and at West Randolph Academy, West Randolph, in the same State. His thoughts and interest had, however, in the meantime turned with greater and greater force to the subject of the law and he devoted much of his time to the study of this subject. Eventually, he decided to follow it as his career, and with this end in view took his bar examinations in 1867 and was admitted to prac-



J. A. Dwyer -

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H. B. Moulton,

tice before the bar of New Hampshire the same year. From that time until the present, a period of just a half a century, Mr. Dudley has continued in active practice at Colebrook and Coos county, and has for a long period been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar hereabouts. No man has enjoyed the trust and confidence of the community more completely than he and none has more thoroughly deserved that trust and confidence. During the fifty years that he has been established here Mr. Dudley has lived up to and maintained the highest traditions of the bar of his State and set an example for young lawyers which has subserved in a high degree the best legal standards. He has handled many important cases with ability, and much of the litigation of the district has been entrusted to his care. Mr. Dudley has also been very active in public life in Coos county, and held many offices of responsibility of both local and wider importance. He is a Democrat in politics, and for ten years held the post of county solicitor as well as several offices connected with the town of Colebrook. In the year 1867 he was elected representative of Colebrook to the New Hampshire General Court or Legislature and served for two years on that body. He was then chosen state senator from Coos county and served a similar period. During these four years Mr. Dudley was very active in legislative activities, and his name is always found on the side of reform and good government in all controversies. He was a member of two constitutional conventions in New Hampshire, and took his full share in their proceedings. Among other activities of Mr. Dudley should be named some which are connected with the development of the enterprises of the town and with its general life. He has been a director in the Colebrook National Bank, and has done much to increase the value and prosperity of that institution and he has been a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of the community. He has been a very active member of both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and has held all the important offices in both societies here. In his religious belief Mr. Dudley is an Episcopalian, and he and the members of his family attend the church of that denomination at Colebrook.

Jason Henry Dudley was united in marriage, September 22, 1869, at West Randolph, Vermont, with Lucy A. Bradford, of that town, a daughter of Dr. Austin Bradford and Aurelia C. E. (Bissell) Bradford, his wife, whose brother, Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, was the Episcopal Bishop of Vermont. After the death of Dr. Bradford she married Hon. E. Weston, of West Randolph, Vermont. This union has been blessed with two children as follows: Allen Bradford, born September 24, 1871; and William Henry, born April 15, 1873.

HON. HERBERT B. MOULTON, the fourth son of James Madison and Betsy B. (Titus) Moulton, and one of the best known and

most successful business men in Northern New Hampshire, was born July 5, 1846, on what is known as Moulton Hill in the town of Lyman, on the farm settled by his great-great-grandfather, Noah Moulton, about the year 1770.

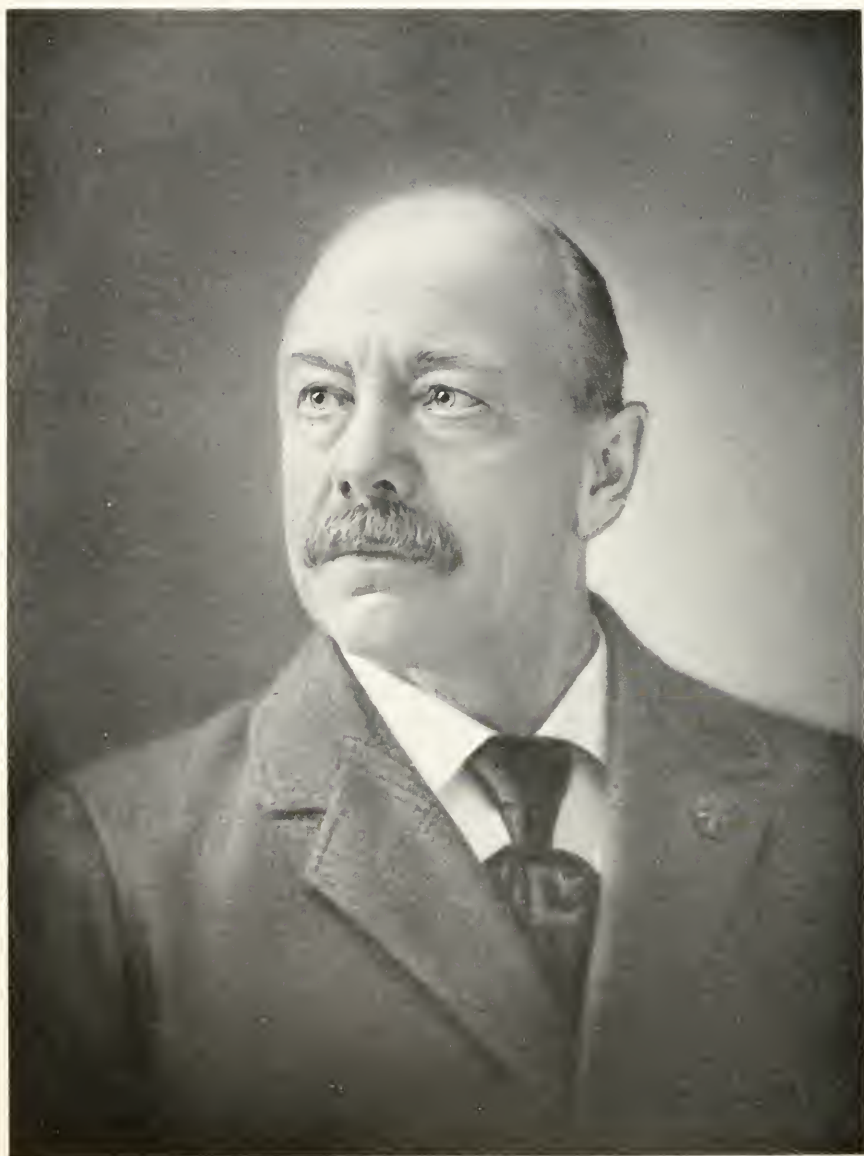
Noah Moulton was the paternal ancestor of the Moulton family, in Lyman, the members of which, in the early days, were an important factor in the population of the town. They were enterprising and thrifty, were prosperous farmers, and generally reared large families. Noah Moulton, with his two sons, entered the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner and died. He had eleven children among whom was Noah, Jr.

Noah Moulton, Jr., had fourteen children, among whom was David, the father of James Madison and grandfather of Herbert B. Moulton.

Herbert B. Moulton's education was confined to the district school of his native town. When he was about seventeen years of age his father was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree, leaving a widow and eight children—two girls and six boys. He remained at home assisting and carrying on the farm, of which he afterwards became the owner. It was while living on the farm that he began his business career, which in those days was that of a cattle broker. Not long after the rebuilding of the Parker-Young Company plant, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1891, Mr. Moulton became a stockholder and director of the company, and later he was elected treasurer and general manager. Under his able and efficient management this company has built up a very large and prosperous business. Besides the company's factory in Lisbon, where it employs an average of three hundred men, it has a similar plant at Orleans, Vermont, where about an equal number are employed, and a smaller one in Hoquam on the Pacific coast in the State of Washington. It also has large quantities of standing timber in New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and in Canada. It has recently taken over the three million dollar plant of J. E. Henry & Sons in Lincoln. Mr. Moulton's present position with the company, in which he has large holdings, is that of president. He is also president of the Woodstock Lumber Company, of Boston, and of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company. He owns the hotel known as the Hotel Moulton, which he built in place of the one destroyed in the great fire of November, 1901. He owns the Lisbon water works which supplies the village with water, for both domestic and manufacturing uses. He recently erected as a gift to the community a fine Parish House which is highly appreciated.

While living in Lyman, Mr. Moulton was twice elected a member of the State Legislature, and since removing to Lisbon, in the year 1878, he has three times filled the same position from the latter town. He was also elected a member of Governor John B.

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Jas. S. Phipps

Smith's council in 1892. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious belief a Liberal.

Mr. Moulton was married to Caroline L. Foster, September 8, 1870, and they live in a beautiful house recently erected on Park Ridge in Lisbon village. They have no children.

JAMES SELDEN PHIPPS, late of Berlin, New Hampshire, where he was prominently engaged in banking and other enterprises for many years, and whose death there on April 3, 1905, was felt as a loss by the entire community, was a son of James Monroe and Lydia (Gould) Phipps, old and much respected residents of Milan, New Hampshire. James Monroe Phipps was well known in the community where he dwelt as a successful merchant and farmer, and was a member of an old New England family.

Born at his father's home at Milan, March 15, 1847, James Selden Phipps passed the early years of his life in his native place. There he attended the local town schools, and after completing his general studies took a business course at the Concord Commercial College. The first business venture of his long and successful career was engaged in by him at Milan, where he became a partner in his father's mercantile establishment together with a relative, a Mr. P. A. G. W. Phipps, the firm being known as J. M. Phipps & Company. He continued in this association for a period of about ten years, during most of which he also served as postmaster of Milan. In the year 1890, however, the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company of Berlin, New Hampshire, was organized, and Mr. Phipps, whose business ability had become very well known throughout the region, was elected its treasurer. Under his careful and progressive management the new concern flourished greatly, and Mr. Phipps continued to serve it in this responsible capacity until the year 1900. About this time, however, certain changes in the directorate occurred which did not meet with his approval, and he accordingly felt constrained to resign. But in the month of October of the same year the City National Bank of Berlin was organized and Mr. Phipps was elected cashier of this institution. Another banking institution was organized in Berlin in February, 1901, and opened its doors for business the following May. This was the City Savings Bank of Berlin, which shared the offices of the City National Bank, and of this also Mr. Phipps was elected treasurer. These two offices were held by Mr. Phipps until the time of his death, and his conduct of them won for him an enviable reputation in banking circles throughout the State. In addition to his banking activities, Mr. Phipps made himself very well known and added to his reputation as a conservative and capable man by taking an active part in the general life and affairs of the community. He was a Republican in politics, and a staunch supporter of the principles and

policies of his party. He held a number of local offices, acting as town clerk for nearly fifteen years. He also took the census of the town for the years 1880 and 1890. He represented Milan in the New Hampshire State Legislature in 1888, and it was through his activities that the handsome steel bridge was erected across the Androscoggin at Milan, the State aiding in the appropriations for carrying on the work. After coming to Berlin, however, Mr. Phipps gave up political activities to a great extent and devoted himself undeviatingly to the banking business. He was a member of the Androscoggin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Milan, having joined that body when it was organized in the year 1884. He was also affiliated with the Masonic order, having joined it in early life, and was deeply attached to this order and greatly interested in its welfare and work. He attained to the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and was a member of most of the Masonic bodies in the region. Among these should be mentioned Gorham Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Gorham, New Hampshire, where he took his first degree; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters; — Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine, which he joined March 23, 1893, and where he took his thirty-second degree in August, 1894. Mr. Phipps was not a member of any clubs.

James Selden Phipps was united in marriage, June 17, 1875, in the City of Portland, Maine, with Ellen Maria Edwards, a daughter of Clark Swett and Maria Antoinette (Mason) Edwards, for many years residents of that city. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Phipps was an ideal one, Mrs. Phipps proving a companion and advisor to her husband in an unusual degree. The domestic tastes and instincts of both were unusually strong, and it was in the home that he found the relaxation and recreation after his arduous labors in bank or office which the majority of men seek elsewhere. It was to Mrs. Phipps that he turned for advice, advice which she was eminently capable of giving. These conditions, together with their conscious efforts to this end, resulted in the establishment of an ideal home for the upbringing of children, two of whom were born to Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Maude Lillian, born January 26, 1877, and Marcia Edwards, November 9, 1889.

James Selden Phipps was a man of the strictest business integrity and of the highest ethical ideals in all the relations of life. His excellent judgment won for him the unreserved confidence of the general public, and many people came to him for advice, not only in matters of business but in personal affairs as well. He possessed the only too rare quality of knowing when to say no, and what is more of meaning it, and his inflexible will was valued as a tower of strength by his associates and friends. His own standards made him particularly dislike anything like sharp practice, and he could not tolerate to have dealings with any who had recourse to it.

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Josiah C. Fernald

JOSIAH EASTMAN FERNALD, one of the most prominent business men and men of affairs of Concord, New Hampshire, is a member of a family which has for many years been prominent in this region, where its members have been held high in the esteem of the communities in which they have dwelt. His parents were Josiah and Mary Esther (Austin) Fernald, of London, New Hampshire, at which place the elder Mr. Fernald was a successful farmer and also engaged in the business of tanner and currier.

At London, New Hampshire, Josiah Eastman Fernald was born, June 16, 1856, and there his childhood was passed. It was at the district schools of London that his early studies were pursued, but he was afterwards a pupil at the Pittsfield Academy of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. After completing his studies at the latter institution, the young man began his long and successful business career in the humble capacity of clerk in the local country store at London. Afterwards he secured a similar position in a larger store at Pittsfield, where he continued for some time, and then removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and became a clerk in the National State Capital Bank of this city. It was thus that his long association with the financial interests of Concord, as well as with the general life of the community, was begun, an association which has continued unbroken down to the present time. He made himself useful to his new employers from the outset and very soon found himself in line for advancement. It was in 1875 that he first came to Concord and took his position in the bank, and as early as 1882 he was chosen its cashier, when only twenty-six years of age, a great tribute to the ability and trustworthiness of so young a man. He continued with the bank, and in 1905 was elected its president, an office that he continues to hold at the present time. As Mr. Fernald became more and more prominent in financial circles on account of his connection with the bank, it was inevitable that his counsel and direction should be sought by other interests, and it thus happened that he formed associations with other concerns and institutions in this region. At the time of the organization of the Capital Fire Insurance Company of Concord, he was elected to the position of treasurer and has continued therein ever since, giving much of his time and attention to the affairs of this flourishing company. He is also vice-president of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, president of the New England Cable Company and president of the Concord Axle Company. He is identified prominently with many important organizations outside of the immediate realm of business, is treasurer of the New Hampshire Centennial Home for the Aged, and was one of the three trustees appointed by the late Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, to care for her large and valuable estate. For a short time he was acting postmaster of the City of Concord. As a member of the Board of Trade of Concord he has been exceedingly active in promoting and encouraging local enterprise and has done

much for the welfare of the city in this direction. He is a prominent member of the Monolancet Club of Concord, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief Mr. Fernald is a Baptist, and he and his family attend the First Church of that denomination at Concord.

Josiah Eastman Fernald was united in marriage, December 8, 1880, at Concord, New Hampshire, with Anna White, a daughter of Curtis and Hannah (Buntin) White, old and highly respected residents of this city. Of this union four children have been born, as follows: Edith, December 13, 1881; Mary, March 17, 1883; Ruth, December 31, 1887; and Josiah White, February 25, 1894.

JOHN KIMBALL BATES—When a young man of twenty Mr. Bates entered the service of the bank which has since been his business home, the First National of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, an institution whose name is a synonym for strength. Since 1910 he has been president of that bank and so prominent has he become in state banking circles that his opinions on finance carry the weight of authority. American finance and financial institutions have greatly changed in character during the past few years, national and international needs demanding more intelligent treatment than was possible under the antiquated laws. Capital, naturally timid, did not welcome the innovations warmly but with characteristic caution approached the problems presented. The splendid response of national banks and bankers to the enormous demands made upon their financial resources and patriotism is the best answer to any charge that may be made as to the wisdom of American banking laws or any reflection that may be made upon the good faith and patriotic purpose of the men entrusted with the management of the various banks operating under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. No business has been called upon for greater sacrifice than the banking business during these years of stress and storm, and the best thought of the financial world has lent itself to the solution of war financial problems. The First National Bank was one of the very first to join the Federal Reserve Banking System, and has always co-operated with that institution in every way possible. As a leader among New Hampshire bankers, as executive head of the State Bankers Association, as member of the Executive Committee of National Currency Association, and as head of one of New Hampshire's leading banks, Mr. Bates has had to face not only the problems of the First National but has been called in frequent conference to aid in those greater problems of State and Nation. The action of American banks and bankers is one of the signs evidencing victory over the world enemy, and to Mr. Bates and his banking brethren a great satisfaction will come.



Painted by E. G. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

John K. Bates

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John Kimball Bates, son of John Robinson and Ann (Kimball) Bates, was born at Wilmot, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, June 9, 1867. He was educated in the grade and high schools and commercial colleges, his first business venture being with the First National Bank of Portsmouth in 1887. He was fortunate in finding his true sphere of usefulness so early in life, and it was not long before he began his upward climb. He advanced through the various grades of bank promotion as he demonstrated his ability, and in 1910 reached the highest honor the board of directors could bestow, that of president. The resources of the First National Bank have more than doubled since Mr. Bates became its president. He is also president of the Piscataqua Savings Bank of Portsmouth.

The executive management of a great financial institution is in itself a task to tax the strongest, but Mr. Bates has shouldered his responsibilities grandly and in addition has proved of great value in the bankers associations, state and national. He is president of the New Hampshire State Bankers Association, and one of the five members of the executive committee upon whom most heavily rests the burden of association work.

Mr. Bates is a Republican in politics, his voice a potent one in party affairs, his interest deep and abiding. He served the city of Portsmouth two terms as member of council and the county of Rockingham benefited by his service as county treasurer for four years. He is a member of both York and Scottish Rites of Free Masonry, is a past commander of De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of the Grand Commandery, New Hampshire Knights Templar, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. As one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Portsmouth, he takes a deep interest in the development and prosperity of both city and county, his aid and influence being available in the furthering of all worthy causes. He is a trustee of the Portsmouth Hospital; trustee and director of the Young Men's Christian Association (local), also member of State Committee of Young Men's Christian Association; member of War Work Council, Red Triangle, Young Men's Christian Association, working in forts and navy yard in vicinity of Portsmouth.

Mr. Bates married, June 7, 1893, Catherine Atwood Hardy, daughter of Manley and Emma Hardy, of Brewster, Maine. They are the parents of a daughter, Frances Hardy Bates. Mr. Bates has four sisters living: Mrs. C. H. Watson, of Warner, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. C. Runnells, of Alpena, Michigan; Miss Abbie E. Bates, of Saginaw, Michigan; Miss Eva M. Bates, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

JOHN CHANDLER ATWOOD, late of Landaff, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in numerous and various activities, was

one of that class of industrial pioneers to which New England has contributed so many distinguished names and to which the country at large owes such a debt of gratitude. His career was typical of the best traditions of the great State in which he was born and in which he lived, climbing, as he did, from the bottom of the ladder of success to a high place in the esteem of the community, and his death removed from this region one of its leading citizens and a man whose essential integrity and honor had never been questioned. He was a son of Joseph and Prudence (Chandler) Atwood, of Landaff, and came of the sturdy farming class of New Hampshire, his father having followed this occupation all his life. The elder Mr. Atwood was himself prominent here many years ago and represented Landaff in the State Legislature about the third decade of the nineteenth century.

Born October 18, 1818, at Landaff, New Hampshire, John Chandler Atwood attended the local common schools of his native region. His formal educational advantages were few and far between, but he learned readily in the great school of experience, and as a youth gained a first hand knowledge of farming methods on the home place. He also learned the blacksmith's trade while young, and practiced it to some extent until within about ten years of his death. He also operated a saw mill with considerable success, but his chief claim to distinction in the industrial world came from his pioneer efforts in connection with the manufacture of potato starch. In this enterprise he was highly successful and owned and operated a mill of his own. He was largely interested also in several other mills, and was one of the chief factors in getting this important industry started in this part of the State. But although interested in these large manufacturing projects, he never altered the place of his abode from the old farm where he was born, and finally died there, May 14, 1894. This place was in the ownership of the Atwood family for a period of more than one hundred and twenty years.

John Chandler Atwood was a Democrat in politics, but although active in local affairs, he rather avoided than sought political preferment or public office. In spite of this fact, however, and because he was so strongly urged to by his friends and colleagues, he held practically every office in the gift of his town, a great tribute to his personal popularity and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was sent by the community to represent it in the State Legislature in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1876. The members of his family were all identified with the Methodist Episcopal church of Landaff, and although not a formal member himself, Mr. Atwood was a liberal supporter of it and of the work that it did in the community of which he heartily approved.

John Chandler Atwood was united in marriage, in 1844, at Landaff, New Hampshire, with Mary Doyle Simonds, a daughter of Wil-

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Levi Mader

liam and Sally (Page) Simonds, old residents of this place. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were the following children: Emily Eliza, who became the wife of Henry Noyes Whitcher, whom she survives; Mary Alma, who became the wife of Holmes Drew Titus, and died June 29, 1916; William Henry, who married (first) Minnie Edwards, and (second) Susan Brooks; Amanda S., who became the wife of Moses Whitcher, whose death occurred April 30, 1903; Ada Francena, unmarried; and Warren Bertrand, who married Martha J. Miner.

JOHN LEVI MEADER—Among the most active and enterprising citizens of Rochester, New Hampshire, is John Levi Meader, mayor of this city and agent and resident manager of the Gonic Manufacturing Company here. He is a son of John Eastman Meader and Clara Ellen (Varney) Meader, old and highly respected residents of this region, John Eastman Meader having been a prominent woolen manufacturer, and a member of the General Court of the State, his last term in that body having covered the years 1896 and 1897.

John Levi Meader was born at Gonic, New Hampshire, September 11, 1878, and as a lad became a pupil at the public schools of Rochester. He was later sent by his father to the celebrated Friends School of Providence, Rhode Island, and there completed his schooling. After his course at this institution, he returned to his native region and began his business career as an employee of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, thus beginning his long association with this concern, an association that continues at the present time. His first position was the humble one of errand boy, which he secured in the year 1900, but he was rapidly promoted and soon succeeded in mastering the principles of the business. Eventually he became the agent and resident manager of this great concern at Rochester, which under his skillful management has developed and is still developing greatly.

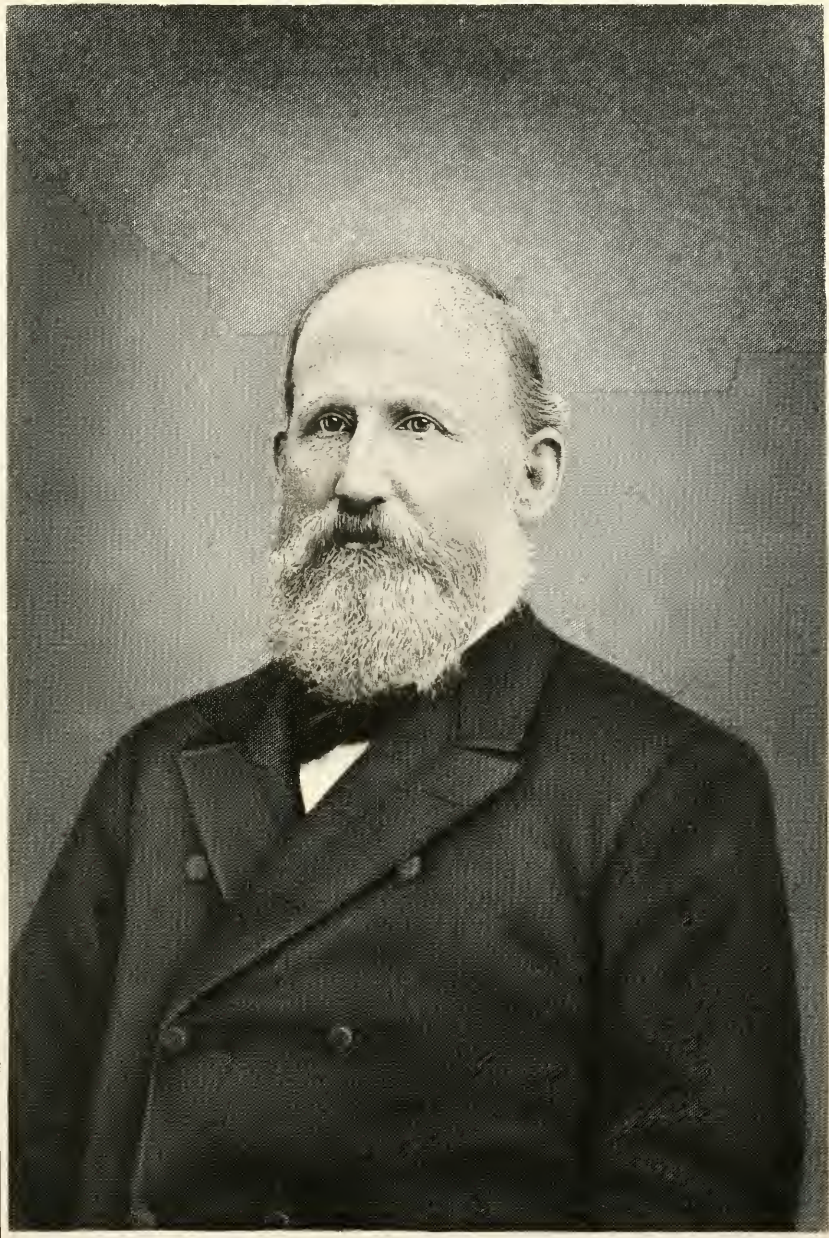
Mr. Meader's activities have extended from the realm of business to that of public affairs, and there are few men in the region who have more intimately identified themselves with the political situation than he. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and has been intimately associated with its local organization from youth. He has been chairman of the ward committee and of the city committee of the party, and has held the same position in the Strafford county Republican committee. He is also a member of the State Republican committee and an advisory member, *ex-officio*, of the same body. In the year 1907 Mr. Meader was elected a member of the General Court of the State of New Hampshire and again in 1908 was a member. In the year 1917 he was elected mayor of the City of Rochester and continues to hold that responsible office at the

present time. Mayor Meader is prominent in social and fraternal circles in Rochester and is especially so in the Masonic order, being affiliated with the Humane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Rochester; Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Rochester; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Rochester; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rochester; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the United Order of American Mechanics, and of the Rochester City Club. Mr. Meader and his family are members of the Friends Church of Rochester.

John Levi Meader was united in marriage, October 8, 1900, at Dover, New Hampshire, with Lela A. Malvern, a daughter of John L. and Emma (Griffith) Malvern, of Greeley, Iowa. Three children have been born of this union, as follows: Lois Julia, October 2, 1901; Clara Lola, October 31, 1902; and Ann Lela, August 23, 1916.

CHARLES JACOB AMIDON—The name of Amidon has for many generations been a distinguished one, at first in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and later in New Hampshire, but it had never come into such prominence as that which it has reached during the present generation and that just preceding it, in the persons of Charles Jacob Amidon and his son, Philip Francis Amidon. The family was founded in this country by one Roger Amidon, who is believed to have been a French Huguenot who, obliged to flee from his native land at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, lived for a time in England and finally emigrated to America. Although the exact date of his arrival here is not known, it is certain that it was extremely early in the Colonial period since he is first mentioned in the records of the Salem Colony in 1637, when he was allotted land there, so that he must have been there prior to that date. He lived in several different parts of the Massachusetts Colony, and finally took up his abode at Rehoboth, where his death occurred about November 11, 1673. The family continued to reside in that region until the time of Jacob Amidon, of the fourth generation from Roger Amidon who, in 1782, purchased property at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and probably settled in the town shortly after. He was the grandfather of Charles Jacob Amidon, of this sketch, and his son, Otis Amidon, was born at Chesterfield, April 26, 1794. Otis Amidon was a well known figure in the life of this place, served as selectman of the town for a number of years and represented it in the General Court of New Hampshire. He married Nancy Cook, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825, and they were the parents of five children, of whom Charles Jacob was the only one to survive childhood.

Born April 23, 1827, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Charles



CHARLES JACOB AMIDON

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Jacob Amidon was educated at the public schools of that place and the Chesterfield Academy, where he was a student for a number of years. Upon completing his studies he became for a time a teacher, but in 1849 he formed a partnership with Henry O. Coolidge, at that time one of the most prominent business men of Cheshire county, and the firm at once began business at Chesterfield Center. In the year 1851, however, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Amidon removed to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he engaged independently in a mercantile enterprise. In the year 1862, after ten years of successful business, he became associated with Dr. Frederick Boyden and Sylvester Bishop for the manufacture of woolen goods, the firm being known as Boyden, Bishop & Amidon. Not long afterwards both of the elder men died, leaving Mr. Amidon as the sole owner of the large and prosperous concern, and later his two sons, P. Frank and William O., were admitted into the firm which was continued under the style of C. J. Amidon & Sons. The industry thus founded and continued became in course of time one of the most important in the region, and the "Hinsdale Woolen Mill," as it was generally called, was well known in the industrial world. For a number of years great quantities of the goods known as cashmerettes were turned out here, but later, in 1873, goods for use in the rubber industry became the principal product. The firm also purchased, in 1894, a large mill at Wilton where men's wear was turned out in great quantities, but this was sold in 1917, since the death of Mr. Amidon. In addition to the manufacturing concerns with which he was directly associated, Mr. Amidon was also a director of many others, especially of banking houses in various places, among which should be mentioned the Hinsdale Savings Bank, the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, and the Ashuelot National Bank of Keene, New Hampshire. Although very far from taking part in politics in the usual sense of the term, Mr. Amidon was keenly interested in local affairs and in the broader aspects of politics as well, and it was quite out of the question that a man so prominent should be able to keep entirely aloof. As a matter of fact he held many public offices in the gift of the community and served town and State in various capacities. He was postmaster of Chesterfield in 1849 and 1850; state bank commissioner from 1855 to 1857; postmaster of Hinsdale from 1861 to 1872; and represented his town in the Legislature of the State in 1861-64, 1876-77, and 1883. He was state senator in 1878, 1879 and 1880, and held many town offices such as selectman, moderator, etc. He was one of the committee to formulate plans for the new State Library in Concord. For many years he was rightly regarded as the most influential citizen in Hinsdale. In politics he was originally a Whig, but afterwards became a Republican and was a leader of that party for many years. His name was frequently mentioned for important state offices and especially as a candidate for governor and for Congress, but his own impulse was

rather to shun than to seek such preferment. He was a charter member of Golden Rule Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale, and was always ready to aid in any way possible any movement undertaken for the advantage of the community. He was one of those who accomplished the erection of a handsome town hall which, however, was burned a few months prior to his death.

Charles Jacob Amidon was united in marriage, May 11, 1851, with Mary J. Harvey, a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Loring and Elizabeth Harvey, old and highly respected residents of that place. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Philip Francis, whose sketch follows. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born July 13, 1859; married, October 28, 1886, Dr. R. B. Whitridge, of Boston, Massachusetts; she died September 1, 1888. 3. Esther Maria, born February 4, 1862, died August 7, 1865. 4. William Otis, born November 24, 1864, who died November 18, 1908.

The death of Mr. Amidon occurred at his home in Hinsdale, August 21, 1900, and closed a life full of successful and altruistic effort and achievement. It will be appropriate to bring this brief notice to an end with the quotation of a tribute paid him while he was still alive by a friend who knew and admired him. Writing to a mutual friend, Ezra S. Stearns, editor of the "Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire," said:

Among his associates in state service, Mr. Amidon has been quickly recognized as the able, clear-headed man. His services have been valuable. Good judgment, directed by an honest purpose, has given him power that commanded universal esteem and respect. In every public position he has filled he has been foremost in influence, and his good common sense has attracted attention. Among his friends he is loved as a thoroughly honest, upright man, and he is a firm friend to those he deems worthy of such regard, but he will not tolerate anything that approaches treachery or double-dealing. He is a faithful, sincere, truthful, honest man, and has a clear head and a vigorous intellect. He might have held many more positions of public trust but he has never sought honor—all he has enjoyed have been freely tendered, and many possible honors have been declined. He is an example of the self-made man of New Hampshire.

PHILIP FRANCIS AMIDON, who for many years has been most closely identified with the textile industry of New Hampshire and is one of the leading manufacturers of Hinsdale and the surrounding region, is a member of a very old New England family which has resided for a number of generations in this State and was founded in this country prior to the year 1637.

Philip Francis Amidon, eldest child of Charles Jacob and Mary J. (Harvey) Amidon, was born June 27, 1852, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and here passed his childhood. His education was obtained at the Miles Military School at Brattleboro, Vermont, but he was only eighteen years of age when he completed his studies and

entered his father's factory in his native town in order to learn the textile industry in its every detail. This he did by the simple and best method of performing much of the actual work himself, so that when he was admitted to partnership by his father he was entirely capable of sharing with the elder man the burden of operating and managing the great business. From that time to the present he has been associated with the development, not only of his own great enterprise, but of the textile industry in the State. For a time his brother, William Otis Amidon, was also a partner in the business, but in 1899 he sold his interest in it and engaged in the insurance business until his death in 1908. The death of the father, Charles Jacob Amidon, the founder of the concern, therefore left Mr. Amidon the sole owner of both the mills at Hinsdale and Wilton. He continued to operate both of these factories until 1917 and did a large and lucrative business. From 1894 to 1907 he made his home at Wilton, but returned to Hinsdale to live in 1907, and sold the Willow Mill to the Souhegan Woolen Company of that town, in 1917. He is now operating the Hinsdale factory which turns out large quantities of woolen goods each year. Mr. Amidon is a director of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, an office that he has held since 1903.

Like his father before him Mr. Amidon is a strong Republican in politics, an ardent supporter of the principles of that party, and has taken active part in affairs. He represented Wilton in the Legislature of the State in the year 1899 and 1900, and distinguished himself for his ability and disinterestedness. He is prominent also in fraternal circles hereabouts and especially in connection with the Masonic order, having gained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Cheshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Keene, New Hampshire; — Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Paynes Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Amidon is also affiliated with Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His club is the Home Market of Boston, Massachusetts, of which he is an active member.

Philip Francis Amidon was united in marriage, June 24, 1891, at Brattleboro, Vermont, with Mrs. Annie E. (Estey) Fulton, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born August 20, 1853, and is a daughter of James F. and Emily (Hall) Estey, of Brattleboro, Vermont. They are the parents of one child, James Jacob Amidon, born September 30, 1897.

FRED SCATES TOWLE, M. D., the well known and popular physician of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a descendant of a long line of New Hampshire ancestors who have for many generations held places of esteem in the various communities in which they have dwelt. He is the third son and child of Charles Augustus and Maria

(Scates) Towle, who were natives of Canaan and Ossipee, New Hampshire, respectively.

Dr. Fred Scates Towle was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, December 28, 1863, and the elementary portion of his education was received at the local public schools of that place. After completing his general education, the young man, who had in the meantime decided upon a medical career, entered the Medical School in connection with Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from the same with the class of 1893 and his degree of M. D. After a post-graduate course in the hospitals of New York City, and a year of practice in his native city, Dr. Towle came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and has continued actively in practice here up to the present time. In that time he has won a well earned reputation for ability and conscientious regard for the highest standards of medical ethics and has developed a large and high class clientele. Besides his purely private practice, Dr. Towle is connected with the Portsmouth Hospital as a surgeon of its staff where the work that he has done has brought distinction both upon himself and upon the institution. Dr. Towle has been exceedingly active in the conduct of local affairs. He has occupied many offices in the gift of the community in which his skill and knowledge have come into play, and has been city physician of Portsmouth, chairman of the Portsmouth Board of Health and surgeon general on the staff of Governor George A. Ramsdell in the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. In all of these posts, Dr. Towle has done invaluable work and contributed greatly to the conservation of the health of the community. He has held other offices besides the medical ones, and was chosen by the electorate of the first councillor district a member of the Governor's Council during the administration of Governor John McLean. He is a member of the Portsmouth Medical Society, the Stafford County Medical Society, the Rockingham County Medical Society, president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, New Hampshire Surgical Club, and the American Medical Association. He is also a very prominent Free Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree in that order, and is a member of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Washington Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Davenport Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and New Hampshire Consistory. He is also a member of the various bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In virtue of his ancestors, Dr. Towle is a member of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and he is an ex-president of the Warwick Club of Portsmouth.

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A. C. Kennett

Dr. Towle was united in marriage, March 15, 1885, at Boston, Massachusetts, with Martha Perry, a daughter of Alfred H. and Mary J. (Horn) Perry, of Boston, Massachusetts. One son has been born to them, March 20, 1886, Charles Augustus Towle, who died October 2, 1916, leaving a widow.

ALPHEUS CROSBY KENNETT, who was one of the best known citizens of Conway, New Hampshire, and one of the largest owners of timber lands in that State, as well as Maine and Vermont, owning at one time seventy thousand acres of land, was a member of a family that was identified with this region for many years. He was a son of William Kennett, the largest lumber operator in Madison, New Hampshire, and the owner of a large and well stocked farm there. Two years before his death, William Kennett located at Conway, New Hampshire, where he continued to carry on his lumbering and milling operations. In politics he was a Republican and served for a term in the State Legislature. He married Sarah E. Russell, and Alpheus Crosby was one of the children born to them.

Alpheus Crosby Kennett was born in Madison, New Hampshire, July 27, 1859. He gained his education in the public schools of his native town and at the New Hampton Literary Institute. In his early youth he became a mail carrier and worked in that capacity until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he secured a position as telegrapher and station agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad at Salmon Falls. After a year spent there, he was transferred to South Berwick, and after four years at that place was sent to West Ossipee, where he remained for the five years following, during which period he engaged in the feed, grain and flour business, success crowning his efforts. In 1888 Mr. Kennett purchased the Henry Metcalf Spool Mill at Conway, New Hampshire. His operations were at first comparatively small, but he was possessed of excellent business foresight and his enterprise began to grow rapidly until eventually it became the largest of its kind in the world. He then built a planing mill and box factory in Conway, which was also a success. He was prominent among the lumbermen of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and operated a great number of portable saw mills in those states.

Mr. Kennett was for many years closely identified with other organizations besides those entirely controlled by him, and exhibited great public spirit in his efforts to develop industrial and business interests in the community. It was Mr. Kennett who was instrumental in having the Conway Lumber Company locate its plant in that town, and in 1908 he was elected president of that concern. From 1904 to 1910 he was superintendent of the B. F. Sturtevant Company Peg Factory in Conway, and when that plant was taken over by the United Shoe Machinery Company in the latter year he was

made its manager. The great size and value of his timber land properties have already been commented upon, and he was one of the most influential figures in the industrial world hereabouts. Mr. Kennett was also a director in the Ossipee Valley Telephone & Telegraph Company until that concern was merged with the New England Telephone Company. Mr. Kennett was also closely affiliated with the financial and banking institutions of the region, and served as director of the Conway National Bank, as director and president of the Conway Savings Bank, and as treasurer of the Memorial Hospital of North Conway, New Hampshire.

But it was not only in connection with the business world that Mr. Kennett was active in the State. On the contrary, he was fully as well known in connection with public affairs, in which he was a prominent figure. In 1892 and 1893 he represented Conway in the House of Representatives of the State and was chairman of the committee on county affairs. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate, and while a member of that body served as chairman of the committee on manufactures and was a member of the committees on finance, towns and banks. He introduced and brought about the passage of the state library law, and the zeal with which he piloted that important measure to enactment will not be soon forgotten, also his activity in securing the passage of the bill prohibiting the placing of sawdust in brooks was little short of a revelation to those who had known him only as a lumberman, interested chiefly in portable saw mills and the production of sawdust. He was always actively engaged in reform legislation of a practical character. He was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Ramsdell, of New Hampshire, with the rank of colonel, and served two years in that capacity. He was a member of Governor Batchelder's Council of New Hampshire and served for two years. He took an active interest in the Republic party, and at the time of his death was a member of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Kennett was a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, of Freedom, New Hampshire; of Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of North Conway; of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rochester; of the New Hampshire Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of Nashua, and a noble of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts. In addition to these Masonic bodies, he was at one time affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and was the first sachem of Chatague Tribe, of Conway, and a member of the Derryfield Club, of Manchester. He was also an honorary member of the New Hampshire Veteran's Association. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist and attended the Second Church of that denomination at Conway, New Hampshire. Mr. Kennett had a host of friends in Northern New Hampshire, and was probably the best known man in his part of the State. He had a tender regard for his native town, Madison, and gave

often and liberally for its welfare. His charities were many and varied. He was a man of great personal energy and industry, combined with shrewd judgment and unusual measure of versatility.

Mr. Kennett married (first) in 1884, Carrie B. Gerrish, daughter of Dr. C. P. Gerrish, of South Berwick, Maine. She lived but one year after her marriage. Mr. Kennett married (second) October 31, 1888, Lora Ferren, of Madison, New Hampshire, daughter of John G. and Melissa (Harmon) Ferren. Two children have been born of this union: Frank Edison, October 22, 1896, and Robert Harmon, December 30, 1909. The death of Mr. Kennett, which occurred December 5, 1917, leaves a very pronounced vacancy in the business circles of Northern New Hampshire and Western Maine. He was one of the leading citizens of Carroll county, New Hampshire, and in the business and civic life of that part of the State he had a place which was distinctively his own, and he had made that place for himself.

DAVID HARVEY GOODELL was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, May 6, 1834. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Antrim, and he lived upon the farm which his father purchased, until the time of his death, January 22, 1915.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of Antrim, afterwards attending the academies in Hancock, New Hampton and Frankestown. In 1852 he entered Brown University but on account of poor health was obliged to leave in his sophomore year and devote himself to a more out-of-door life. He taught school some, but in 1857 he settled upon the home farm with the expectation of making farming his principal business. It was about this time, however, that another opportunity was presented and he was elected treasurer of the Antrim Shovel Company and afterwards general agent of this company. He held this position until the business was sold to a Boston firm. In connection with Mr. Carter, the co-partnership of D. H. Goodell & Company was formed and later the corporation of Goodell Company, of which Mr. Goodell was president and treasurer, and an extensive business in the manufacture of apple parers, seed sowers, cutlery and hardware specialties has been established. The goods are sold all over this country and in many foreign lands.

In 1894 an electric light plant was installed for furnishing lighting for the factories, commercial and street lighting about the towns of Antrim and Bennington. In 1909 more power being needed for the growing business than the water privilege could furnish, an 800-horsepower electric plant was put in at North Branch and power was furnished for his own factories and any others that desired it.

For seven years Mr. Goodell was a member of the State Board of Agriculture and gave unsparingly of his time for the development

of the science of agriculture throughout the State of New Hampshire. He operated a large farm where many of the improved methods were tested. In the year 1881 he built a large concrete silo on his farm, being one of the first in this country to appreciate the possibilities of what is now so universally recognized as necessary. For nearly thirty years he maintained a large herd of registered Holstein Friesian cattle which were somewhat famous in this section of the country.

He was always deeply interested in the uplift and improvement of the town. He was town clerk and superintendent of schools and represented the town in the Legislature several times, and was honored by the State in being chosen to fill the highest office she could give, that of Governor. When his term was but half spent it seemed unlikely that he would ever see his successor. Stricken with a desperate illness, he hung for weeks on the brink of the eternal, and, for the only time within living memory, the president of the senate was called upon to exercise all the functions of the chief magistracy. Yet he, thanks to the sturdy physique which was his inheritance from a long line of robust New England ancestry, lived to see thirteen of his successors take office, to witness the passing of all eight of his predecessors who graced his own inauguration, of six of the men who followed him, of all five of his council and of the secretary of state who sat with them, and of most of those whom he commissioned into the State's service. This is by no means to say that he lagged superfluous upon the scene. The facts are to the contrary, and there has been hardly a day during the twenty-five years intervening when he was not found taking a keen and active interest in public affairs and devoting himself to the problems which an expanding business laid upon him.

He came to the governorship by natural approach and through merit. He was born of Democratic stock, but the events of the Civil War led him into the Republican ranks and he early became a prominent figure in the local councils of the new party. In the early seventies he was elected to the Legislature, and it is interesting to note that some of the highly controverted incidents of that period of legislative strife centered about his title to the seat which he continued to hold. In 1883 he served in the council of Governor Hale, and of that group, too, he was the last survivor. In 1886 he was first advanced as a candidate for governor and the support which he then secured made it evident that he was to be a central figure in the campaign of two years later. His nomination crowned a canvass of unprecedented activity. The convention balloted for hours and without result and when the end finally came, with a spectacular shift of alignment which brought him success, it was with a sense of certainty on the part of the delegates that the leadership of the party had been committed to safe hands.

Those were days of Republican stress in New Hampshire. The

Democracy was alert, well-led, amply supplied with all the equipment of contest, and for the first time the national administration was in their hands. Two years before one of the congressional districts had been carried by a Democrat and it was evident that if the Republicans were to win, it would be only through superior organization and by means of an aggressive canvass before the people. To the Republican victory of that year the candidate for governor made a signal contribution. He had secured the nomination over two strenuous contestants who had dominated the earlier balloting in the convention. But he could hardly be called a compromise candidate. His support was a natural support, drawn to him by his high character and by the knowledge that a man like him was required to bring unity to the party. This expectation was speedily fulfilled and was strengthened as the campaign developed. On election day in 1888 he saw New Hampshire safely aligned in the Republican column and he himself chosen governor by the largest popular vote which had ever been received by a candidate in this State and which has since been exceeded only six times, even during the years of the almost total submergence of Democratic strength.

His administration was dignified and honorable. It followed the spectacular "railroad fight" of 1887 and the new governor's inaugural address said, "Let us have peace." Through his signature peace was secured in the passage of the Act creating the Concord & Montreal Railroad and providing the *modus vivendi* which existed until the railroad consolidation of 1895. At his initiative the Soldiers' Home at Tilton was established and one of the last of his official functions was to preside at its dedication. His appointees made the last codification of our laws; at his suggestion the board of bank commissioners was given permanency; and many other helpful features of administration were inaugurated. He was the last of our governors to call the Legislature together in special session, the occasion being the confusion arising from the questioned outcome of the election of 1890; and it was his calm courage that strengthened the Republican majority in its successful effort to maintain its rights. The appreciation of the State for his services was such that if he had desired he undoubtedly would have been given a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Goodell was a strong temperance advocate and was a leader in the work in its pioneer state. He was president of the Anti-Saloon League for many years and was honorary president at the time of his death. Politically, he believed the Republican party the best means for advancing the temperance cause, even, though sometimes it grieved him deeply, as for example, in 1902 when the first steps were taken to supplant prohibition with local option, and in the meantime when the party had stood firmly for the policy then adopted. In the convention of 1902 he led the forces which favored the old order and before the Legislature which ensued he marshalled the

advocates of prohibition. His efforts were fruitless as to the main question, but his great practical sense led him to take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen the temperance laws which were to be left in force in no-license territory. He never ceased to hope that some day New Hampshire would again be a prohibition state.

Mr. Goodell was a member of the Antrim Baptist Church for nearly sixty-four years and a deacon of the church for about twenty-eight years. He was always greatly interested in everything that was for the uplift of humanity and advancing the cause of Jesus Christ here upon the earth. He was a very constant attendant at all the church services and even in his busiest years found time to attend the mid-week prayer meeting of the church. He considered it a greater honor to be a deacon of the church than governor of the State.

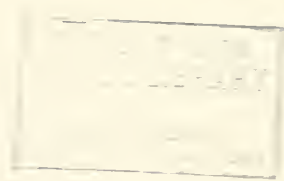
Mr. Goodell married (first) Hannah J. Plumer, of Goffstown, who died in 1911; and (second) Emma S. McCoy, of Antrim, who, together with his sons, Dura D. Goodell and Colonel Richard C. Goodell, and grandson, Claire D. Goodell, survives him. He was always very much attached to his home. Undoubtedly the following tribute from one of his friends expresses the feelings of many others:

To me his death means not only that a strong character has gone out from among us, that a successful business man has dropped out of the ranks of our industrial life, that an elder statesman has passed from the council table, but a helpful moral force has ceased from personal activity here; but it means that out of my own life I have lost an affectionate relationship of such paternal nature that it can never be replaced, but the memory of which will warm and bless all the years yet to come.

WILLIAM HUSE CUMMINGS, whose death on July 15, 1891, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, removed from that community one of its most public-spirited citizens and one of the most conspicuous figures in its general life, was a member of a family which can claim a great and honorable antiquity, both in this country and abroad. Its origin is uncertain and may be said to be lost in the mists of an obscure and remote past, but there seems to be reason to believe that it was derived from the town of Comines, near the city of Lille, on the frontier between France and Belgium. There are indeed a number of legends which purport to account for a still earlier origin, but to these no great value can be attached in a historical sense. However this may be, it is certain that the family resided for many generations in Scotland and at times its members played very important parts in the destinies of that Kingdom. We find the name there as early as 1080, Anno Domini, though whether it came there originally from Flanders or the low country on the continent or not, would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain. We find it under all sorts of spellings during that age of orthographical laxity and



W. H. Cummings



among others as Comines, Comynges, Comyns, Comings, Comyn, Cummings and Cumings. There is a tradition in the family that it is descended from one "Red Cummin" of Badenoch, in the southeastern district of Invernesshire, a wild mountainous country in which occur great stretches of bleak moorland. Here the Cummin clan flourished from about 1080 to 1330, A.D. After this it began to decline. In the Chronicle of Melrose, we find an account of the first of the name to come to these parts and who is stated to have been slain with Malcolm III., of Scotland, on the field of Alnwick in the year 1093. It is stated also that he left two sons, John and William, and that it was from the former that all the Cumins of Scotland were descended. Sir John, the Red Cummin, or Comyn, was the first lord of Badenoch, and in 1240 was an ambassador from Alexander II., of Scotland, to Louis IX., of France. His son John, who rejoiced in the name of the Black Lord of Badenoch, was not inferior to any subject in Scotland for wealth and power and was one of the great nobles who vowed to support Queen Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., in her title to the crown. At her death he himself became a competitor for the crown of Scotland, "as a son and heir of John who was son and heir of Donald, King of Scotland." The son of this great noble, who was also known as the Red Cummin, was the last lord of Badenoch to bear this name. In the year 1335 a number of the clan of Cummin were slain in the feudal battle, Calbleau in Glenwick, where a stone still stands to mark the spot. The badge of the clan was "Lus Mhic Cuiminn" which is the Gaelic for the Cummin plant.

The first of this ancient family to appear in America was Deacon Isaac Cummings, who is believed to have come from England to the New England colonies in 1627. He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and became a prominent man in the community. He had a number of children, from one of whom John, the eldest, a well known New Hampshire family is descended, while from his second son, Isaac, the line of which the subject of this sketch is a member originated.

Joseph Cummings was a native of New Hampton, New Hampshire, born July 6, 1781. He was a carpenter by trade, and removed in early manhood to Lisbon, where he died February 10, 1864. On June 17, 1812, he was married to Mary Huse, a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, born August 3, 1787. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummings seven children were born as follows: Greenleaf; William Huse, mentioned below; Joseph, who died June 1, 1863; Stephen H., Noah, Mary H., and Betsey.

Born January 10, 1817, at New Hampton, New Hampshire, William Huse Cummings, second son and child of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, passed his childhood and early youth in his native town. His education was obtained largely through private reading and study, a habit which thus acquired in early youth remained with him throughout his entire life. He was of an exceedingly ambitious temperament, and when but seventeen years of age

he left the parental home and came to New Chester, New Hampshire, where he sought and found employment as a clerk in the store of Major Ebenezer Kimball. His salary during the first year that he was thus employed was scarcely munificent, amounting as it did to thirty-five dollars per year and his board. He continued to work in this capacity for some three years, and at the end of that time purchased his employer's business, which he conducted independently for the two years following. This was in 1837, and in 1840 he came to Lisbon, New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of the firm of Allen & Cummings. After twelve months of work with this concern, he went to Haverhill, New Hampshire, and spent eight years at that place, during most of which time he was engaged in business in partnership with John L. Rix. Upon the retirement of Mr. Rix, Mr. Cummings conducted the business on his own account, but at the end of the year 1849 he returned to Lisbon and there took up his permanent abode. From that time during the more than forty years which intervened between that and his death, he was most prominently identified with the business and commercial interests of the town and took an exceedingly prominent part in its public affairs. The old firm of Allen & Cummings, by which he had been employed before, was still doing business and he became a member, the firm name becoming Allen, Cummings & Company. This concern was engaged in a mercantile business and also in lumbering and manufacturing. James Allen died in 1853, and Greenleaf Cummings in 1865; the firm was succeeded by a number of others, but Mr. W. H. Cummings merely owned the store building and had no further connection with the business. He retired from active business life in 1875. Mr. Cummings did not by any means confine his activities to the conduct of this enterprise. On the contrary he was affiliated with many financial and industrial interests in and about Lisbon. For more than eighteen years he was president of the Wells River National Bank at Wells River, Vermont, and he was also interested on a large scale in real estate in the neighborhood of Lisbon and dealt largely therein. He owned in the neighborhood of sixty houses which he afterwards placed on the market and disposed of on the installment plan to people desiring homes.

Mr. Cummings was a very conspicuous figure in the general life of his adopted community and held a number of important public posts at different times in his life. He was a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and became one of the leaders of the local organization in the county. He was elected to represent the town of Lisbon in the State Assembly in 1856 and again in 1883 and was state senator in 1877 and 1878. In the year 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency. Mr. Cummings was a very prominent Mason, having joined in early life that fraternity as a charter member of Kane Lodge. For twenty-six

years he was an active member of Franklin Chapter and served in all the offices of these two organizations. He was a charter member of St. Girard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist and was one of the group of men who founded the society of that denomination at Lisbon in the year 1878. For thirteen years thereafter, Mr. Cummings was treasurer of the society and chairman of the board of trustees, and in 1893, two years after his death, his family presented the church with a pipe organ in his memory. He was a man of exceedingly charitable instincts and impulses and did much to relieve the poverty that existed in the region. He was, however, exceedingly unostentatious and obeyed literally the Biblical injunction not to let his right hand know what his left was doing. It was in 1853 that he built the charming and commodious house on a tract of land purchased by him on the eastern side of the Ammonoosuc river. This property, which was formerly owned by Hamlin Rand, stood upon the crest of a hill overlooking the village of Lisbon. At the time of his purchase the property was nothing more than rough pasture land, but under Mr. Cummings' skillful hand, it was developed into a most charming and highly cultivated estate.

William Huse Cummings was united in marriage, August 3, 1843, with Harriet Sprague Rand, daughter of Hamlin Rand, and a native of Bath, New Hampshire, born April 8, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of three children, as follows: Harriet S., born August 24, 1844, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, became the wife of Oliver P. Newcomb, of Lisbon, October 20, 1869, and died April 29, 1903; William Edward, born March 12, 1846, at Lisbon, died March 12, 1867, when just twenty-one years of age; and Mary Rand.

The character of Mr. Cummings was one particularly well balanced, in which the sterner virtues were relieved by a most gracious exterior, his attractions appearing upon the former like blossoms on a gnarled apple tree, increasing the effect of both. An almost Puritanic sense of honor and the discharge of obligations was the very essence of his nature, but this Puritanic conscience existed only in so far as his own conduct was concerned and for others he was tolerant to a fault, if that be possible. His industry and the courage with which he surmounted all obstacles in the way of his aim were well worthy of remark and all praise. These were the qualities that brought him success and the admiration of those with whom he came into contact, but there were others which, if less fundamental, were not less potent in their influence upon those about him. Such was his hearty friendship, his open candid manner, his warm greeting, which did not alter for rich or poor, high or low, and such also was his ready charity which made all men feel that he was a friend who would not desert them in the time of need. In every relation of life, his conduct was irreproachable; in the home, in the marts of trade, or the forum of public opinion, in all he may well stand as a model

upon which the youth of the community can afford to model themselves.

HAVILAH BURRITT HINMAN—From the age of twenty-one until his death, aged fifty-seven years, Mr. Hinman was a farmer, liveryman and innkeeper of North Stratford, New Hampshire, although a native son of Vermont. This does not imply that he had no other business, for he had very important connections with both real estate and pulp wood dealing, but they were additional and not continuous. He took a leading part in town affairs, and in many ways displayed his public spirit. Few men outside the professions have interests so varied, and he continued his connection with business, politics and fraternity until the end of his life. Mr. Hinman traced descent from Sergeant Edward Hinman, who appeared at Stratford, Connecticut, about 1650, tradition having it that he was sergeant of the King's bodyguard that escaped from England to avoid Cromwell's wrath. He was a large land holder and owned the stone mill on the road to now Bridgeport. Descendants yet own that mill and milling has ever been one of the family occupations. In 1681, he sold his Stratford homestead and moved to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he died the same year. He married Hannah Stiles, of equally ancient English family, and from them sprang descendants without number.

The line of descent to Havilah B. Hinman is through the founder's youngest son, Edward (2) Hinman, and his wife, Hannah (Jennings) Hinman; their son, Ebenezer Hinman, and his wife, Obedience (Jennings) Hinman; their son, Eben Hinman, and his wife, Eunice (Chatfield) Hinman; their son, Solomon Chatfield Hinman, and his wife, Urania (Hawkins) Hinman; their son, Harvey Hinman, and his wife, Harriet (Hugh) Hinman; their son, Havilah Burritt Hinman.

Harvey Hinman, born in Bristol, Connecticut, September 15, 1803, died at North Stratford, New Hampshire, March 20, 1886, many of his years, eighty-three, having been spent in the hotel business. He moved with his parents to Brunswick, Vermont, and there, and later at Canaan, Vermont, engaging in farming, moving later to North Stratford, New Hampshire, where he lived thirty-five years, most of which time he kept a tavern. He married Harriet Hugh, born in Brunswick, Vermont, April 5, 1812, died December, 1884, daughter of John and Abigail (Hall) Hugh. All their children were born in Canaan, Vermont.

Havilah Burritt Hinman, youngest and fifth child of Harvey and Harriet (Hugh) Hinman, was born February 19, 1851, and died in North Stratford, New Hampshire, January 10, 1907. He was but twenty-two months old when his parents moved from Canaan to North Stratford, which was ever afterward his home. He attended public school until sixteen years of age, then became a clerk in the



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employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Four years later he resigned, and as soon as he was legally free he began business life and thenceforth, until his death, operated a farm from which he supplied country produce to the North Stratford market, and conducted a livery and a hotel. He also dealt in real estate and pulp wood, and until his death he continued a successful business man. He was an ardent Democrat, taking a prominent part in public affairs and devoting a good share of his time to the public service. He was collector of taxes three years; selectman about twenty years, and long chairman of the board; represented his district in the State Legislature in 1879; was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1903; and for ten years served Coos county as deputy sheriff. In Masonry Mr. Hinman held all degrees of Island Pond Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Stratford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and North Star Commandery, Knights Templar. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree, belonging to Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua. He was a past master of Coos Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; past chancellor commander of Stratford Lodge, Knights of Pythias; past dictator of Coos Lodge, Knights of Honor; and a past grand dictator of the New Hampshire Grand Lodge of the Order.

Mr. Hinman married Kate M. Barrett, December 28, 1873. Kate M. Barrett was born in Canaan, Maine, January 1, 1855, and died October 22, 1911. She was the daughter of Levi S. and Hannah (Holmes) Barrett, and a descendant of Nathaniel Barrett, of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman were the parents of ten sons and daughters, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: 1. Harvey L., graduated from Norwich University, class of "94"; married Emily McBride; lives in Portland, Maine; has two children: Doris Harriette and Havilah Burritt. 2. Burritt H., a graduate of Dartmouth, class of "04," and of the University of Michigan Law Department, class of "07"; captain of Company L, First New Hampshire Infantry, and serving in France; married Ellen Drew and has two children, Phoebe H. and Robert. 3. John H., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of "08"; married Jennie C. Drew and has three children: Howard D., Edward B. and Crawford H. 4. Harold P., a graduate of Dartmouth, class of "10"; married Marion Hutchinson and has two children: Purman and Katherine Mary. 5. Hazen B., graduate of Dartmouth, class of "14"; graduate of Plattsburg Training School; first lieutenant in the United States Army and is now instructor in the Officers Training School at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. 6. Harriette H., postmistress at North Stratford. 7. Mary H., graduate of Wheaton Seminary and Young Women's Christian Association school, Boston, Massachusetts. 8. Alice H., graduate of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and now attending Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

OLIVER ERNESTO BRANCH—Born in that part of Ohio which at one time constituted the Western Reserve of Connecticut, Oliver E. Branch was by blood through both of his parents a Connecticut Yankee, who, contrary to the prevailing tendency of his time, came east to seek his fortune, and finally found success in New England, which his grandparents had left one hundred years before. Family pride was always one of his marked characteristics, and no sketch of his life would be complete without some account of his ancestry.

Mr. Branch was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Peter Branch, who sailed from England in 1638 on the ship "Castle," and who died during the voyage. With him upon this journey came his son John, then a boy about ten years of age, who was born in Kent county, England, about 1628. After his arrival in America this John Branch probably spent the early years of his life at Scituate, Massachusetts, but eventually settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he died August 17, 1711. His son, Peter Branch, was born May 28, 1659, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, whence he moved as early as 1680 to Norwich, Connecticut, and later to Preston, Connecticut, where he died December 27, 1713. His son, Samuel Branch, was born September 3, 1701, at Preston, Connecticut, and died in the year 1756. His son, Samuel Branch, Jr., was born at Preston, Connecticut, August 6, 1729, and died February 15, 1773. His son, William Branch, was born at Preston, Connecticut, September 3, 1760, and died at Madison, Ohio, April 13, 1849. His son, William Witter Branch, was born at Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, August 31, 1804. He married, July 3, 1834, Lucy Jane Bartram, and died May 25, 1887, at North Madison, Ohio. Their son, Oliver Ernesto Branch (christened Erastus)—was born July 19, 1847, at North Madison, Ohio, and died June 22, 1916, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Branch's grandfather, William Branch, was a fine type of the Revolutionary soldier and pioneer, whose life was full of hardship and adventure. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was only fifteen years old, and his first attempt to enlist at the age of sixteen was thwarted by an older brother who secured his discharge on account of his youth. On April 1, 1777, he enlisted again, however, in Colonel John Durkee's Connecticut Regiment and served until the end of the war. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Fort Mifflin, Monmouth and Yorktown and spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge. About 1790 he settled in Cayuga county, New York, then known as Onondaga county, where he held the office of sheriff for three years. Thence he moved to Chautauqua county, New York, thence to Erie county, Pennsylvania, thence to Kirkland, Cayuga county, Ohio, thence to Madison, Lake county, Ohio. He married, November 27, 1796, Lucretia Branch, a second cousin, who was born April 3, 1775, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and died Decem-



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ber 5, 1857, at Madison, Ohio. During the War of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers, known as the "Silver Grays," of which he was elected captain, but was never ordered into service. He was a farmer by occupation, a Whig in politics, and in religion he was a Presbyterian and a deacon of that church.

Mr. Branch's father, William Witter Branch, followed in his early years the movements of his father from Cayuga county, New York, to Chautauqua county, New York, thence to Erie county, Pennsylvania, thence to Kirkland, Ohio, thence to North Madison, Ohio, in 1837, where he afterwards resided. In his youth he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, but later took up the study of law and became one of the leading lawyers and most influential citizens of Lake county. From 1847 to 1852 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county. He was one of those who first foresaw in part the tremendous developments which lay ahead of the American railroads and he became widely known as one of the organizers of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad. He himself obtained the charter for this road, which subsequently became a link in the great Lake Shore system.

Upon his mother's side also Mr. Branch was descended from distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. His mother, Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch, who was born at Huntington, Connecticut, May 25, 1816, and died at North Madison, Ohio, May 17, 1897, was the daughter of Uriah Bartram, who was born at Reading, Connecticut, January 9, 1782. He was one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve and moved with his family to Madison, Ohio, in 1810, when there were but ten families in town and the whole country was covered with a dense forest. He was a captain in the War of 1812. He was the son of Daniel Bartram, who was born at Reading, Connecticut, October 23, 1745, and who was a soldier of the Revolution. He was the son of David Bartram, who was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, about December 13, 1702, and died at Reading, Connecticut, in 1768. David Bartram was the son of John Bartram, who died at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 11, 1747, and who was probably the son of John Bartram, who died at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1675.

On the maternal side of the house the Bartrams were descended from the Chauncey family, which was founded in this country by Charles Chauncey, a native of England, who was the first minister at Scituate, Massachusetts, and the second president of Harvard College. His son, Israel Chauncey, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1644, and was one of the founders of Yale College. His son, Charles Chauncey, was the father of a second Israel Chauncey, who in turn was the father of Ellinor Chauncey, who married Gurdon Merchant, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Their daughter, Ann Merchant, married Daniel Bartram and was the grandmother of Lucy Jane Bartram.

William Witter and Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch were the parents of the following children: William Wirt, born September

5, 1835, and died April 12, 1907; John Locke, born October 4, 1837, and died March 27, 1909; Cornelia, born September 19, 1839, and died April 20, 1891; Ida Anna, born August 27, 1842; Martha Lucretia, born March 19, 1845; Oliver Ernesto (christened Erastus), born July 19, 1847, and died June 22, 1916; Mary Alma, born October 2, 1850, and died November 29, 1916; Charles Coit, born July 25, 1852; Happy Ella, born June 17, 1855.

Oliver Ernesto Branch was one of a family of nine children. He passed his childhood at North Madison, Ohio, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of that town, but he later attended Whitestown Seminary at Whitesborough, New York, where he prepared for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1869, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the highest honors of his class. The two years succeeding his graduation he spent in teaching as principal of the Forestville Free Academy at Forestville, New York. In 1875 he came to New York City and entered the Columbia University Law School. During the two years that he was a student there he was also instructor in Latin and history at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, thus accomplishing a dual task which might well have taxed his energies. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1877 with the degree of LL.B. In 1876 he had received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, and in 1895 he received the same degree from Dartmouth College. In 1908 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. From 1877 to 1883 Mr. Branch practiced law in New York City with his brother, John L. Branch, but in the latter year was obliged to give up his business for a time on account of illness. Accordingly, he removed to North Weare, New Hampshire, the home of his wife, where he hoped to regain his health, and was so far successful that in 1889 he was able once more to take up active practice. During his residence at North Weare he compiled and edited three volumes of selections for public speaking, which formed a series, published under the title of "The National Speakers."

In 1889 he opened an office at Manchester, New Hampshire, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued uninterruptedly up to the time of his death. He took up his residence in the City of Manchester in December, 1894. During this period he was one of the general counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire, and had a large and varied practice. He was, in fact, connected with much of the most important litigation in the State from 1889 to 1916, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the New Hampshire bar. Among the notable cases in which he was engaged was that of the State of New Hampshire v. Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, begun in 1895, in which the State sought to recover claims amounting to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Branch took a leading part in the successful defense of this action. He was also one

of the associate counsel for the defendants in the famous "next friend" proceedings of *Eddy v. Frye, et als.*, begun in 1906, which involved the question of the mental capacity of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. In 1908 he was one of the counsel for the defendant in the case of *State of New Hampshire v. Boston and Maine Railroad*, the so-called "rate case," which involved questions of the interpretations and validity of the statutory limitations upon the rates of fares and freights contained in the acts which authorized the leasing and consolidation of New Hampshire railroads.

Soon after coming to New Hampshire Mr. Branch became interested in politics. He was always a Democrat and was twice elected representative of the town of Weare to the New Hampshire Legislature, and served as a member of that body during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. During both of these sessions he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and at the commencement of the session of 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Legislative session of 1887 was the most famous of New Hampshire history on account of the noted "railroad fight" which grew out of the opposing efforts of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Concord Railroad to secure legislation which would give one corporation or the other control of the railroad system of the State. In this contest Mr. Branch took a prominent part, favoring the passage of the Hazen bill, so-called, which permitted the union of the Boston & Maine and Concord railroads and the enactment of which was desired by the Boston & Maine interests. In advocacy of this bill Mr. Branch made a remarkable speech, which is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest ever heard in the House of Representatives at Concord. The final passage of the bill was in a large measure due to the effect of this speech and it brought instant fame and prominence to its author. Thereafter until 1896, when the Democratic party was disrupted by the Free Silver issue, he was one of the leading figures in the politics of the State. During the legislative session of 1889 he further enhanced his reputation as an orator and debater by his successful advocacy of the Australian Ballot Law and by a notable speech in favor of Woman Suffrage. In 1892 he was elected chairman of the Democratic State Convention and received this honor again in 1904. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the District of New Hampshire and discharged the duties of that responsible office for four years with efficiency and success. In 1903 he was elected president of the New Hampshire Bar Association and for several years prior to 1910 he was a member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the bar.

Always impatient of pretence or evasion, and always prompt to champion a cause which he believed to be just, Mr. Branch was an

early and consistent advocate of Woman Suffrage. He became greatly aroused over the situation which developed in the City of Manchester with reference to the liquor traffic under the old prohibitory law. Under the so-called Healy system which took its name from that of the Chief of Police of Manchester, the sale of liquor was permitted to go on openly for years, the dealers who engaged in this business being practically licensed by a system of fines, always for first offences, regularly imposed in the police court. Mr. Branch attacked this system in a series of editorials which were published in the Manchester "Union" under the common heading of "The Reign of Lawlessness," and performed a great public service in thus laying bare the workings of the system. When a group of New York capitalists succeeded in securing the passage by the New Hampshire Legislature of the notorious New England Breeders' Club Charter, which was designed to legalize racetrack gambling in New Hampshire, Mr. Branch gladly lent his aid to the "Committee of Twelve" which was organized to combat this institution, and made a notable speech upon the subject at a huge mass-meeting held at Mechanics Hall in Manchester.

As an orator Mr. Branch was extremely versatile and effective. He was equally at home in arguing questions of fact to a jury, or questions of law before an appellate court. His services as a campaign speaker at political meetings were always in great demand and he was frequently called upon to speak upon important public occasions. He was always an unsparing critic of his own work and his judgment as to the relative worth of his public addresses was probably correct. Among those in which he took the most pride were an address entitled "John Marshall, the Statesman," prepared to be delivered at a banquet of the New Hampshire Bar Association held in 1901 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Marshall's appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; an address in favor of Woman Suffrage, delivered at a mass-meeting in Representatives Hall, Concord, in 1903, in reply to Dr. Lyman Abbott, who had made a strong anti-suffrage argument from the same platform on the previous evening; and another address entitled "American Democracy Still on Trial," delivered by him as president of the New Hampshire Bar Association at its annual meeting in 1904.

Mr. Branch's interests in life centered chiefly in his family. Social functions had but slight attraction for him, and he spent but little time in the clubs to which he belonged. During his college days at Hamilton he became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and his high rank as a student brought about his election as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a Mason and a member of the Derryfield Club and the Intervale Country Club, both of Manchester. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. From 1905 to 1911 he was

one of the trustees of Hamilton College. In religion Mr. Branch was a Congregationalist. He was one of the organizers and a member of the church of that denomination at North Weare, and after his removal to Manchester he was a constant attendant at the Franklin Street Church.

Mr. Branch was married on October 17, 1878, at North Weare, New Hampshire, to Sarah Maria Chase, who was born in that village, April 2, 1857. She was the daughter of John Winslow and Hannah (Dow) Chase, both natives of that town. Mr. Chase, her father, was the inventor of a skiving machine and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of these machines at North Weare. The death of Mrs. Branch occurred at Manchester, New Hampshire, October 6, 1906.

To Mr. and Mrs. Branch the following children were born: 1. Oliver Winslow, born October 4, 1879, in the City of New York; his parents removed to North Weare, New Hampshire, when he was four years old, and he first attended the district schools in that village, later Manchester High School, from which he graduated in 1896; he then attended Phillips-Andover Academy for one year in order to complete his preparation for college; he then entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; having nearly completed his work for a Bachelor's degree in three years, he devoted the fourth year of his college course to special study and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1902; in September following his graduation from college he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Law; from 1904 to 1913 he was associated in the practice of law with his father at Manchester, and on November 7 of that year he was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire; he was married, November 23, 1910, to Isabel Dow Hogle, of Rochester, New York. 2. Dorothy Witter, born December 6, 1881, at Brooklyn, New York; she was two years old when her parents removed to North Weare and she first attended the public schools of that village; upon the removal of the family to Manchester in 1894 she entered the public schools of that city and graduated from the High School in 1899; she then entered Bradford Academy, Bradford, Massachusetts, from which she graduated in 1902; she was married, October 14, 1909, to Robert Jackson, of Concord, New Hampshire. 3. Frederick William, born September 18, 1886, at North Weare, New Hampshire; attended the public schools at North Weare and Manchester; he graduated from Manchester High School in 1904; he then entered Hamilton College, where he remained for two years, but subsequently entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he entered the Harvard Law School in 1909, the year before receiving his college degree, and graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; he then entered the office of his father at Man-

chester and is now engaged in the practice of law in that city; he was married, December 1, 1917, to Vera Murchie, of Manchester. 4. Randolph Wellington, born November 26, 1890, at North Weare, New Hampshire; he attended the public schools of Manchester, graduating from the High School in 1907; he then entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he then entered a shoe factory in Manchester with the purpose of devoting himself to that business, but finding the work ungenial he entered the Harvard Law School in 1913 and graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; he is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Manchester; he was married May 14, 1917, to Maude Newman Flack, of Manchester.

HARRY MITCHELL EATON, one of the leading citizens of Littleton, New Hampshire, where he is successfully engaged in the insurance business, is a native of this city and a son of Charles Eaton, who was very prominent here during the past generation. Charles Eaton was engaged in the lumber business for a number of years, and held the position of postmaster of Littleton. His death occurred June 20, 1905. He married Sarah Jane Green, who survived him until May 20, 1917, when her death occurred.

Their son, Harry Mitchell Eaton, was born February 20, 1869, in Littleton, and has made this place his home ever since. During his childhood he attended the local public schools, and was prepared for college at the Littleton High School, from which he graduated in the year 1886. He then entered Dartmouth College, where he took the usual academic course and from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. After completing his studies Mr. Eaton at once began his business career and engaged in 1890 in the same line of business as his father. He was thus engaged until 1899, when he received the appointment to the position of assistant postmaster of Littleton. He continued in this capacity for fifteen years, giving faithful and efficient service in this important department, and finally, in 1914, he established his present insurance business and has been thus engaged up to the present. In this enterprise Mr. Eaton has been eminently successful and is now regarded as one of the most capable business men of the district. He has also been active in the public life of Littleton and is prominently identified with the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter. He was elected selectman of Littleton in the year 1915 on that ticket, and served in this responsible capacity in that and the following year. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and has taken the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of practically all the Masonic bodies of this part of the country including Burns Lodge, No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton; Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal

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William Clough

Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton; Washington Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of Littleton; Littleton Chapter, Rose Croix, of Littleton; and the E. A. Raymond Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Besides these Masonic bodies, Mr. Eaton is a member of Chiswick Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Harry Mitchell Eaton was united in marriage, February 21, 1898, at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, with Cora Belle Hopkins, a daughter of Carl and Margaret (Straine) Hopkins, of Coaticook, Quebec, Canada. One child has been born of this union, Dana Hopkins, August 16, 1899, who is at present attending Dartmouth College, class of 1920.

WILLIAM CLOUGH—As one of the men of Lancaster, New Hampshire, who in their day and generation laid broad and deep foundations for future prosperity, William Clough deserves remembrance. He was a son of the Granite State, born at Lyman, his parents, William and Betsey Crooks, his father a cooper.

William (2) Clough was born April 15, 1824, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1896. His youth was spent at Lyman, acquiring an education and at farm labor. From Lyman he went to Bath, New Hampshire, there residing until 1850, then went to Charlestown, Massachusetts. There he engaged in market gardening, continuing for some time, selling out to take a salaried position at the Massachusetts State Prison. He held that position two and a half years, then returned to New Hampshire, settling at Lancaster, where he purchased Prospect Farm, which he owned and cultivated for several years. During his ownership he erected new buildings and so beautiful was the farm that it attracted the admiration of George P. Rowell, of New York City, who became its purchaser. Later it passed under the ownership of Samuel W. McCall, then a member of Congress from Massachusetts, later Governor of that State. With the sale of Prospect Farm, Mr. Clough forever renounced agriculture as a business and engaged in real estate activity in Lancaster. He aided in organizing the Lancaster National Bank, served on its board of directors, and was president of the Lancaster Works Company, which he also aided to incorporate. He was an able, upright business man, and successful in his various undertakings. He was a Democrat in his political faith, held various town offices, and in 1879 represented Lancaster in the Lower Branch of the State Legislature. As selectman and state legislator, he compiled a favorable record and won the encomiums of even those opposed to him politically.

Mr. Clough married Elvira Wallace, daughter of Amos P. Wallace, of Franconia, New Hampshire, of Scotch ancestry. She

died in 1890, leaving a daughter, Mary, yet living in Lancaster, the last survivor of her family.

TYLER WESTGATE, judge of probate of Grafton county, New Hampshire, postmaster of Haverhill, the incumbent of many other offices of responsibility and trust, and one of the most prominent figures in the life of his community, was a member of a good old New England family, which has resided in these parts for many years. His death, which occurred on June 6, 1917, deprived the community, of which he was a member, of one who had ever been actively interested in its welfare and a leader in all movements undertaken to advance its interest. Not only during his own life and career was the name of Westgate closely associated with the courts and legal life of the community, but his father before him was an eminent attorney of Enfield, New Hampshire, for more than thirty years. He was a son of Nathaniel Waite and Louisa (Tyler) Westgate, old and highly respected residents of Grafton county, New Hampshire, the former having held a number of posts there in which he was afterwards succeeded by his son, the Mr. Westgate of this sketch. Nathaniel Waite Westgate was register of probate of Grafton county from 1856 to 1861, judge of probate for the same county from 1861 to 1871, and upon his retirement from that office was elected to represent the community in the New Hampshire State Legislature. He and his wife were the parents of a family of six children, of whom Tyler Westgate was one.

Born December 2, 1843, at Enfield, New Hampshire, Tyler Westgate passed the years of his childhood and early youth at his father's home in that town. The elementary portion of his education was gained at the local public schools, but he was later sent to the Haverhill Academy, where he studied for a time, and still later to the Kimball Union Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. It was natural that as a son of his father Mr. Westgate should early be interested in court procedure and legal affairs generally, and he had not long graduated from school when he accepted the offer of assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Grafton county. He held this position from 1865 to 1871, and then, just ten years after his father's resignation from the position, became register of probate and continued in that office from 1871 to 1874. He was again appointed register of probate in 1876 and served for three years following. In 1876 he was also chosen clerk of the New Hampshire State Senate, a post that he held for one year and in which he gave eminent satisfaction despite the many difficulties involved therein. Mr. Westgate was a staunch Republican in his political belief, and in the year 1881, when Garfield became president, he was appointed postmaster of Haverhill and served in that capacity during the administration of

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John C. Hutchins

that gentleman. During this time he did much to improve the postal service at Haverhill and brought his important department up to a high state of efficiency, instituting many much needed reforms. In the year 1890 Mr. Westgate was appointed judge of probate and continued in this office until the year 1913, when he reached the age limit and resigned. During the twenty-three years of his service in this responsible post, Judge Westgate established a most enviable reputation for just and impartial dealings and for the wisdom and good judgment he displayed in his decisions.

In addition to his many official capacities, Judge Westgate was also actively engaged in several business enterprises in which he met with a high degree of success. For a considerable time he conducted a large coal business and he previously had entered the insurance line and become a successful agent for The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. Indeed his activities made him a prominent figure in the industrial and business life of the community and played no small part in stimulating business activity there. He was also a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community and was a trustee of Haverhill Academy for many years. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and for a long period was a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Another office in which Mr. Westgate served for many years and in which he established a most enviable reputation was that of justice of the peace.

Judge Westgate was united in marriage, August 30, 1881, with Lucretia M. Sawyer, of Malone, New York. Mrs. Westgate died, however, a few years later, and on August 15, 1888, Judge Westgate married Phebe Jane Bean, of Limington, Maine, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Waterhouse) Bean, old and highly respected residents of that place. Of this second union two children were born as follows: Louise B., July 17, 1890, and Elsie Mae, April 18, 1892.

JOHN CORBIN HUTCHINS—A native son of Vermont, Mr. Hutchins came to Stratford, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1884, a young man of twenty, well educated, with experience as teacher and assistant principal. He has found that community to his liking and has never yet sought another home. He became proprietor of a drug and jewelry store in 1886, qualified before the State Board of Pharmacy and has been continuously in business until the present (1918). Many honors have come to him at the hands of his fellowmen, and he is one of the highly esteemed and influential men of Stratford.

Mr. Hutchins is a descendant of Parley Hutchins, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, came to the American colonies, in 1774, a soldier in the British army. He served his King all through the Revolution, but when peace was declared did not return to England, but settled

in Connecticut where he owned a farm. His son, Parley (2) Hutchins, born in Connecticut, settled in Wolcott, Vermont, about 1816, building a log cabin on a tract lying along the Lamoille river which he cleared and brought under a fair degree of cultivation. In 1830 he built a large tavern on his land which he conducted until his death in July, 1858.

He was succeeded in the hotel business by his son, Lewis Smith Hutchins, born in Wolcott, Vermont, August 6, 1825, and died in North Stratford, New Hampshire, April 8, 1895. In addition to his hotel business, Lewis S. Hutchins engaged in farming, and before the building of the Ogdensburg Railroad was extensively engaged in teaming to St. Johnsbury, Montpelier and Burlington. He was one of the two Democrats living in Wolcott at one time, yet for a number of years filled the elective office of selectman. Mr. Hutchins married, in 1844, Marcia M. Aiken, born February 11, 1826, died April 13, 1878, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Warner) Aiken, her father a Revolutionary soldier, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1784, an ordained minister of the Gospel, chaplain in the United States Army, enlisting June 11, 1812, representative to the Vermont Legislature, 1821-22, died in June, 1833.

John Corbin Hutchins, fourth son and eighth child of Lewis Smith and Marcia M. (Aiken) Hutchins, was born in Wolcott, Lamoille county, Vermont, February 3, 1864. He attended public schools until thirteen years of age, then attended Hardwick Academy, spring and fall terms for four years, financing these terms by teaching school in the winter and by farm labor in summer. At the age of seventeen he was appointed assistant principal of Hardwick Academy, a position he filled two years, and later he pursued a post-graduate course in the same institution. He resided in Northfield, Vermont, in 1883, teaching the high school at Gouldsville that winter. In 1884 he located in Stratford, New Hampshire, there being a clerk in the drug and jewelry store owned by W. C. Carpenter. He clerked one year, then taught the higher grammar school grade for a year, but spent all possible time at the Carpenter store, learning the business. In 1886 Mr. Carpenter moved to California for his health, but before going sold his business to Mr. Hutchins, who on April 25, 1886, had successfully passed the required examination before the New Hampshire State Board of Pharmacy and was legally entitled to conduct a drug store. Over thirty years have since intervened, during which time he has continued the business, although many changes have been made.

Although Mr. Hutchins is the managing head of his mercantile business, he has many outside interests, and has become a large owner of real estate, and has under his control many acres of forest lands in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. He is president of the "Farmers Guaranty Savings Bank" of Colebrook, New Hampshire; director in the Farmers & Traders National Bank of Cole-

brook; and trustee of the Guaranty Trust Company of Berlin, New Hampshire. He is interested in the prosperity of his own town and gives much attention to its welfare.

A Democrat in politics Mr. Hutchins has been elected to many offices and has worthily filled every post to which he has been called. In 1889 he was elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen and was twice re-elected. During the building of the Maine Central Railroad, Mr. Hutchins, with State Railroad Commissioners, composed a board to settle damage claims. But one appeal was taken from the decision of the board and that award was sustained. In 1898 he was elected to the State Legislature, his majority the largest Stratford ever gave a candidate. He served on committees, National Affairs and Appropriations, and was a valued worker on the floor of the House. In 1900 he was elected member of the Board of Education, the North Stratford High School being established during his term. In 1908 he was a New Hampshire delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Denver, Colorado. In 1912 he was elected state senator to the General Court of New Hampshire from District No. 1, being the first Democrat from that district in twenty years. In 1916 was delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and the same year was Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, falling short of election by only a few votes. Mr. Hutchins holds all degrees of York Rite Masonry, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds thirty-two degrees.

Mr. Hutchins married, in West Stewartstown, October 24, 1889, Sadie H. Mayo, born June 6, 1866, daughter of Thomas Henry and Ellen (Rowell) Mayo, and a descendant of John Mayo, the first settled pastor of Old North Church, Boston, installed in 1655 and dismissed 1672. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins are the parents of: Ralph Mayo, born August 20, 1890; Ruth Ward, died aged four years; Paul Aiken, born August 17, 1900.

BURNS PLUMMER HODGMAN, clerk of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire, residing at Concord, New Hampshire, comes of good old New England stock, being a lineal descendant of the first of that name arriving in this country and settling at Reading, Massachusetts, prior to 1663. His grandfather, Francis Hodgman, was one of the prominent residents of Littleton, New Hampshire. He occupied a high position in the business and political life of that place and was the last Whig representative to the New Hampshire Legislature from Littleton. Upon his death in 1864, Francis Hodgman left two sons, Charles, the father of Burns P., and Francis. Charles Hodgman succeeded to the jewelry end of his father's business and carried it on for many years. Charles Hodgman married Sarah Elizabeth Taylor, of Springfield, Vermont, she likewise being descended from pre-Revolutionary stock.

It was at Littleton also that Burns Plummer Hodgman was born on December 30, 1875. He attended the public schools in that place and was graduated from its High School in 1895, being the leader and valedictorian of his class. During the four years of his High School course, Mr. Hodgman had been employed in the law office of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor, a prominent law firm in that town, as an office boy, clerk and student, and it was the experience thus acquired that influenced him to take up the study of law. In the fall of 1896, Mr. Hodgman matriculated at the Boston University Law School, and so diligently and faithfully did he apply himself to his studies that he completed the prescribed three year course in two years, and was graduated in June, 1898, receiving the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, because of his scholarship. In the Law School he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, and took an active and prominent part in its work and activities. After graduation, he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in July of the same year, and at once returned to Littleton, where again he resumed business relations with his old firm. During his professional association with this firm he was actively and intimately connected with much of the important litigation of the northern part of New Hampshire, and an honorable and lucrative career was predicted for him, but the close confinement and hard work in the law school had somewhat impaired his health, so that when Hon. Edgar Aldrich, United States judge, offered him the position of assistant clerk of the United States Courts for New Hampshire, he decided to accept. This appointment was made November 24, 1899, and Mr. Hodgman immediately removed to Concord where he has remained ever since. On August 1, 1900, he was made clerk of both Circuit and District courts and is still serving in that important capacity so far as the District Court is concerned, the Circuit Court having been abolished January 1, 1912. Mr. Hodgman has also held the office of United States commissioner for New Hampshire since August 1, 1900, and as such has handled much important Federal criminal business.

Although a staunch Republican and an interested and keen observer of affairs, both civic and political, Mr. Hodgman has never sought nor accepted political preferment. He has, however, served in varied local capacities, including that of member of Board of Water Commissioners for Concord, a position which he has held since 1911, at present being clerk of that body. Upon the entry of this country into the European conflict, Mr. Hodgman was made chairman of the Concord public safety committee and as such has had many important and responsible duties to perform. Likewise he was chairman of the Concord District fuel committee under appointment from Governor Floyd, New Hampshire, fuel administrator, in which position he achieved much success. Because of his position, Mr. Hodgman has been prohibited from practicing his chosen profession, still he has kept in close touch with the legal business of the State and has served as master

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George W. Russell

and referee under appointment both from the Federal and State courts in much important litigation. His long experience as clerk of the Federal Court has made him an authority on bankruptcy law, and practice and procedure, and as a consequence his advice is constantly being sought by practitioners before that Court. Mr. Hodgman was born and brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church and attends St. Paul's Church, of which he has been vestryman for the last eight years.

On January 16, 1901, Mr. Hodgman was united in marriage with Anne Louise Hackett, born in Patten, Maine, the daughter of Lorenzo Wyram and Albina S. (Palmer) Hackett.

GEORGE WILKINS RUSSELL, proprietor of the popular and modern hotel known as "Russell Cottages" at Kearsarge, New Hampshire, and a public spirited citizen of this place, was born here October 19, 1876, and has made it his home ever since. He is a son of Henry Willard and Annie Frances (Wilkins) Russell, one-time residents of Middleton, Massachusetts, and Amherst, New Hampshire, respectively, since 1869 residents of Kearsarge, where the elder Mr. Russell, in partnership with his brother, Frank W. Russell, under firm name of F. W. & H. W. Russell, was one of the former proprietors of "Russell Cottages." He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served the cause of the Union in that historic struggle.

The early education of George Wilkins Russell was obtained in the public schools of Kearsarge and North Conway, New Hampshire, but he was later sent by his father to the Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, and was here prepared for college. After his graduation from this institution in the year 1896, he at once matriculated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, from which after four years of the usual classical course, he was graduated with the class of 1900. The winter following was spent by Mr. Russell in the study of music at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, where he studied for two terms, and then, in 1902, he became manager of the "Russell Cottages" at Kearsarge for his father. He continued to hold this position until the year 1908, when, his father dying, he inherited the hotel and became the proprietor thereof. In politics Mr. Russell is a Republican and a Progressive, but his independent and intelligent mind refuses to be bound by mere partisan considerations, especially in the matter of local issues. He is a man of strong social instincts, but is not especially fond of formal society and is not a club man. He is member of the Delta Upsilon, college fraternity, but of no other orders. In his religious belief he is a Christian Scientist and attends the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston while in that city, and he also attended for a time the Methodist Episcopal church of Lynn, Massachusetts.

George Wilkins Russell was united in marriage, May 10, 1905, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Ida Felt Newhall, a daughter of Loranus Campbell and Susan Ellen (Felt) Newhall, old and highly respected residents of that place.

SOLON AUGUSTUS CARTER—There is no one class in the country that has been the origin of finer men or has developed a more strong and typical element in American citizenship than the agricultural class of New England. The farms of these northern states have been the cradles of many of our most representative Americans, and certainly no other element in the community has played a more praiseworthy or powerful influence in the development of our institutions and national life than the men born and bred among the hardships and the wholesome surroundings of the region. It was from this sturdy stock that Solon Augustus Carter, one of the representative figures of Concord, New Hampshire, is descended. He is a son of Solon and Lucretia (Joslin) Carter, his father having been a farmer for many years in the vicinity of Leominster, Massachusetts, and a prominent man in the community. Mr. Carter, Sr. filled various town offices at Leominster, Massachusetts, and was a representative to the General Court of the state. He was also very active in the Unitarian church there, and was superintendent of the local public schools. He and his wife were the parents of a number of children of whom the Mr. Carter of this sketch was one.

Born June 22, 1837, at Leominster, Massachusetts, Solon Augustus Carter spent the years of his childhood and grew to manhood in his native place. As a child he attended the public schools of Leominster and took both the grammar and high school grades, and as he grew a little older began to assist his father on the latter's farm. He was an unusually alert and intelligent lad, and in addition to farm work was employed as a teacher in the very schools where he had been a pupil, and in December, 1859, he became associated with the Keene, New Hampshire, Gas Company, first as clerk and then as superintendent. In the year 1880 he came to Concord, State of New Hampshire, and at once became actively identified with the business and financial interests of this city. In the year 1885 he became associated with the Union Guaranty Savings Bank, and was elected president of that organization and also of the Union Trust Company, which succeeded the former organization, which office he has continued to hold to the present time, 1917. He had already been affiliated with the First National Bank of Concord, and from 1880 to the present has served as director of the same.

But it has been even more through his connection with public life than as a business man or financier that Mr. Carter has been well known and respected in the community. He is a staunch Republican, and has taken a leading part in the affairs of the local organization of that party, becoming recognized as one of the principal figures in



Solon A. Carter.

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the political life of the county. In the year 1869, while residing at Keene, New Hampshire, he was elected representative to the General Court of the State from that town, and served his fellow citizens as a member of that body in that and the following year. In 1872 he was elected state treasurer and served in that capacity until July 1, 1874. There was then a lapse of one year, and in 1875 he was re-elected to this office and served continuously to February 1, 1913. During his incumbency of this most responsible office, he made for himself an enviable reputation as a most efficient and disinterested public servant and did much to develop the efficiency of his department to the end that it might serve the community more effectively. The years 1915 and 1916, inclusive, he was a member of the executive council of the Fifth New Hampshire Councillor District and here again wrought the community an invaluable service. Mr. Carter has had a long and honorable military career, and served early in life in the Union army during the Civil War. He was mustered into the service as captain of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, on September 22, 1862, and saw much active service. He was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, July 25, 1864, and served in that capacity until the close of the war when he was brevetted, first major, and later lieutenant-colonel. He was present at many important engagements, among which were those at Bayers Farm, June 9, 1864; Petersburg, June 15, 1864; the siege of Petersburg which followed; Newmarket Heights, September 29, 1864; the Third Battle of Fair Oaks, October 17, 1864, and both actions at Fort Fisher. Mr. Carter is a very prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of Concord, and is particularly active in the various Masonic bodies, having taken his thirty-third degree of this order. He served as an officer in practically all of these bodies, and is past master of Social Friends Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of the Cheshire Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Hugh De Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, located at Keene, New Hampshire, besides being past grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire and past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the State. He is a member of New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the Knights of Rome and Constantine. His club is the Wonolancet of Concord. In his religious belief Mr. Carter is a Unitarian and attends the church of this denomination at Concord.

Solon Augustus Carter was united in marriage, December 13, 1860, at Leominster, Massachusetts, with Emily Augusta Conant, like himself a native of that place, a daughter of Joseph Lysander and Emily (Brown) Conant. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of two children, as follows: Edith Hincks, born January 1, 1864, and Florence Gertrude, born February 24, 1866. Mr. Carter holds a well nigh unique position in the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

HENRY CUMMINGS PHILLIPS, superintendent of the Grafton County Farm, and well known in the public life of Woodville, New Hampshire, is a son of John F. and Sarah A. (Pattie) Phillips, of Alexandria, New Hampshire, where for many years his father was engaged in the occupation of farming. The elder Mr. Phillips was a well known figure at Alexandria during the generation just passed, and was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers for about a year.

Henry Cummings Phillips was born at Alexandria, January 19, 1865, and it was in that town that his early education was obtained, his studies being pursued for a number of years at the local common schools. He had determined upon a business career, while a mere youth, and with this end in view entered the New Hampton Business College at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and there took a commercial course. He was only fifteen years of age when he first began earning a livelihood, securing employment as an engineman in the paper mills of Mason & Perkins at Bristol, New Hampshire. He only remained about a year in that position, however, and when about sixteen took up farming and carried it on for eleven years. Finally, in 1893, he came to Woodville, New Hampshire, and was appointed to his present post of superintendent of the Grafton County Farm. He has served most efficiently in this capacity ever since and put the farm on a better basis than it had ever previously enjoyed. His association with the public life of Woodville has been close, and he has gained the well-deserved esteem of the entire community. For two years he served as selectman of the town of Alexandria and for one as tax collector. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and the fact that he has held office nevertheless is added proof of his personal popularity and the regard in which he is held in this strongly Republican region. Mr. Phillips is well known in fraternal circles here and is affiliated with a number of orders, being a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Haverhill; Moosehillock Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Woodville; and Berlin Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Berlin. He is a Methodist in his religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at Woodville.

Henry Cummings Phillips was united in marriage, October 10, 1885, at Alexandria, with Hattie M. Clark, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Marston) Clark, old and respected residents of that place.

HENRY FRANCIS GREEN, late of Littleton, New Hampshire, where his death occurred on May 9, 1917, was for many years most intimately identified with the life and affairs of this community, both in connection with its business interests and as an influence in public matters generally. He was the only son of Henry and Marilla (Smith)



Henry Cummings Phillips

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Green, of Lyndon, Vermont, and it was at that place that he was born February 6, 1844. His father followed the occupation of farming during his entire life and thus the lad had the advantage of growing up among the most wholesome surroundings in the world, those of the American farm. The elder man died, however, and the mother later became the wife of James Kimball, of Bath. It was at the age of sixteen that Henry Francis Green accompanied his mother to the new home at Bath, and there he lived for a short time. He then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course at the celebrated Eastman Business College, thus fitting himself the better for the business career he had determined upon by that time. Having completed his studies, he secured a position as station agent, at Barton, Vermont, on the Passumpsic railroad and there he remained some eighteen months, gaining much valuable knowledge of the railroad business and of business methods generally. At the expiration of that period the young man, feeling the lure of the West, left behind him all that he was familiar with and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became connected with a large flour business as a bookkeeper. In the meantime his two sisters, Mrs. Charles Eaton and Mrs. H. H. Southworth, had come to Littleton, New Hampshire, and made this town their residence, and so it happened that when Mr. Green returned to the East he also came here. This was the beginning of his long association with Littleton, during which he came to occupy so very prominent a place in the community's affairs. It was in the year 1877 that he first made his dwelling place here and a little later another sister, a Mrs. George W. Jackman, removed here from Bath. The first business association of Mr. Green in Littleton was with Mr. Eaton, a brother-in-law, in the Brackett store, now owned by F. H. English. Sometime afterward, he entered the employ of the Saranac Glove Company, a concern that just at that time was doing a great business and prospering highly. It was under the management of Ira Parker and George M. Glazier and these two capable business men soon realized the talent of their new employee. He was therefore rapidly advanced in position and gained a very complete knowledge of business and industrial methods, especially in connection with the financial side of the concern. Later the business was reconstructed and for a time Mr. Green was not connected with it, but again Mr. Glazier became interested and finally gained complete control of it, whereupon he recalled his old assistant, and Mr. Green became treasurer. This post he continued to hold from that time until his death, and during that long period continued to give most valuable service to the company and exercised a very important share in the management of its affairs. Another of the business concerns of Littleton with which Mr. Green was closely identified was the Littleton National Bank, of which he was elected a director in the year 1898. In 1909, upon the retirement of Oscar C. Hatch from the presidency, Mr. Green stepped into that place and from that time until the

close of his life actively discharged its duties. His extremely capable management resulted in a long period of great prosperity for the institution, which developed so rapidly that it is today recognized as one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the State of New Hampshire.

But even more in the world of public affairs than in that of business and finance, was Mr. Green well known throughout his adopted region, while in both he was equally honored. While still a young man his peculiar qualifications for caring for the affairs of others had manifested themselves, chief among which were his absolutely essential honesty and his courage in resisting anything like corrupt pressure. He had become the manager of the Littleton Water and Light Department while it was still under private control and ownership, and his work there did much to render the department more efficient and improve the service. Not long afterwards he was elected to the Littleton Board of Education and here again his efforts resulted in a great improvement in conditions and the rapid development of the schools followed. He served eleven years on this important board and then, in the year 1892, he was elected a selectman of Littleton. He remained a selectman until 1899 and showed remarkable administrative ability. It was during this period that the town building and the fine bridge across the Ammonoosuc river were built. Shortly after this Mr. Green was elected to the position of County Commissioner and served three terms in this capacity, during which time he instituted many much needed reforms. Among these should be mentioned the modern steel structure for the county jail at Haverhill, which replaced a structure that had for long been a reproach to the community. A still wider scope was given to his work by his appointment to the Executive Council of the Governor, by the late Governor Rollins, and this experience put him into close touch with State affairs and made him a prominent figure in the politics of the region. In 1901 he was elected to the State Legislature and became chairman of the Appropriation Committee. For six years he was a member of the Bank Commission, a position for which he was especially well qualified and he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902. He also served as a member of the Littleton Board of Health and the Water and Light Commission.

Henry F. Green was united in marriage, on June 18, 1872, with Jennie M. Smith, a native of Chittenango, New York, and a daughter of Harry Smith of that place. One son, Harry D. Green, and a grandson, Henry Francis Green, of Worcester, Massachusetts, survive. Mr. Green was a prominent Free Mason and belonged to Burns Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire; and the New Hampshire Consistory.

This brief notice cannot close more appropriately than with the

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Esqr. B. Willoughby

words of Judge A. S. Batchellor, who wrote of Mr. Green as follows:

His strong good sense, conservative instincts, and wide acquaintance with men and affairs in this region have rendered his service to these institutions (the banks) especially valuable. * * * It is, however, in public affairs and political relations that Mr. Green has been from the beginning of his residence here till the present day, the most effective producer of results among all his political co-workers and contemporaries in this region. If he had subordinated the success of his party to any private interest, his closest confidants would find it difficult to name that interest. He is sagacious, far-sighted and persistent in all those concerns which relate to party plans, party organization, party methods and party achievements. He is always true to his purpose and loyal to his friends. When he became a resident here he found his party in an apparently chronic minority status. He supplied the talent for organization, management, adaptation of means to ends, and adherence to definite purposes, on correct conceptions of political strategy, without haste and without rest, which the local leaders lacked or had not discovered in their twenty or thirty years of almost uninterrupted defeat. From the outset Mr. Green has been recognized by his political opponents, as well as by his political associates, as an astute and potential mover in political events, unobtrusive and imperturbable, far-sighted and tireless, an adept in the art of ultimate arrival!

EZRA BARTLETT WILLOUGHBY is one of the representative citizens of Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he is connected with much that is most important in the life of the community. He is an excellent example of the sturdy rural culture that has played so important a part in the development of New England, and himself follows farming as his occupation in life. He is a son of Horatio Willoughby, late of Warren, New Hampshire, where he was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and of Sarah (French) Willoughby, his wife.

Ezra Bartlett Willoughby was born at his father's home at Warren, February 18, 1851, and there spent the early years of his childhood. He attended the local common schools for his education and proved himself an apt scholar. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, he turned his attention to farming operations on the home place, having already gained considerable experience in this work as a schoolboy, when he was obliged to assist with the lighter tasks during his spare time. This pursuit he has continued down to the present time and has met with gratifying and well deserved success. He has not confined his activities to farming, however, but has interested himself in many different aspects of the community's affairs. He is now prominently connected with the Woodville Savings Bank of Woodville, New Hampshire, in the capacity of trustee. It is probably in connection with his public career, however, that Mr. Willoughby is best known in this region. From early youth he has taken a keen interest in local affairs and has identified himself actively with the organization of the Republican party. He soon became one of

the leaders in this region and for two years served as one of the selectmen of Haverhill. In the year 1915 he was elected to represent Haverhill in the State Legislature, and still holds this responsible post after two years service. Mr. Willoughby is a Methodist Episcopalian in his religious belief and attends the church of this denomination at Haverhill.

Ezra Bartlett Willoughby was united in marriage, May 1, 1875, at North Haverhill, New Hampshire, with Florence A. Rideout, a daughter of Nathan P. and Rumina (French) Rideout, old and well known residents of that place. Three children have been born of this union as follows: Earl C., born March 19, 1882; Leon L., born January 5, 1887; and Harold R., born March 3, 1890.

RAY TIMOTHY GILE, the well known and popular civil engineer and surveyor of Littleton, New Hampshire, comes of good old New England stock. He is a son of George and Rozilla (Randall) Gile, his father having been a farmer in the region of Littleton, New Hampshire, and a very prominent man in the affairs of that community. He held a number of important offices, among others that of selectman, and was captain of the fifth company, thirty-second regiment of infantry of the New Hampshire Militia, between 1849 and 1852.

Born May 27, 1852, at Littleton, New Hampshire, Ray Timothy Gile passed the early years of his life in his native town, and there began the acquirement of his education, attending the local public school for this purpose. He afterwards went to the well known Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and there completed the preliminary portion of his education and was prepared for college. He next entered the scientific department of Dartmouth College and after establishing for himself an excellent reputation for general good character and scholarship, was graduated with the class of 1877. He then took two supplementary years at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering and graduated from that institution in 1879. Immediately upon completing his studies he secured employment as superintendent of the Portsmouth Bell Telephone Company, and worked for that concern in Rockingham and Strafford counties during the years 1880 and 1881. Since that time he has followed his profession consistently and been connected with some very important surveys in his native region. In 1891 he was employed by the State of New Hampshire as surveyor to ascertain and establish the boundary line between that State and Massachusetts. At the present time (1917), he is still engaged in surveying and engineering work and has made a reputation for himself as one of the leaders of his profession in the State. Mr. Gile is a man of keen and alert intelligence, and is an independent thinker on all the questions of the day, particularly upon social and political issues, which interest him intensely, and upon the

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Alvan K. Hill, M.D.

more purely scientific problems of his profession and allied sciences. In his political belief he is a supporter of the principles and policies represented by the Republican party and though in no sense of the word a politician, being quite without ambition for public office or political preferment, he is ever ready to work for the interests of his party and to defend his beliefs with intelligence and vigor. In his religious belief he is a Methodist and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Littleton, New Hampshire, where he has made his residence since the year 1881. He is a member of the Thayer Society of Engineers and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

Ray Timothy Gile was united in marriage on October 23, 1879, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, with Hattie E. Titus, a daughter of Jeremy and Cynthia (Ward) Titus, old and highly honored residents of this region.

ALFRED KIMBALL HILLS, M. D.—Probably no name is so well known in medical and surgical circles as that of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills, for forty years associated with Dr. Egbert Guernsey, as proprietor and editor of the "Medical Times," published in New York City and now in its forty-fourth volume. Dr. Hills, who since 1870 has been engaged in general medical and surgical practice in New York City, is a native son of New Hampshire; a descendant of Joseph Hills, born at Great Buestead, England, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the ship "Susan and Ellen" in 1638, settling at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In the third American generation, branches of the family settled in Hudson, New Hampshire, where Alden Hills, of the seventh American generation, father of Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills, was born and lived a farmer. He married Nancy Currier Kimball, also of ancient New Hampshire family, who lived to the unusual age of ninety-six years.

Alfred Kimball Hills was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, October 23, 1840. He was educated in Hudson public schools, Haverhill Academy, Harvard University, class of "68," Harvard Medical School, M. D., class of "69," and Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, M. D., class of "70." In 1870 he opened an office on Twenty-third street, New York City, and has since been engaged very successfully in medical and surgical practice. He was formerly consulting physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Department of Charities, New York City; was president and editor of the "Medical Times"; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine of New York; member of the American Medical Association; member of the New York State and County Medical societies; member of the National Geographic Society; American Social Science Association; and Charity Organization. He ranks high as an authority on certain phases of medical and surgical science, and is highly regarded by the profession.

Dr. Hills, through his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, is eligible to membership in many patriotic societies, but has availed himself of but one, Founders and Patriots of America. He is deeply attached to the town of his birth and to its adornment and uplift has given a Memorial Chapel and a Free Public Library, both buildings of exceptional beauty. He is a member of lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory of the Masonic order, an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the Union League of New York City.

Dr. Hills married (first) June 11, 1887, Martha Parker Simmons, of Boston, and (second) Ida Virginia Creutzborg, who died May 4, 1908, to whose memory the Chapel in Hudson was erected by her husband. He married (third) in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 5, 1910, Jessie M. Norwell. The family home is at No. 541 West End avenue, New York City.

HON. AUGUSTUS A. WOOLSON, third son of Amos and Hannah D. (Temple) Woolson, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, June 15, 1835, and for more than half a century has been prominently identified in the social, political and business activities of the town.

What education he received was obtained in the district school of his native town, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. In the spring of 1857, when in his twenty-second year, Mr. Woolson went to the then far-off territory of Minnesota, where he remained until the latter part of the year 1858. On account of the great panic of those two years which paralyzed business, especially throughout the West, Mr. Woolson returned to his native town, where in 1862 and 1863 he was elected town clerk. In 1866 he was elected town moderator and was continuously re-elected, excepting the few years of Democratic ascendancy in the town, until and including the year 1908 when, on account of failing eyesight, he was obliged to relinquish the position. In 1875 he was elected to the State Legislature and was re-elected in 1876, 1877 and 1878, holding the office of speaker the last two years. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Check List for twenty years, and town treasurer for fourteen years. He was also deputy sheriff five years, and assistant assessor of internal revenue for the eight years following the close of the Civil War. He was one of the chief promoters of the Lisbon Library Association, organized in the year 1864, and has been its president for more than thirty years. Mr. Woolson was also a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1889 and 1903, and of the Garfield Presidential Convention at Chicago in 1880. He was one of the chief promoters of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company and has been a member of its Board of Directors ever since it began business, January 1, 1890, and its president for the last sixteen years.

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E. J. Hambleton

It is perhaps not too much to say that to Mr. Woolson more than to any other one man his village is indebted for its present Pearl Lake water supply, the ownership of which by the village he strenuously advocated. In this, however, he was defeated, much to the subsequent regret and serious cost of the tax-payers.

Mr. Woolson was a member of the well known firm of Wells & Woolson, which for many years did a large mercantile business together with the manufacture of bobbins and shoe-pegs. Mr. Woolson was also for many years engaged in the business of insurance, and a few years since took his nephew and namesake, Augustus M. Clough, into partnership under the firm name of Woolson & Clough, this firm being now one of the leading insurance and real estate agencies in this part of the State.

Mr. Woolson has been a life-long Republican of the "stand-pat" order, having no use for the initiative, the referendum or other new-fangled vagaries of the so-called reform element in the party, nor for self-appointed candidates, believing that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. Mr. Woolson never married.

ELVORD GOODRICH CHAMBERLIN—Although now head of an important corporation in New York City, and a resident of that city since 1896, Mr. Chamberlin passed the years prior to that year in his native New Hampshire, there gaining valuable training which brought him to the metropolis a veteran in business experience with broad views and practical knowledge of corporation management. Mr. Chamberlin descends from an ancient New England family, a Richard Chamberlin arriving at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 24, 1680, with a commission as secretary of the province and clerk of the Council appointed by the Crown to govern the province of New Hampshire. According to family tradition the family is of French origin, the basis of the tradition being the alleged fact that one Jean de Tankerville, of French birth, was appointed Chamberlain to the King of England in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and it is asserted that his descendants adopted his official title as a surname. The American families Chamberlain and Chamberlin descend from ancestors who came early to New England, Henry Chamberlain coming in 1638. This branch claims descent from John Chamberlin, a son of Jean de Tankerville previously mentioned. The name is spelled both Chamberlain and Chamberlin. Among the keepsakes of the long ago preserved by Elvord G. Chamberlin is a clock which has been in the family one hundred and ninety years, which ticks out the correct time.

Elvord Goodrich Chamberlin was born in Merrimac, New Hampshire, March 26, 1861, son of Samuel Goodrich Chamberlin, and grandson of Samuel and Charlotte (Dunn) Chamberlin, who lived to

the great age of ninety-seven years. Samuel Goodrich Chamberlin, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1822, died February 27, 1900. He married Harriet Newell Tewksbury, born in New Boston, New Hampshire. He resided in Merrimac and there for many years pursued his business as contracting carpenter and builder.

Elvord G. Chamberlin was educated in Merrimac public schools and McGaw Normal Institute, Reeds Ferry, New Hampshire, beginning business life as clerk in a dry goods store in Manchester, New Hampshire. He held that position four years, resigning to become clerk in the office of the general passenger agent of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad Company at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Four years were spent in that capacity, followed by four more as auditor of the passenger department of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company, with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts. He resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Concord & Montreal Railroad Company, and for seven years was with that company as auditor, having offices in Concord. His long experience in the accounting departments of these roads had brought wide acquaintance among railroad men, and finally he came to New York, as rate clerk with the Joint Traffic Association, a most important position. After two years in that position he resigned, and since has been exclusively engaged in commercial business. After spending four years as sales manager for the Standard Pole & Tie Company, 1900-04, Mr. Chamberlin organized the Southern Exchange Company, with offices at No. 97 Warren street, New York City, of which he was elected president, an office he yet most ably fills. The company operates as a lumber and construction corporation and ranks among the leaders in their line of business.

While a resident of New Hampshire, Mr. Chamberlin took an active part in Christian work, and for two years was president of the State Christian Endeavor Association. He has been for several years a resident of Montclair, New Jersey, and there serves the First Congregational Church as deacon. He is a Republican in politics, chairman of the town committee, and president of the Republican Ward Club. He is a member of the Chamberlin Family Association, member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Society of New York, member of the Sons of the Revolution, member of the Montclair Club, and a director of the Montclair Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Chamberlin married, November 20, 1883, Nella Ardella Silver, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 7, 1861, daughter of Reed P. and Eliza (Moulton) Silver. They have a daughter, Ardella Silver Chamberlin, born in Somerville, Massachusetts, February 22, 1886, married, May 10, 1915, Lewis Olds Tayntor, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

FRED H. ENGLISH—Among the successful merchants of the thriving city of Littleton, New Hampshire, Fred H. English has

occupied a prominent place for many years and today, just after his retirement from active business life, enjoys a reputation for honesty and character second to none in this region. He is a son of John W. and Mellisa (Hubbard) English, old and highly honored residents of Hartland, Vermont, where the elder Mr. English carried on farming operations for many years and where he held the office of selectman.

It was at Hartland that Fred W. English was born, the date of that event being January 8, 1857. While he was yet a lad his parents removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, and here most of his education was received. He attended the Littleton High School and showed himself to be an earnest and industrious student. After completing his studies at this institution, Mr. English began his business career in the year 1878 at Tilton, New Hampshire, where he formed a partnership with Mr. F. E. Thorpe under the name of Thorpe & English, and there conducted a hardware business. In the month of June, 1879, however, he sold out his interest in this firm, and on September 1, 1879, came to Littleton and here purchased an interest in the firm of Southworth & Lovejoy, which conducted a general store. The style of the firm was then changed to Southworth, Lovejoy & English, and continued thus until March, 1881, when Mr. English sold his interest and purchased that of Henry F. Green in the mercantile firm of Eaton & Green, which then became Eaton & English. The new company carried on the business under this style until September 7, 1886, and then Mr. Eaton sold his interest to F. P. Bond and the name was changed to English & Bond. Finally, on January 1, 1901, Mr. English purchased his partner's share in the enterprise and from that time up to his retirement conducted it alone. The business was exceedingly successful and made itself widely known throughout this part of the State, its goods setting a standard for excellence and its service for efficiency that was recognized and appreciated, as was evidenced by the fact that its patrons came from far and near. The obvious business talents of Mr. English caused his advice to be sought elsewhere than among his immediate associates, and his services were in demand by many financial interests in this region. He eventually became associated with the Littleton National Bank of Littleton, and at the present time he is a director and its vice-president.

Mr. English has shown his public spirit in the part that he has played in the civic life of the city, for despite the many demands made upon his time and energies by his business interests, he has held many posts of responsibility and trust and involving hard work on his part. This he has performed with the greatest good will in the world out of regard for the welfare of his chosen home, and has well earned the name of a wise and disinterested public servant. For six years he served as a member of the Board of Health, and for twice that period as a member of the School Board. He was a

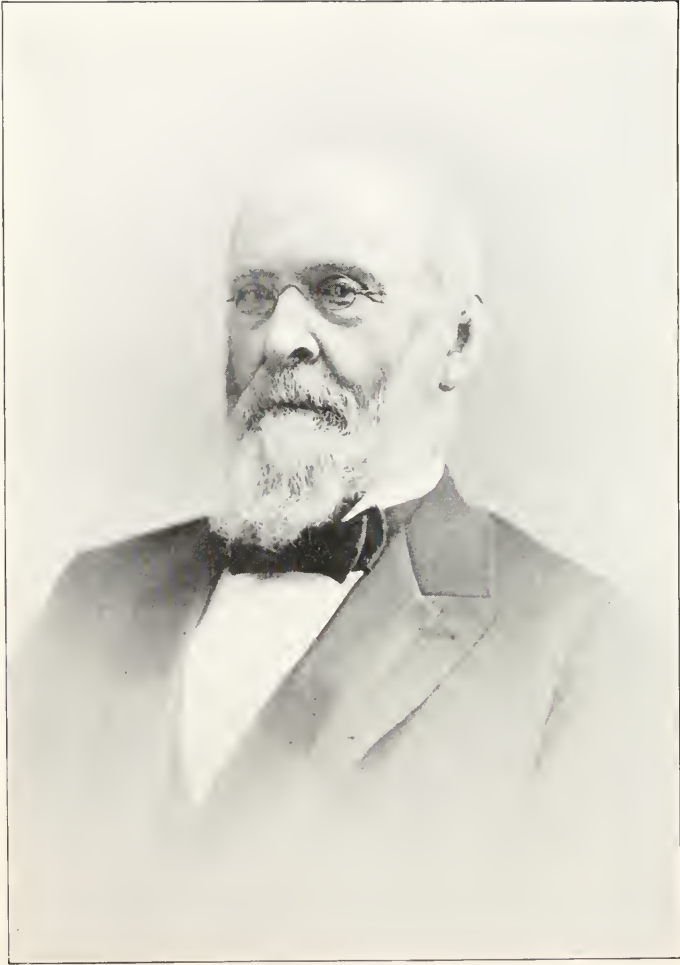
selectman for three years and for ten served as county trustee. He has always taken a keen interest in charitable and philanthropic movements, and has for six years been secretary and vice-president of the Littleton Hospital Association. Mr. English is prominently associated with the Masonic fraternity and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of Burns Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; — Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has held a number of offices in these various Masonic bodies, was secretary of his lodge eight years and is past commander of the St. Gerard Commandery. Mr. English is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, and he and his family attend the church of that denomination at Littleton.

Fred H. English was united in marriage, July 31, 1882, at Lisbon, New Hampshire, with Claribel Richardson, a daughter of Edward and Verona (Dailey) Richardson, of that place.

GEORGE WILLIAM PIKE, one of the most progressive of the attorneys of Lisbon, New Hampshire, is a son of William E. and Lizzie Pike, old and highly regarded residents of Haverhill, where the elder man was for many years successfully engaged in business as a meat and provision dealer.

It was at Haverhill that George William Pike was born, the date of that event being August 19, 1882. For his education he attended at first the local public schools, and eventually graduated from the Lisbon High School, to which town his parents had removed in the year 1902. He had been prepared for college at the latter institution, and immediately after graduating matriculated at the Law School of the University of Maine, having determined upon the law as his career in life at a very youthful age. He graduated from the Law School with the class of 1906, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He then returned to the town of Lisbon and there established himself in the practice of his profession and continues thus engaged at the present time. During this period Mr. Pike has made for himself an enviable reputation for character and ability, and is now acknowledged as a leader of the bar in this region, while much of the important litigation is entrusted to his care. In politics he has also been very active and as a staunch Democrat has played a prominent part in the activities of the local organization of his party. He is at the present time a judge of Lisbon's Municipal Court, and has by his impartial conduct of his office greatly added to his reputation. In addition to his professional and official activities, Mr. Pike is also a conspicuous figure in

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John Kimball

many of the more general aspects of the community's life, and especially so in connection with social and fraternal circles in and about Lisbon. He is very prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 64; Ammonoosuc Encampment, No. 34; and Gertrude Bell Lyman Reliable Lodge, No. 53, all of this order, as well as being past grand master and representative of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Hampshire. He is also affiliated with the Masonic order as a member of Kane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters. In his religious belief, Mr. Pike is a Methodist and attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Lisbon.

George William Pike was united in marriage at Ashland, New Hampshire, November 20, 1907, with Mildred K. Fogg.

HON. JOHN KIMBALL, eldest child of Benjamin and Ruth Ann (Ames) Kimball, was born April 13, 1821, in the town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. At the age of three years, 1824, he went with his father to the town of Boscawen, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his cousin, William Moody, to learn the trade of millwright. In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car shop of the Concord Railroad at Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1850 was made master mechanic, a position he held for eight years. He became actively identified with various important interests, and was for many years treasurer of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank at Concord; president and treasurer of the Concord Gas Light Company, to which he was elected in 1880; and was a director in the Concord Republican Press Association. He was ever deeply interested in charitable and religious institutions, and was active in his aid to the New Hampshire Odd Fellows' Home and the Centennial Home for the Aged, of both of which he was president, and the New Hampshire Orphans' Home and the New Hampshire Bible Society, of both of which he was treasurer. He became a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord by letter, June 28, 1849, and was one of the committee of nine that built the present house of worship of that society. For thirteen years he was a deacon of the church.

Mr. Kimball was conspicuously useful in the public service both at home and in the State-at-large, and the city in which he resided owes much of its advancement to his wise and long continued effort. In 1856 he was elected to the Common Council of the city of Concord, and when he was re-elected in the following year he was chosen to the presidency. From 1859 to 1862 he served as city marshal and collector of taxes. He was elected to the mayoralty in 1872, and the efficiency of his administration finds evidence in his re-election to

three consecutive terms following. During this period the system of water supply from Long Pond was successfully completed under his immediate direction as president of the board of water commissioners. During his administration as mayor one wooden and two iron bridges were built across the river within the city limits, and the fire department was provided with new bulidings and apparatus.

In 1858 Mr. Kimball was elected to the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, and again in 1859. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Second District of New Hampshire. This highly important position he held for a period of seven years, during which time he collected and paid over to the treasurer of the United States the sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, and keeping so accurately the complicated accounts indispensable to this immense business that their final auditing at his retirement was promptly accomplished and without inaccuracy to the amount of a dollar. In 1876 Mr. Kimball was elected to the convention for the revision of the State Constitution, and he bore an active part in the deliberations of that body, and aided in formulating some of the most important provisions in the new organic instrument. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor one of the three commissioners to whom was committed the erection of the new state prison. In 1880 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of the State one of the three trustees of the Manchester and Keene Railroad. In November of the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and at the beginning of its session received the high honor of being elected president of that body. Had he so willed, his name would have been added to the list of governors of New Hampshire.

Mr. Kimball was an original Republican, aiding in the formation of the party in 1856, under the first standard bearer, John C. Fremont, and from that time was one of the most steadfast of its supporters. He frequently sat in the State and other conventions of the party, and enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of many of the most eminent statesmen of his day, and particularly during the Civil War period, when he rendered all possible aid, by effort and means, to the administration of President Lincoln in its gigantic struggle for the preservation of the Union. Of cultured mind and reflective habits of thought, Mr. Kimball was deeply informed in general affairs and in literature, with a particular inclination toward historical and genealogical research, and his attainments found recognition at the hands of Dartmouth College, which in 1882 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Entirely regular habits of life and total abstinence from stimulating beverages and drugs (through conviction of conscience as well as for other reasons) preserved to him excellent physical powers, and his form was tall and erect, and his presence commanding. While firm and decided in his views, he was ever genial and courteous, and his wealth of information and fine conversational

powers made him a welcome addition to the most polished circle in the state.

Mr. Kimball married (first) May 27, 1846, Maria Phillips, daughter of Elam Phillips, of Rupert, Vermont. She died December 22, 1894. Of this union there was born one child, Clara Maria. Mr. Kimball married (second) October 15, 1895, Charlotte Atkinson, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Mr. Kimball's death occurred on June 1, 1913, in the ninety-third year of his age.

HARRY MOSES MORSE—A descendant of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Anthony Morse, who came from Wiltshire, England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, Harry M. Morse, of Littleton, New Hampshire, traces descent through lineal and collateral lines to the old and best blood of Massachusetts, his native State. The line of descent from Anthony Morse, the founder, is through his son, Lieutenant Anthony Moses Morse, born in England, a lieutenant of the Newbury train band; his son, Ensign Anthony Morse, of Newbury; his son, Deacon Stephen Morse, a deacon of the first church of West Newbury; his son, Stephen (2) Morse, of Newbury; his son, Captain Stephen (3) Morse, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Haverhill, New Hampshire; his son, Moses Noyes Morse, of Haverhill, who for many years drove a "pod" team between Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Portland, Maine, and between Haverhill and Boston in Massachusetts; his son, John Franklin Morse, of Haverhill and Bath, New Hampshire; his son, Harry Moses Morse, of further mention.

John Franklin Morse was born in Haverhill, June 8, 1828, died at Bath, New Hampshire, December 10, 1897. He remained a farmer at the "Briar Hill" homestead of the family until 1865, then formed a partnership with Parker M. Childs and purchased the general store in North Haverhill owned by Jerome Cotton. About two years later the firm dissolved, Mr. Morse continuing the business alone until 1870, when he sold it to Morris E. Kimball. He then removed to Lisbon, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in the manufacture of excelsior for several years, going thence to Lisbon Village, where he was a merchant until his removal to Bath in 1883. He married (second) at Haverhill, Susan W. Johnson, born in Bath, New Hampshire, February 18, 1835, daughter of Carleton and Ruby (Sawyer) Johnson, of Bath.

Harry Moses Morse was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, March 22, 1857. He obtained his education in Haverhill and Lisbon public schools. He was his father's assistant until 1878, then began the study of law under John L. Foster, continuing one year. The following two years were spent in law study under the direction of Judge Edward D. Rand, and on August 31, 1880, he was admitted

to the New Hampshire bar at Concord. He at once formed a partnership with his former preceptor, and as Rand & Morse practiced until the death of the senior partner in 1885. Later he became associated with George F. Morris, practicing as Morse & Morris until 1892. From that year until 1895, Mr. Morse practiced alone, then spent four years on the Pacific coast in California, returning to New Hampshire, in 1899, and locating at Littleton, New Hampshire, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a Republican in politics, was superintendent of schools in Lisbon for eight years; a member of the New Hampshire State Constitutional Convention, from Littleton, in 1903; special justice of the Littleton police court, and a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library.

Mr. Morse married, December 31, 1889, Helen Oakes, born in Franconia, New Hampshire, January 31, 1863, daughter of John Norris and Mercy (Priest) Oakes.

CLARENCE EUGENE RANDALL, the successful business man and chief train dispatcher of Woodsville, New Hampshire, whose death at that place, September 15, 1912, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was descended from good old New England stock, his parents having resided for many years in the State of Vermont, with which state his forebears had been identified in the past. His father, George C. Randall, was a man of much ability and followed several different crafts in and about Northfield, Vermont. He owned a small farm here which he operated successfully and he was also a railroad engineer for twenty-five years. He married Aurora Mehitable Butters, and they were the parents of a family of children among whom was Clarence Eugene.

Born June 16, 1859, at Northfield, Vermont, Clarence Eugene Randall, son of George C. and Aurora Mehitable (Butters) Randall, passed the early years of his childhood in his native town. Here he attended the local public schools and studied for a number of years at the Northfield High School. After graduating from the latter institution in the year 1878, he entered Norwich University, where he established for himself an excellent reputation both for general character and good scholarship. He was graduated from the University with the class of 1885, and shortly afterwards became associated with the Boston & Maine Railroad, where he rapidly worked up from a humble position to the responsible position of chief train dispatcher. In this capacity he served for a period of twenty-eight years, and then was able to gratify a long cherished ambition to engage in business on his own account. He established himself therefore in the year 1909 in a coal business and met with a very gratifying success from the outset, building up and developing one of the largest enterprises of its kind at Woodsville. This successful enterprise was

unfortunately cut short three years later by the death of Mr. Randall in the very prime of his life and when, under ordinary circumstances, he should have had many years of success and achievement ahead of him. He had already reached a position of importance in the business and financial circles of the community, and was treasurer for many years of the school, the village, Young Men's Christian Association and the church. In politics he was a Republican, and although quite without political ambition, was nevertheless regarded as an influential factor in the department of public affairs. He was a Universalist in his religious belief and attended and supported generously the church of that denomination at Woodsville.

Clarence Eugene Randall was united in marriage, March 2, 1881, at Northfield, Vermont, with Mary Dole, like himself a native of that town, born January 2, 1858, a daughter of Christopher Sargent and Harriett (Howes) Dole, old and highly respected residents of Northfield. Mrs. Randall, who survives her husband, has been a very prominent figure in the social and philanthropic life of the community. She is a Universalist and has done much to advance the cause of her church in the community. She is a charter member of the Woman's Reading Club of Woodsville, and is affiliated with the Hannah Merrill Whitcher Chapter of the New Hampshire Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has very successfully carried on the coal business since her husband's death. There is always an element of tragedy when death strikes, before age has made it seem appropriate, and this element is not relieved but rather deepened when there is talent in such a career, and the future seems to offer the brightest of prospects. This was more than usually so in Mr. Randall's case, whose career had certainly opened and was continuing notably, and gave every indication of a still brighter continuance. He was certainly a man of affairs and of such a high character as to cause great approval on the part of the community. His domestic life also was of an ideal type, his conduct in all his personal relations being beyond reproach. He was an essentially cheerful man, whose sunny temperament and open heart won him many friends and was in a large measure responsible for his general popularity. As a rule, men appreciate and love nothing so greatly as true democracy of nature, the heart and mind which looks upon others frankly and values them at their own worth without reference to their chance surroundings. And so it was with Mr. Randall. With him, the environment was nothing, the man all. The loss occasioned by his death is felt acutely, not only by his immediate household and the great numbers of personal friends he had won, but by the community-at-large, in which he left a gap that will be difficult to forget and impossible to fill.

FRANK SHERWIN STREETER—The Streeter family has been represented in this country since the early part of the seventeenth century, the pioneer ancestor locating in Massachusetts, and his descendants have made their home in New England, devoted to agricultural, mercantile and professional affairs.

The line from the pioneer ancestor of the family to the present representative is as follows: Stephen Streeter, born probably in Goudherst, Kent, England, about 1600, came to America about 1639 or 1640, is found of record in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1642, and as a householder at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1644. His wife, Ursula Streeter, bore him seven children, among whom was Stephen Streeter, Jr., who was a resident of Charlestown, Watertown, Muddy River and Cambridge, his death occurring in the last named town in 1689. Among his children was Samuel Streeter, probably born at Muddy River, now Brookline, died in Framingham in 1752. He married twice, and among the children of his first marriage was Stephen Streeter, baptized September 4, 1698, died in Douglass, Massachusetts, September 22, 1756. His wife, Catherine (Adams) Streeter, bore him eleven children, among whom was Rev. Zebulon Streeter, born in the town of Douglass, Massachusetts, March 24, 1739. He was one of the great lights in the early days of the Universalist church in New England. He died at Surry, New Hampshire, October 14, 1808, and his wife, Tabitha (Harvey) Streeter, died there January 25, 1813. Among their children was Benjamin Streeter, born in Douglass, Massachusetts, April 21, 1762, died at East Charleston, Vermont, January 18, 1844. He married Lucy Farnsworth, who bore him two children: Hannah, and Daniel Streeter, born in Concord, Vermont, July 24, 1799, and died in Island Pond, Vermont, January 8, 1873, who married Mary K. Jackson, who bore him eight children, among whom was Daniel Streeter, born in Concord, Vermont, March 1, 1829. He removed to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, from there to East Charleston, Vermont, and in 1904 to Concord, New Hampshire. He married Julia Wheeler, born August 26, 1831, daughter of Lemuel and Ruth (Clifford) Wheeler. Children: Frank Sherwin, of whom further; Celia, born in East Charleston, Vermont, December 27, 1857, died September 16, 1859; Anna May, born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 1, 1867.

Frank Sherwin Streeter was born in East Charleston, Vermont, August 5, 1853. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to St. Johnsbury, and there attended the public schools and the St. Johnsbury Academy. This knowledge was supplemented by a course at Bates College, which he entered in 1870, and a course in Dartmouth College, class of 1874, when he received his degree of A.B. The following year he served in the capacity of principal of the high school at Ottumwa, Iowa, and in July, 1875, having decided upon the practice of law as his life work, he entered the law office of the late Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter, at Bath, New Hampshire,



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Frank Streeter

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and in March, 1877, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. For the six months following his admission to the bar he practiced in Orford, New Hampshire, then removed to Concord and formed a partnership with John H. Albin, which connection continued until September, 1879, when he became a law partner of William M. Chase under the firm name of Chase & Streeter, which partnership was dissolved in 1891, on the appointment of Mr. Chase as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1892 Mr. Streeter formed another partnership, Streeter, Walker & Hollis, which was succeeded by that of Streeter & Hollis. Mr. Streeter served as one of the counsel for the Old Concord Railroad Company, as one of the general counsel of the Concord & Montreal Railroad Company, and on the lease of that road to the Boston & Maine Railroad Company he was made chief counsel for New Hampshire for that corporation. In 1893 Mr. Streeter was elected as an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College. At the beginning of Dr. Tucker's administration in March, 1893, he appointed Mr. Streeter chairman of the committee on buildings and improvements, and the great work of building the various structures which physically recreated the college were carried on by the committee of which Mr. Streeter was the head. The value of his services in that decade from 1893 was recognized by his election in 1900 as life trustee of the college. An equally great honor was accorded to Mr. Streeter in 1902, when he was made president of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, a body that meets only three or four times in the course of a century.

Mr. Streeter has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party in New Hampshire, and was honored by that party to election to various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1885 he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; in 1892 he presided over the Republican State Convention which nominated Governor John B. Smith; in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention at St. Louis, where he served on the committee on resolutions and was a strong factor in securing the platform declaration in favor of the gold standard; from 1904 to 1908 he was a member of the Republican National Committee from New Hampshire. Mr. Streeter was chosen to serve as a member of the board of directors of the Page Belting Company, First National Bank, Manchester Traction Company, and other corporations. From March 16, 1911, to October 1, 1913, he was a member of the American Section of the International Joint Commission (created by treaty with Great Britain for settlements of water boundary questions between the United States and Canada); member of the sub-executive committee for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-Speaking Peoples, 1913; member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, 1915; and chairman of the New Hampshire Belgian Relief Commission, 1915. Mr. Streeter is a member of the American Historical Association;

New Hampshire Historical Society (president, 1914-15); New Hampshire Bar Association (president, 1903-04); American Bar Association; delegate to the Universal Congress Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; member of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, University (Washington), Union, Algonquin (Boston), Wonalancet, Snowshoe (Concord), Derryfield (Manchester). Mr. Streeter is a thirty-second degree Mason, and holds membership in Eureka Lodge, and Mount Horeb Commandery, of Concord.

Mr. Streeter married, November 14, 1877, Lillian Carpenter, of Bath, New Hampshire, daughter of the late Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Children: 1. Julia, born September 8, 1878; graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of 1900. 2. Thomas Winthrop, born July 20, 1883; graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, in 1900, of Dartmouth College, in 1904, and then attended Harvard Law School.

CHARLES MILLER FLOYD—The Floyd family, of which Charles Miller Floyd, of Manchester, is a worthy representative in the twentieth century, is one of the highly esteemed families of the State, its members for three generations being natives of the town of Derry, active and useful in its affairs, contributing their share to its moral and spiritual uplift.

The first ancestor of whom we have record was John Floyd, a native of Derry, New Hampshire, in which town he spent his entire lifetime, which was very short, his death occurring in the year 1829, at the early age of about thirty-two years. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, and in his transactions he exemplified its teachings. He married, and was the father of four children, namely: Joseph, whose death occurred in Boston; Sewall, of whom further; John, whose death occurred in the State of Maine; and Martha.

Sewall Floyd, second son of John Floyd, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, August 26, 1820, and died there, January 5, 1883. He attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and upon arriving at a suitable age engaged in teaming and farming, and later became the owner of a small farm at East Derry, whereon he spent the remainder of his days, devoting his time to its cultivation and improvement. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, gave his political allegiance to the Whig and later to the Republican party, but aside from casting his vote at the polls took no active part in political affairs. He was a man of integrity and honor, staunch in his friendships, devoted to his home and family, and an influence for good in his community. He married, in 1841, Sarah Sleeper, of Derry, born February 13, 1824, died May 21, 1882, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sleeper, native respectively of Kingston and Derry. Their children were as follows: Edward,

entered the Union army at the age of eighteen, and was one of the martyrs who perished in Andersonville Prison; Laura, became the wife of Martin Taylor, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts; Linnæ, died at the age of twenty-one years; William H., resides in Haverhill; Joseph, died at the age of fourteen years; John, a resident of Derry; Benjamin, a resident of Boston; Minnie, a resident of Derry; Ernest, died at the age of sixteen years; Charles Miller, of whom further; James Edward, died in infancy.

Charles Miller Floyd, seventh son of Sewall and Sarah (Sleeper) Floyd, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, June 5, 1861. His early education, which was obtained in the brick school house in East Derry, was supplemented by a course at Pinkerton Academy, his studies terminating there when he was fourteen years of age. For the two previous years during the summer months he was employed on the farm owned by Benjamin Adams, of Derry, and he subsequently worked in the shoe shop of William S. Pillsbury. His next employment was in a hardware store in Haverhill, where he remained nearly two years. After the death of his parents he returned to Derry and purchased the home farm, which he cultivated for two seasons and then disposed of by sale. Later, for a period of two and a half years, he was employed by his elder brother in a clothing store, there familiarizing himself with the details of that trade, and in 1888 he removed to Manchester and purchased the clothing establishment of N. W. Cumner, located on the west side of Elm street, which he conducted for five years. He then purchased the Manchester One Price Clothing House, now located at the corner of Elm and Manchester streets, and under his management the patronage has been greatly extended, and he now carries one of the largest stocks of clothing and men's furnishings to be found in the State.

Large as is this enterprise, it did not deter Mr. Floyd from entering into other lines of trade, and in 1891, in partnership with F. M. Hoyt, he purchased sixty-five acres of land in the southern and eastern part of the city, on which they built an extensive shoe factory which gave employment to a large number of people. He was a stockholder in the Kennedy Land Company, and as treasurer and chairman of the building committee had charge of the construction of the large manufacturing building subsequently occupied by the Joslyn Furniture Factory, and later the home of a heel factory, employing many hands. Mr. Floyd's next investment was in the wood-working establishment of Austin, Flint & Day, and he formed a stock company to operate it, known as the Derryfield Company, of which he was president and one of the board of managers. He also served as president of the East Side Building Company, which erected a large shoe factory; and president of the Cohas Building Company, which erected one of the finest modern shoe manufacturing plants in the State of New Hampshire. Mr. Floyd was for ten years a trustee of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, and is a member of the board of

directors of the Manchester National Bank, the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, and the Manchester Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Floyd has been among the most active and influential members of the Republican party of New Hampshire, holding several important offices. In 1899 and 1900 he served as State Senator; became a member of the Governor's Council, January 1, 1905; and was elected Governor of the State in 1906. No Governor's message was more heartily acclaimed by those who heard it, more universally applauded by the press or more generally approved by the people, than was his. The course therein outlined by him was followed with scrupulous fidelity, and the people of the State held him in high regard as a strong, selfmade, honest and fearless man, who was devoted to their interests and worthy to stand in the long line of illustrious governors who served the commonwealth to the public good and with honor to themselves. He is a member of the Second Congregational Society of Manchester, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, with Ridgely Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Thornton Naval Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Derryfield and Calumet clubs.

Mr. Floyd married, September 16, 1886, Carrie E. Atwood, born December 16, 1861, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one child, Marion Beatrice, who attended the Walnut Hill Preparatory School at Natick, Massachusetts.

FRANK AMIDON was one of the typical business men and merchants of the generation just passed, a generation in which the ideals of business were stricter than they are today, the ideals higher and perhaps more difficult to live up to. But if this be true it is certain that the success which was based upon those ideals and those standards was of a more secure variety and could be counted upon to endure more permanently than the characteristic achievements of the age which has followed them and seen them displaced. Mr. Amidon was the son of Cyril and Adeline (Weeks) Amidon, his father having been a cooper and farmer in the region of Swanzey, New Hampshire, where his operations met with a very considerable success. He also served as tax collector in Richmond for several years, and was a well known figure in that part of the State.

Born June 16, 1837, at Swanzey, New Hampshire, near the town of Richmond, Frank Amidon went with his parents to the latter place to live while still a small child. It was here in the local public schools that he received his education and here that he grew to a strong and hearty young manhood. Upon completing his studies in the local schools, he began work as his father's assistant in the latter's



Frank Amidon

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cooperage establishment, but some time afterwards he became interested in the lumber business and in course of time developed a very large trade in this commodity. He established for himself mills to which the rough timber of the region was sent, and here he manufactured extensively various types of lumber for the local markets. He was indeed the first lumberman in this section to operate a steam portable mill. Mr. Amidon's success in his business gave him a position of influence in the community and he was elected a director of the Winchester National Bank, January 8, 1901. He continued his association with this institution during the remainder of his life, and at the time of his death was vice-president thereof. Mr. Amidon was very prominent in the public affairs of the community, and in later life was a staunch member of the Republican party, having been convinced that the policies of that party were superior to those of the Democratic party, which party he had previously supported. He held a number of important offices in the gift of his townsmen, and was at various times selectman and road agent in the town and represented the community in the General Court of the State. He was also associated with a number of important organizations here, fraternal and otherwise, and was particularly prominent in the Grange, having taken all of the seven degrees in that order. He was treasurer of the Richmond Grange for several years, and was very active in the fraternity's work. He was not strictly a member of any church, but used to attend with his family the Methodist church at Richmond and gave most liberally to its support.

Mr. Amidon married (first) Hattie J. Whipple, a daughter of Silas and Diancy Whipple. Mrs. Amidon died in the year 1876. He married (second) November 14, 1881, at Peterborough, New Hampshire, L. Olive Barrus, of Richmond, a daughter of Alvan and Emily Goddard Barrus. The children of his first marriage were as follows: Inez R., born May 9, 1863; Emma Elizabeth, born June 16, 1867, and two children, Etta and Bertie, who died in infancy. The children of his second marriage were as follows: Evelyn Estella, born January 17, 1883, and Clifton Frank, born October 16, 1888, died at the age of two years.

Mr. Amidon was a most public-spirited citizen and there were very few movements of any importance undertaken with the town's interests in view with which he was not identified. He was a man of strong, almost Puritanic, virtues, but his fellows never felt any inconveniences from the somewhat stern tone of his morality, since it was only himself that he applied it to, only himself whom he insisted upon living up to his ideals. For every other man this was tempered with a large and wise tolerance, the tolerance of the philosopher who realizes that it is only himself for whom he is responsible and that, although others may, and should be influenced in all ways possible in the direction of the right, yet more than this is vain and that no one has a right to formulate a code of ethics for

his fellows. He was a man of deep sympathy for his fellows, especially all such as had suffered misfortunes of any kind, and to these he was always ready to extend a helping hand. In his treatment of his fellows he was able to meet all men on a common ground, and his judgment of them was not influenced by any conditions of an exterior nature. All men were equal to him and it never occurred to him to ask if they were rich or poor, high or low. This lack of respect for the accompaniments of fortune is a quality greatly admired by all men, who feel an instinctive trust in those who possess it, and it was probably this as much as anything that accounted for the popularity which Mr. Amidon enjoyed. In all the relations of life his conduct was irreproachable and he might well be considered as a model of good citizenship and worthy manhood. His death occurred May 6, 1914.

It will be appropriate to end this sketch with the words of Mrs. Evelyn (Amidon) Knapp, who has paid the following tribute to her father:

Born in a small country town with little chance for educational advancement the subject of this sketch became a man both respected and looked up to for advice in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town. He felt in after years the loss of an education such as many of his colleagues had been able to attain, but in his boyhood days the first necessary thing in his mind was to find something to do whereby he could take care of himself financially. His first venture in the lumber business, when a young man, was to buy a pile of cut logs, paying for them with a pair of steers. From that first transaction his business grew until he was one of the foremost lumber dealers in Cheshire county, if not one of the largest individual dealers in the State. He was a man whose opinions were asked and consulted on any subject to do with the lumber business. Business was his one theme of conversation—he was perfectly at home in discussing such matters. He aimed to do what to him seemed wisest under any adverse criticisms and so taught his children. He gave to his children the best he had to offer and they all say today of him: "My father was my chief example of thrift and honesty and fair dealings with my associates." A daughter's tribute.

MARY ANN (POWERS) FILLEY has for many years occupied a unique place in the hearts of her fellow townfolk of North Haverhill freely giving them the best fruits of her mature years.

She was the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Anne (Kendall) Powers, who many years ago were highly respected residents of Bristol, New Hampshire, and it was in that village her birth occurred December 12, 1821. As a small child, she attended the "Little Red School House" of the district, and received within its walls the somewhat meagre educational opportunities it was able to offer. Her ambitious nature, however, craved more than the average girl of that period received, and later she went to Locust Hill Seminary, Springfield, New York, of which Mrs. Abbie Coates was principal, but only received one year's advantages there.

On September 1, 1851, she married Edward H. Filley, of Lansingburgh, New York, leaving immediately for the home he had prepared for her in St. Louis, Missouri. The trip, which was of a week's duration, was remarkably quick for that time. There she lived many years and there all her children were born. As wife and mother, Mrs. Filley lived up to the highest standards of New England wifehood and motherhood. She was in every sense of that splendid term a "New England Gentlewoman."

Her advanced ideas of anti-slavery, woman suffrage, equal standard of morals for men and women, made her a prominent and efficient worker in all those lines, at a time when such ideas in a Southern city were far from popular. But her New England training stood her in good part, and she never faltered in the pursuit of those high standards, which to her were the sum of all things hoped for.

In the year 1875, coming back to her native State, she lived with her uncle, Joseph Powers, of North Haverhill, and at his death purchased the farm which had been the family summer home for many years. Stocked with high grade Jerseys, she carried it on as a dairy farm and made with her own hands some four thousand pounds of butter in one year. Here she stood for the same ideals as formerly, and here prohibition was her special work. All of the ideas once scoffed at have come to pass, and today her children are told of the wonderful influence for good their mother had in the community, and her memory is held in great respect; there she died May 6, 1910.

Mrs. Filley and her husband were parents of the following children: Frances Amelia, born August 4, 1852, married D. E. Kirtledge, of Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, 1878; Chloe, born February 26, 1856, died July 5, 1858; Augustus, born July 26, 1858, died April 25, 1904; Anne K., born August 22, 1861.

WILLIAM HENRY KIMBALL, one of the best known figures in the political life of New Hampshire, and who for many years past has been most active in serving the commonwealth in diverse public offices, is a native of the town of Columbia, this State, having been born there November 18, 1853. He is a son of Edward Walter and M. Jannette (Luey) Kimball, of Columbia, where the elder Mr. Kimball for many years pursued the occupation of farming. He was a veteran of the Civil War in which he served as a member of the First Regiment, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

William Henry Kimball received his education at the public schools of Stratford, and upon completing his studies there engaged in the same business as his father, namely, that of farming. Eventually he added that of lumbering to it, and has ever since continued active in these two lines. The career of Mr. Kimball is, however, much more closely associated with the public life of the community

than with any personal interests, and in this connection he is very widely known and esteemed. He is, and always has been, a Democrat in politics, and for many years has been one of the recognized leaders of his party in the State. From 1910 to the present time he has been a member of the Democratic State Committee and has been very active in its work. His public offices have been numerous, and besides the important ones that he holds at present, he has in the past discharged the duties of many local posts. He has been a member of the School Board of Stratford, New Hampshire, and has held the office of selectman of Stratford no less than twenty-five times since 1877, when he was first elected. He has been a member of the State Legislature in the years 1901-02, 1909-10, and is at present serving the second year of the 1917-18 term. In the year 1912 he was elected commissary general for the State of New Hampshire by the Legislature. Mr. Kimball is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Stratford Hollow, New Hampshire.

William Henry Kimball was united in marriage, December 31, 1885, at Stratford, New Hampshire, with Emma J. Bass, a daughter of George B. and Angelina (Platt) Bass, of that town. They are the parents of two children, as follows: George Marden, born March 27, 1891, and Lina Jannette, born September 1, 1897.

CLARA BURNHAM ABBOTT is the wife of Charles Clemence Abbott, of Keene, New Hampshire, and White River Junction, Vermont, and is herself most prominently identified with the life and affairs of that region. She is a daughter of Frank Kendrick Burnham, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, where he was born March 31, 1834, and of Susan Augusta Burnham, of Stoddard, New Hampshire, where she was born October 31, 1839. Her father, Mr. Burnham, was a successful contractor and builder and was engaged in business at Keene for many years, his death occurring there May 1, 1915.

Mrs. Abbott was born at Keene, February 23, 1866. The elementary portion of her education was received at the local public schools and she was a graduate of the Keene High School, where she took the usual classical course. She afterwards took a series of special studies and post-graduate work in which she proved her unusual ability as a student. On June 30, 1890, she married Charles Clemence Abbott, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business, both at Keene and White River Junction, and is very well known and influential in these communities. He is a director of the Cheshire National Bank of Keene and a trustee of the Keene Savings Bank, besides being associated with a number of other business and financial concerns. He is a son of Joel and Maria (Bragdon) Abbott, his father having



Clara Burnham Abbott

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been born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1821, while his mother was a native of Maynard, Massachusetts, and was born there March 12, 1838. Mr. Abbott, Sr., eventually went to Maynard, Massachusetts, to live and there his death occurred in the year 1891.

Mrs. Abbott has always been keenly interested in local history and genealogy and is a constant student of these subjects. She is descended in a direct line from an old New England family, and is related through collateral branches with many other such houses of that region. She is a member of many societies which are concerned in the preservation of ancient traditions and records, and is affiliated with the Colonial Dames of America in the State of New Hampshire, and with the New Hampshire Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as with the National Society. For a number of years she held the office of chapter regent of Ashmelot Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Keene, and was also state regent of New Hampshire for a time. She became a member of the National Board of Management in 1909 and continued in this capacity until 1911, when she became a vice-president general of the National Society. In 1913, when her term of office as vice-president general expired, she once more became a member of the National Board of Management and continued as such until 1915. At the present time (1917) Mrs. Abbott is a member of the State Advisory Board and of a number of important National committees connected with the society. Mrs. Abbott has also interested herself most actively in charitable and philanthropic enterprises of every kind and is a member of many organizations which exist for benevolent purposes. Among such should be mentioned the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society, of which she is a director, and the Audubon Society, as well as all the humanitarian societies in Keene. She is also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Society for Protection of the New Hampshire Forests and of the American Alliance of Unitarian Women. She is a member and trustee of the Unitarian church and attends the church of that denomination at Keene. Of recent years Mrs. Abbott has interested herself in the work of the Red Cross Society, and is a member and Governor for New Hampshire of the Woman's Branch of the Navy League. She is a member of the American Red Cross Society and is at the present time taking a most active part in its work.

CHARLES EDGAR CLARK—The industrial activities of Stratford, New Hampshire, number among the men who direct them many brilliant and capable men, but none of these stand higher in the public esteem than Charles Edgar Clark, merchant, lumberman and manufacturer. Mr. Clark comes of the fine old rural stock so typical of northern New England, and is a son of Nathaniel and

Mary Miranda Clark, old residents of Thornton, New Hampshire, where the elder Mr. Clark followed farming all his life.

Charles Edgar Clark was born December 13, 1858. The childhood and early youth of Mr. Clark was typical of that place and period, the education that he received being gained at the local common schools, while much of his vacations was taken up with work about the farm assisting his father. When he reached manhood, being of a strongly independent character and an enterprising turn of mind, he decided to strike out for himself in some new direction and forge his own career. From that time to the present he has been engaged in different enterprises in this region and has especially identified himself with the lumbering interests and with mercantile and manufacturing activities. At the present time he is engaged in lumbering and conducts a large mercantile establishment at Stratford. He is also engaged in the manufacture of potato starch on a large scale. The enterprises of Mr. Clark have been uniformly successful and the present ones are particularly so, and he is now regarded as one of the foremost business men of these parts. He makes honesty and square dealing the basis of all his transactions and this has won him a most enviable reputation and given him a high place in the esteem of his business associates and of the community at large. In addition to his private business interests, Mr. Clark is a stockholder in the Colebrook National Bank of Colebrook.

Mr. Clark has always been active in politics in his county and State, and is an acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, of the principles and policies of which he is a staunch supporter. He has held many local offices, among which is that of selectman, and he has represented Stratford in the New Hampshire State Legislature. At the present time he is town treasurer of Stratford, and in this, as in every other office that he has filled, has proved himself a most efficient and public spirited public servant. Mr. Clark is a member of practically all the Masonic bodies in this region, including Evening Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Masters; — Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord, New Hampshire, and Raymond Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is also a member of Eureka Chapter, No. 2, of Colebrook. Mr. Clark is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Stratford Lodge of this order. Mr. Clark is not himself a member of any church, but his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church of Groveton, New Hampshire.

Charles Edgar Clark was united in marriage, May 25, 1887, at Colebrook, New Hampshire, with Esther Apha Piper, a daughter of Loring Gilbert and Phebe (Allen) Piper, of this place. Of this union one daughter has been born, Harriet Phebe, April 16, 1888, who is now the wife of Dr. L. M. Orton, of Ashland, New Hampshire.

FREDERICK MILLARMON GILBERT was a prominent figure in the industrial and business world of Walpole, New Hampshire, where, although he was not a native of the place or indeed of the State at all, he was closely identified with its general life for a number of years. He was a member of an old New York family, and his father was associated with the industries of the Empire State for many years, as was Frederick M. Gilbert also before coming to Walpole, New Hampshire. He was a son of Colgate and Martha (Austen) Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert, Sr., was a resident for many years of New York City and was there engaged in the manufacture of starch, meeting with a high degree of success in his business. He and his wife were the parents of a family of children among whom was Frederick Millarmon.

Born June 26, 1854, in the City of New York, Frederick Millarmon Gilbert, son of Colgate and Martha (Austen) Gilbert, did not remain in his native place for more than the first few years of his life. He was taken by his parents to Buffalo, New York, whither his father removed to continue his manufacturing enterprise, and it was in this western city that the lad received his education or rather the elementary portion thereof attending for this purpose the local public schools. He was later sent by his parents to the Zeigler School in Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, and still later attended the Horace Briggs School at Buffalo. Throughout his school years, Mr. Gilbert showed great aptitude as a student and established an enviable reputation for himself both in this connection and as a young man of good character. He was popular with his fellow undergraduates, and won the approval and respect of his instructors and masters as well. Upon completing his studies at the Horace Briggs School, he turned his attention to the serious business of earning his livelihood and was admitted by his father as an employee into the latter's starch factory at Buffalo. Here the young man, working up from a humble position through the various steps of employment, learned every detail of this industry until he became an expert on the manufacturing of starch. It was perhaps, however, the mechanical side of the operation involved in the turning out of this product which interested young Mr. Gilbert the most, and as time went on his taste for mechanics grew and was developed. Eventually, Mr. Gilbert found his attention so drawn to this subject that he decided to give up the starch business altogether and turn his attention and energies into his favorite line of work. Accordingly he began on his own account the manufacture of gasoline engines, and in the year 1892 came to Walpole, New Hampshire, where he continued his enterprise, developing a large and satisfactory trade in gasoline engines, his plant having been one of the most important of its kind in that region. The type of engine manufactured by Mr. Gilbert stood high in the general trade, and as he used only the best material and workmanship in its production, it commanded a large and excel-

lent market. In addition to his industrial interests, Mr. Gilbert was also interested in enterprises of various characters in the West, especially at Des Moines, Iowa. Here he was an important figure in the financial situation and was director of the Iowa National Bank of that city. While in no sense of the word a politician, his time and inclinations both preventing him from actively identifying himself with local affairs, he was nevertheless keenly interested in the great political issues and questions of the day. As is the case with most men of intelligence, he identified himself with no party but was an Independent in his political attitude, using his influence in favor of that candidate or policy which he believed would be most beneficial to the community-at-large, quite without regard to what party supports or opposes him, or indeed of partisan considerations altogether. During his residence in Buffalo, Mr. Gilbert was a member of the City Club of that place, an organization not now in existence. In his religious belief Mr. Gilbert was a Unitarian, and since his residence in Walpole attended the church of that denomination.

Frederick Millarmon Gilbert was united in marriage, January 30, 1879, at Buffalo, New York, with Alice Clifton, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dorsheimer) Clifton, old and highly respected residents of that city. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Colgate, May 29, 1896. Mr. Gilbert died in 1902.

JAMES DUNCAN UPHAM, one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Claremont, New Hampshire, is a member of a family which has resided in this town for more than a century—since 1790. He is a son of James Phineas and Elizabeth Walker (Rice) Upham, old and highly respected residents of Claremont, where the former was born. James Phineas Upham was president of the Sullivan Machine Company of Claremont from 1868 to 1892, vice-president of the Sullivan Machinery Company of Claremont and Chicago from 1892 to 1895, and president of the Brandon Italian Marble Company of Brandon, Vermont, from 1886 to 1895. He was also active in public affairs and for the years 1865-1866 was a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature.

Born November 7, 1853, at Claremont, New Hampshire, James Duncan Upham early became a pupil in the public schools of this place. He afterwards attended the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in June, 1870, and in the following September he entered Dartmouth College, taking the usual classical course. In 1871, however, he transferred in the month of January to Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, from which he graduated with the class of 1874 and the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the summer of that year Mr. Upham secured a temporary position in the general offices of the Northern Railroad at Con-



J. Duncan Alphonse

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cord, New Hampshire; and from January, 1875, to July, 1886, he served as clerk and paymaster for the Sullivan Machine Company of Claremont. In July, 1886, he was offered the position of treasurer and manager of the Brandon Italian Marble Company of Brandon, Vermont, with which his father was prominently associated, and this he accepted, and the following year was chosen a member of the Board of Directors, becoming later its president, an office that he held from 1895 until its sale in December, 1909, to the Vermont Marble Company. In April, 1892, Mr. Upham was elected treasurer of the Sullivan Machinery Company of Claremont, New Hampshire, and Chicago, Illinois, and is also a director of that company, holding both positions at the present time. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the company. In the month of March, 1913, he was elected president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, being the first president of this organization, and he was re-elected for the year 1914. He is also a director in the above association, being elected to this position at the time of its organization in 1913. Since the month of October, 1913, he has been a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Upham was one of ten New Hampshire men who in May, 1913, organized the United Life & Accident Insurance Company at Concord, New Hampshire, and is a director in that company since June 23, 1914, when he was elected a member of its first board.

He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity of Cornell University, of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Lincoln Republic Club of New Hampshire, 1906-1910, of the Red Cross Society, of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society, of the New Hampshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, of the New Hampshire League for National Defense, of the Claremont Country Club and of the Cornell New England Club. Mr. Upham has been closely affiliated with the financial interests of Claremont for many years and has been associated with its banking institutions. He is president of the Claremont National Bank, a position to which he was elected September 19, 1905, and before that was the vice-president of that bank for the nine years from October, 1896, and he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the bank since January 10, 1893.

James Duncan Upham has also been prominent in State politics and has held several important and responsible offices in New Hampshire. For the year 1907 and 1908 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire State Executive Council, a council of five, during the administration of Governor Charles M. Floyd. In 1912 he was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention and of its Standing Committee on Bill of Rights and Executive Department. He has served as trustee of the town of Claremont's trust funds

from 1903 down to the present time (1917), and is a member of the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee of One Hundred, chairman of the Claremont Public Safety Committee, and chairman of the Claremont Liberty Loan Committee. When an infant Mr. Upham was baptized in the Episcopal church, and the members of his family attend the church of that denomination in Claremont.

James Duncan Upham was united in marriage, October 25, 1882, at Hartford, Connecticut, with Katharine Hall Deane, a daughter of Josiah Willard and Sarah (Rogers) Deane. To Mr. and Mrs. Upham two children have been born as follows: Katharine Duncan, January 26, 1885, now the wife of Roy D. Hunter, of Claremont, New Hampshire; Sarah Elizabeth, May 15, 1888, now the wife of Percy R. Brooks, of Delicias, Cuba.

It is interesting in connection with the life of Mr. Upham to quote here from various opinions expressed of him during his political career. These are the more impressive in the evidence which they bear to the respect and honor in which he was held in the community, in view of the fact that they were uttered—many of them—in the heat and stress of a political campaign and that they are the utterances of political friend and foe alike. Such a tribute as the following from the Claremont "Eagle" of April 11, 1908, when that paper was strongly opposing the candidacy of Mr. Upham for the National Convention at Chicago, needs little comment:

In defense of these assertions the editors of the Eagle wish to say, that it is far from them having any grievance with Mr. Upham in any way, and no word has ever gone forth from them to even imply aught against him personally. No man stands in the town with a cleaner or more honorable record than does Mr. Upham. He is a man well liked by all and a man who stands for all that is elevating and best in the social and civic life of the town. As a business man he has a clean and honorable record, and no word we can utter in his praise will help to raise him in the esteem of our people. * * * In closing, the "Eagle" management would say: That Mr. Upham, the man; Mr. Upham the citizen; and Mr. Upham, the friend, was not considered or brought forward in any way by them, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. * * * Politically there has been a difference, but personally there is and never has been one thought or suspicion.

In the year 1912, when candidates for the governorship were being considered, the name of Mr. Upham was conspicuously brought forward, and a prominent Sullivan county Republican has this to say concerning his candidacy:

I should, I think, say at the outset, that, while I have had no conference or discussion with Mr. Upham on this question, I know that he feels strongly that a second term for Mr. Bass would be the best thing that could happen for the state and for the party. I am sure he would not consider being a candidate so long as there was a possibility that Mr. Bass would accept a renomination. Whether under any circumstances he would consider allowing his name to be used as a candidate for the nomination, I am unable to say.

Personally I feel that he would make a strong candidate if circumstances so shape themselves that there was a fairly general desire for his nomination

among the leading members of the party. He is widely known through the state and widely respected, both by the Progressives, with whom he has been all along actively identified, and by the "old-liners," many of whom came into association with him while he was in the executive council during Governor Floyd's term. In spite of his having been a minority of one in that body, and having sharply differed with his associates in matters of party policy, he retained their entire confidence and personal regard without any sacrifice of the principles written into the party platform of 1906.

GEORGE ARLINGTON FAIRBANKS, one of the best known and most successful merchants and manufacturers of Newport, New Hampshire, is a member of a family which has long been associated with this charming New England city. He is the son of George Henry Fairbanks, a farmer and merchant in this region and prominent in the community's affairs. Mr. Fairbanks, Sr., held many important offices during his life and represented the community both in the State Assembly and the State Senate and was also a member of the county commission. George Henry Fairbanks married Helen Marr Nourse, and among their children was George Arlington, of this notice.

Born March 24, 1863, at Newport, New Hampshire, George Arlington Fairbanks grew up to manhood on his father's farm. He attended there the local public schools, and completed his education at the Tilton Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire. He was graduated from the Newport High School in 1881, but began his successful business career before completing the prescribed course at the seminary. He became associated with a successful mercantile establishment at Newport, of which he came to be the head, and was thus engaged for fourteen years or more, the concern flourishing highly under his capable management. Eventually, however, being strongly of the belief that still greater opportunities awaited him in the industrial line, he sold out his former interest to engage in the manufacture of woolen goods. This was in the year 1899, and during the eighteen years that have elapsed since then he has devoted his entire attention to the development of his business. He has been engaged therein in partnership with George A. Dorr. Since engaging in this line the concern has quadrupled its business and now sends large quantities of produce to all parts of the United States and South America. In addition to his industrial interests, Mr. Fairbanks is also prominently connected with the financial institutions of the town and is president of the Citizens National Bank of Newport.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Fairbanks has always been keenly interested in public affairs and has taken a very conspicuous part therein. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has come to be regarded as one of the leaders of his party in the State. He was nominated as one of the presidential electors in

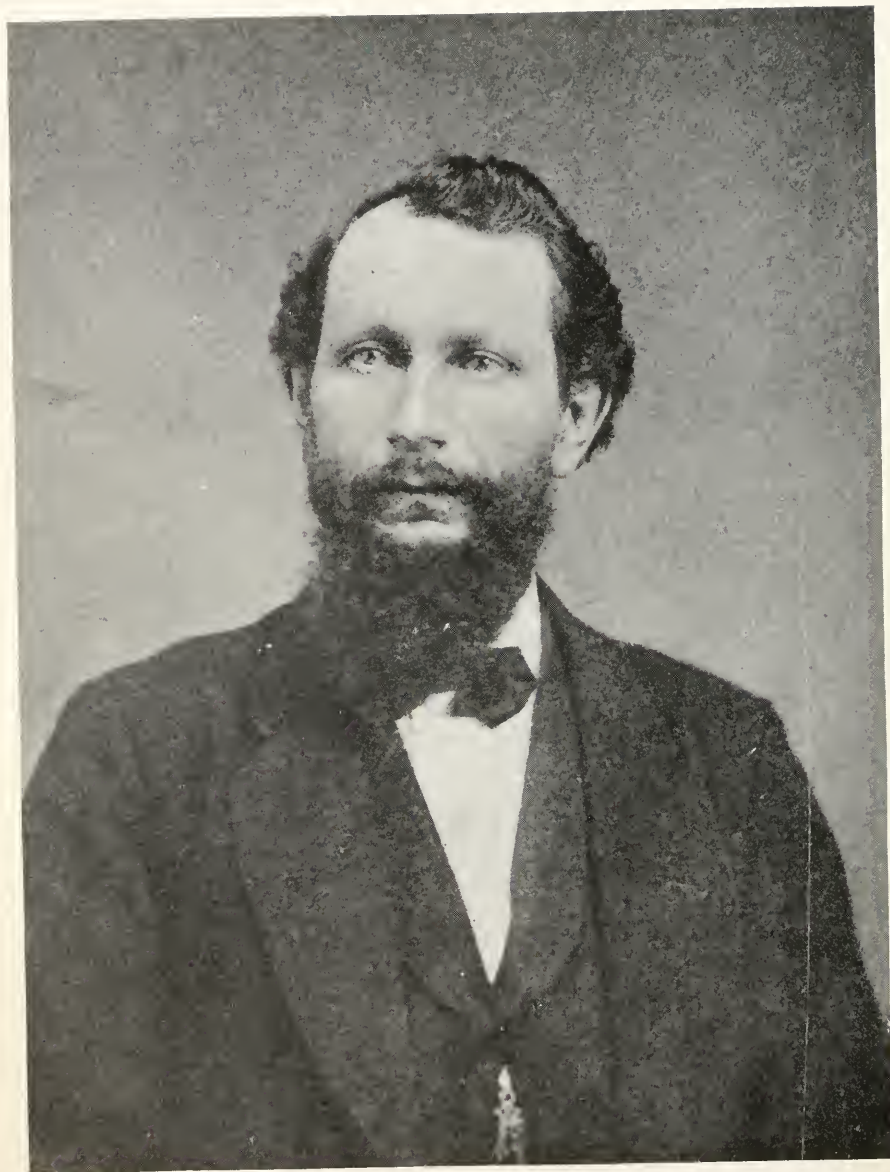
1916, and in 1917 was elected to represent Newport in the New Hampshire State Legislature for a term which will end in 1918. He has been very active as a member of this body, and is a member of the bank and railroad committees and chairman of the latter. Mr. Fairbanks is also a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles in Newport, is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of this city, a member and past high priest of Tabernacle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member of — Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, of Claremont, New Hampshire; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. Other associations with which he is affiliated are the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, and other clubs. In his religious belief Mr. Fairbanks is a Methodist, and he and all the members of his family attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Newport, and are very active in the work of the congregation.

George Arlington Fairbanks was united in marriage, October 22, 1885, at Newport, New Hampshire, with Margaret Alice Gilmore, of Newport, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sybil (Flint) Gilmore, old and highly honored residents here. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are the parents of three children, as follows: Helen Margaret, born September 12, 1886; Marian Sybil, born February 1, 1889; and Harold Gilmore, born December 23, 1891.

WALTER DREW, who is engaged most successfully at Colebrook, New Hampshire, in a number of different activities, both in connection with his private interests and with the affairs of the community, is a member of a family that has been prominent in the State for many years. His father was Edwin W. Drew, a prominent farmer of Stewartstown, Coos county, New Hampshire, where he was well known and highly respected. He held many of the public offices in the gift of the community and was a member of the State Board of Equalization, county treasurer, county commissioner, a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, a member of the Legislature, a selectman, and the superintendent of schools. Edwin W. Drew married Mariette Hall, of Stewartstown, and Walter Drew was one of their children.

Born March 27, 1857, at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, Walter Drew passed his early childhood in his native place. There his education was begun in the public schools, but he was afterwards sent to the Colebrook Academy and there completed his schooling. After this, however, he devoted himself to the study of law under the preceptorship of such well known attorneys as William H. Shurtleff and James I. Parsons. But although he was an excellent student and gained a mastery of his subject, he never took his examinations

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Charles Fisher

for admission to the bar and turned his attentions to other matters instead. He is at the present time the head of a large real estate and insurance business, and also conducts agricultural operations extensively in the region of Colebrook. His great success in all his enterprises has brought him into general notice, and he is now regarded as one of the most progressive business men of the place. In addition to his personal interests, Mr. Drew takes a prominent part in local affairs and is associated with many important organizations and movements connected with the community's life. He is a trustee of the Farmers' Guaranty Savings Bank, one of the important financial institutions in this part of the State. In political life he is also active and is identified with the Democratic party here as one of its leaders. He has served the community in various capacities, and has held various offices among which should be mentioned those of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Colebrook, selectman, superintendent of schools, member of school committee, trustee of the New Hampshire College, sheriff, and others. At one time he was a member of the State Militia and gained the rank of sergeant therein. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Grange.

Walter Drew was united in marriage, March 14, 1882, at Colebrook, with Iva Hortense Hurd, a daughter of Dr. Stephen and Mary (Norris) Hurd. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are the parents of two children, as follows: Lucy Abby, born December 4, 1883, a graduate of the New Hampshire College; Marriette A., born December 31, 1890, also a graduate of the New Hampshire College, and now the wife of Irving A. Hinkley, of Lancaster, New Hampshire.

CHARLES FISHER, who was a successful farmer and one of the representative men of affairs of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, in the life of which place he was a most venerable figure, was a member of an old New England family. He came of that fine old type of the rural New Englander which has given to this country what is perhaps its best class of citizenship, to say nothing of many of its most eminent men. His forebears were farmers before him, and his father followed that occupation during his entire life. He was a son of David B. and Abigail (Goodwin) Fisher, old and highly respected residents of Fairlee, Vermont.

It was here that Charles Fisher was born, July 3, 1832, and here that the first years of his childhood were spent. Some time later his parents moved to North Haverhill, New Hampshire, and it was here that he grew up to a sturdy youth. The elementary portion of his education was obtained in the public schools of North Haverhill, and he was afterwards a student at a seminary at Newbury, Vermont. Upon completing his studies he turned his attention to the occupation

which his father had already trained him in, namely, farming, and from that time until his death continued to be actively engaged in this line. But it was not so much as farmer that Mr. Fisher was well known in the community, although he earned a well deserved reputation as a capable and successful agriculturalist, but rather as one who was closely identified with the general affairs of the locality where he elected to make his home, and who gave much time and thought to the community's welfare, for Mr. Fisher held positions of trust and responsibility, and always maintained a keen interest in political matters. In early life he began as an adherent of the Democratic party, but later on was converted to the principles and policies of Republicanism, and from that time was a staunch supporter of this party. His first Republican vote was cast for William McKinley in his first campaign for the presidency. Mr. Fisher was elected to a number of offices and has served as collector of taxes and selectman on a number of occasions. In each case he proved his fitness for the position that he held and won the respect and consideration even of his political opponents, on account of the faithful way in which he handled the community's affairs. Mr. Fisher was always well known in the local social world, was a member for over forty years of the Village Improvement Society of North Haverhill, and served the society well in many ways, having been a man of deeds rather than of words, and was also a member of the Masonic order. He was a man of strong religious beliefs, an Episcopalian by faith, but did not become a communicant of the church until late in life, as there was no Episcopal church in the village in which he resided.

Charles Fisher was united in marriage, October 6, 1868, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, with Martha Ellen Benton, of that place, a daughter of Josiah Henry and Martha (Danforth) Benton. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher one child was born, Mary Benton, born August 14, 1887. Mr. Fisher died October 9, 1912.

Mr. Fisher was a man of strong domestic instincts who found his chief happiness in his work and the intimate intercourse of family life and such of his friends as were on terms of close personal friendship with him. His character was a strong one and his affections and tastes were also positive and strong, as he so forcibly illustrated in the pursuance of his business activities. The same determined spirit that he displayed in this matter characterized his conduct in all the relations of life, yet there was nothing of the aggressive temper about him, but on the contrary a deep regard for and sympathy with the rights and feelings of others.

PAUL FREESE BABBIDGE—There is no figure better known in or about Keene, New Hampshire, than that of Paul Freese Bab-

bidge, who for nearly three decades has occupied the responsible post of superintendent of water and of sewer and drains in this town. He comes of the hardy old seafaring stock of Maine, and was born at Milford, in that State, January 17, 1858. His father was John Babbidge, of Milford, who in early life was a sea captain, but who later retired from that perilous calling and became a lumberman. Captain Babbidge married Angeline Jellison, and among their children was Paul Freese Babbidge, of this sketch.

While Mr. Babbidge was still a young child his parents removed from Milford to Oldtown, Maine, and it was at the latter place that he gained his education. He attended there the public schools for a number of years and entered the high school, but a little later left that institution to enter the Oldtown Academy, where his studies were completed. After the end of his schooling he entered the same line of business in which his father was engaged, and for a number of years was a successful lumber dealer in Maine. He then became an assistant of Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., who became famous for the efficient service he rendered New York City in the capacity of street commissioner, and remained with him for seven years, becoming in the meantime an expert in sanitary work. With this most valuable experience he returned to the North and settled at Keene, New Hampshire, where his knowledge of sanitation led to his appointment as water and sewer and drains superintendent. In this office he has continued to act uninterruptedly for twenty-nine years, and during that period has performed a most invaluable service for the community in conserving the public health and securing it a regular supply of the best water. He has rightfully earned a reputation for disinterestedness and efficiency in public office enjoyed by but few men over so long a period, and is regarded with gratitude by the entire town. He is a staunch Republican in politics but, although he is keenly interested in local affairs, his official duties have given him scant time to take part in them outside of his own department. He has, however, been very prominent in the military life of the community, and in the year 1873 became a member of the First Regiment (Company K) Maine Volunteer Militia. He remained with that organization for four years, and upon coming to New Hampshire entered Company H, Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard. This was on Christmas Day, 1888. He became a sergeant shortly afterwards and still later received his commission as lieutenant. He served in the First Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers, as captain in the war with Spain. He resigned from the regiment with the rank of captain, February 21, 1899, but in the following March was appointed major and assistant inspector-general in the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard. In 1903 he was appointed major. He retired February 13, 1909, and was appointed colonel of the First Infantry, April 27 of that year. He was made a brigadier-general, November 28, 1913, and the next

day retired. On May 3, 1917, after the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, he was made colonel of the First Infantry Regiment, New Hampshire State Guard. Colonel Babbidge is a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles of Keene, and is identified with the Masonic order very conspicuously. He is past master of Temple Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Hampshire; past high priest of Cheshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of New Hampshire; past thrice illustrious master of St. John's Council, Royal and Select Masters, of New Hampshire; past commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Besides these Masonic bodies, Colonel Babbidge is past chancellor commander of Roaring Brook Lodge, Knights of Pythias; a member of the local lodge, Improved Order of Red Men; past commander of the United Spanish War Veterans; and a member of the Naval and Military Association of the Spanish-American War. He is also a member of the Wentworth and the Keene Country clubs. In the matter of his religious belief, Colonel Babbidge is an Episcopalian and attends St. James Church of that denomination at Keene.

Paul Freese Babbidge was united in marriage, August 7, 1883, at Keene, New Hampshire, with Kate M. Barrett, a daughter of William Allen and Myrah Barrett, of this place.

GEORGE AUSTIN DORR, of Newport, New Hampshire, and a partner in the well known firm of Fairbanks & Dorr of the hamlet of Guild, is one of the most progressive and successful manufacturers of this part of the State. He is a native of Orland, Maine, born August 5, 1869, and comes of sturdy old seafaring stock, his father having been the captain of a vessel sailing from that point. Captain Oliver Perkins Dorr, the father, was a prominent figure in his day at Orland, and married Elizabeth Ann Dexter, of that place, one of their children being the Mr. Dorr of this sketch.

The education of the lad was begun at the local public schools, most of his childhood being spent in his native town, but he was later sent to the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine, from which he graduated with the class of 1888. Upon completing his studies at this institution he began his successful career in the capacity of bookkeeper in a woolen mill at Newport, New Hampshire, and remained there some four years, during which time he learned a great deal concerning business methods in general and the woolen industry in particular. He then secured a position as clerk in the Citizens National Bank of Newport, and there, during the three years that he stayed, added much to his general knowledge. It was in the year 1899 that Mr. Dorr, in association with Mr. Fair-

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A. C. Titus

banks, bought the present mill at Guild, New Hampshire, and which was at that time known as the Granite State Mills. Here the two gentlemen have carried on the manufacture of woollens with a high degree of success as equal partners under the firm name of Fairbanks & Dorr. In the eighteen years that have elapsed they have greatly increased the output of their mill and in place of the forty looms that were at first operated now employ one hundred and forty-four. The market for their goods, which set a standard for quality and workmanship, has, of course, greatly increased and under their capable management the whole enterprise has been developed until it is one of the most important of its kind in the region. It was inevitable that the advice and direction of a man like Mr. Dorr, who has proved himself so successful a business man, should be sought by other interests, so that he is now a trustee and the auditor of the Sugar River Savings Bank of Newport and gives much of his valuable time and experience to that institution. He is a Republican in politics, and in spite of the many demands upon his energies made by the conduct of his business, has taken an active part in local affairs and served as selectman of the town of Newport in 1899. He is also a prominent Free Mason and is affiliated with the many Masonic bodies in this region, including Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newport; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Newport; the Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, of Claremont; and Bek-tash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the matter of his religious belief he is a Congregationalist, and attends with his family the church of that denomination at Newport.

George Austin Dorr has been twice married, the first time, September 20, 1892, at Newport, with Emma L. Gilmore, a daughter of Benjamin M. and Sibyl H. (Flint) Gilmore, of this city. After the death of his first wife he married (second) May 14, 1913, at Hartford, Vermont, Helen R. Neal, a daughter of Dan Boynington and Ruby Jane Neal, of that place. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, as follows: Phyllis Neal, January 13, 1915; Virginia Helen, January 3, 1916; and George Austin, Jr., December 8, 1916.

AUGUSTIN CHARLES TITUS 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 Newport, State of Rhode Island, 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 interests as to their own. The death of Mr. Titus, which occurred March 11, 1900, at Newport, Rhode Island, was a loss to the several communities in which

he had resided, and was felt most keenly by a great host of personal friends whom his warm and genial personality had won him.

Born April 27, 1842, at Bath, New Hampshire, Augustin Charles Titus was a son of Jeremy and Mary (Hunt) Titus, his father having been a successful farmer and lumber dealer in that region for many years. Here it was that he formed his first childish impressions and here it was that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public schools. He later attended the public schools of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and it was while a scholar that he began to show the marked business talents which characterized his mature life. In the month of September, 1861, he left his parental home, though only nineteen years of age at the time, and made his way to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he secured a position with the firm of Flint Brothers, who were engaged in the house furnishing business. He worked for this concern as a salesman for a time and went overland to Newport, Rhode Island, where he took orders in various housefurnishing goods. He continued this work for about a year, and was so successful that at the end of that period he was able to purchase an interest in another business of that kind at Newport and thereafter took part in the management of the concern. During the next few years he made such great strides in business that he was able to buy out his partners and conduct the business entirely on his own account. So great were the strides made by him after he came into full control of the establishment that it was not long before he erected a large new building, with a handsome store on the ground floor for his establishment, where he carried everything for household use. To this handsome establishment he gave the name of Titus Emporium, and it became one of the most popular and largely patronized stores in the region. Later he admitted his brother, I. W. Titus, as a partner in the business and the firm of A. C. Titus Company was formed. It was through his energy also that the first street railway established in Newport was built, and there were few departments of the city's life in which he was not a leading figure. Besides the street railway, which was one of the most important features in the development of the community, he was also largely responsible for the introduction of electric lights and for a great number of other improvements.

While Mr. Titus was in no sense of the word a politician, and rather avoided than sought public office of any kind, yet it was difficult for him to resist the pressure brought upon him by his friends and associates to accept various offices. He did so nevertheless, excepting in the case of his nomination to the City Council of Newport. Mr. Titus was a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of Newport, and was affiliated with the Business Men's Club of that city and the local lodges of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the

Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the most ancient military organization in the country, and always took a keen interest in its affairs. In his religious belief Mr. Titus was a Methodist, and was for many years an active member of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Newport.

Augustin Charles Titus was united in marriage at Haverhill, New Hampshire, December 9, 1864, with Judith Henrietta Cogswell, a native of that city, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Ruth (McConnell) Cogswell. Mr. and Mrs. Titus were the parents of the following children: Harry Augustin, born July 27, 1866; Alonzo Flint, born April 1, 1870; Nettie Louise, born February 14, 1872; Mary Estelle, born November 1, 1874; and Raymond Stanton, born October 6, 1883. Mrs. Titus and her children survive Mr. Titus, and she now makes her home at North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

The welfare of his adopted city, where Mr. Titus began his career so humbly and where he became so influential a figure, was very dear to him, and he was never a laggard when it came to a question of doing anything for the general advancement. He was justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited members of the community, for he was always ready to give his aid in any form to all movements for the public weal. His personality had the effect of making all those who came in contact with him feel instinctively the value of life; the question of the pessimist as to what is its use seemed never to have occurred to him, and his own healthy, normal activity was the best of answers to it. In the height of his prosperity and good fortune he never forgot the difficulties of his own youth and was ever ready to hold out a helping hand to such as were less fortunate than himself. Various and large as were his business interests, a remarkably large portion of his time and attention was devoted to these more altruistic purposes, and he never allowed, like so many successful men, his private pursuits to warp his generous feelings or shake his charity and faith in life and the goodness of his fellows. He himself had started out with high ideals which neither hardships nor prosperity could shake, and he credits others with the same idealism. And what may seem strange is that he very seldom was mistaken, for it had been rightly said that men are apt to show the traits we attribute to them, good or bad. His career had been a busy and useful one, and all men, himself as well as others, had benefitted by it. Nor was his virtues less apparent in his family life than in his relations with the outside world. His household had been made happier by his presence, and his own chief pleasure was found in the intercourse of his home. He was possessed of a strong and religious faith, which it was his purpose to make practical in his everyday life.

JAMES LEWIS GIBSON, one of the most successful business men of North Conway, New Hampshire, where he has made his

home for many years, is a son of James M. and Martha (Eastman) Gibson, of Fryeburg, Maine, his father having been the proprietor of a successful hotel there about a generation ago.

James Lewis Gibson was born at Fryeburg, Maine, December 2, 1855, and his early childhood was passed there. He became a pupil in the local public schools at an early age and later attended the academies at Fryeburg and Paris Hill, Maine. His schooling completed, Mr. Gibson became associated with the Maine Central and Portland and Ogdensburg railroads and for twenty-three years remained in their employ, serving as agent. This association was finally brought to an end by him, when he decided to enter the same business as that in which his father had been engaged for so many years, and this intention he put into practice by becoming the manager of the Kearsarge Hotel at North Conway. For seven years he continued to hold this difficult and responsible post, the duties of which he discharged with great efficiency, and then resigned in order to engage in an independent venture. He then became a dealer in lumber and building materials, and from the outset enjoyed a great and well deserved success. This business enterprise he has conducted at North Conway, New Hampshire, and he is now regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the place. But Mr. Gibson has not confined his activities to his private business interests. On the contrary he has interested himself most effectively in well nigh every department of the community's life, and has proved himself not only a man of strong business sense and acumen but a loyal and public spirited citizen in his adopted home. He has devoted much time and thought to town affairs, and has been a leader in many important movements undertaken for the community's welfare. He is at the present time vice-president of the North Conway Loan and Banking Company, justice of the Conway Municipal Court, and for the past thirty-five years has been treasurer of the North Conway Public Library Association. In politics, too, he has been prominent and has held many important offices in the gift of the town. He has been clerk of the school district of Conway for thirty-one consecutive years, and during that period has been largely instrumental in bringing about the great improvements in the local schools. In 1905 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected to that body two years later. He was also a delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions of 1902 and 1912. Mr. Gibson is a conspicuous figure in the fraternal and social life of North Conway and especially so in the case of the Masonic order, in which he has taken his thirty-second degree. He is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of North Conway; Signet Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, of North Conway; — Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past master of Mount Washington Lodge.

Besides these Masonic bodies, Mr. Gibson is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In his religious belief Mr. Gibson is a Congregationalist and he and the members of his family attend the church of that denomination in North Conway.

James Lewis Gibson was united in marriage, January 2, 1876, at Conway, New Hampshire, with Addie W. Dow, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Chase) Dow, old and highly respected residents of Wheelock, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of two children as follows: Fannie Louise, born August 21, 1878; Harvey Dow, born March 12, 1882, who is president of the Liberty National Bank of New York City, and general manager of the American Red Cross with headquarters in Washington.

FRED ANDROS JONES, one of the most energetic and successful among the younger members of the bar of New Hampshire, and already one of the best known citizens of Lebanon, in that State, is a member of a good old New England family, and a son of Andros Bab and Lizzie Jane Jones, old and highly honored residents of Nashua, New Hampshire. Mr. Jones, Sr., was a very prominent man in the community in his day and was superintendent of a large shoe manufactory in Nashua. A youth of seventeen years at the time of the Civil War, he enlisted for three months' service, July 13, 1864, in Company K of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment and was discharged November 16 of the same year. He re-enlisted, April 5, 1865, in Captain Winthrop's company of the Sixty-second Massachusetts Regiment Volunteer Infantry and was discharged in May of that same year. Once again he re-enlisted, this time in 1866, in Battery I, of the First United States Artillery, and continued to serve therein until his honorable discharge in the month of April, 1869. He served in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was a member of the State Senate in 1901-02, chairman of the Nashua Police Commission and was mayor of Nashua in 1905-06.

Born April 9, 1884, at Stoneham, Massachusetts, Fred Andros Jones went with his parents to Nashua, New Hampshire, while still a very small child. There he attended the local public schools and gained the elementary portion of his education. He graduated from the Nashua High School in 1902 and was there prepared for college. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, and after four years of the usual academic course was graduated with the class of 1906. Mr. Jones had in the meantime determined upon the law as a career in life and accordingly became a student at the Harvard Law School. Upon completing two years of study at this institution, he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, and took up his residence at Lebanon in the year 1909 and from that time up to the present he has grown more and more closely identified with the general life

of the community and has won for himself a larger and larger reputation in the profession which he has chosen to follow. Mr. Jones has not confined his activities to his private practice, but has taken a most active part in the general life of the community and made himself well and favorably known as a public official for a number of years. In the year 1913 he was elected to represent the town of Lebanon in the New Hampshire State Legislature, and was a member of that body during that and the following year. In 1914 he became moderator of the town of Lebanon, an office which he continued to hold through 1915-16-17. In the year 1915 he was appointed justice of the Municipal Court of Lebanon, and continues to occupy this position of trust and responsibility today. He is an executive member of the Republican State Committee. He is actively affiliated with many associations of a fraternal and social character in the community and is especially prominent in the Masonic order. He is past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Washington Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; member of Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar; of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He was grand lecturer of the Seventh Masonic District, 1911-12, also district deputy grand master of the Seventh Masonic District in the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1913-14. Mr. Jones' clubs are the Langdon and Sunset, both of Lebanon. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Fred Andros Jones was united in marriage, September 3, 1907, at Hanover, New Hampshire, with Mary Elizabeth Bennett, a daughter of John Thomas and Minnie (McCourt) Bennett, old and highly honored residents of Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of three children as follows: Eleanor, born May 25, 1908; Lucille, born September 24, 1911; and Robert Andros, born September 13, 1915.

JOHN SCAMMON, second son and child of John J. and Rachael (Jewell) Scammon, born at Stratham, New Hampshire, September 30, 1865, educated at Exeter High School, Phillips Exeter Academy and Boston University School of Law. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1898, and was a member of the firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner, of Exeter, up to the time of Mr. Eastman's death in June, 1916. Since then he has continued to practice law at the same location.

He is a director in the Exeter Manufacturing Company, and the Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway, and president of the Hampton Water Works Company of Hampton, New Hampshire. A member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1903 and 1905. In



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1907 the president of the State Senate. In 1911 a member of the Constitutional Convention from Exeter. In 1913 again a member of the State Senate, and in 1915 on the council of Governor Spaulding for the second New Hampshire District. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knights Templar, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He married, November 27, 1890, Mary G. Dixie, of Lynn, and has five children: Oscar J., John J., Marianna H., Henry Glover, and George Richard.

GEORGE BERTRAND CAVIS, the popular and efficient postmaster of Bristol, New Hampshire, and one of the most substantial merchants and business men of this city, is a son of George Minot and Harriet Amelia (Dearborn) Cavis, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. Cavis, Sr., was for many years in business here and was intimately connected with the financial interests of the community, being treasurer of the Bristol Savings Bank. He married Harriet Amelia Dearborn, and they were the parents of a number of children among whom was George Bertrand Cavis.

Born February 28, 1869, at Bristol, New Hampshire, George Bertrand Cavis, son of George Minot and Harriet Amelia (Dearborn) Cavis, has made his native town his residence ever since. Here he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the excellent public schools of Bristol, and after completing his studies here was sent by his father to the New Hampton Literary Institution of New Hampton, New Hampshire. Here he completed his studies and returned at once to Bristol, where he engaged in a mercantile business and met with an almost immediate success. For twenty-six years he has continued thus engaged and in the meantime has built up one of the largest and best known concerns of its kind in the community. He rapidly made his way into a position of influence in the community and is now regarded as one of its most successful business men. The reputation of the concern of which he is the head is second to none in the region, and it is well known that the goods handled by Mr. Cavis are never anything but the best of their kind, so that his success rests upon a very sure foundation and is rooted in the regard of his fellow-men. Mr. Cavis, like his father, is keenly interested in the financial situation of the community and is at the present time a director of the First National Bank of Bristol, New Hampshire.

Mr. Cavis is also active in many other departments of the city's life. He is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but although he has taken an active part in local politics and has identified himself with the local organization of the

party, he has always avoided rather than sought public office of any kind. When, on July 1, 1914, he received the honor of being appointed postmaster of Bristol by President Wilson, he could not refuse, however, and although his time was thoroughly occupied, he took upon himself the responsibilities and added duties of this office. Since he has been at the head of this department, he has given to it the same energies and business foresight that have made him so successful in the commercial world, with the result that many much-needed reforms have been instituted and that it has been placed upon a plane of efficiency which it has never known before. Mr. Cavis was re-appointed to the office of postmaster at the beginning of President Wilson's second administration, so that four years more at least of his valuable service is assured the community. Mr. Cavis is a member of a number of fraternities in this region, but is especially prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. Omer Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is now past master of Union Lodge. Mr. Cavis is also a member of Cardigan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bristol. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and attends the First Church of this denomination at Bristol.

George Bertrand Cavis was united in marriage on October 15, 1896, at Tilton, New Hampshire, with Ada May Brown, of that place, a daughter of George Gale and Nellie (Prescott) Brown, old and highly honored residents there. To Mr. and Mrs. Cavis two children have been born, Myla Brown, September 2, 1900, and Nathalie, born December 11, 1913, died March 26, 1917.

HENRY A. EMERSON, the well known paper manufacturer of Henniker, New Hampshire, is a son of Fenner H. and Clarinda Emerson, and through his parents is descended from good old New England stock. His father was a stone worker at Concord, New Hampshire, and made his home in that beautiful old town for many years. Here it was also that Henry A. Emerson was born, May 1, 1837, and here that he attended the public schools where his education was obtained. Upon completing his studies, Mr. Emerson turned his attention to the subject of a business career and it was not long before he became interested in the paper industry. He has continued identified with this important business ever since and has had much to do with its development in that part of the State where his interests lie. He was associated with the C. N. Paper Company of Henniker, New Hampshire, in the capacity of president and treasurer, a concern

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which enjoyed a high reputation for honesty and square dealing and for the quality of the product of its mills.

Mr. Emerson is even better known in connection with his political career than as a business man, and for a long time has been very prominent in the public affairs of this region. He is a member of the Republican party and his voice is an influential one in its councils in county and State. He was elected on its ticket to the State Legislature in the years 1876, 1878 and again in 1905, and in 1913 was chosen to represent his county in the State Senate. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Wonahasset Club of Concord. Mr. Emerson took an active interest in his adopted town, Henniker, and acted in the capacity of chairman of the committee on the new library building which was willed to Henniker, gave the lot for the building, also a check for twenty-five hundred dollars to furnish the building. He gave the town about fifteen hundred dollars to improve the highways, and five hundred dollars to help complete a new water system, also contributed to quite a number of other things in less amounts. To the Odd Fellows he gave a building worth at least fifteen thousand dollars.

Henry A. Emerson was united in marriage with Louise Lydston, of Litchfield, January 1, 1865, at Litchfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Emerson is a daughter of Andrew Lydston, of Litchfield, New Hampshire.

ALBERT RUYTER HATCH—One of the most capable and progressive of the younger attorneys of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is Albert Ruyter Hatch, who today occupies a prominent place in the life of the town for so young a man. He is a son of John and Alice Caroline (Benton) Hatch, his father having been one of the active men of Greenland and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which he served in well nigh every public capacity as well as representing it in the New Hampshire State Assembly and the State Senate. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention and took a leading part in the affairs of that body. For many years he practiced law at Portsmouth and won for himself an enviable reputation for ability. He was bank commissioner for the State of New Hampshire from 1894 to 1904. He was an extremely prominent Free Mason, having taken the thirty-third degree of the order, and affiliated with all of the local Masonic bodies.

Born August 10, 1882, at his father's home at Greenland, New Hampshire, Albert Ruyter Hatch gained his elementary education at the local public schools. He then attended the High School at Portsmouth, where he was prepared for college and from which he was graduated in 1900. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he took the usual academic course and was graduated with

the class of 1904. In the meantime he had determined upon the law as a career, and accordingly became a pupil at the Harvard Law School, graduating from the same in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon being admitted to the bar, he came to Portsmouth and here began the practice of his profession in association with John W. Kelley under the firm name of Kelley & Hatch. This association was continued from 1908 to 1913, when Mr. Kelley died, since which time Mr. Hatch has conducted the extensive practice alone, although the old firm name has been maintained. He is now recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in this part of the State, and much of the most important litigation of the region is entrusted to him. He is the attorney for the First National Bank of Portsmouth. In addition to his purely professional activities, Mr. Hatch is interested in several industrial enterprises and is the treasurer and a director of the Emery Rubber Heel Company of Massachusetts and a director of the South New Hampshire Agricultural Association. Mr. Hatch has also gained a prominent place in local affairs. He is a member of the Republican party and a staunch supporter of its principles and policies, and at the present time occupies the position of chairman of the Town Republican Club, to which he was elected in 1913. In 1915 he was elected county solicitor for Rockingham county, and held that post two years. Like his father he is a member of the Masonic order and is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 97; of the Knights of Pythias and of the Federal Fire Society. His clubs are the Warwick, the Portsmouth Athletic and the Portsmouth Country. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian and attends St. John's Church of that denomination at Portsmouth.

Albert Ruyter Hatch was united in marriage, January 12, 1905, at Exeter, New Hampshire, with Rosalie Frances Littlefield, a daughter of Abner and Susie F. (Harris) Littlefield. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, as follows: Harris, February 10, 1906, and Francis, March 2, 1909.

AUSTIN CORBIN—Third of his direct line to bear the name of Austin, Mr. Corbin in his business activity and efficiency is a worthy successor of Austin (2) Corbin and Austin (1) Corbin, both of whom were men of great prominence in the business world. Perhaps no section of this country owes more to the enterprise and genius of one man than Long Island owes to Austin (2) Corbin, whose success in reorganizing the Long Island Railroad and in developing the attractions of Long Island as a summer resort is well known. The Corbins are of ancient New England family and in New Hampshire many generations of the family were born. They were sub-

stantial land owners of the State and a roster of the State Senate reveals the fact that they were also prominent as legislators. The founder of the family in America was Clement Corbin, born in 1626, who came to America in 1637.

Austin (1) Corbin was a wealthy land owner and prominent business man of Newport, New Hampshire, and for a time was State Senator. He married Mary Chase. Austin (2) Corbin, born in Newport, New Hampshire, July 11, 1827, died at his country estate in the town of his birth, June 4, 1896, his death the result of being thrown from his carriage. He was educated in private school, academy and Harvard College, completing his studies with a law course and graduation from Harvard Law School, class of "49." Before entering law school he was a clerk in Boston, and while pursuing his legal studies also taught school. Forming a partnership with Ralph Metcalf, afterwards Governor of New Hampshire, he practiced law in Newport until 1851, then went west, locating in Davenport, Iowa. His keen foresight and business acumen led him into several business undertakings and the founding of the banking house of Macklot & Corbin, the only private banking house which weathered the panic of 1857. In 1863 he organized and was chosen president of the First National Bank of Davenport, that being the first institution organized under the National Banking Act. In 1865 he located in New York City, was appointed receiver and later president of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, that being his introduction to the transportation business, a line of activity in which he became famous. In 1873 he founded the Corbin Banking Company and did a large business in mortgage loans on western farm lands. In 1880 he was appointed receiver of the Long Island Railroad Company and a year later was chosen its executive head.

From that time forward until the close of his life, Mr. Corbin was a recognized power in railway and financial circles and the promoter of many large business undertakings which he carried to successful issue. He was prominently concerned in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, of which he was first a receiver and afterwards president. He was also president of the New York & New England Railroad Company, the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railroad Company, the New York & Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, the Manhattan Beach Company; a director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company and the Mercantile Trust Company. He was the first to conceive the plan of tunneling under the Hudson river to bring trains from the West and South into New York City direct. He brought Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, an English engineer, to this country to make the necessary borings, and interested the Pennsylvania Railroad in the project, which was eventually carried out by that system, with Mr. Jacobs as engineer. He planned a free port and a steamship

terminal at Montauk Point, Long Island, and was on the point of carrying these plans to a successful conclusion at the time of his death. Notwithstanding his high position in the business life of New York he ever retained his pride in and love for his native State, maintained a large estate in Newport, his native town, and there spent his summer vacation periods. He established near his home at Newport, New Hampshire, the largest fenced game preserve in this country, the Blue Mountain Forest, containing 24,000 acres and stocked with buffalo, elk, deer and wild boar. He was a member of numerous social and other organizations outside the realm of business, these including the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Lawyers, South Side, and Players clubs of New York City, and the Somerset Club of Boston. He also belonged and was much interested in the Sewanaka-Corinthian Yacht, the Meadowbrook Hunt and South Side Sportsmen's clubs.

Austin (2) Corbin married, in 1853, Hannah M. Wheeler, daughter of Samuel Wheeler, a prominent citizen of Newport, New Hampshire. Children: Mary, deceased, of further mention; Isabella C., married George S. Edgell; William, deceased; Anna W., married Hallet Alsop Borrowe; Austin (3), of further mention.

Mary Corbin, eldest daughter of Austin (2) and Hannah M. (Wheeler) Corbin, married Rene Cheronnot Champollion, grandson of Jean Francois Champollion, one of the first and most distinguished of French Egyptologists and the discoverer of the famous Rosetta Stone by which the mysterious inscriptions on early Egyptian monuments were deciphered. Their only son, Andre Cheronnot Champollion, was born in France in 1880, and while very young lost both father and mother. His maternal grandparents brought him to the United States in 1890 and he became an inmate of the Corbin home. He was educated in Morristown, New Jersey, and New Hampshire schools, completed a four years' course at Harvard University and was graduated with the class of 1902. During his university life he was president of the Cercle Francais, was one of the best amateur actors in the university, a member of several leading clubs and one of the most popular and prominent men of his class. After his graduation in 1902, Andre Cheronnot Champollion resumed the study of art for which he had shown pronounced talent even when a child in France. He pursued studies in France and in India, then returned to the United States, and was arranging to hold an exhibition of his sketches of life in India when the war in Europe began. Without a moment's hesitation he offered his services to France as he loved the country of his birth as dearly as he did the country of his allegiance. Leaving his wife and son at his country home in New Jersey, he sailed on the first steamship which left New York in August, 1914, made the passage in safety and became an enlisted private of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment of French Infantry. After several months of training he was sent to the

trenches, and took his turn on the battle front, and in letters home gave the story of some of his thrilling experiences. In a letter dated March 20, 1915, he told of the destruction of a trench by the Germans just when he and his comrades were preparing to occupy it. This letter said a German shell had exploded in the trench killing fifty French soldiers and wounding two hundred others. He added that his own escape was little less than miraculous, as a minute later he would have been in that part of the trench where the fatalities were greatest. Three days later, March 23, 1915, while fighting in the trenches at Bois-le-Pretre, a German bullet pierced his forehead, death resulting almost instantly. Mr. Champollion married, in 1909, Adelaide Knox, daughter of John Jay Knox, comptroller of the currency under President Grant. They were the parents of a son, René Champollion.

Austin (3) Corbin, eldest son of Austin (2) and Hannah M. (Wheeler) Corbin, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 12, 1873. After preparation in well known private educational institutions, he entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B. *cum laude*, class of 1896. The death of his honored father in that year compelled his instant entrance into business life as partner in the Corbin Banking Company and as executor of the Austin Corbin estate. He has won well deserved recognition as an able man of affairs and holds eminent position in the business world. He is president of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, president of the Manhattan Beach Estates, vice-president of the Atlantic Brass Company, treasurer of the New England Mortgage Security Company, director of the Coal and Iron National Bank, treasurer of the Mt. Vernon Trust Company, has large interests in Oregon fruit lands and in other enterprises of varied nature.

His large Oregon interests led him west so frequently and kept him there so large a portion of his time that he is a qualified voter of that State although he retains a city residence in New York, a summer home, Blue Mountain Farm, at Newport, New Hampshire, and a seashore home at Northport, Long Island. His business offices are at No. 192 Broadway, New York City. Fond of out-of-door sports, particularly yachting and shooting, he indulges in them with great zest. His clubs are the University, Lambs, Harvard and Athletic, of New York City, and the Somerset of Boston. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

JAMES ANDREW BRAHANEY, who at the present time (1917) is efficiently filling the position of postmaster of Milford, New Hampshire, performing his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, is a native of Amherst, New Hampshire, born March 20, 1861, a son of Patrick and Margaret Brahaney.

In early life James A. Brahaney accompanied his parents to

Milford, New Hampshire, in which city he has since resided. He acquired a practical education by attendance at the schools of Milford, and graduated from the High School with the class of 1881. His first experience in business life was gained in the carriage painting and manufacture of carriages, which he successfully conducted for fifteen years, the plant being located on Elm street, Milford. After disposing of the business at an advantageous price, Mr. Brahaney served in the capacity of clerk for Messrs. D. O. Handley and A. W. Turner in the shoe business until 1909, in which year he entered the employ of D. Whiting & Sons, wood, coal and grain merchants, as manager of their Milford branch, and faithfully discharged the duties pertaining to that arduous position until February 15, 1916, when he tendered his resignation in order to accept the appointment of postmaster of Milford, his present position. At the time of his appointment as postmaster, he was serving as fire chief of Milford, his length of service as fireman extending over a period of thirty-four years, a most unusual record and one of which any man might be proud. He also served as a member of the Water Board for nine years, six years of which he acted as clerk, resigning his position on January 1, 1916. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, that being the faith of his forefathers, and a Democrat in politics, active in the councils of his party. He holds membership in the Catholic Club; Improved Order of Red Men, having served as collector of wampum for seven years; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Foresters of America, in which he held the office of Grand Chief Ranger of the State of New Hampshire, being the first chief ranger in the town of Milford.

Mr. Brahaney has been twice married, the second time in Milford, New Hampshire, April 14, 1898, to Mary Sullivan, born in Hollis, New Hampshire, May 30, 1872, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Sullivan. Children: Margaret, born April 30, 1893, child of Mr. Brahaney's first wife; James Andrew, Jr., born February 16, 1899; Leo R., born September 13, 1901; Robert, born June 1, 1904; Ruth M., born May 19, 1905; Edward H., born April 11, 1911.

FREDRIC WORTHEN FROST—Although the duties of professional and business life have taken Mr. Frost far from the scenes of his youth, he has ever retained a lively interest in his native New Hampshire and has kept in touch with the educational life of the State through his position as a trustee of Tilton Seminary. He has attained distinction in his profession as an exponent of the law of corporations, and in the business world through his connection with building, manufacturing and transportation companies. Mr. Frost is of the eighth generation of the family founded in America by

Edmund Frost, who came from England in 1635, and on maternal lines from Thomas Sleeper, who came from England a young man, settling in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640. Two of his Sleeper grandfathers served in the Revolution, one of them as captain. He also in maternal line descends from the ancient family of Worthen, whose name he bears.

When Edmund Frost first came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, he was accompanied by his wife and children, but of them there is little record. He was an elder of the church, and according to the records left his children the example of a godly life. He died in Cambridge, July 12, 1672. The line of descent is through his son, Ephraim (1) Frost; his son, Ephraim (2) Frost and his wife, Sarah (Cooper) Frost; their son, Samuel Frost and his wife, Abigail (Cutter) Frost, who were the parents of Cooper Frost, who founded this branch of the family in New Hampshire, in the fifth generation.

Cooper Frost, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1790, died in Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1876. For more than half a century he carried on hat manufacturing in Concord, New Hampshire, was a soldier of the War of 1812, possessed great physical strength and mechanical skill. He married, July 18, 1815, Sarah Trumbull, born in Concord in 1787, died in Franklin in 1874, daughter of John Trumbull, of the early Connecticut family, but earliest among the settlers of Concord where her grandfather, Judah Trumbull, was an official as early as 1740.

The line of descent from Cooper and Sarah (Trumbull) Frost continues through their son, Luther Trumbull Frost, born in Concord in 1824, died in Franklin, New Hampshire, October 24, 1894. He spent practically his entire life in Franklin, a paper manufacturer, manager of one of the Winnepesaukee mills. He was prominent in politics, a Democrat, representing Franklin in the State Legislature several terms. He belonged to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and ranked high as business man and citizen. He married, March 16, 1845, Lydia G. Pike, born in Franklin, March 14, 1822, daughter of Major Samuel and Betsey (Brown) Pike, granddaughter of James and Alice (George) Pike, and great-granddaughter of Simeon Pike, who came from the Highlands of Scotland prior to 1752. James Pike was a soldier of the Revolution, wounded at Bunker Hill. Two sons were born to Luther and Lydia (Pike) Frost: Lorenzo L. Frost, father, and Leroy B. Frost, uncle of Fredric Worthen Frost, both of whom were practical paper manufacturers, a business acquired under their father's direction.

Lorenzo L. Frost was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, September 27, 1846, died at the country estate of his son, Fredric W. Frost, "Overbrook," Pearl River, Rockland county, New York, May 10, 1906, death coming to him suddenly through heart disease. He attended public school and academy in Franklin Falls and Boscawen,

New Hampshire, but early in life forsook the school room in favor of a trade. He learned the paper maker's trade under his skilled and capable father, working in the Winnepesaukee Mills which many years later were absorbed by the International Paper Company. He rose rapidly in the business, becoming superintendent of one of the company's mills when quite a young man, his father superintending the other. He continued at the Franklin Falls Mill as superintendent for seventeen years, until 1890, when he acquired an interest in the Sunapee Paper Company, an interest he retained until 1894, also being manager of the plant. He next became manager of the Racquette River Paper Company of Potsdam, New York, so continuing until the fall of 1901.

The L. L. Frost Paper Company was organized by Lorenzo L. Frost and his two sons, Fredric Worthen and Luther Hayward Frost, late in 1901. The company built a mill at Norwood, St. Lawrence county, New York, which they operated until its destruction by fire, January 4, 1904. The plant was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, its materials concrete reinforced with steel, it being one of the model paper mills of the country. This mill was sold in August, 1905, Mr. Frost and sons then organizing and incorporating the Frost & Sons Paper Company, erecting mills at Napanoch, Ulster county, New York, for the manufacture of tissue paper from jute. Hardly a year elapsed in the new business home ere the career of the founder terminated. An excellent business man, kindly-hearted, even-tempered and just, Mr. Frost was greatly beloved by all who knew him well and labor troubles were unknown at his mills. He was very charitable, a Methodist in religious faith, a man whose influence was always for good. Mr. Frost married, October 31, 1867, Harriet L. Hayward, born in Alexandria, New Hampshire, October 31, 1846, died March 6, 1909, daughter of Jonas Reed and Marcia (Sleeper) Hayward. Jonas Reed Hayward, for many years a merchant of Concord, New Hampshire, represented the town of Alexandria in the State Legislature several terms and was one of the potent forces for good in his community. He married (first) October 30, 1832, Marcia Sleeper, born December 26, 1809, daughter of Moses West and Ruth (Worthen) Sleeper, her father a descendant of Thomas Sleeper, born in England in 1607, who came to Massachusetts a young man and to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640. Marcia Sleeper's grandfather, David Sleeper, was a captain of militia in the Revolution, and her father, Peter Sleeper, served in the same war as sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo L. Frost had three children, all born at Franklin, New Hampshire: 1. Luther Hayward, a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; associated in business with his father and succeeding him as general manager of the Frost & Sons Paper Company; he married Alice J. Raymond, daughter of Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, LL.D., a former president of Wesleyan University; they have a daughter, Dorothy Raymond Frost, and a son, Bradford Ray-

mond Frost. 2. Lorena May, a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1905; a college settlement worker and now in charge of kindergartens in Summit, New Jersey. 3. Fredric Worthen, of further mention.

Fredric Worthen Frost was born at Franklin, New Hampshire, January 8, 1870. After graduation at Franklin High School he prepared at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire, and after graduation in 1890 entered Wesleyan University, whence he was graduated A. B. *cum laude*, class of 1894. Choosing the legal profession he pursued courses of study at Columbia Law School to graduation in 1897, then spent a year at New York Law School, receiving his degree LL.B., class of 1898. He spent the two years, 1894-96, as teacher of English and French at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in European travel as private tutor during a part of 1896. After receiving his degree from New York Law School and admission to the New York bar in 1898, Mr. Frost became associated with Frank Sullivan Smith and began practice in New York City and so continues, their practice largely confined to corporation law. He is a member of the Association Bar of the City of New York, highly regarded by contemporaries and clients. His connection with the business world began in 1901 when he became associated with his father and brother in the L. L. Frost Paper Company. From that time he has increased his business activities and is now president of the Frost & Sons Paper Company; vice-president of the Cuban Land & Steamship Company; vice-president of La Gloria Transportation Company; vice-president of the Shawmut Commercial Company; director of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company; director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York; trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institution; secretary of the Shawmut Coal & Coke Company and has other interest of little less importance.

Notwithstanding his professional and large business interests, Mr. Frost neglects none of the duties of good citizenship but maintains close relations with church, educational and social organizations. He is a member of the official board of New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; trustee of the Bible Teachers Training School of New York; trustee of Tilton Seminary, his first *alma mater*; Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; Wesleyan University Club of New York, which he served as president; member of the New Hampshire Society of New York; and is affiliated with the Republican party. From the foregoing an idea may be gained of Mr. Frost's broad outlook on life, his energy, attainment and varied interests. His life is a full and complete one, his talents are wisely employed, and hardly yet in the full prime of life he can as confidently look forward to greater usefulness as he can with satisfaction review the past. As his field of activity has widened he too has grown and today is one of the substantial, sane and sound busi-

ness and professional men who constitute so vital a force in American life.

Mr. Frost married, in Brooklyn, October 25, 1899, Christine Kellogg Glover, daughter of Rev. Charles E. and Rosabella (Hallock) Glover, her father a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Frost is a descendant of John Hopkins, of the "Mayflower," of the Paine family, her great-grandmother a cousin of President John Adams. She is a member of the New England Chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and through her Adams ancestry eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have two children, both born in Brooklyn: Fredric Worthen (2), born December 23, 1901; Constance Hopkins, born August 22, 1906. Mr. Frost's offices are at No. 60 Wall street, his home at No. 1304 Union street, Brooklyn; his summer home "Overbrook" at Pearl River, Rockland county, New York.

ROBERT PERKINS BASS—Although Robert Perkins Bass was born in Chicago, he belongs to old New England stock which has proved by the indomitable energy and courageous service of more than one representative the right to survive. He has been identified with the interests of New Hampshire for a number of years, and has given such fearless earnestness and zeal to the task of promoting her honor and usefulness that there is no name that ranks higher in the roll of her sons by adoption or by birth.

He was born September 1, 1873, the son of Perkins and Clara (Foster) Bass, and a younger brother of the John Foster Bass who has been a well-known war correspondent, reporting for the great dailies all the campaigns of the last thirty years. His early ambition was not for journalism, however, but for the law, upon which he decided when still a youth to build his life work. He went to Harvard University and there for four years pursued the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was conferred in 1896. For a year after this he did post-graduate work at the Harvard Graduate School, entering later the Law School and working there in the term of 1897-98. Later he received from Dartmouth the degree of Master of Arts.

Circumstances when he first left college attracted him to farming and other outdoor forms of business interest, among which may be mentioned real estate and investments. Early in life the young man perceived the vital importance in the life of the nation of the conservation of natural resources, and became deeply interested in forestry. He carried this enthusiasm throughout his life, and was later known as one of the great authorities on the subject, especially as it was related to the timber interests of New Hampshire. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the American Forestry



Robert P. Bass

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Robert Jackson

Association, and served as its president in 1911, during which time he filled the duties entailed upon the office with a zeal and faithfulness that knew no stint. He is a member of the New Hampshire Forestry Association and of the National Geographical Society.

With a man of strong feelings for the duties that a citizen owes to the community, it was natural that politics should receive a large share of his attention, and from an early period in his life we find ex-Governor Bass taking an active part in the policies of the Republican party. He was a man whose ability was sure of recognition, and in the term of 1905-07 he represented his party in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. This was followed by reelection to the same body for the next term, 1907-09. In the years 1909-10 he sat in the Senate of the State of New Hampshire. He served from 1906 to 1910 on the New Hampshire Forestry Commission. His work in the House and the Senate had shown the people the high quality of his standards as a public servant and an administrator of public interests, and in 1911 the people of the State testified to their confidence in him by sending him to Concord as the Governor of the State, a confidence which his work in that high office amply justified.

ROBERT JACKSON—Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1907, Mr. Jackson located in Concord, and in the years which have since intervened has won honorable standing among the members of that bar. He is the eldest son of James Robert and Lydia (Drew) Jackson, of Dover, New Hampshire, his father born October 5, 1828, in Barnet, Vermont, a veteran of the Civil War, lawyer, journalist, public official and well known writer on historical subjects. He was admitted to the Vermont bar at Lancaster in 1867, practiced until 1873, then for five years was associate editor of the "State Press," Dover, New Hampshire. He was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1871, moderator of the town 1873-74-75, secretary of the Constitutional Convention, 1889, United States Consul at Sherbrook, Canada, 1894-1907, and held a commission as justice of the peace dated 1864. He represented the Concord Railroad before legislative committees from 1881 to 1885, and the Boston & Maine Railroad, 1887-1893. He was superintendent of the school committee, 1866-67-68, member of the first board of education after the establishment of the Union School District in 1867, serving five years, was a trustee of the Free Public Library the first five years of its existence, and was a member of the committee on town history from its beginning until the completion of the work. He completed the History of Littleton, New Hampshire, published by the town, and wrote continuously on historical subjects and political topics. He was an ardent Democrat, and from 1888 until 1893 was secretary to the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee. He married, July 16, 1879, Lydia Ann

Drew, born December 30, 1854, daughter of George K. Drew, of Durham, New Hampshire.

Robert Jackson was born in Dover, New Hampshire, May 31, 1880, and obtained his early and preparatory education in the grade and high schools of Littleton, New Hampshire. He then entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated with the Bachelor's Degree, class of 1900. After graduation he became secretary to Judge Aldrich, of the United States District and Circuit courts, with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts, the young man at the same time pursuing law study under the supervision of Judge Aldrich. In 1907 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and at once began the practice of his profession in association with Judge James W. Remick. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Bar Association, and of the local bar association. His fraternity, Theta Beta Pi (Dartmouth College). Mr. Jackson married Dorothy, daughter of Oliver E. Branch, of Manchester, New Hampshire. They were the parents of two daughters, Sarah and Hope Jackson.

MANASAH PERKINS, formerly president of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, was born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, October 28, 1855, a son of the late Hon. Nathan R. Perkins. He comes of good old colonial stock, the founder of the Perkins family of New England having been John Perkins, who was born at Newent, Gloucester county, England, in 1590, and who came to Boston in the "Lyon" with Roger Williams and his company, in February, 1631.

Abraham Perkins, the first of the family to locate in New Hampshire, migrated from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, to Hampton, about 1638, being evidently a leader in the party of adventurers that penetrated so far northward. He was a man of much enterprise, and in 1648 erected Perkins' mill in Hampton. He lived to a good old age, dying in 1683. His descendants were long prominent in the affairs of Hampton, and the name of Perkins has honorable mention on the rolls of the Revolutionary soldiers.

David K. Perkins, a son of John Perkins, who married a Miss Keniston, was born in New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1797, and lived there and in the neighboring town of Middleton until 1829, when he removed to Whitefield, New Hampshire. Ten years later he settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade of stone-mason until his death, December 4, 1862. He married Margaret Runnells, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Randall) Runnells and a granddaughter of Elder Benjamin Randall, known as the "patriarch of the Free Will Baptist denomination."

Note.—From American Series of Popular Biographies, New Hampshire volume, p. 298. (Boston, 1902).



Manassah Perkins

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The Runnells family originated in Scotland; and its representatives in America at the present day retain in a marked degree the habits of industry and thrift that characterized their ancestors. John Runnells settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1718; and his son Abraham and five of the latter's sons fought in the Revolutionary War. David K. Perkins by his wife Margaret had nine children, namely: Nathaniel; Samuel R.; Mary Ann, who married James Eastman; Manasah H.; Nathan Randall; William Dana; Joan, wife of Moses Drew; David; and one other that died in infancy.

Nathan Randall Perkins was born in Middleton, New Hampshire, December 13, 1828, and died in Jefferson, New Hampshire, July 25, 1900. Inheriting in no small degree from his Perkins, Randall, and Runnells ancestors their most manly and praiseworthy characteristics, he did much toward developing the natural resources of his locality, and was a citizen of considerable prominence. As a lad he assisted on the home farm, afterward working in Manchester in the mills or at stone work until seventeen years old. Then going to Lancaster he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade with L. M. Rosebrook, at the same time attending the Lancaster Academy. He subsequently worked for Mr. Rosebrook as a journeyman, and was for a time associated with him in business. In 1852 they put into operation their pet project of erecting a house of entertainment on the top of Mount Washington, beginning the work in May of that year. They made the walls of the large stones found at the top, bringing the needed timbers and boards from Jefferson, eight miles away, on horseback. Joseph S. Hall was afterward admitted to partnership, Mr. Perkins retaining a fourth interest. The hotel, known as the Summit House, was opened to the public in July, 1852; and Mr. Perkins had sole management of the house during that season. In February, 1854, he sold out his share, and soon after purchased the Rosebrook farm, where he carried on farming and blacksmithing until 1860. He then bought the Jefferson mill property, remodelled both the saw-mill and the grist-mill, enlarging the capacity of each, and erected a starch factory, all of which he conducted successfully for twenty years. In 1868 he bought three thousand acres of standing timber from the estate of Canning Williams, and, after surveying it, was frequently called upon to do work of a similar kind, being employed to locate and lay out the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad, and subsequently its various branches. In 1872 he became owner of three-fourths of Lowe & Burbank's grant, consisting of ten thousand five hundred acres, and, upon the organization of the Brown Lumber Company in 1874, became a member and had charge of its interests both in Jefferson and the woods until his death, serving as second president of the company. Great responsibilities rested upon him, he having control of the building of the railways, laying out the camps, the surveying, the letting of contracts, and the developing of the large farm lying on both sides of the river from Whitefield to Randolph.

Mr. Perkins was a Democrat in politics, and served in various offices, being county commissioner in 1877, 1878 and 1879. Through his influence and exertions in this office the large barn was erected on the county farm, steam heat was introduced into the county house, and a furnace put into the court house, and, in addition, the county debt was reduced by several thousand dollars. Mr. Perkins represented Jefferson in the State Legislature in 1856, 1857, 1862, and 1866; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and served on the staffs of Governors Straw and Weston. For many years in succession he was a delegate to the Democratic State conventions. He attended the National Democratic Convention of 1868 as a substitute, and in 1889 he was State Senator. He was liberal in his religious opinions, and was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to North Star Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons.; to North Star Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar; and to the Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. On May 22, 1854, he married Elizabeth C. Hicks, daughter of David and Eliza (Garland) Hicks. The only child of their union was Manasah, whose name begins this sketch.

Manasah Perkins was educated in the schools of Jefferson and at the Lancaster Academy. On the opening of the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad in 1879, he was conductor on the road, and continued in that position until 1889. He then resigned it in order to become superintendent of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, which has control of the mammoth Waumbek system, embracing the Jefferson House, Waumbek Hall (the old Plaisted House), and several other buildings. Under his management the company has doubled its capacity, Mr. Perkins having erected and superintended the building of several cottages, including one for C. J. Frick, of New York; one for H. E. Raymond, of Chicago; one for H. E. Radianc, of New York; two for S. D. Davis, of New York, and one for S. G. Schufflar, of Lakewood, New York. Mr. Perkins has been a director of the Whitefield Bank and Trust Company for three years, and was elected president of Brown's Lumber Company, January 1, 1900. He is a Democrat in politics, and, besides serving as town treasurer for eleven years, was selectman for two or three terms, a member of the school board from 1890 until 1897, and a representative to the State Legislature in 1885 and 1886, serving as a member of the committee on insurance.

Mr. Perkins is active and influential in secret society circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to North Star Lodge, No. 35; to North Star Commandery, No. 36, of Lancaster; and to the Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua. He is also a member of Pilot Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Lancaster; of St. John's Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Whitefield; and of Starr King Grange, of Jefferson. On January 25, 1898, he married Mary Agnes Stillings, daughter of Addison Stillings. They have one child, Elizabeth May, born May 23, 1899.

GEORGE CALVIN CARTER—Among the representative citizens of Manchester should be mentioned George C. Carter, state manager of R. G. Dun & Company for the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, over which states he has traveled extensively in the interests of the company, gaining a good insight into affairs, political, commercial and social, as well as along his own particular line, and he numbers among his friends many of the leading men of both states. As a citizen he is public-spirited, always ready to co-operate in any movement that is for the common welfare, or that tends to promote the material advancement of the community, and his career has been that of a man who attained success by thoroughly deserving it.

George Calvin Carter was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, January 28, 1876, son of John V. and Josephine S. (Rowe) Carter, for many years residents of Brockton, Massachusetts. The public schools of Brockton afforded George C. Carter the means of obtaining a practical education, and upon the completion of his studies he began his active business career. On May 1, 1893, he entered the office of R. G. Dun & Company at Boston, Massachusetts, in a minor capacity, but at the expiration of two years and a half his faithfulness to duty and conscientious performance of trusts committed to him was rewarded by promotion, assuming charge of the Vermont District. He so served until October 28, 1897, when he was transferred to the New Hampshire District, and several years later, his successor in Vermont having passed from this life, the two districts were combined under the charge of Mr. Carter at Manchester, and since then he has ably performed his part, having acquired during the preceding years a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details.

He is considered an authority along commercial lines, his advice and counsel being sought and accepted. Mr. Carter is credited by the banking, insurance and business interests of the State with being the best informed man in the State regarding its commercial activities, his official position, which takes him into every nook and corner of the Commonwealth, giving him exceptional opportunity for getting into the heart of things in each community. In National, State and local elections, Mr. Carter casts his vote for the man who in his opinion is best qualified for office, but his affiliation is with the Republican party, the principles of which he espouses. He holds membership in the Free Baptist Church, being the vice-president of the Society connected therewith and has for many years been chorister and chairman of the music committee. He is also a member of Ridgely Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, United Commercial Travelers of America, and of the Council of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Carter married in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 19, 1902, Kate E. Batchelder, born in Exeter, New Hampshire, June 20, 1875, daughter of Edmund R. and Ellen T. (Withington) Batchelder, for many years residents of Manchester. Mrs. Carter was educated

in the public schools of Manchester, and prior to her marriage was a teacher at the Hallsville School of Manchester. She has also been a member of the Free Baptist Choir for several years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Carter: Theodore Batchelder, born in Manchester, October 20, 1910; Robert Eugene, born in Manchester, October 8, 1914; James Burnham, born in Manchester, December 6, 1915; and Dorothy Withington, born in Manchester, January 12, 1917.

RAYMOND GOOLD BROWN, son of Elisha Rhodes and Frances (Bickford) Brown, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, August 27, 1885. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was also under private tuition at his home for a time. Later he was prepared for entrance to college at the private school of Brown & Nichols, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1893 matriculated at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of that year he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York bar in the spring of 1911, and at once engaged in general practice. He became an assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, the offices being located in the Federal Building, but resigned from this position early in 1913, at which time he formed a connection with the American Tobacco Company of New York City. Toward the end of the year 1914 he became a special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States. In 1915 he served for six months as special counsel in the New York county district attorney's office, and is now a member of the law firm of Breckinridge & Brown, New York City. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City, the Memorial Society of Harvard, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Harvard, and the Delta Upsilon Club of New York City. Mr. Brown married, January 22, 1911, Juliet Wheeler Duxbury, daughter of John Duxbury.

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT—The family of which John Henry Bartlett, of Portsmouth, prominent as a lawyer and influential in the Republican politics of New Hampshire, serving as representative from Ward Two, one of the strongest members on the majority side of the House, is an old Colonial one, its branches extending to every State in the Union, its representatives figuring prominently in every walk of life, performing their duty to the best of their ability.

John Henry Bartlett is a representative in the tenth generation, tracing back in a direct line to Richard Bartlett, the immigrant an-

cestor, who was a native of England, born about 1575, came to this country, accompanied by his wife and six children, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in or before 1637. In 1612 he purchased a "Breeches Bible," which has been preserved and is in the possession of his descendants. He died in Newbury, May 25, 1647. The line is traced through his son, Richard Bartlett, born October 31, 1621, in England, accompanied his parents to this country, married Abigail —, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1698. Their son, Richard Bartlett, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 21, 1649, resided there throughout his entire lifetime, and died April 17, 1724. He married, November 18, 1673, Hannah Emery, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) Emery. Their son, Deacon Daniel Bartlett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 8, 1682, and there died, his death resulting from the extraction of a tooth. He married, prior to 1705, Abigail —. Their son, Daniel Bartlett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 22, 1705, resided in the portion which was incorporated in 1764 as Newburyport, and died September 28, 1786. He married (first) Alice Sargent, (second) Hepzibah —, (third) Sarah Tewksbury. John Bartlett, eldest son of his first wife, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 30, 1733. He was one of the pioneers of Deering, New Hampshire, and there passed the greater part of his active life. He married, January 18, 1763, Hepzibah Stevens. Their son, Solomon Bartlett, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, November 27, 1764, and there spent his entire lifetime. He married Anna Stevens. Their son, John Bartlett, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, and removed thence to Sunapee, same State, where he was a pioneer resident, and there he died at the age of eighty-two years. He married Sarah Sanborn.

John Zeron Bartlett, son of John and Sarah (Sanborn) Bartlett, and father of John Henry Bartlett, was born in Sunapee, New Hampshire, May 26, 1830, and died in Lafayette, Indiana, January 28, 1906. His active career was devoted to various occupations, he serving as a teacher during his early life, as foreman in a factory at Sunapee, and as an agriculturist, his farm being located in the vicinity of the village of Sunapee. He filled a number of the town offices, was a member of the Legislature in 1899, elected to these offices on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a working member of Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sunapee. He was a well read, well informed man, and his opinion and advice was sought and followed to good advantage. He married, November 23, 1858, Sophronia A. Sargent, of Sunapee, born in Sunapee, May 13, 1839, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Elliott) Sargent, of Sunapee. Children: Sarah Ann, became the wife of Charles B. Aiken, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Fred L., resides at George's Mills, Sunapee; John Henry, of whom further; J. Delmar, resides in Lafayette, Indiana; and Mont. L., resides in Concord, New Hampshire.

John Henry Bartlett was born in Sunapee, New Hampshire, March

15, 1869. His early education was received in the public schools of Sunapee, after which he was a student at Colby Academy, and in 1890 entered Dartmouth College, graduating with the class of 1894. For the following four years he engaged in teaching, during two years of which time he was principal of the Portsmouth High School. In the meantime he pursued the study of law with Judge Calvin Page, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1898, and for many years thereafter he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, an associate of Judge Page, his preceptor and father-in-law. He has taken an active part in political affairs, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He was appointed postmaster of Portsmouth, December 13, 1899, and at the expiration of his term, he was reappointed. He was mentioned prominently as a candidate for Congress in the First District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the veteran Congressman Sulloway, but he refused to be considered; was candidate for the United States Senate in 1913, and the presiding officer of the Republican State Convention in 1916. As an orator and debater he has no equal in the General Court, and his speech in favor of the Boston & Maine Railroad reorganization measure was not only the gem of all oratorical efforts during the session of 1917, but it won the passage of the bill. He sponsored, fought for and obtained the passage of a fifty-four hour law for women and minors, a child welfare law, a law removing the criminal record of juveniles, and the Portsmouth-Kittery bridge bill. He was a member of the committee on judiciary, where his keen legal mind proved of material assistance in the committee deliberations.

Mr. Bartlett was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor John McLane. Colonel Bartlett's family patriotism sprang into prominence as soon as war was declared, when he at once delivered a stirring speech in New Hampshire House of Representative calling upon the Republican members especially to forget politics and to give President Wilson their loyal support, and then volunteered his entire time to the war in any capacity that he could profitably be used. On account of his forensic and persuasive ability he was at once booked for the so-called, "Flying Squadron," for recruiting soldiers to fill up the state militia to war strength, and his success was very marked. Since then he has been on the state and national speakers bureau list, and has been making speeches nearly every night. He has had charge of the Red Cross and Red Triangle Drives for Rockingham county, and has personally been a large contributor. As one of the owners of the Allied Theatre Company he has been instrumental in having the high grade houses owned by this company do a tremendous amount of free work for the different war projects. When a political enemy attempted to dull his great popularity by an unfair attack on these houses he turned it into a boomerang for himself by making public what these houses had done for the war and how little his critics had done. He

is a trustee of Colby Academy; trustee and director of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Bank; affiliates with the Methodist church; a member of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portsmouth; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Warwick Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Warwick Club, Portsmouth Athletic Club, Piscataqua Yacht Club, Portsmouth Country Club and the Amoskeag Veterans.

Mr. Bartlett married, June 4, 1900, Agnes Page, born August 21, 1871, in Portsmouth, a daughter of Judge Calvin and Arabella J. (Moran) Page. They are the parents of one son, Calvin Page, born October 8, 1901.

ALBERT EMERSON HADLOCK—Many sons of New Hampshire have won distinction beyond her borders, and in New York City a sufficient number of them are found to justify the formation of a New Hampshire Society. One of these native sons, Albert Emerson Hadlock, has attained distinction at the bar of his adopted city, where he located in 1893 after graduating from the Harvard Law School, and has risen by a series of promotions to the office of deputy comptroller. He is a descendant of a Revolutionary great-grand sire, grandson of Kendall Hadlock, and son of John Hadlock, who was born in Merrimac, New Hampshire, in 1831 and died in 1913. John Hadlock was a merchant and resident of Milford, New Hampshire, a selectman, and at one time was a deputy sheriff of Hillsboro county. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a man highly esteemed. He married Sarah Elizabeth Carlton, born in Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1832, died in 1892, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Field) Carlton.

Albert Emerson Hadlock was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, February 9, 1863. After preparatory courses in the public schools he entered Phillips Exeter Academy. He later entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1887, receiving the Master's degree from his *alma mater* in 1890. From 1887 to 1890 he was a teacher in G. W. C. Noble's School at Boston, Massachusetts; entered Harvard Law School in 1890 and in 1893 was graduated LL.B. *cum laude* and A. M. Immediately after graduation he located in New York City, serving for three years, 1893-96, as law clerk in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. In 1898 he became secretary to the president of the Borough of Richmond, the City of New York, continuing in that capacity until 1902. He then served the city as assistant corporation counsel, 1902-04; and practiced privately 1904-10. In 1910 he was appointed to the position of auditor in the finance department of the city and placed in charge of the law division of that department. In 1916 he was promoted to the office of deputy comptroller of The City of New York, an office which he now holds.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1905 was the candidate of his party for the office of judge of Richmond county. He is a member of Milford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Milford, New Hampshire; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Psi Upsilon Club of New York City, the City Club, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and other college and school societies.

Mr. Hadlock married, in 1902, Marion Canfield, born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1870, daughter of Thomas H. Canfield, one of the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and maternal granddaughter of the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D.D., first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Vermont. She is a member of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Hadlock have three children, all born in New York City: Albert Emerson, Jr., born in March, 1903; Canfield, in November, 1904; Marion, in December, 1910.

JOSEPH MATTHEW DRUKER—Joseph Matthew Druker, one of the successful and prominent younger lawyers of Manchester, New Hampshire, is not a native of this place, nor indeed of the country at all, but was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on April 15, 1884. He is a son of Nathan and Anna Druker, the elder Druker having been a prominent merchant. Mr. Druker, Sr., died in the month of March, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts. While still a youth, Joseph Matthew Druker immigrated to this country with his parents, coming immediately to Manchester. They only remained here, however, for a few days, owing to the health of Mrs. Druker (mother), and on advice of their physician, went to Portland, Maine, where they eventually located. It was at Portland that young Mr. Druker received his education, attending the public and high schools there, and during this time he chose the profession of law as his career in life. For this purpose he matriculated at the University of Maine and graduated from this institution in the year 1907. In 1908 he came to New Hampshire, and was admitted in that year to practice by the New Hampshire Bar Association. It was in Manchester that he located, a city that greatly appealed to him, and which had impressed him very much when he first came to live there upon his arrival here with his parents from Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Druker here engaged in professional practice, opening an office in the Opera Block, and he is still to be found at the same place. From the outset he has been successful, and he now enjoys a large and high class clientele, being considered one of the ablest practitioners of the bar of this section. In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Druker is very active in the political circles of the place. He was elected councilman of Ward Three, in December, 1914, on the Republican ticket, a fine tribute to him and illustrating the regard in

which he is held by his fellowmen in Manchester. The Manchester, New Hampshire, "Daily Mirror and American," in an article entitled "Some Familiar Faces We Know," speaks of Mr. Druker in the following terms: * * * "Personally 'Joe' is a mighty pleasant fellow to meet. He is genial, social, an interesting talker, a good mixer and a jolly companion. He is a great student and reader and is unusually well posted on the events of the day. He likes to get into an interesting argument and can give a good account of himself on such occasions. He is one of the type of Manchester's young professional men who have been successful. He carved out his own career by patience, presurance and hard work. He is a self-made man, who came to us from across the 'big pond' and who has made good. Among the younger men of the city he is well known and well liked. His qualities are such that he attends strictly to business without making any unnecessary noise about it."

Mr. Druker is identified with a number of organizations of various kinds, among which should be mentioned the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of which he was the first president and one of the original organizers in Manchester; the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also secretary to one of the organizers of the Hebrew Free Loan Society. In religion Mr. Druker is a Hebrew, and is a member of a number of Synagogues in this section, giving much of his time and money to their philanthropic undertakings.

Joseph Matthew Druker was united in marriage at Portland, Maine, on June 20, 1907, with Ida Jane Potter, a daughter of Michael and Violet Potter. To Mr. and Mrs. Druker three children have been born as follows: Harold E., April 19, 1908; Melvin, December 23, 1909; and Edith A., November 16, 1912.

WILLIAM BRADFORD GREELEY, LL.M.—Although a native son of New Hampshire, of the eighth American generation of the family founded by Andrew Greeley, a miller of that part of Salisbury, Massachusetts, now included in Seabrook, New Hampshire, William B. Greeley has since his youth resided in other localities, attaining his eminence as an exponent of "patent law" as a practitioner in New York City since 1889. But he has ever retained the liveliest interest in his native state, aided in the organization of the New Hampshire Society of New York City and from its inception has been a member of its board of governors. His home is in New Rochelle, New York. He is a son of the Rev. Edward Hanford Greeley, D.D., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1845, and of Andover Theological Seminary, and his wife, Louisa Maria (Ware) Greeley, born at Needham, Massachusetts, in 1830, daughter of Reuben Ware.

William Bradford Greeley was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, November 1, 1859. He obtained his preparatory education in public and private schools of Nashua, Haverhill and Concord. He chose his father's *alma mater*, Dartmouth College, and thirty-six years later than his father was graduated A. B., class of 1881. After graduation he taught in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Woburn, Massachusetts, continuing until September, 1884, when he entered the government service as a member of the examining corps of the Patent Office at Washington, D. C. He remained in that capacity until September, 1889, having during those years completed a course of legal study in Columbia College, the law department of now Washington University, Washington, D. C., receiving his degree LL.B. in 1886 and LL.M. in 1887. In 1889, he resigned and located in New York City, beginning practice with his brother, Edward A. Greeley, now deceased, continuing until 1895, specializing in the law of patents. He then formed a partnership with William A. Redding, which still continues, their offices being at No. 38 Park Row, New York City. He is a recognized authority on patent law and has an extensive practice. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Until 1891 Mr. Greeley resided in New York City, but in that year moved to New Rochelle, New York, where he has taken an active part in educational affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Education for ten years, 1903-13, president of the board for two years, 1911-13. He is a Republican in politics and was for six years, 1907-13, chairman of the Republican City Committee of New Rochelle. For eleven years, 1890-1901, he was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment New York National Guard, and during nine years was his company's secretary. His clubs are the Republican of New York, Engineers, Dartmouth, Wykagyl Country Camp Fire Club of America and of the Greek letter fraternity, Psi U. He is deeply interested and a member of the Camp Fire Club of America, his interest arising from the fact that it encourages out-of-door recreations and tends to the conservation of forests and the preservation of harmless animal life. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal church for several years, but is now an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle.

William B. Greeley married (first) in New York City, April 15, 1891, Sarah Noble Burleigh, born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, in 1866, died in New Rochelle, 1910, daughter of George W. Burleigh, of Great Falls, now Somersworth, New Hampshire. Mr. Greeley married (second) in Andover, Massachusetts, September 7, 1912, Mary J. Caird, daughter of the Rev. Thomson Caird. Children: Briard Noble, born in New York City in 1896; Bradford Ware, born in New York City in 1898; and Katherine Burleigh, born in New Rochelle in November, 1899.

Another son of the Rev. Edward Hanford and Louisa Maria

(Ware) Greeley is Arthur P. Greeley, born at Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1862. He is also a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '83, for a time was a commissioner of patents, now is practicing law in Washington, D. C. A daughter of the Rev. Edward Hanford Greeley, Jane Lincoln Greeley, born in 1865, a graduate of Abbott Academy, Massachusetts, a graduate M. D. of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children, is now practicing her profession in Jamestown, New York.

ALFRED D. EMERY—The business life of Mr. Emery up to the year 1915 was spent in New York City and with one firm, Lord & Taylor, and in one department of that firm, the wholesale, to which he came a boy fresh from high school. He grew up with that department, was advanced to posts of greater responsibility and finally became manager of the Metropolitan district. He is of ancient New Hampshire family, his American ancestor, Anthony Emery, settling in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1640. Anthony Emery was born in Romsley, Hants, England, September 29, 1598, there married and with his wife Frances and brother John and his wife sailed from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in the ship "James" of London, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, the following June 3. The brothers located in Newbury, Massachusetts, but in 1640 Anthony Emery moved to Dover, New Hampshire, where on October 22, of that year, he signed the "Dover Combination." His home in Dover was on the "Neck" about one mile from the present Dover Point Railroad station. He was selectman, grand juror, constable and one of the forty-one inhabitants of Kittery who acknowledged themselves subject to the government of Massachusetts in 1652. In 1660 he was disenfranchised and fined for entertaining Quakers, whereupon he sold his property and moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was constable and deputy to the General Court. He left a son James and a daughter Rebecca. The descendants of Anthony and John Emery are numerous in New England and elsewhere, this branch of the family, however, having remained in New Hampshire.

Alfred D. Emery, son of Joseph H. Emery, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, September 16, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, finishing the high school course. He began his business career in New York City, there obtaining a position in the wholesale department of the famous dry goods house of Lord & Taylor. This association continued for many years, the only change being a succession of constantly increasing posts of responsibility. As the duties of each position were mastered he was promoted, always for efficiency, until reaching the responsible position of manager of the wholesale department for the Metropolitan district. On December 21, 1915, the firm of Lord & Taylor,

wholesale, was taken over by the Emery-Beers Company, Inc., of which the same relations exist. Mr. Emery is a thorough business man, progressive and efficient, highly regarded by his business associates. For fourteen years Mr. Emery was a member of New York's famous Regiment, The Seventh, ranking as first sergeant of Company G. He is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic order, belonging to Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 265, Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the Scottish Rite he holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. In National politics he affiliates with the Republican party, but in local affairs is independent in his action. His clubs are the Seventh Regiment, New York Athletic and Aldine.

Mr. Emery married, April 15, 1890, Mary Elizabeth Abbott, born in New York City, of Spanish ancestry, daughter of William and Mary Abbott.

WILLIAM BOYLSTON ROTCH—Among the progressive citizens of Milford, New Hampshire, where he has resided for almost a quarter of a century, must be mentioned Colonel William B. Rotch, who takes a keen interest in everything that tends to advance the material welfare of the community-at-large. He is a man of energetic character, with a strong sense of individual responsibility, and gives to details a personal attention which in these times is somewhat unusual for a man charged with considerable affairs.

William B. Rotch was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, June 6, 1859, a son of Albert Atwood and Helen B. R. (Boylston) Rotch. He gained a practical education by attendance at the Amherst public schools, and since the completion of his studies has devoted his attention to a number of interests, in all of which he has been eminently successful, owing to the fact that he has been straightforward and honorable in all his transactions, enjoying the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in connection. During his residence in Amherst, he served in the capacity of town clerk, collector, and was a representative from Amherst in the Legislature in 1895. He was also an active factor in securing the charter of the Milford & Manchester Railroad, and was one of the organizers of the Amherst Improvement Society, being chosen to serve as its first president. In May, 1895, he changed his place of residence to Milford, New Hampshire, and since that time has been actively identified with the growth and improvement of his adopted town. In 1891, prior to his removal to Milford, he became the editor and publisher of the "Milford Cabinet," in which capacities he is serving at the present time (1917). In 1900 he became a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention; for three years served as secretary to Congressman Currier at Washington, D. C.; member of the New Hamp-

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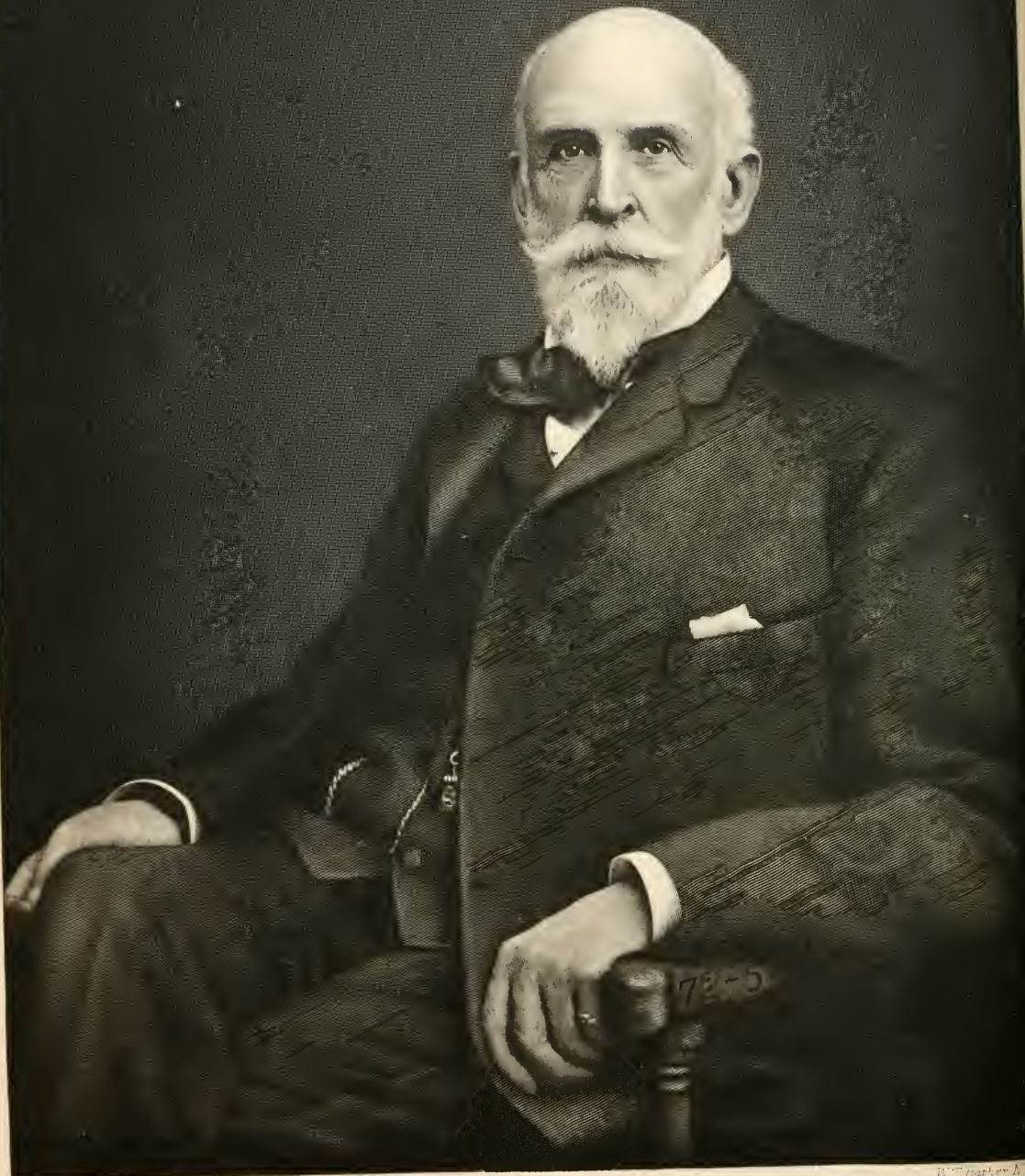


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Benjamin A. Kimball

shire State Republican Committee since 1912; member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has served as president of the Milford Improvement Society, and as secretary and president of the Milford Republican Club. He served two years in the state military as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Ramsdell.

BENJAMIN AMES KIMBALL—An attempt to classify Mr. Kimball and place him among the eminent men of a particular business ends in confusion, but with due deference to his mighty achievements in business, mechanics, finance, public life, and philanthropy, it is as a railroad official and executive that he has reached the greatest height of accomplishment. Railroading was his predestined employment, the ambition of his youth and the pride of his mature years. Yet after eleven years of service with the Concord Railroad, during which time he rose from draughtsman to master mechanic, he resigned to enter business life. But he "came back" after a successful private business career, and in 1873 re-entered railroad service as a director of the Manchester & North Weare Railroad. In January, 1879, he was elected a director of the Concord Railroad and has annually been re-elected to the board of directors of that road and of its successor, the Concord & Montreal, until the present date, 1918. In 1895 he was elected president of the corporation and to that post he has been successively re-elected as each term expired. He is a director and president of nearly all the leased roads connected with the Concord & Montreal Railroad system, which is now leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad, including its electric branches.

This means a great deal more than the bare statement implies. A broad and progressive policy was pursued by the Concord and by the Concord & Montreal railroads in construction, equipment and operation, depots, architecturally attractive, were built, and a general policy inaugurated which could be directly traced to Mr. Kimball's influence. He was father of many of the comprehensive measures which, when brought to completion, constituted the Concord & Montreal so potent a factor in the growth and prosperity of New Hampshire. He was liberal in his planning for expansion and his management always called for the conserving of the best interests of the localities traversed by his subsidiary roads and branches. In memorable and often bitter controversies with rival corporations, Mr. Kimball was sagacious in council and efficient in action, and in the vexations and prolonged litigation before the summit of Mt. Washington was vested in the people he earned the gratitude of tourists by his foresight and loyal attitude.

President Kimball was in advance of his associates in his support of consolidation, and while events made his first plans impossible

the later leases of subsidiary roads, and the union of the Concord and the Boston, Concord & Montreal roads proved the wisdom of his early planning. In consummating the lease of the Concord & Montreal to the Boston & Maine, Mr. Kimball labored successfully to preserve the integrity of the subsidiary corporations, the property rights of stockholders and the larger interests of the public. He is to be found at his desk each day, neither summer heat nor winter cold having seemingly any deterring effect upon the veteran whose years have carried him into the ranks of octogenarians.

Mr. Kimball is of the eighth American generation of the family founded in New England by Richard Kimball, who arrived in New Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634 on the ship "Elizabeth." He is the youngest son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, his father a prominent business man to whom is largely due the development of that part of the town of Boscawen, New Hampshire, now known as Penacook.

Benjamin Ames Kimball was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, August 22, 1833. His father died the following year and he was trained for life's battle by a mother whose memory he delights to honor. He prepared for college in Concord High School and Hildreth Preparatory School, entered Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, gaining his Bachelor's degree and high honors in scholarship, class of 1854. He at once entered the employ of the Concord Railroad as draughtsman in the mechanical department, was appointed superintendent of the locomotive department, and in due course of time became master mechanic. Eleven years were thus spent, and in 1865 he resigned his position to become a partner of the firm of Ford & Kimball, manufacturers of brass and iron castings. To this line the manufacture of car wheels was added, a line yet manufactured by the firm. In January, 1879, he returned to railroad life, and as director and chief executive of the Concord Railroad and its successor, the Concord & Montreal Railroad system, has gained the high positions he holds among railroad executives.

In addition to his interest in Ford & Kimball he has many business connections of importance. He was one of the founders, director and president of the Cushman Electric Company, and was trustee and president of the Concord Savings Bank during its existence. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Mechanics National Bank, was vice-president and since 1884 its honored president; was a trustee of the Merrimac County Savings Bank; an incorporator and director of the Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company and is officially connected with other corporate enterprises of Concord.

In his relation to the public, Mr. Kimball is conscientious in the discharge of his duties and generous in the support of all forward movements. He has ever maintained personal and friendly relations with his associates and the men in his employ. His friendly greetings,

words of sympathetic kindness and often substantial aid in time of need are treasured memories with many employees of the corporations he governs. In the securing of a new free public library for Concord under the liberal donation of William P. and Clara M. Fowler; in the erection of city water works; in locating the post office and state library buildings amid spacious surroundings he rendered valuable service to the city. When the foreign insurance companies withdrew from the State in consequence of the passage of the "Valued Policy" act of 1885, and the property owners were left without adequate fire protection, he was one of the resolute, self-reliant men who at once came to the rescue and by the formation of new companies supplied the needed insurance. In any review of the unusual insurance problems of that period the prompt action of Mr. Kimball and his associates will merit attention and commendation.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Kimball was long potent in party councils but never sought public office for himself. He was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1870; a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1876, 1889 and 1896; alternate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and delegate-at-large in 1892; member of the executive council during the administration of Governor Moody Currier, 1884; represented the council in designating and preparing a site in the State House yard for a statue of Daniel Webster; was commissioned by Governor Currier to represent New Hampshire at a convention of states which met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1886. This convention of commissioners outlined and later conducted the historic and memorable ceremonies and celebrations given in Philadelphia, September 15, 16, 17, 1887, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

In 1889 he was appointed a member of the commission of five to mature plans for the erection of the State Library building. The recommendations of the commission were adopted by the Legislature and in 1894 the building was completed. He was a member of the board of visitors to Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College, 1890-95, and since the latter year has been a member of the College Board of Trustees. He has ever cherished a warm love for his *alma mater* and was most active and influential in the negotiations which finally resulted in the complete consolidation of the Chandler Scientific School with Dartmouth College. He is a member and trustee of Alpha Omega Chapter of Beta Theta Pi, of Dartmouth; member of the American Social Science Association; member and trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society, president 1895-97.

So a life of eighty-five years has been spent, one of the lives of New Hampshire men who have shaped events and given direction to public and business affairs. His success is the merited reward of industry, ability and integrity. Possessed of a vigorous mind, disciplined and strengthened by education and experience, Mr. Kimball

has been a leader in all that tends to the public good and can review his long life with the satisfaction which attends every duty well performed. He has not devoted himself slavishly to business, but has traveled widely at home and abroad, while his valuable private library and artistic adornment of his home bespeaks the literary and cultured tastes of the owner. Concord is his winter home, "The Broads," on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, the attractive summer home of the family.

Mr. Kimball married at Canterbury, New Hampshire, January 9, 1861, Myra Tillon Elliott, daughter of Ira Elliott, of Northfield. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are the parents of a son, Henry Ames Kimball, now proprietor of the firm of Ford & Kimball, founded in 1865 by his father.

HORACE L. WORCESTER—Colonel Horace L. Worcester, one of the most highly honored citizens of Rochester, New Hampshire, and one of the best known figures in this part of the State, where he has been prominently identified with important interests, both public and private, is a native of Lebanon, York county, Maine, where his birth occurred March 28, 1846. His parents, who were Lemuel and Margaret (Pray) Worcester, were both members of very old New England families, and the father was for many years engaged in farming and other agricultural operations in Lebanon and North Berwick, York county, Maine. He was a man of influence in that region, not wealthy, so that the childhood of his son was passed among the wholesome surroundings in which the average country boy grows up. Lemuel Worcester served in the United States Army during the Mexican War.

The education of Colonel Worcester was decidedly limited, according to our present notions, but as far as he went he was thoroughly grounded and the actual lessons which he had in school were greatly supplemented by the tastes of a studious mind, and by his remarkable quick powers of observation which enabled him to pick up useful knowledge spontaneously. His formal schooling was gained at the local public schools, and after completing his studies there he began a career that, while it opened humbly enough, led him eventually to a position of prominence in the life of the neighboring State. He began the task of earning a living in the same line as that in which his father had been so long engaged, and for a time was a farmer. He was of an active and ambitious temperament, however, and at that age, like most normal youths, always anxious to try something new. After a time of farming, therefore, he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker and learned that trade. He followed this for a time and then made another change. From the work of the farmer and shoemaker, which did not seem to have any very great future for him, the young man now took a distinct step

forward, and secured a position in the employ of the Eastern Railroad. After some time spent thus the enterprise in his nature once more urged him to change, and, as he had saved up a considerable portion of his earnings in the past years, he was able to engage in an enterprise of his own. It will be seen that if Colonel Worcester as a young man was constantly seeking new realms of activity and endeavor, at least each change made by him was a change for the better. He remained in the mercantile business at Rochester, New Hampshire, where he had established himself, for fully twenty years, and during that entire period his enterprise grew in size and importance. He finally retired from that business to devote more of his time and attention to more important interests, especially in connection with the public and banking activities of Rochester. He became a director of the Rochester Trust Company in 1917; he was elected president of the Norway Plains Savings Bank in 1898, of which he was trustee for nearly thirty years. The former post he still occupies, but the latter he resigned in 1902 on account of his absence in the West.

In public life, as in his private affairs, Colonel Worcester was uniformly successful, and was even better known in this connection than the other. In 1903 he was appointed by the government to the diplomatic post of consul to the city of Saltillo, Mexico, and while there served his country well. In local affairs he has been for many years active and has held a great number of offices. He represented Rochester in the State Legislature for two years, held the post of town clerk for four years and, when the community became a city, was elected city clerk for eight consecutive years. For two years, also, he was mayor of Rochester and during his administration did a great deal for the welfare of the city. The first steel bridge erected in the city was during his administration. He was chairman of the Board of Education of Rochester for two years, and is a trustee of the city trust funds. In the year 1901 he was appointed by Governor Chester B. Jordan an aide on his staff with the rank of colonel. Colonel Worcester served during the Civil War in the United States Navy, on board the United States steamship "Lackawanna," with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and saw much active service. He has never allowed the associations formed at that time to lapse, but has kept them alive by his active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Farragut Association, a New York organization of Naval Veterans. He is very prominent in the Grand Army and has served as commander of Sampson Post, is past commander of the Department of New Hampshire, and twice a national aide. He is also a prominent Free Mason and is affiliated with Humane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. Colonel Worcester is a Baptist in his religious belief.

Colonel Horace L. Worcester was united in marriage, June 27,

1872, at Rochester, New Hampshire, with Millie A. Greenfield, a daughter of Charles and Aroline B. (Downs) Greenfield. Mrs. Worcester, now deceased, was very active in the various women's organizations in New Hampshire, president of the Woman's Club of Rochester; president of the Woman's Relief Corps of New Hampshire, honorary member of the Pan American Exposition of Women's Clubs, Regent of the Mary Torr Chapter, New Hampshire Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

ARETAS BLOOD—The fame and progress of a City, State or Nation depends not so much on her institutions, great as those are, as upon her citizens, chief among those of Manchester having been the late Aretas Blood, who was a native of Wethersfield, Vermont, born October 8, 1816, son of Nathaniel and Roxellana (Proctor) Blood.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Windsor, Vermont, and in the common schools of that town he received a practical education. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, becoming proficient therein at the expiration of two and a half years, and he worked as a journeyman blacksmith until June 17, 1841, first in Windsor, Vermont, and then in Evansville, Indiana. From the latter named place he came eastward, visiting several cities, and finally located in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, from whence he soon removed to Lowell, where he secured a position as machinist in the Lowell Machine Shop, serving in that capacity for seven years. A large machine shop was in process of erection at that time at Lawrence, and Mr. Blood removed to that place and engaged in the manufacture of machinist's tools for the use of the shop. By the excellence of his product, he became recognized as a man of ability in his line, and he soon assumed the management of the establishment there, and began the manufacture, by contract, of tools, turbine wheels, locomotives, stationary engines and other articles, and in due course of time he became master of the business. In September, 1853, he located in Manchester, New Hampshire, and established the Vulcan Works under the name of Bailey, Blood & Company, for the manufacture of locomotives. The first location of the works was on Mechanics Row, but in the spring of 1854, buildings were erected on another location and the company was incorporated as the Manchester Locomotive Works, with Oliver W. Bailey as agent. Mr. Blood took Mr. Bailey's place in 1857, and from that time until his death gave his personal attention to the supervision of the works, taking up his residence in Manchester at the same time. In 1872 Mr. Blood purchased the steam fire engine business of the Amoskeag Company, good will, patents, etc., and manufactured the Amoskeag engine, remodelled and new thereafter in everything but name. Mr. Blood proved to be one of the most successful locomotive builders



Aretas Blood

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Eli G. Hammond

in the country, and during his life manufactured at the works. He also built all kinds of hose-carriages, fire-apparatus, etc., which found a ready sale, owing to their superior workmanship and durable qualities. Mr. Blood was interested in numerous enterprises in which his success as a manufacturer made him a valuable factor, serving as president of the Globe Nail Company, of Boston; president of the Second National Bank from 1877 until his death; treasurer of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, which conducted the largest business of its kind in New England; and director in the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee; in the Merrimack River Bank from 1860 until its name was changed to First National Bank in 1865, and until 1868 a director of the latter, and in the Manchester National Bank from 1874 until 1877. He was careful, painstaking and exact in his business transactions, the soul of honor and integrity, never deviating from one fixed rule, and the success which attended his efforts was the result.

Mr. Blood gave his allegiance in his early manhood to the Whig party, and as such cast his first vote for General Harrison, and upon the formation of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to that great organization. He never sought political office, but was his party's choice twice for the office of alderman of Manchester, and was chairman of the electors who cast the vote of New Hampshire for Garfield and Arthur for president and vice-president of the United States. Mr. Blood was a man of magnetic personality, possessed the attributes of a gentleman, and had the happy faculty of winning and retaining friends, having as such many of the leading men of New England.

Mr. Blood married, September 4, 1845, Miss L. K. Kendall. They were the parents of two children: Nora, who became the wife of Frank P. Carpenter, and Emma.

OTIS GRANT HAMMOND—The Hammond family has had many distinguished representatives in this country, resident in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, its bearers having been found as worthy and desirable citizens of the communities in which they resided. The name is of English origin, as are most of those first planted in New England.

William Hammond, the emigrant ancestor of the Watertown, Massachusetts, branch of the family in America, was born in Lavenham, County Suffolk, England, where he was baptized October 30, 1575. He married there, June 9, 1605, Elizabeth Paine, and their children were all born in Lavenham, England. The line is continued through their son, Thomas Hammond, baptized at Lavenham, September 17, 1618, died at Watertown, Massachusetts, December 10, 1655. He married, about 1654, Hannah Cross, born at Ipswich,

Massachusetts, April, 1636, died March 24, 1657. The line is continued through their son, Lieut. Thomas Hammond, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 11, 1656, five months after the death of his father, and he was doubly orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but little more than eight months old. He married (first) August 21, 1677, Elizabeth Noyes, (second) December 6, 1679, Sarah Pickard, born January 31, 1656-57, died January 16, 1712-13, and (third) October 17, 1713, Hannah (Platt) Lancaster. Among the seven children of the second marriage was Nathaniel Hammond, through whom the line is continued. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 29, 1691, and died in Swanzey, New Hampshire, February 2, 1756. He married (first) 1713-14, Bridget Harris, born December 17, 1692, died in 1731. He married (second) March 8, 1732, Abigail (Hildreth), widow of Thomas Chamberlain of Littleton, Massachusetts. Among the children of his first wife was Thomas Hammond, through whom the line is continued. He was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, October 31, 1719. He married (first) Martha Olmsted, born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, September 16, 1721, died at Swanzey, January 3, 1744. He married (second) Abigail Farr. He married (third) Priscilla Hale. The line is continued through Aaron Hammond, son of the first wife, born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, October 7, 1742, and died in Gilsum, New Hampshire, April 7, 1818. He married, in Swanzey, April 28, 1771, Rachel Woodward, born in 1743, died in Gilsum, December 6, 1812. Among their seven children was Josiah Hammond, through whom the line is continued, born at Swanzey, New Hampshire, March 28, 1775, and died at Gilsum, New Hampshire, August 15, 1851. He filled various town offices and was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830. He married, November 28, 1799, Mehitable Bill, born June 1, 1778, died June 8, 1857. Among their children was Otis Gardner, through whom the line is descended. He was born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, March 2, 1810, and died there, April 22, 1849. He was a farmer, and filled various town offices. He married, May 21, 1829, Eunice Ware, born in Gilsum, July 13, 1806, died at Concord, New Hampshire, May 3, 1886. They were the parents of two children, Isaac Ware and Albert Otis.

Hon. Isaac Ware Hammond, through whom the line is descended, father of Otis Grant Hammond, was born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, July 9, 1831, and died at Concord, New Hampshire, September 28, 1890. He served as bookkeeper and paymaster of the Cheshire Cotton Mills, at Jaffrey, later was salesman in a store at Keene, removed from there to Boston, where he served as salesman and bookkeeper, and from there went to Northern New York and conducted a general store at Rouse's Point and Fort Covington until 1857, when he returned to New Hampshire and located at Concord. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he responded to the president's call for three months men in 1861, but was not mustered. A short

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W. A. Hazlett

time afterward he received from Colonel Cross the appointment of commissary sergeant in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, then being formed. He enlisted September 25, 1861, was mustered in October 26, and served his three years' term with this famous regiment, known as the fighting regiment of all the Federal forces. He was discharged October 29, 1864. After the war he resided in East Concord for a short time, in 1868 removed to Manchester, but in 1874 returned to Concord. In 1877 he was appointed deputy secretary of state and continued in that office by successive reappointments for ten years. In June, 1887, he was elected librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society and served for three years. During this time he edited Volume IX of the Collections of the Society. In 1881 he was appointed editor of state papers, and during the remainder of his life he compiled and edited Volumes XI to XVIII of the state papers of New Hampshire, including the Revolutionary rolls, which comprise Volumes XIV to XVII, inclusive. He married, March 16, 1863, Martha Washington Kimball, born January 28, 1836, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Price) Kimball, of East Concord, New Hampshire. Five children: Clarence Everett, died in infancy; Harry Pearl; Otis Grant, of this review; Winthrop Channing; and Arthur Howard, died in infancy.

Otis Grant Hammond was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 4, 1869. He obtained an excellent education by attendance at the public schools of Concord and at Trinity College, and holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts from both Dartmouth and Trinity. After his father's death, in 1890, he conducted the editing of the New Hampshire state papers until the appointment of his father's successor, Hon. A. S. Batchellor, who immediately appointed Mr. Hammond as his assistant, a position he filled until 1914. He entered the New Hampshire National Guard service in 1891 as first sergeant, was commissioned second lieutenant, May 16, 1893, first lieutenant, December 28, 1894, and captain, May 23, 1895, and served as captain of Company E, First New Hampshire Volunteers, in the war with Spain. In 1915 he was commissioned major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Spaulding and now holds the rank of major in the New Hampshire State Guard. Major Hammond was assistant state librarian from 1896 to 1913, when he was appointed superintendent and secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, which positions he now holds. In Freemasonry he is a past high priest of Trinity Chapter.

Mr. Hammond married, January 19, 1898, Jessie Annah Prescott, daughter of Samuel F. and Mary A. (Day) Prescott, of Concord. She died February 10, 1918. They have one child, Priscilla, born in Concord, August 7, 1900.

CHARLES ALBERT HAZLETT—Among the old and honored families of New England, representatives of which have borne a

useful part in the upbuilding of the localities in which they settled, must be mentioned that of Hazlett, undoubtedly of English extraction.

The first ancestor of whom we have definite information was Matthew Hazlett, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born March 22, 1743, who removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, prior to the Revolutionary War, and was a signer of the "Association Test" in 1776. His wife, Ann (Frost) Hazlett, bore him ten children, among whom was William Hazlett, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 16, 1780. His wife, Elizabeth (Ham) Hazlett, bore him eleven children, among whom was William Hazlett, Jr., born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, November 18, 1808, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 15, 1864. He was a cabin joiner in the employ of George Raynes, shipbuilder, and worked on many famous clipperships, and also on the "Kearsarge" and "Ossipee," the famous war vessels built in the Portsmouth navy yard during the Civil War. Mr. Hazlett married, January 8, 1834, Hannah S. Davis, of Effingham, born March 9, 1812, and died June 10, 1897, seventh child of William and Sarah (Bryant) Davis. They were the parents of eight children, among whom was Charles Albert, of this review.

Charles Albert Hazlett was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 21, 1847. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth, and was awarded the first Haven medal at the high school, which he won in 1863. This large octagon medal was the nucleus of what is now the largest collection of medals and coins in the State, and its possession led to large collections of stamps, autographs and rare books of Portsmouth imprint. In 1863, at the age of sixteen years, Charles A. Hazlett entered upon his active career as a wage earner, securing employment in the counting room of ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin, and for the following nine years served as a confidential clerk, while his employer was extensively engaged in foreign shipping and domestic railroad management. At the expiration of this period of service, in 1872, he accepted a position as bookkeeper and teller in the First National Bank of Portsmouth, discharging the duties faithfully and conscientiously, and in January, 1884, was promoted to the position of cashier, being the third to hold that responsible post, in which capacity he served for many years. Mr. Hazlett is a member of the board of trustees of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, and also served as executor and trustee of several large estates. Upon the death of Mr. E. P. Kimball, March 31, 1910, he was made president of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, a position which he faithfully and honorably held until June 30, 1917, when on account of failing health, he resigned and retired from active bank duties. He was a promoter of the Portsmouth Improvement Association, and at its organization, in 1903, was chosen president, an office he filled for a number of years. He has served in several city offices, and for thirty-six years was agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester. Mr. Hazlett has been a trustee of the Public Library of

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Edward H. Adams

Portsmouth since 1884, when the books of the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was president, were presented to the Public Library, and for twenty years he was treasurer of the board of trustees of that institution and had charge of the invested funds and the purchase of books. His connection with various libraries led him to suggest to Mrs. Caroline A. Weeks the erection of the Weeks Memorial Library building at Greenland, New Hampshire, which he designed, and on its acceptance by the town he was made a life trustee. He is warden of the North Congregational Parish, and has the care of its records which cover the period from the founding of the church in 1640 to the present time. He is also a trustee of the Society for the Care of South Cemetery.

Mr. Hazlett holds membership in the New Hampshire Historical Society, and is a frequent contributor of articles on historic subjects to magazines, and was the principal author of "Portsmouth, Historical and Picturesque," published in 1902, and in 1907 was engaged in annotating Adam's "Annals of Portsmouth" and extending that work from 1823 to that date. He is a constant contributor to athletic publications under the nom de plume of "Telzah." He was the pioneer wheelman of New Hampshire, being compelled to ride on an imported bicycle in 1878. At the organization of the League of American Wheelmen, at Newport, in 1880, he was elected a member of the board of directors, and afterward served several years as chief consul of the New Hampshire Division. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth; of Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Warwick, Country, New Hampshire Automobile and other clubs.

Mr. Hazlett married, in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 10, 1884, Josephine H. Richardson, born in Manchester, September 3, 1855, daughter of Edwin P. and Myra H. Richardson, of Manchester, whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1630.

EDWARD HAVEN ADAMS—Judge Edward Haven Adams, a resident of the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and one of its ex-mayors, was born in the town of Eliot, Maine, November 25, 1865, a son of the late Levi Woodbury and Elizabeth (Staples) Adams, the former named a native of Portsmouth, a moulder by trade, and a veteran of the Civil War. He is a descendant of Henry Adams, who came to the colony of Massachusetts in the year 1623 from England. Upon a monument erected to the memory of Henry Adams by President John Adams in Quincy, Massachusetts, are these words: "He took his flight from the Dragdon Persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wolloston," now Quincy. From one of these sons is descended the Rev. Joseph Adams, who for nearly seventy years was the pastor of the Congregational church

at Newington, New Hampshire. In this same church, in 1915, was held the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the Rev. Joseph Adams' pastorate at which Judge Adams was one of the principal speakers. The Rev. Joseph Adams was the great-grandson of Henry Adams, and an uncle to President John Adams. Judge Adams is a direct descendant of the Rev. Joseph Adams in the sixth generation, and in the ninth generation from Henry Adams, and in the twenty-fourth generation from John Ap Adams, Marches of Wales, 1310.

Judge Adams attended the public schools of Eliot until he was thirteen years of age. Desiring at this age to be self-supporting, he sought and found employment upon the farms and in the grocery store of his native town. At fifteen, being a lover of good horses, he was in the employment of his uncle in a sale and exchange stable at No. 134 Canal street, Boston, Massachusetts, for a short time. Later he was employed by the Swampscott Machine Company at South Newmarket, New Hampshire (now Newfields.) From 1881 to 1885, he learned the carpenter's trade with Austin N. Pettengill, of Berwick, Maine, afterwards was employed by Alvin B. Spencer, of the same town, in the undertaking business, and by Jesse R. Horne, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, in the lumber and milling business, having charge of the box making department. Feeling the growing necessity for a more liberal education, he subsequently fitted for college at the South Berwick Academy at South Berwick, Maine, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Woman's College at Kent's Hill, Maine, graduating at the last named institution in 1890 as orator of his class. To finance his education, Judge Adams was thrown almost wholly upon his own resources. He sold books, he taught school, he sought and found employment as carpenter, janitor, bell ringer, watchman at summer hotels, in every honorable service that would bring him an honest dollar for the payment of his board and tuition. Those were self-supporting and self-educating days of which no man need feel ashamed. He learned to know and understand men, the use and value of money, the economy of time, the dignity and independence of labor, the pleasure of mental grasp and power, the wholesomeness of simple living and dressing. In the fall of 1890, Judge Adams attended Boston University for advance study, but on account of ill health was unable to go on with his work. No greater disappointment has ever come into his life. His ambition was to become a teacher, but that also went down with the wreck. Not until the fall of 1892 was he able to do any mental work, and he then began to read law in the office of Hon. John Hatch at Portsmouth. In connection with his law study, he improved the odds and ends of time by teaching school and in selling books. In 1897, at Concord, New Hampshire, at the March term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar and has since practiced that profession at Portsmouth. Since his admission to the bar, he has attended the University of Maine and the Boston University Law school.

In politics, Judge Adams is a Republican. He has always been greatly interested in municipal problems. Probably no one has a keener vision of municipal needs and of municipal affairs than he. He has held the lowest and the highest political offices in the gift of the city. His first public office was that of clerk of the City Council in 1895. In the same year he was appointed a justice of the Municipal Court, which position he still holds. In 1902 he was elected a city alderman. In this position he assisted in the establishment of a sinking fund commission, in the selection of a site and in making preparation for the building of a new and greatly needed high school building, and in putting the city finances upon a practical business basis where they have since remained. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met at Concord, New Hampshire, and was a member of the financial committee of which the late Chief Justice Blodgett of the New Hampshire Supreme Court was chairman. Always interested in education, Judge Adams was a member of the City Board of Instruction for several years. In 1905 he was elected by the City Council, city solicitor. In 1908 he was selected by a committee of the City Council to compile the city ordinances. In the same year he was appointed by the City Council a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Having served the city in all of its important departments, Judge Adams came naturally and easily to the dignified and responsible position of mayor. To this office he was elected and re-elected for the years 1909 and 1910. His administrations were characterized for their efficiency, economy, and practical accomplishments. Nothing was wasted. Instead of burdening the tax payers with the erection of a new City Hall, he remodeled one of the school houses into a City Hall, and brought all the city departments under one roof. This wise and practical solution of the new City Hall problem met with the approval of the citizens generally and saved to the tax payers the expenditure of thousands of dollars. He encouraged several new industries to locate in Portsmouth whereby the assets of the city were greatly increased, the public play ground was enlarged, a large trunk sewer completed, several streets permanently built, the city debt greatly reduced, and a lower tax rate established. These are but a few of the important features of his administration. To the mind of Judge Adams a public office is a public trust. Upon the election of the new city officials he called them together, addressed them as to their duties and responsibilities, and personally administered to them the oath of office. Judge Adams refused further elections as mayor. For two years he had given his strength and his time fully and freely to all the duties and demands of that office and felt that he could retire with a record for public service which had been honorable, conscientious and efficient. In 1913 he was elected to the City Council and rendered valuable service to the city as a member of the finance committee.

He is a past master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free

and Accepted Masons; a companion of Washington Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Davenport Council, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; a Noble of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Knights of Burningham, and a thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason. He is a past master of Strawberry Bank Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, a past commander of Thomas Aston Harris Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, and a member of the John Langdon and the Warwick clubs of Portsmouth.

Judge Adams married Florence E. Sanderson, at Stratham, New Hampshire, 1899. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lucius H. Thayer, of the North Congregational Church of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, of which church Judge and Mrs. Adams are members. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Adams was a teacher in the public schools of Portsmouth and in Brookline, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Aaron Moses and Ann (Burleigh) Sanderson. Judge and Mrs. Adams are the parents of Margaret, born September, 1900; Helen Frances, born January, 1902; Dorcas, born April, 1904; and Woodbury Sanderson, born February, 1908. Judge Adams is a lover of good horses and of good books. His favorite studies are history and biography. To his friends he is loyal and companionable. He does his own thinking and is not easily moved from his conclusions. His home life is ideal.

DELICIE DAVID BEAN, MERRILL GOULD SYMONDS—
The Bean and Symonds Company is one of the best known industrial concerns in the prosperous manufacturing region that centers in and about East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and one of the largest match block and box factories in the southern portion of the State. It has been the work exclusively of the two partners, Delcie David Bean and Merrill Gould Symonds, who organized it and from its first small beginnings have developed it to its present great proportions. Besides this signal service to the community they are among East Jaffrey's most prominent and public-spirited citizens and are continually active in advancing the general interests of the place and promoting all manner of civic improvements.

Delcie David Bean is a son of Vernon and Horceline (Crotto) Bean, of Montpelier, Vermont, where his father was for many years engaged in business as a dealer in lumber and operated a large saw mill. It was at Montpelier that Delcie David Bean was born September 13, 1883, and it was there also that his childhood and early youth were spent. He attended the local common schools in Rindge, New Hampshire, and after completing his studies there took a course with the Home Correspondence School of Springfield, Massachusetts. At the same time that he was pursuing this course of studies he was



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Mr. G. Symonds

also engaged in keeping books for his father in connection with the latter's large lumber business, and thus gained a considerable knowledge of business methods generally. He assisted his father in this manner until he had reached the age of twenty-one years and then, in the spring of 1904, Mr. Bean, Sr., was taken seriously ill and the burden of managing the whole business fell upon the still youthful shoulders of the son. Mr. Bean, however, proved quite equal to the task and the enterprise flourished highly under his capable direction. The elder man remained an invalid during the remainder of that year and finally, in January, 1905, his death occurred. After that event Mr. Bean continued to operate the business in the interest of the estate until it was finally settled in 1908, and at the same time began independent operations on his own account. In the year 1907 he formed a partnership with Merrill Gould Symonds and the Bean and Symonds Company was organized. Of this concern Mr. Bean became the president and Mr. Symonds the treasurer. At first the company dealt merely in lumber, the business in which both the young men had been engaged previously, but in 1910 they purchased a match block and box business, and two years later removed to East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where they have continued successfully ever since. Here the concern has been brought to its present great size and is recognized as one of the largest in this line in Southern New Hampshire. It now employs more than one hundred and fifty hands and the plant covers a large tract of land.

Mr. Bean is a prominent figure in the general life of East Jaffrey and especially so in social and fraternal circles here. He is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Peterborough Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Jaffrey Club of East Jaffrey. In his religious belief Mr. Bean is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination here.

Delcie David Bean was united in marriage, December 26, 1905, with Nellie Frances, a daughter of James and Alice (Goodyear) Holden, of Temple, New Hampshire. Four children have been born of this union as follows: Vernon James, Vivian Alice, Delcie David, Jr., and Helen Frances.

Merrill Gould Symonds is a son of Augustus and Addie (Wetherbee) Symonds, of Rindge, New Hampshire. Mr. Symonds, the elder, was a mechanic by trade and was well known in the community. His son, Merrill Gould Symonds, was born at Rindge, New Hampshire, and attended the public schools there. He later became a student at the Mount Hermon Academy at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, and completed his studies with a commercial course. He continued to reside at his native town during these years, and after graduating from the school he operated a saw mill there from 1904 to 1907, in

which enterprise he met with the greatest success. In 1908 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bean, as above mentioned, and the Bean and Symonds Company was founded. The two young men also formed a fast personal friendship which has lasted without a break ever since. Mr. Symonds holds the office of treasurer in the concern, the success of which has been entirely due to their combined efforts. Mr. Symonds has also been very active in the general affairs of East Jaffrey, where he has resided since 1912. He is a Republican in politics and has held the office of selectman here, the duties of which he discharged with an efficiency and public spirit at once to his own credit and the advantage of the community-at-large. He is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Peterborough Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. John Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Keene, New Hampshire; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is a member of the Jaffrey Country Club. Mr. Symonds attends the Baptist Church at East Jaffrey.

Merrill Gould Symonds was united in marriage, September 22, 1910, with Marion G. Garfield, a daughter of Lucius and Ella (Clark) Garfield, of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire.

EDWARD TUCK—The name of Tuck is one of the oldest in this country, and it has been borne by men eminent in politics, banking and philanthropy. The ancestral home of the Tucks was at Gorlston, England, from whence came the pioneer ancestor of the family, Robert Tuck, accompanied by his wife and four children, about the year 1636, and they resided for a short time in Watertown and Salem, Massachusetts. In 1638, he was a petitioner, with others, for leave to settle at Winnacunnet, afterwards Hampton, New Hampshire. The petition was granted, and on September 7, 1639, Robert Tuck was made a freeman.

The line of descent of Edward Tuck, of this review, is as follows: Edward Tuck, son of Robert and Joanna Tuck, a native of England, accompanied his parents to this country, and resided for the greater part of his life in Hampton, New Hampshire. He married Mary Philbrick, and the line is carried down through their son, John Tuck, born in 1652 in Hampton, New Hampshire, and died January 4, 1742. He was a carpenter by trade, and owned considerable land, which he cultivated. He filled various public offices in Hampton, and served as deacon of the church. He married Bethia Hobbs, and the line is carried down through their son, Jonathan Tuck, born at Hampton, New Hampshire, September 11, 1697, and died February 3, 1781. He was a farmer and miller, and resided on the paternal homestead. He also filled numerous public offices, and served as deacon of the



Edward Tuck

church. He married Tabitha Towle, and the line is carried down through their son, Jonathan Tuck, Jr., baptized at Hampton, New Hampshire, October 10, 1736. He inherited one-half of the paternal homestead, and occupied the south half of the dwelling house. He married (first) Betsey Batchelder, and (second) Huldah Moulton, and the line is carried down through their son, John Tuck, born August 23, 1780, probably at the family home in Hampton, New Hampshire, and died at Parsonsfield, Maine, April 27, 1847. He was a posthumous child, born thirty-four days after the death of his father. In 1807 he removed, with his family, to Parsonsfield, Maine. He married Betsey Towle, and the line is carried down through their son, Amos Tuck, born at Parsonsfield, Maine, August 2, 1810, and died at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 11, 1879. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1835, after which he taught one term in the academy at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and later became preceptor of Hampton Academy, meanwhile pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1838. In 1842 he was chosen representative to the New Hampshire Legislature, and took an active part in the revision of the statutes enacted that year. He was a member of Congress three times, closing his term of services there in 1853. He was a member of the presidential conventions of 1856 and 1860, and he took an active part in the Peace Congress of 1861. He served as trustee of Dartmouth College for ten years, of Phillips Exeter Academy nearly thirty years, took an active part in the organization of Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, and was president of the board of trustees for several years. Amos Tuck married (first) Sarah Ann Nudd, born October 13, 1810, at Hampton, New Hampshire, daughter of David and Abigail (Emery) Nudd. She died February 21, 1847, at Exeter, New Hampshire. They were the parents of eight children, all but three of whom died in infancy, the children who lived to maturity being: Abby Elizabeth, Ellen, and Edward, of whom further. Mr. Tuck married (second) October 10, 1847, Mrs. Catherine P. Shepard, widow of John G. Shepard, and daughter of John Townsend, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. She was born January 20, 1815, and died without issue, October 10, 1876.

Edward Tuck was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, August 25, 1842. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy (Exeter), entering Dartmouth College in the fall of 1859 as a sophomore, and graduating therefrom in 1862, among the first men of his class. After graduation he began the study of law in his father's office at Exeter, but owing to trouble with his eyes he went abroad for travel, continuing, as he was able, the study of French. At about this time the United States government entered upon a short experiment in examinations for the diplomatic service, Mr. Tuck took the examinations, passed with high credit, and was assigned to the Consulate in Paris, France. The Hon. John Bigelow was at the time consul general and the Hon. William L. Dayton, minister. Within the year of

Mr. Tuck's appointment Minister Dayton died, and Mr. Bigelow returned to this country with the body, leaving Mr. Tuck in charge of affairs at the Embassy. Upon Mr. Bigelow's appointment as minister Mr. Tuck was appointed vice consul, and became acting consul at Paris. In 1866 Mr. Tuck resigned to accept a position, to which he had previously been invited, in the banking house of Munroe & Company, New York and Paris. While serving in subordinate relations he spent a part of his time in this country and a part of the time abroad. In 1871 he was made a partner in the company, retaining this connection until 1881, when he retired from active business, but he retained his personal interest in financial affairs, as evidenced by his frequent contributions to the "London Economist and Statist," as well as to "The Nineteenth Century."

The most noticeable characteristic of Mr. Tuck is his desire that those within the range of his friendship should share in the good fortune which has attended his efforts. His private benefactions are constant and generous, though discriminating, and of his public benefactions the most marked has been the gift of \$500,000 to his *alma mater* for purposes of instruction, followed by the gift of \$135,000 for a recitation hall. This gift, made in 1899, bears the name of the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund, and is a memorial to his honored father. In the celebration of Old Home Week at Stratham, New Hampshire, in 1905, the pleasantest feature of the celebration was the unexpected presentation by Mr. Tuck, through Dana W. Baker, of Stratham Hill as a public park. Mr. Tuck is an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was an active factor in the erection of the building for that society in Concord, it being of granite, fireproof, and of Greek architecture. He is also a member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs of New York City, and in 1906 was made Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Mr. Tuck married, in 1872, at St. George's Church, London, England, Julia Stell, daughter of William Shorter Stell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but then residing at Manchester, England. Mrs. Tuck, who is in hearty sympathy with her husband in his benefactions, is actively identified with the charities of Paris, and maintains at Rueil, where their country home "Vert Mont" is located, Hospital Stell, a beautiful building, with extensive grounds, for the benefit of the town. Through his long residence in Paris, Mr. Tuck's home is one of the social centers in the American Colony, and he also maintains a house in New York City.

FRED EDWARD THORPE—Fred Edward Thorpe, one of the prominent business men of Lisbon, New Hampshire, and a director and stockholder in the Parker-Young Company of this place, is descended from ancestors who came to this country about two generations ago from England, in which country the family had its origin.

The first of the name to reach the United States was Abraham Thorpe, who was born in England and there educated and trained in the trade of tailor. Upon reaching young manhood he emigrated from his native land to this country and settled for a time in the City of New York. Later he came to Weare, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing for the Boston and New York markets, interests with which he had become associated. In this venture he was highly successful and became well known in this part of the State. His death occurred at Weare in his eighty-fifth year. Abraham Thorpe married and he was the parent of three children: Isaac, William, and Joseph, of whom the second was the father of the Mr. Thorpe of this sketch.

William Thorpe was born in England and came to the United States with his parents as a child. In this country, after completing his education, he learned his father's trade from the elder man and later was admitted into partnership in the latter's business. He remained thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He served out his time and was returning home when he was taken ill and died suddenly at Cairo, Illinois, when forty-two years of age. He was married to Almira Danforth, of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, a daughter of Jonathan D. Danforth, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Frank, Fred Edward, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Emma, who became Mrs. J. F. Durrell; Ella, who became Mrs. Horner Kesler; Clara, who became Mrs. W. C. Wyatt.

Fred Edward Thorpe, second child of William and Almira (Danforth) Thorpe, was born April 5, 1852, at Boston, Massachusetts, where his parents were residing at that time. He gained his education at the public schools of that city, which he attended for a few years, but his studies were broken off at an early age by the death of his father, an event which forced him to begin earning his livelihood while a mere lad. When eighteen years of age he learned the trade of tinsmith and continued to work at that occupation at Tilton, New Hampshire, until the year 1884. It was in that year that he became interested in the lumber business and that he first embarked upon an enterprise of his own. He engaged in business as a lumber dealer at Warren, New Hampshire, although he continued to make his residence at the town of Tilton. After three years of this life, he received an offer from the Parker-Young Company of Lisbon, New Hampshire, to take the position of superintendent of their plant. This offer Mr. Thorpe at once accepted, and in 1887 took up his residence in this town and thus commenced an association that has continued unbrokenly ever since. For a full thirty years he continued to discharge the difficult and responsible duties of his post and during that time witnessed the growth of the concern from one with a capital of thirty thousand dollars to its present proportions, an increase with

which his most capable management has had very much to do. On December 1, 1917, he resigned from his position, but he still remains one of the stockholders of the company and a director. Mr. Thorpe is also a director of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company, and is at the present time justly regarded as one of the leading figures in the industrial and financial world of this region.

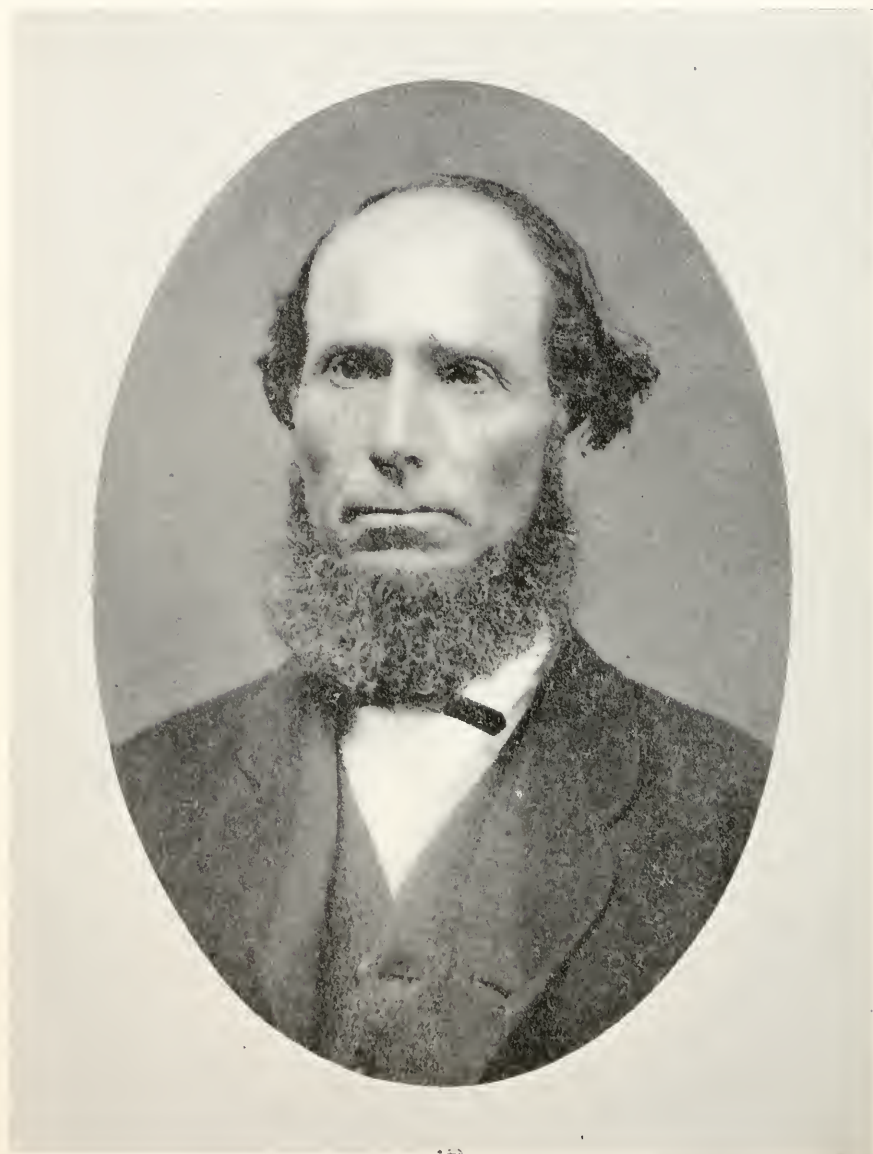
Mr. Thorpe has been exceedingly active in the public life of Lisbon for a number of years and has always stood for the principles and policies of the Republican party and worked for its victory here. He has held several local offices, such as his membership on the School Board upon which he has served for ten years or more, while in 1916 he was appointed associate judge of the local police court. In 1907 he was elected to represent the town in the State Legislature and served on that body in that and the following year. Mr. Thorpe is a prominent Free Mason, a member of Doric Lodge, No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Tilton, New Hampshire; Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon; Hiram Council, No. 12, Royal and Select Masters, of Lisbon; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, New Hampshire. Besides these Masonic bodies Mr. Thorpe is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Tilton. While not formally a member, Mr. Thorpe attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Lisbon, with which his wife is identified.

Fred Edward Thorpe was united in marriage, August 2, 1877, at Tilton, New Hampshire, with Adela Durrell, a daughter of John S. and Mary A. (Kelley) Durrell, of that town. They are the parents of two children, as follows: Jesse Leroy, born July 24, 1879, and now engaged in a mercantile business at Lisbon; and Burton Durrell, born January 29, 1886, who is now a successful physician at Newport, New Hampshire.

JOSEPH AUSTIN MARTIN, late of North Stratford, New Hampshire, where his death occurred June 3, 1889, at the venerable age of ninety years, was during his life one of the most prominent men in this part of the State and was well known and respected throughout the entire region. He is a son of Andrew and Deborah (Holbrooke) Martin, his father being a native of England who came to this country in young manhood and settled at Stratford, New Hampshire. The elder Mr. Martin engaged in the pursuit of farming in this region and met with success in his work. Later he removed to Bethlehem, Connecticut, and there spent the remainder of his life.

Joseph Austin Martin was born at Bethlehem, Connecticut, March 4, 1799, and passed the years of his childhood at his father's home in that place. His education was obtained at the local public schools, his advantages in this line being, in common with the great majority of the country boys of that time, decidedly meagre. He

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did not attend more than the common school grades and yet so alert a mind did he have and so observant was his nature that he possessed himself of an education that the average young man with twice his advantages today might be proud of. Fond of a rural life, in which he had been trained, he followed in his father's footsteps and took up farming as his occupation, devoting himself, however, to the cattle trade. He speculated in cattle and was very successful. About the time of his marriage he removed from Connecticut to North Stratford, New Hampshire, and there continued his operations with even greater success. He continued to make his home at North Stratford from that time until his death, and consistently occupied himself with farming during those years. Mr. Martin was a man of strong personality and sterling good character, who inevitably produced an influence upon those with whom he came in contact. He was actively interested in the affairs of the region where he made his home and soon took a leading part in them. He was a strong Republican in politics, held a number of local offices in the neighborhood and served as a selectman several times. He was also honored by his fellow citizens by his election to represent them in the State Legislature and won for himself a reputation as a capable and public-spirited legislator. Mr. Martin was reared in the Unitarian church and continued in that belief all his life, although, after coming to North Stratford to live, he attended the Baptist church here. He was a man of strong religious feelings and convictions and applied his beliefs to the guidance of his practical affairs more than the average man. He was known as a man of the highest principles and his honor and integrity were never called in question.

Joseph Austin Martin was united in marriage, May 5, 1827, to Elvira Lyman, a daughter of Noah and Clarisa (Granger) Lyman, of North Hampton, Massachusetts, where she was born May 23, 1806. Mrs. Martin's death occurred at Lowell, Massachusetts, in the year 1876. They were the parents of fourteen children, as follows: Charles Austin, born March 18, 1828; George Lyman, born May 7, 1829; Elizabeth B., born March 29, 1831; John Douglas, born December 16, 1833; Julia Annette, born September 16, 1835, married, December 31, 1855, Robertson S. Gamsby, a farmer, and a soldier in the Civil War, died October, 1865; Parthenia B., born November 22, 1836; Andrew, born October 22, 1838; Augusta, born January 1, 1840; Elvira Jane, born March 24, 1842; Clara Lyman, born June 17, 1845, married George Parsons, whose sketch follows in this work; Mary Ella, born March 17, 1847; Ada Eunetia, born February 26, 1849; Frederick W., born April 16, 1851; and Arabella T., born May 31, 1854.

GEORGE PARSONS—The Parsons family, of which George Parsons, late a prominent citizen of Columbia, New Hampshire, was

a member, is a very distinguished one and can claim an antiquity greater than that of its residence in this country, although that has lasted from the earliest Colonial period. It is now numerous in this part of New Hampshire, having settled in Coos county at an early date, and all those bearing the name can trace their descent from a common ancestor.

Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, England, is the first of the name of whom we have definite record, and even of him our information is somewhat meagre. We know, however, that he married, October 19, 1555, Katherine Hester, of the same neighborhood, and that they were the parents of several children.

Hugh Parsons, second son of Thomas and Katherine (Hester) Parsons, was baptized at Great Milton, November 23, 1563. Like his father, he remained a resident of his native place all his life. He married a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth (Bagshaw) Thomkins, and they were the parents of a large family of children.

Benjamin Parsons, tenth son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Thomkins) Parsons, was one of the founders of the family in America. He was baptized March 17, 1627, at Great Milton, and in or before 1645, when only eighteen years of age, came to the New England Colonies in company with an older brother. He settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he lived during the remainder of his life and eventually died, August 24, 1689. He married, November 6, 1653, Sarah Vose, daughter of Richard Vose, of Windsor, Connecticut, and they had a large family.

Samuel Parsons, the fifth child of Benjamin and Sarah (Vose) Parsons, was born October 10, 1666, at Springfield, Massachusetts. He spent the early years of his life there, but later removed to the town of Enfield, Connecticut, where the major part of his life was passed and where he eventually died in the year 1736. He married, March 18, 1683, Hannah Hitchcock, a daughter of John and Hannah (Chapin) Hitchcock, of Springfield, where she was born September 10, 1668.

Hezekiah Parsons, known in the old records as Captain Hezekiah Parsons, was the fifth son of Samuel and Hannah (Hitchcock) Parsons. He was born at Enfield, Connecticut, in the year 1698, and lived all his life there, his death occurring in 1784. He married (first) Rebecca Burt and (second) Anna Evans, and had seven children by his second wife. He appears to have been prominent in the community at that time and to have taken a considerable part in its affairs.

Hezekiah (2) Parsons, who was also Captain Hezekiah Parsons, was the eldest son of Captain Hezekiah (1) and Anna (Evans) Parsons. He was born at Enfield, Connecticut, in the year 1728, and died on the old family homestead, August 24, 1813. He was twice married, the second time on January 23, 1748, to Sarah (Abbe) Chapin, a daughter of Thomas Abbe and the widow of Nathaniel Chapin. They

were the parents of four sons of whom the two eldest were Hezekiah and Major Jabez Parsons, the progenitors of the New Hampshire branches of the family.

Hezekiah (3) Parsons, eldest son of Captain Hezekiah (2) and Sarah (Abbe Chapin) Parsons, and the grandfather of the George Parsons of this sketch, was born in the year 1752, and, upon reaching manhood, removed with his brother, Major Jabez Parsons, to Coos county, New Hampshire, and settled in the town of Colebrook in 1789. He made his home permanently at Colebrook, and died there March 17, 1808. He married Margaret Kibbee, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Terry) Kibbee, of Enfield, Connecticut, in 1775.

Hezekiah (4) Parsons, eldest child of Hezekiah (3) and Margaret (Kibbee) Parsons, was born May 29, 1776, at Enfield, Connecticut, and accompanied his parents to Colebrook, New Hampshire, as a lad of thirteen years of age. He was sent by his parents to the schools of Fryeburg, Maine, and studied to become a teacher. He followed this profession for a number of years in the schools of Coos county, but later gave up this work to look after his large estate. He inherited considerable land in the neighborhood from his father and acquired a still larger amount on his own account, investing heavily in real estate. He eventually removed his home to Columbia, New Hampshire, and there died January 11, 1857, one of the wealthiest men in these parts. He married Mary (or Polly as she is frequently called) Bevins, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Powers) Bevins, of Middletown, Connecticut, where she was born January 31, 1778. Her death occurred July 3, 1862.

George Parsons, son of Hezekiah (4) and Mary (Bevins) Parsons, was born May 23, 1815, at Columbia, New Hampshire. He received his education at the local public schools. At an early age he exhibited a marked talent for affairs, and after completing his schooling became engaged in business on his own account. He turned his attention to farming, especially to stock raising, and it was in connection with this enterprise that he met Mr. Joseph Austin Martin, the father of his wife, whose sketch precedes this in the work. Upon the property inherited by him from his father he erected a grist mill and later a saw mill, which he operated most successfully, and these are still run by his son, Frederick Parsons. Though Mr. Parsons was never a seeker for any kind of political preferment he, nevertheless, was interested in local affairs and took an active part in them. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and as the candidate of his party was elected to practically every office in the gift of the town of Columbia. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist and attended the church of that denomination at Colebrook.

George Parsons was united in marriage, May, 12, 1868, at North Stratford, with Clara Lyman Martin, a daughter of Joseph Austin and Elvira (Lyman) Martin. Two children were born of this union as follows: Clara Belle, born March 28, 1870, died in infancy, and

Frederick, born July 31, 1871, who now resides on the old Parsons place with his mother. He is at the present time continuing his father's business very successfully, and is a member of all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The death of Mr. Parsons, which occurred March 28, 1890, removed from the community in which he had been so active, a type of the ideal citizen uniting in himself most happily so many private and public virtues. His activities were of that wholesome kind that, in developing themselves, are a benefit to the community-at-large. Public-spirited in a high degree, he never lost sight of the common interest and was ever ready to do what he might to advance it. A religious man, a moral man in all the relations of life, business and private, a man of the strongest domestic instincts, who was happy in his home and made his home happy by his presence, a man whose word all were willing to accept, and whose sturdy democracy made him a host of friends, such was George Parsons.

JOHN HAVEN NEALLEY—John Haven Nealley, retired business man of Dover, New Hampshire, and one of the most prominent figures in the public life of this region, is a native of South Berwick, Maine, born August 4, 1853, a son of Benjamin Mason and Abby (Pray) Nealley, old and highly respected residents of that place. The Nealley family can claim a remote antiquity in this region, and from the time of its founding here by one William Nealley, down to the present, has always been represented in the community by men who have distinguished themselves for the characteristics that are most typical of New England's virtue and strength. William Nealley was a member of a family that had originally been Scotch, but he was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He came to America in the year 1718 with his family and it is from him that the Nealleys are descended.

Benjamin Mason Nealley, the father of the Mr. Nealley of this sketch, was of the fifth generation from this immigrant ancestor, and was born October 3, 1811. He was a son of Benjamin and Sally (Ford) Nealley, and spent his childhood on his father's farm, where he became thoroughly familiar with agricultural work. He later became much interested in industrial interests in Maine and New Hampshire, especially those of the cotton business, and eventually grew to be prominent in this line. He married, August 8, 1836, Abby Pray, born May 1, 1817, died January 29, 1895, aged seventy-seven years. She was the daughter of James and Annie (Fogg) Pray, whose ancestors were among the very earliest settlers at Old Kittery, Maine. Nine children were born of this union of whom five died in youth, and two sons and two daughters grew to maturity and were married. They were: Benjamin Frank, born October 24, 1839, at

South Berwick, Maine; A. Josephine, born February 25, 1844, married, May 12, 1863, Joseph G. Deering, of Saco, Maine; Mary Emma, born December 28, 1849, married, January 1, 1889, Robert H. Foss, of Chicago, Illinois; John Haven, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

John Haven Nealley received the elementary portion of his education at the common schools of the city of Biddeford, Maine, and afterwards attended the well known institution, Bryant and Stratton Commercial College. Here he received a thorough grounding in business methods and prepared himself for his own successful career. At the age of seventeen he came to Dover, New Hampshire, where he has ever since resided, and here secured a position in the dry goods establishment of B. Frank Nealley. He worked in a clerical capacity for some years and was finally able to embark upon a similar enterprise on his own account, when he bought out B. Frank Nealley. From the outset his venture met with a high degree of success, and under his very capable management the business grew and expanded until it became one of the most important commercial enterprises in the neighborhood. This continued uninterruptedly until the year 1913, when Mr. Nealley withdrew from active business life. In addition to his private venture, Mr. Nealley was associated with many important concerns in this region and is at the present time a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank of Dover.

But well known as is Mr. Nealley in connection with the various business and financial interests, the community is even more familiar with him as a man of affairs and a factor in the local political situation. Ever since he was a young man he has always been actively identified with public matters and has been an influential member of the Republican party. In the year 1902 he was elected an alderman in the City of Dover and continued in that capacity during that year and the next. So good a record did he make during that time and so greatly was popular notice and approval attracted to him that in 1904 he was the successful candidate for mayor. His administration extended over 1904 and 1905, and was marked by the simple, practical business lines which it followed and for the resistance offered to all the forces of corruption. He had already represented Dover in the Legislature of the State, 1889, and in 1903 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In the year 1907 he was elected state senator and continued a member of the senate until the close of 1908. Mr. Nealley is one of the most prominent of New Hampshire Free Masons, and has taken the thirty-third and last degree in Free Masonry. He is affiliated with all the Masonic bodies at Dover, including Strafford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. Of the last named he was recorder for twenty-seven years, and he has also held many important offices in the other bodies. He is also a

member of the New Hampshire Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and is a member of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree Masons, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Besides his Masonic affiliations, Mr. Nealley is a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Bellamy Club of Dover. He is a Congregationalist in religion and attends the First Church of that denomination at Dover.

John Haven Nealley was united in marriage, September 12, 1877, at Dover, New Hampshire, with Emma C. Cushing, a daughter of Thomas Harrison and Caroline (Torr) Cushing, old residents here.

FRANK EDWARD KIMBALL—Frank Edward Kimball, who for many years was identified with the lumbering interests of New Hampshire, is a native of this State, a son of Daniel Putnam and Melissa (Keyes) Kimball. His father resided for many years at Newbury, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of farming, and which town he represented in the Vermont State Legislature in 1880. He also resided a time at Haverhill, New Hampshire, and it was there that Frank Edward Kimball was born January 20, 1861.

The lad's education was received at the local common schools and at the St. Johnsbury Academy, where he completed his schooling. He then became interested in the lumbering industry in New Hampshire and shortly afterwards he associated with Mr. N. H. Nutter, under the firm name of Belknap and Nutter, in the buying and selling of horses, as well as the lumber business. Later, with Mr. A. N. Blandin, he formed the firm of Blandin & Kimball, engaged in the lumber business in Maine. This concern did a large business at Woodsville, New Hampshire, from the outset and continued to increase in size and importance up to the time of Mr. Kimball's death. Mr. Kimball, did not, however, confine his attention to the lumber interests. On the contrary, he became identified with many of the most important enterprises of the region. He was for a number of years president of the Wells River Savings Bank of Wells River, Vermont, and a director of the National Bank of Newbury, Vermont. He was also very prominent in the public affairs, and in 1898 represented Newbury, Vermont, in the Legislature of the State. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and was intimately associated with its local organization for many years, up to the time of his death. He was a member of Pulaski Lodge, No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wells River, Vermont. In his religious belief Mr. Kimball was a Congregationalist and both he and the other members of his family attended the First Congregational Church of that denomination at Newbury, Vermont.

Frank Edward Kimball was united in marriage, November 16, 1887, at Janesville, Wisconsin, with Emma J. Clark, a daughter of Newton Hall and Emily A. (Hatch) Clark, of that place.

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William H. Mitchell

Frank Edward Kimball, whose death on November 23, 1916, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was one of those men who by sheer force of character have won their way up the ladder of success to places of esteem and honor in the community. Virtuous, honorable, public-spirited, his life and career exhibited strikingly those virtues and talents typical of the best New England manhood.

DELIA (BINGHAM) CLAY—Mrs. Delia (Bingham) Clay, wife of Charles L. Clay, of Littleton, New Hampshire, is, without doubt, one of the most prominent and public-spirited residents of this town and one whose capable and active life is closely identified with the general affairs of the community. She is a daughter of Judge Edward Franklin and Susanna (Gunning) Bingham, of Ohio, where her father was a prominent man, and was for many years judge in the Court of Common Pleas at Columbus in that State. He later removed with his family to Washington, and in the year 1886 became chief justice of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. On the paternal side of the house Mrs. Clay is descended from the English family of Bingham from Sheffield, England, an ancestor being among the original founders of Norwich and Wyndham, Connecticut, and is closely connected with the New Hampshire Bingham. On the maternal side of the house Mrs. Clay can trace her descent from distinguished ancestry, namely from one of the old Dutch families of New York and also from the well known Irish family of Gunning, being related to the three famous Irish beauties so well known as the Gunning sisters.

Mrs. Clay was born July 20, 1854, in McArthurstown, Vinton county, Ohio, and most of her childhood was passed in the city of Columbus, where her father was very active in public life. She attended the public schools of the city for her education and eventually graduated from the Central High School with the class of 1873. She then entered the Boston Training School, a normal school at Boston, Massachusetts, where she took a one year course to fit herself for her chosen profession of teaching. She graduated from this institution in 1874, with high rank, and shortly afterwards secured a position as teacher in the same city schools in which she had been a student only the year before. She continued to teach in the Columbus schools for a period of six years. In the year 1886, Miss Bingham, as she then was, was married, May 4, at Columbus, Ohio, to William H. Mitchell, a member of the firm of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor, of Littleton, New Hampshire, and after her marriage came to this town to live. Mr. Mitchell was a well known attorney in this region and a man of prominence, and after his death in the year 1911, Mrs. Mitchell was executrix of his estate and law business. For a number of years she managed these affairs with great capability and foresight, as-

sisted by her brother, Harry Bingham. On October 3, 1916, at Littleton, she was united in marriage with Charles L. Clay, a distinguished citizen of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Clay make their home at Littleton.

As already stated above, Mrs. Clay is very active in the general life of the community and is associated with many important movements here both of social and civic character. She was a trustee of the public library of Littleton and held this responsible post for some twelve years, and is an active member and founder of the Littleton Friday Club, assisted in the founding of it by Mrs. George A. Bingham and twenty other educated and literary women of Littleton. She is also a member of the Eastern Star and the Women's Temperance Union. In her religious belief, Mrs. Clay is an Episcopalian and has always been very active in church work. She was reared in the Presbyterian church and during her girlhood, for a period of ten years, was a member of the First Church of that denomination at Columbus. Upon coming to Littleton, however, she joined All Saints Episcopal Church and is still a member thereof. She takes a prominent part in the work of the parish, especially in connection with the charitable and philanthropic activities. She is a leader in many movements undertaken for the advance of the community's welfare, and no worthy appeal finds her unresponsive.

CHARLES LEON RICH—Charles Leon Rich, the popular and capable cashier of the Monadnock National Bank of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, is a son of Charles A. and Sabrina (Marsh) Rich, of Calais, Vermont, where his father was a prosperous and well known farmer.

Mr. Rich was born at his father's home at Calais, March 9, 1853, and as a lad became a pupil at the local common school. After studying there for a number of years he was sent by his parents to the Peoples Academy at Morrisville, Vermont, and there prepared for college. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and there took a course in engineering, from which he graduated with the class of 1876 as a civil engineer. He followed that profession for some three years and then took up teaching, a line for which his tastes and acquirements especially fitted him. He taught for eight years at Rochester, Stowe and Island Pond in Vermont, and Peterborough, New Hampshire. It was in the year 1883 that he first became associated with the Monadnock National Bank of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, when he accepted a clerical position, and this association has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. He had been with the bank for three years when, in 1886, he was elected cashier of the institution, an office that he still holds. The development of this financial institution has been due in no small degree to the very efficient management of its affairs by Mr. Rich, whose

familiarity with the financial situation and the details of the banking business is complete and whose devotion to the concern has been indefatigable. But the activities of Mr. Rich have been by no means limited to those in connection with the Monadnock Bank, for he has taken the keenest and most practical interest in the general life of Jaffrey ever since he came to the town to live, about thirty-five years ago. He has assumed a leading place in many of the most important aspects of its affairs, especially in connection with the improvement and development of civic conditions. He is a staunch Republican in politics and has held many of the local offices in the gift of the community. He has been a water commissioner for a number of years, a member of the School Board and the moderator from 1884 to the present time. Mr. Rich has also represented the town in both branches of the New Hampshire State Legislature, and proved himself not only an able and disinterested public servant but a legislator of great vision and judgment. For twenty years he served his State as a member of Troop A, New Hampshire National Guard. He is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Peterborough Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Peterborough, New Hampshire; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Keene, New Hampshire; Hugh De Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene, New Hampshire; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with Monadnock Lodge, No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of East Jaffrey, and with the Jaffrey Country Club. Mr. Rich is a Universalist in religious belief and attends the church of that denomination at East Jaffrey.

Charles Leon Rich was united in marriage, August 24, 1881, with Lana M. Hodgkins, a daughter of Hiram and Frances (Emerson) Hodgkins, of Rochester, Vermont.

HENRY CHANDLER WHIPPLE—Henry Chandler Whipple, son of David Cicero and Clementine (Chandler) Whipple, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, June 25, 1846. His education was necessarily limited to what might be gained in the common schools of that location and period. At age of sixteen he became employed in a country store, where he remained about ten years. In 1873 he removed to Enfield, New Hampshire, becoming a partner in the firm of Dodge-Davis & Company, manufacturers of Shaker Flannels and Hosiery in the Old Shaker Mills, so-called, where he remained until 1884, when the machinery and business of the Company were removed to Bristol, New Hampshire. In 1887 the business was incorporated under name of Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, Mr. Whipple becoming the treasurer and manager, and on decease of Mr. Dodge in 1897 he was chosen president and still holds both

positions. He was chosen trustee of Bristol Savings Bank in 1890, and has been the president of the First National Bank of Bristol since its organization in 1898. He was never a politician, nor ever sought any office, but was without opposition chosen as a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1912. He is a Mason and member of Union Lodge, No. 79, of Bristol, and of Mt. Horeb Commandery, K. T., of Concord, New Hampshire.

Henry Chandler Whipple and Lilla Josephine Plummer were married at Enfield, New Hampshire, June 2, 1875, and had children born to them as follows: Harry Dodge, born May 30, 1876, died March 13, 1893; Fay, born June 22, 1880; Anna Clementine, born April 21, 1884, died September, 1887; Margaret, born July 20, 1886; Ashley Plummer, born April 16, 1891.

GEORGE ROSCOE EATON—With the passing of George Roscoe Eaton, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, Lancaster and the State of New Hampshire lost an eminent citizen, and the business world a man of acumen, enterprise and resourcefulness. His life was one of well directed efforts from the time he entered railroad employ at the age of fifteen until its close, and during its course he reaped the honors of public life as well as the emoluments of business life. Until his death he was president of the Lancaster National Bank, and made Lancaster his home. He was a native son of Maine, son of Stephen Woodman and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton, and of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by John and Anne Eaton, who came with their six children prior to 1639, as in that year their names appear on the proprietors' books of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Salisbury, Massachusetts, Hampton (now Seabrook), New Hampshire, Buxton and Portland, Maine, have been towns in which Eatons of this branch lived.

George Roscoe Eaton was born at Portland, Maine, November 16, 1837, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 10, 1911. He attended Portland grade schools and Yarmouth high school until fifteen years of age, then entered the service of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (Grand Trunk) Railroad, his particular assignment being a clerkship in the office of the general superintendent, S. T. Corser. There he spent two and a half years, then for an equal period was connected with the freight department of the Grand Trunk in the Portland office. This brought him to the age of twenty, and a resolution to leave railroad employ, which he did, going to Berlin, New Hampshire, there becoming agent for the mill and manager of the store owned and operated by H. Winslow & Company. Although the ownership of mill and store changed several times he retained his position for fourteen years until 1872, when he established in the mercantile business in North Stratford, New Hamp-

shire. For ten years he successfully conducted business there, associating with him E. B. Merriam under the firm name, E. B. Merriam & Company. During his business life in New Hampshire, Mr. Eaton fully comprehended the value of the timber tracts of the State and, as he was able, acquired all the acreage he possibly could. E. B. Merriam & Company marketed a great deal of the lumber from these tracts and purchased more, they operating largely along the lines of buying and selling timber lands and lumber manufacturing. Mr. Eaton's foresight and business ability had brought him financial success, and soon he was sought in furtherance of important business enterprises. He became president of the Lancaster National Bank, organized in 1882, and became a resident of that city. In 1887 the Siwooganock Guaranty Savings Bank was organized with Mr. Eaton as one of the incorporators, and until his death he continued a trustee of the same. He was senior member of the firm, Eaton & Sawyer, lumber manufacturers of Columbia, New Hampshire; partner in Marshall & Eaton, carriage manufacturers of Lancaster, was interested financially in the Mt. Washington Stock Farm Company, promoter and president of the Lancaster Driving Club, and was everywhere known as a man of sound judgment and integrity. He performed every duty well, and was highly esteemed by his business associates. In addition to his manufacturing activities he dealt largely in real estate.

In politics he was a Democrat, and very influential in party councils. He represented Berlin in the New Hampshire Legislature, 1872-73; was selectman in both Berlin and Stratford; was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1876; member of Coos County Board of Commissioners, 1879-83; and county treasurer, 1885-91. He was a Unitarian in religion and most generous in his support of the Lancaster church. He was a member of the Masonic order, and among the selfmade men of his day none were more reliable or more naturally qualified for leadership.

Mr. Eaton married, April 10, 1860, Sarah J., daughter of Josiah Parker, of Saco, Maine, and they were the parents of three daughters: Minnie P., Georgie May, Sarah J., a twin with Georgie May.

THOMAS P. WATERMAN—One of the best known figures in the business and public life of Lebanon, New Hampshire, is Thomas P. Waterman, the successful farmer and lumberman of this region, who for many years has been most closely identified with local affairs and has exhibited throughout the entire period a strong sense of public spirit and a disinterested concern for the welfare of the community. Mr. Waterman is a son of Silas and Sarah (Wood) Waterman, old and highly honored residents of Lebanon, where the elder Mr. Waterman was a farmer for many years, and it was here that Thomas P. Waterman was born, December 10, 1848.

The early portion of his life was spent in his native town, but as a lad he was sent to Meriden, New Hampshire, by his father and became a pupil in the Kimball Union Academy. It was at this institution that most of his education was received, after the completion of which he returned to his home, and turned his attention to the serious problem of earning a livelihood. He became a farmer, like his father before him, and was very successful as an agriculturist, and has continued in this line more or less until the present time. In time Mr. Waterman's attention was directed to the great lumber interests of this region, and believing that great opportunities awaited an energetic man in this line he promptly entered it and engaged in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. The event justified his expectations and he met with a very high degree of success. He rapidly developed a large business and soon became one of the most prosperous, as he had always been one of the most energetic and enterprising men in this region. His interests eventually extended beyond his private business, and he became interested in the financial and banking activities of this region. In the year 1914 he was elected president of the People's Trust Company, an office which he still holds and in which he has performed an invaluable service to the institution.

But it has not been only in connection with new lines of business activity that Mr. Waterman has extended his activities and his influence. Highly interested in political issues, both of a local and general character, from early youth he has for many years taken a conspicuous part in Lebanon's public life. For fifteen years he served the town as a selectman and held many other local offices, including that of chairman of the School Board of Lebanon, which he occupied three years. In the year 1875 he was elected to represent the town in the New Hampshire State Legislature and was returned to that body the following year. At a legislator he proved himself extremely efficient and capable, and won great popularity for himself on account of his disinterestedness and the success with which he urged reform measures then before the House. After a long period of time he was once more returned to the Legislature, and again served on that body in the years 1913 and 1915. In 1912 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and played an important part in framing the new Constitution. In addition to his political posts, Mr. Waterman has also been extremely prominent in philanthropic movements and educational undertakings, and also in connection with every branch of activity having as an end the welfare of Lebanon. He is at the present time chairman of the trustees of Rockland Academy, and a trustee of the Lebanon Public Library. Mr. Waterman is prominent in Masonic circles here and is a member of Frankling Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, the Council, the Commandery, and the Temple. He is also a member of the Grange and of the Langdon Club. In his re-

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Edward P. Kimball

ligious belief Mr. Waterman is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at Lebanon.

On December 11, 1885, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, Mr. Waterman was united in marriage with Rosamond A. Wood, of this place, a daughter of Roger and Emily (Willard) Wood.

HENRY A. EMERSON—Henry A. Emerson, the well known paper manufacturer of Henniker, New Hampshire, is a son of Fenner N. and Clarinda Emerson, and through his parents is descended from good old New England stock. His father was a stone worker at Concord, New Hampshire, and made his home in that beautiful old town for many years.

Here it was also that Henry A. Emerson was born, and here that he attended the public schools where his education was obtained. Upon completing his studies, Mr. Emerson turned his attention to the subject of a business career, and it was not long before he became interested in paper industry. He has continued with this important business very since and has had much to do with its development in that part of the State where his interests lie. He is at the present time associated with a company of Henniker, New Hampshire, a concern which enjoys a high reputation for honesty and square dealing and for the quality of the product of its mills. Mr. Emerson is even better known in connection with his political career than as a business man, and for a long time has been very prominent in the public affairs of this region. He was elected on its ticket to the State Legislature in the years 1876, 1878 and again in 1905, and in 1913 was chosen to represent his county in the State Senate. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Wonalancet Club of Concord.

Henry A. Emerson was united in marriage in 1865, at Litchfield, New Hampshire, with Miss Lydston, daughter of Andrew Lydston.

EDWARD PAYSON KIMBALL—Kimball is a name to conjure with in New Hampshire, and has been nobly borne by many since introduced into New England by Richard Kimball in 1634, but by none more worthily than by Rev. Reuben Kimball, a minister of the Congregational church, and his eldest son, Edward Payson Kimball, a banker, business man, and eminent citizen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, whose useful life is the inspiration of this tribute to the memory of a just and upright man. The godly life of the father was the inspiration of the son, and when that father was not, for God took him, his examples and teachings were ever emulated by the son, and he lived as the father lived, true to the obligations of manhood and citizenship.

Rev. Reuben Kimball, born in Warner, New Hampshire, April 29, 1803, died in North Conway, November 18, 1871. He remained with his parents at the home farm until after his marriage, obtaining a good education in the meantime in the public school and Academy. He studied at Gilmanton Theological Seminary after his marriage, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Kittery Point, Maine, in 1841, having been licensed to preach by the Hopkinton Association in 1840. Nine years were spent as pastor of the Kittery Point Church, followed by five years at Andover and Wilmot, then in 1855 he began his long pastorate at Conway. There he preached twice every Sunday, his congregation being at Conway Corner and North Conway, the churches being four miles apart. He continued until 1869, when his health broke badly and he retired from the ministry. The two following years were serene and peaceful ones, although oppressed by bodily suffering. He labored to the last in Bible distribution, and when bodily weakness compelled him to give up that work, his only regret was that he had not been able to carry out all his plans. His knowledge of the Bible was marvelous, his faith in its devotion all embracing, his ministry fruitful and his end blessed. He married, May 21, 1829, Judith Colby, who died at the age of seventy-three, daughter of John and Sarah Colby, of Warner, New Hampshire. She was a true "Mother in Israel," a helpmeet in every sense from the time she encouraged him to attend the Theological Seminary until he closed his eyes in final sleep. Then alone she guided her footsteps for nearly thirty years, never lacking the love and closest devotion of her children.

Edward Payson Kimball, of the eighth American generation, eldest son and third child of Rev. Reuben and Judith (Colby) Kimball, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, July 4, 1834, and died at his home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The years of his minority were spent in acquiring an education and preparing for the battle of life, the public schools of Kittery and Hampton and Andover academies (Maine) contributing their advantages toward his mental equipment. He spent the years, 1855-57, in mercantile life at Kittery, Maine, but in 1857 secured a clerkship in the Piscataqua Exchange Bank of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and moved his residence to that city, which was ever afterward his home. He continued with the Piscataqua Exchange and Portsmouth Savings banks until 1871, when he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Portsmouth. He held that position eleven years, 1871-82, then was elected president of the bank, a high office he filled until his death. He was essentially the business man and had large interests in Portsmouth and vicinity, he also acquiring large property interests in the West. Able, honorable and upright, he labored ever with a definite aim, and so conserved was his energy that he was always alert and fit even when the years had grown heavy.

A Republican from his youth, he held several offices, but more

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Rev. Burton W. Lockhart

with a view to proper legislation and business interest than a desire for official honors. He was an ardent supporter of party principles, was influential in party councils, and consulted in the larger affairs of state politics. He served in the city government as councilman, and in 1885-86 was a member of the State Legislature. He was a lifetime member of the Congregational church, and in 1871 was elected a deacon of the North Church, Portsmouth, an office he ever afterward held. Prior to 1871 he had been clerk and treasurer, his official relation with the North Church beginning in 1867. He was not only a personal worker in church and charity, but a liberal giver, his benefactions aiding greatly the public state educational institutions and the benevolent and charitable private organizations. He served the Portsmouth School Board, the Cottage Hospital, the Chase Home for Children, the Seaman's Friend Society, the Howard Benevolent Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association in official capacity, being president of the two last named. He was in no sense a nominal member of the organizations named, but a diligent worker to attain the ends for which each society was formed. He derived keen, personal satisfaction in beholding the new and beautiful Young Men's Christian Association building arise, perhaps no act of his life giving him greater pleasure than the fact that he was largely instrumental in its erection. He was an Odd Fellow and a trustee of Piscataqua Lodge of that order in Portsmouth.

Mr. Kimball married, in Wilmot, New Hampshire, September 13, 1864, Martha June Thompson, born there, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna True (Smith) Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of three children: Elizabeth Colby, born January 27, 1866, died March 7, 1880; Martha Smith, a graduate of Smith College, class of "92"; and Edward Thompson, born September 29, 1873, a graduate of Amherst College, class of "96."

BURTON WELLESLEY LOCKHART, D.D.—An ability of peculiar order is required of the members of the clerical profession, as they must not only have a thorough knowledge of the Bible, but must be able to impart this in an interesting and comprehensive way to their audience, must have a deep and thorough interest in all that concerns their parishioners, assisting and comforting in times of joy and distress, but in all of these requirements Dr. Burton W. Lockhart, pastor of the West Franklin Street Congregational Church, of Manchester, is well qualified, holding the esteem and affection of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Burton Wellesley Lockhart was born at Lockhartville, Kings county, Nova Scotia, January 24, 1855, son of Stephen Albert and Elizabeth Ann (Bezansom) Lockhart, the former named a sea captain in the merchant service. After a preliminary education, Burton W.

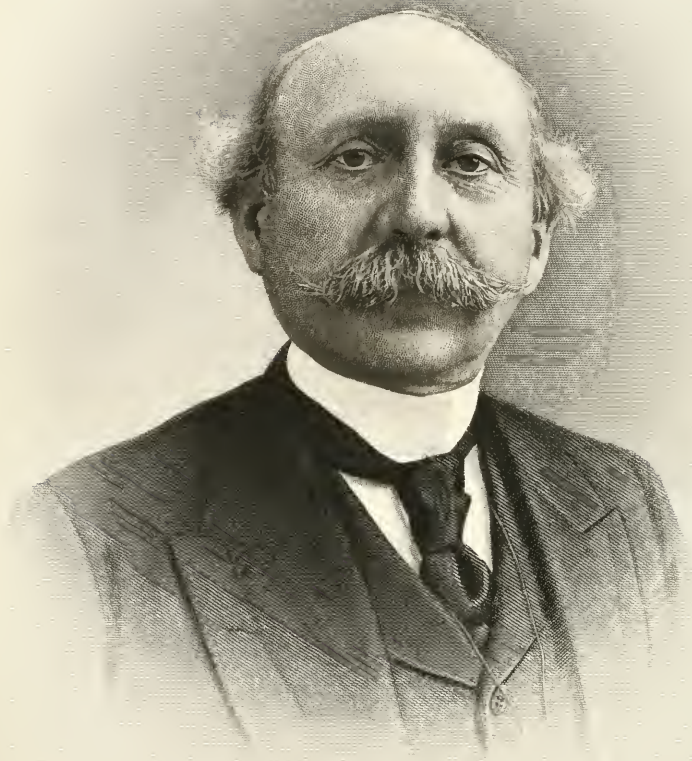
Lockhart entered Acadia College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1878, and Master of Arts, 1882, and continued his studies at Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1882, and at Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1894. He gained his first experience in his chosen profession, ministry, by accepting the position of pastor of the Baptist church at Lockeport, Nova Scotia, serving in that capacity from 1878 to 1879. After locating in the United States, he was chosen to serve as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Suffield, Connecticut, in 1882, and continued until 1888, in which year he accepted the position of pastor of the Third Congregational Church, Chicopee, Massachusetts, continuing until 1893, in which year he again changed pastorates, this time becoming pastor of the West Franklin Street Congregational Church, Manchester, New Hampshire, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1918). In these various fields of labor, Dr. Lockhart has rendered efficient and faithful service, ministering to the spiritual needs of the people, setting an example in his every day life well worthy of emulation, and he has also taken an active interest in their temporal affairs, rejoicing when they rejoiced and weeping when they wept, officiating at weddings, christenings and funeral services, in fact, performing his duties to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned. During his quarter of a century residence in Manchester, Dr. Lockhart has been interested in its affairs, giving his advice and counsel, and holds membership in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Although born a Canadian, Dr. Lockhart is now a citizen of this great Republic, to which he gives his staunch allegiance. He is a member of the Winthrop Club, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Lockhart married, December 24, 1883, at Westfield, Massachusetts, Fanny Mary Upson, daughter of Willis and Harriet (Allyn) Upson. Mrs. Lockhart is a member of the Congregational church, and a worthy helpmate of her husband.

DAVID A. GREGG, a successful business man and man of affairs of Wilton and Nashua, New Hampshire, is a native of the town of New Boston, New Hampshire, and a son of David and Harriet A. (Todd) Gregg, old and highly respected residents of that place. His father was a manufacturer and lumberman, and was one of those who responded to the lure held out by the great West to young men of enterprise in the shape of gold in the year 1849. He was well known in the community and was regarded as a man of influence.

David A. Gregg was born March 22, 1841, and his childhood was passed in his native town of New Boston. As a lad he attended the local schools, but later was sent by his father to Colby Academy,

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Wm. H. F. Moody

where he completed his schooling. For thirteen years thereafter he was successfully engaged in the grain and general grocery business at Wilton, New Hampshire, and during that time made for himself an excellent reputation for trustworthiness and business sagacity. He then came to Nashua, New Hampshire, and has here been engaged in various enterprises for more than forty-five years. During that entire period he has operated a lumber and wood-working factory, which has become one of the important industrial enterprises of Nashua. Mr. Gregg, besides his private business, has also interested himself keenly in many other enterprises, and especially in banking and financial affairs. For more than a quarter of a century he has been actively engaged in the banking business in Nashua. Throughout the entire duration of his business career, Mr. Gregg has stood for the very highest standards of commercial ethics, and may be regarded as a type of that splendid class of business men whom we have been taught to look up to and respect, who place considerations of honor ahead even of business success. It is a fact, however, that these men as a class, and Mr. Gregg in particular, have met with so substantial a success as to give the very highest support to the old saying "that honesty is the best policy."

But if Mr. Gregg's reputation as a business man is high, no less so is that which he has won as a public servant and man of affairs. A Democrat in politics, he has held a number of offices, both local and in connection with the State government. For a number of years he held the office of town clerk of Wilton, and he has also been selectman there for a considerable period. In the year 1874 he was elected to represent the town in the State Assembly and continued a member of that body for two years (1874-76). He was also elected to represent the Nashua District in the State Senate in 1889, and served in that capacity until 1891. Mr. Gregg's record as a legislator has been of the very highest kind, and he is universally regarded as a capable and disinterested official. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is now past master of that organization. He is also a member of the Nashua Country Club. He attends the Unitarian church at Nashua, and is a liberal supporter of the work of the parish.

Mr. Gregg married (first) Hattie J. Wheeler, who bore him two children: William A. and Margie L. Mr. Gregg married (second) May 8, 1882, at New Boston, New Hampshire, Ella C. Fox, a daughter of George G. and Mary L. (Wheeler) Fox, of New Boston. They are the parents of the following children: Harry A., born April 24, 1883; Eva A., August 28, 1884; Lucile, September 15, 1891.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MOODY—William Henry Harrison Moody, one of the important figures in the industrial life of

New Hampshire and of Massachusetts, and a manufacturer of shoes on a large scale in Boston, is a member of an old New England family, which has given many distinguished men to this country since its settlement here in early Colonial times. The Moodys came from Wales originally, their emigration from that country taking place in the year 1633, and they landed in Boston in the same year and went from there to Ipswich. William Moody was the name of the member of the family who first came to this country, and after spending a winter in Ipswich settled in Newbury in 1634. The family has resided in New Hampshire for many generations and has recently been most closely associated with the town of Claremont in this State. Here Jonathan and Mary A. (Chase) Moody were residing during the early part of the nineteenth century, the former being prominent in town affairs.

Born May 10, 1842, at Claremont, New Hampshire, William Henry Harrison Moody, the son of Jonathan and Mary A. (Chase) Moody, has always remained identified with his native region. Here his earliest impressions and associations were formed and here he attended the local public schools as a child and thus obtained his education. His opportunities in this line were not extensive and he gave up his studies when only sixteen years of age to begin his active business life. He entered the store of Russell W. Farwell at Claremont, where he worked in a clerical position for several years. This establishment was an old and well known one in the community and was engaged in the manufacture and retail sale of shoes and it was here that Mr. Moody first became familiar with the details of this business. His was one of those minds which readily absorb knowledge and he set himself to work most conscientiously to master this business, with a success which has been amply proven in his long and prominent association with it subsequently. After several years of work, during which time he was continually seeking for greater opportunities, he came to the conclusion that these were not to be found in the degree in which he desired in a country village and accordingly, in 1861, he went to Boston and there obtained a situation as salesman in the shoe jobbing house of Tenney & Ballister at No. 15 Pearl street. He worked for some two years with this concern, and then secured a similar position in the shoe jobbing house of Sewall Raddin & Son at No. 24 Pearl street. The firm of Tenney & Ballister was chiefly engaged in the New England trade while Sewall Raddin & Son was on the contrary interested chiefly in the western market, so that Mr. Moody, during his experience as salesman in both these houses, became intimately acquainted with the entire situation in the shoe trade throughout the northern states from New England to the extreme west. He also became well known to many important customers of the two firms who liked and trusted him because he never made representations which were not based on facts. It was about the year 1867 that the firm of Sewall Raddin & Son was dis-

solved and a new firm organized, of which Mr. Moody became a member. This concern was organized under the style of McGibberns, Moody & Raddin, the younger member being the son of Sewall Raddin and a member of the old firm. McGibberns, Moody & Raddin continued to do business successfully for some three years and traded with customers in New England and the West, but was finally dissolved, whereupon Mr. Moody became a member of the firm of Crane, Leland & Moody. With the retirement of Mr. Leland and the entrance of a Mr. Rising, the firm became known as Crane, Moody & Rising. When the firm of Crane, Leland & Moody was first formed, their plant was situated at Amoskeag, New Hampshire, and it was here that their stock of shoes was turned out. Somewhat later, however, it was removed from there to Nashua, New Hampshire, where it was the first shoe factory ever established. This was shortly before the change in the firm which resulted in the name being changed to Crane, Moody & Rising, and both before and after this a very large and successful business was done with New England and western customers. After three or four years of this success, Mr. Moody retired from the firm. He then returned to Claremont, where his childhood had been spent, and there built for himself a handsome house, it being his intention to make Claremont the permanent home of his family. This, in spite of his long business career in Boston he has actually done, Claremont being his legal residence and the home in which he spends all the time that he can manage.

The long association of Mr. Moody with the City of Boston began in the year 1879, when he returned to that city, and without changing his legal residence, became associated with Fred W. Estabrook and Frank E. and George E. Anderson, all of whom, as young men, came into Mr. Moody's employ in the factory of Crane, Moody & Rising. The new firm was known as Moody, Estabrook & Andersons and a factory was secured in Nashua, New Hampshire, this town being the residence of the Messrs. Estabrook and Anderson. A large warehouse in Boston was also secured as well as an office in that city, which was under the direct personal care of Mr. Moody. The plant manufactured men's and women's shoes of medium quality and rapidly a very large business was built up. At the present time the concern of Moody, Estabrook & Andersons is one of the largest shoe manufactories in New England and has a capacity of ten thousand pairs of shoes per day. It is one of the representative institutions of New England and is a model of efficiency and system. As was natural in the head of a concern of such great dimensions, Mr. Moody became intimately associated with other interests and was known as one of the most influential figures in the financial world of Boston and elsewhere. He has been a director of the Shoe & Leather Bank of that city, but in so far as the industrial world was concerned, has kept himself entirely free from entangling alliances with enterprises foreign to his own legitimate business, feeling that

these could only tend to divide the attention and energy which he felt needful for the best management of his great concern.

Mr. Moody has not carried this concentration of attention to the point where he is not open to interest in the other aspects of life, however, and he has always maintained the keenest of interest in the general welfare of his home town, Claremont. He has invariably taken a leading part in all important movements undertaken for the advantage of Claremont and has given most liberally both of time and fortune to secure its welfare, both material and moral. Some years ago he donated a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, taken from his own estate, "Highland View," to the town for a recreation ground, and this has since been named by his grateful fellow citizens, Moody Park. His beautiful summer home at Claremont, known as "Highland View," is one of the finest estates in New Hampshire, and here Mr. Moody has always repaired to gain that rest and recreation which his concentrated efforts in the management of so large a concern as his has required. He has always been an enthusiastic admirer of horses and particularly interested in the question of the American trotter, and in addition to his beautiful house and six hundred acres of land, he has had a private track for the exercise of more than one hundred horses, which he has kept in barns which are among the finest and most perfectly appointed in the country.

William Henry Harrison Moody was united in marriage, October 25, 1866, at Bowdoinham, Maine, with Mary A. Maynard, a daughter of Levi P. and Lorana (Orr) Maynard, and their long married life has been an unusually happy and harmonious one.

Mr. Moody may well be classed among the group of men whose energies and enterprise have been responsible for the upbuilding of the enormous industrial interests of New England. At the time of his retirement from active business life, a leading journal of Boston, in commenting upon him, spoke as follows:

Travel where you may, number your friends and acquaintances by thousands, and in purity of character, cleanliness of reputation, nobility of manhood, intelligence, integrity, geniality and tenderness of heart, and honesty of purpose, it would be extremely difficult to find the duplicate of Mr. William H. H. Moody, who is a man about fifty, tall and of a dignified presence, with a cheery, whole-hearted greeting for all, whether rich or poor—a man of ideas, restless energy and untiring ambition.

Mr. Moody is in the best sense what is most aptly described in the typical American term of "self-made man." It was through his own efforts that he won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage linked to indefatigable industry. In all the relations of his life, private as well as those in connection with his business, his conduct is above reproach, displaying at once those more fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honesty, and those scarcely less compelling qualities of kindness and

sympathy which, as they are the more purely social in their character, are perhaps the most valued in society. He is possessed of very strong domestic instincts and numbers many notable figures among his friends. By all who come in contact with him, whether intimately or casually, he is held in admiration and affection, and it is in a large circle of associates that great respect is accorded him.

It is somewhat trite to remark how the career of each man is determined by the two factors of his personality and environment, how every act and circumstance, however haphazard and fortuitous it may appear, is really the result of these two elements and their constant action and re-action upon one another. But though this is trite as an abstract proposition, the observation of it in the life of a strong, vivid personality such as that of Mr. Moody is never so, and we feel the same keen interest always. In Mr. Moody's case is shown not inaptly how strong tastes in combination with a strong will and courage can bend the environment to the form desired and mould circumstances to a predetermined end.

THOMAS JAMES McINTYRE—Beyond doubt one of the progressive and successful merchants of the State of New Hampshire is Thomas James McIntyre, of Laconia, president of the Cocheco Beef Company, Incorporated, and a life-long dealer in meats and provisions on a large scale. He was, as it were, brought up in the business, being a son of John McIntyre, who was engaged in the same line from the year 1879 to his death, on January 11, 1912. John McIntyre married Alice Grimes and their son, Thomas James McIntyre, was born April 6, 1877, at Rochester, New Hampshire.

Shortly afterwards his parents removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and it was at that place that the general education of Mr. McIntyre was obtained. He attended for a number of years St. Mary's Parochial School and afterwards St. Joseph's Parochial High School, from both of which he graduated. He had decided upon a business career for himself in the meantime and in order to fit himself for this line he went to Boston and there entered the famous Bryant and Stratton Business College. There he took a commercial course and graduated. Upon completing his studies, Mr. McIntyre engaged in the meat and provision business, and from the outset met with a most gratifying success. He has since established the well known chain of stores throughout the State which are conducted exclusively under the name of the Cocheco Beef Company, Incorporated. At the present time (1917) there are stores at the following cities and towns: Portsmouth, Dover, Somers, Rochester, Farmington, Lakeport, Laconia, Tilton and Nashua, all of which are doing a large business and flourishing greatly. Of this great company Mr. McIntyre is the president and active head, the business policy being

entirely directed by him. It is thus entirely through his personal efforts that the great enterprise has been developed to its present proportions and that today it is still increasing and progressing to further success.

In the matter of politics Mr. McIntyre is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has done much to advance the cause of this party in this region. He has for many years made his home at Laconia, and here identifies himself with the local political organization of which he is an acknowledged leader. He has held the office of councilman of Laconia twice, the first time in 1910 and in 1917 served a second term. Mr. McIntyre is not a club man nor does he belong to any fraternities or orders with the exception of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Roman Catholic in the matter of his religious belief and attends St. Joseph's Church of that denomination at Laconia, as do the other members of his family.

Thomas James McIntyre was united in marriage, May 6, 1903, at Laconia, New Hampshire, with Helen Grey Trask, a daughter of Julian F. and Viceleader M. (Anderson) Trask, old and highly respected residents of this place. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are the parents of three children as follows: John, born January 18, 1905; Richard Trask, born May 29, 1908; and Thomas James, Jr., born February 30, 1915.

SAMUEL TILDEN LADD, M.D., the well known and popular physician of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a native of Epping, this State, and a son of Samuel Plummer and Sarah Jane (Dodge) Ladd, who for many years resided at that place. Mr. Samuel Plummer Ladd was engaged in business as a tanner, and was a well known figure in the life of the community where he dwelt so long.

As a small child, Samuel Tilden Ladd became a pupil at the local public schools. He entered the New Hampshire College, in 1894, and studied there for two and a half years. He had determined upon medicine as a career in the meantime and accordingly, in 1897, entered the Dartmouth Medical School. From the latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1900, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately afterwards he entered the Post-Graduate Hospital as interne and served in that capacity for eighteen months, gaining the practical experience that was essential. In the month of July, 1902, he came to Portsmouth and established himself in the practice of his profession here, devoting his every faculty to his task so that he quickly made a place for himself in the popular regard and won an enviable reputation. He is now one of the leaders of the medical profession in the region.

Dr. Ladd has also gained a wide reputation for his able and disinterested activity in public affairs, and is now an influential factor

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Nathl E. Martin,

in the local political situation. He is a Democrat in political faith and became one of the leaders of the local organization of his party while yet a young man. In the year 1915 he was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Portsmouth and was beaten in the election by the narrow margin of thirty-seven votes. In 1916 he again became the Democratic candidate and was elected then and re-elected the following year to this, the highest post in the gift of the city. He is at the present time serving his second term in this capacity, both his administrations having given the greatest satisfaction to the entire community, both political friends and foes. Mayor Ladd is a prominent fraternity man and is affiliated with numerous societies among which should be mentioned: Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; Commandery, Knights Templar; and Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is also a member of Portsmouth Lodge, No. 97, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Portsmouth Athletic Club. In his religious belief, Mayor Ladd is a Episcopalian, and attends the church of that denomination at Portsmouth.

Dr. Samuel Tilden Ladd was united in marriage, November 17, 1904, at South Boston, Massachusetts, with Elizabeth Ellen Baybutt, daughter of Richard and Alice Baybutt, old and highly honored residents of that place. Of this union the following children have been born: Bradley, May 6, 1907; Peter, February 23, 1911; and John T., May 18, 1912.

NATHANIEL E. MARTIN—One of the most successful and well-known figures in the life of Concord, New Hampshire, is ex-Mayor Nathaniel E. Martin, who from early youth has been most intimately associated with its affairs and who is today looked upon universally as one of the most capable and public-spirited citizens of the place. He is a son of Theophilus B. and Sarah L. (Rowell) Martin, his father having been a prominent man in the region about Loudon, New Hampshire, where he followed farming as an occupation and was particularly prominent in public affairs. Theophilus E. Martin held practically all the town offices at Loudon and also represented the town in the General Court of the State. Another responsible position held by him was that of county treasurer, in which he did good service to the community.

Born at Loudon, New Hampshire, August 9, 1855, Nathaniel E. Martin passed the first years of his life there. It was there also that he gained the elementary portion of his education, attending for that purpose the local public schools. He was still little more than a child, however, when his parents removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and it was there that he continued and eventually com-

pleted his general education, and was graduated from the Concord High School. He had in the meantime determined upon making the profession of the law his career in life, and with this end in view he pursued his studies to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, August 14, 1879. From that time to this he has continued to actively practice his profession, save during such times as the demands made upon him by the duties of the various public offices he has filled have obliged him to suspend his private work temporarily. Mr. Martin, in addition to his legal activities, is also greatly interested in certain industrial enterprises in that region, notably in the lumber business thereabouts and in farming.

Mr. Martin is far better known, however, as a public officer and man of affairs than in connection with any private activity whatsoever, and is indeed one of the most prominent figures in the community in this department of its life. He began his political activities while still a mere youth and affiliated himself with the local organization of the Democratic party and has remained faithful to its interests ever since. He has been chairman of the Democratic State Convention held in the city of Concord, and was a delegate to the National Convention held at St. Louis in the year 1904. He is also a member of many important political organizations in the neighborhood. In 1915 he was elected state senator from the senatorial district which includes Concord, the capital city, and served the community invaluablely on that body for four years, from 1915 to 1918 inclusive. Mr. Martin is associated with a number of financial and business institutions in the region and notably with the Concord Building & Loan Association, of which he has been the treasurer for the past thirty years, during which the Association has never had a loss. He is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past grand master of the latter. His club is the Wonolancet.

Nathaniel E. Martin married (first) at Concord, New Hampshire, March 27, 1902, Jennie E. Lawrence, whose death occurred nine years later, October 20, 1911. She was a daughter of Ashel and Mary A. (Davis) Lawrence, of Concord, New Hampshire. On June 14, 1915, Mr. Martin married (second) Margaret W. Clough, of Concord, a daughter of Walter and Georgia (Colby) Clough, who are old and highly honored residents of this city. No children have been born to Mr. Martin.

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

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Charles H. Sawyer

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 Nathaniel E. Martin, the distinguished gentleman with whose career this sketch is concerned.

HON. CHARLES HENRY SAWYER—The Sawyer family, which was worthily represented in the present generation by the late Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer, was of English extraction, and the members thereof in the various generations have figured conspicuously in the United States Senate, in the ministry, in law and in various other callings.

Thomas Sawyer, the American ancestor, son of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, was born there, about 1626, and when ten years old came to this country with two elder brothers, locating in the State of Massachusetts. In 1647 he was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, removing thither from Rowley. He married, in 1647, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. The next in line of succession was their son, Caleb Sawyer, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, April 20, 1659, and there died February 13, 1755. He married, December 28, 1687, Sarah, daughter of Ralph and Jane Houghton. She was born February 16, 1661, and died November 15, 1757. The next in line of succession was Seth Sawyer, born December 31, 1704, at Lancaster, and died March 29, 1768. He married, October 12, 1732, Hepsibah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Sawtelle) Whitney. She was born in 1710, and died in May, 1797. The next in line of succession was Caleb (2) Sawyer, born in 1737, in Harvard, a part of Lancaster. He married (first) December 9, 1760, Relief Fairbank, daughters of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Fairbank, of Harvard. She was born December 1, 1730, and died December 2, 1764. He married (second) in 1766, Sarah Patch, and the next in line of succession was one of their sons, Phineas Sawyer, born in Harvard, May 23, 1768, and died in Marlborough, in 1820. He married, in Harvard, May 17, 1791, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Israel and Hannah (Mead) Whitney. She was born April 23, 1773, and died in Lowell, in 1849. The next in line of succession was Jonathan Sawyer, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, June 17, 1817, and died in Dover, New Hampshire, June 20, 1891. After completing his studies, he learned the art of dyeing in a woolen mill in Lowell, and then began dyeing on his own account, conducting the business until 1839. In that year he went to Watertown, New York, where for two and one-half years he was employed as superintendent of the Hamilton Woolen Company, and later he manufactured satinets on his own account in Watertown until 1849, in which year he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, where he and his brother, Zenas Sawyer, associated themselves under the firm name of Z. &

J. Sawyer, and they operated a grist mill and a custom carding and clothdressing mill. In 1832 the old woolen mill was enlarged and adapted to the manufacture of flannels, and at the end of two years Francis A. Sawyer, another brother, took the place of Zenas, and the name of the firm became F. A. & J. Sawyer. Jonathan Sawyer was a man of enterprise, skill and executive ability, and in all that concerned the public welfare he was an interested partaker. He was one of the founders of the Free Soil party, and after the organization of the Republican party he was one of its strongest supporters. Jonathan Sawyer married, in Barnard, Vermont, June 25, 1839, Martha, daughter of Cyrus and Martha (Childs) Perkins, of Barnard. They were the parents of Charles Henry Sawyer, of this review.

Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer, eldest child of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer, was born in Watertown, New York, March 30, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown, New York, and Dover, New Hampshire, the removal of his parents to the latter place having been made in 1849, when Charles Henry was about nine years old. When seventeen years of age he entered the Sawyer Mills as an ordinary operative to learn the business of flannel making in its different branches, acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the processes through which the material passes from the raw state to the finished product. At twenty-six he was made superintendent of the mills, at the time when the company was extending its sphere of operations and adapted its machinery to the manufacture of high grade of woollens for men's wear, and upon the incorporation in 1873 was made agent, and from 1881 to 1898 was president of the company.

At an early age Mr. Sawyer's ability and position made him conspicuous and an available party leader. He was offered, accepted and was elected to seats in both branches of the City Council of Dover, and in 1869-70, and again in 1876-77, he was elected to the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature, where he served his constituency in such a manner as to secure their hearty approval and attract the attention of the State. He was appointed on the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell, in 1881, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency. Though a political course was not the course Mr. Sawyer had started out in life to pursue, circumstances had made opportunities for him, and his service in public life had been such as to make him conspicuous among the Republicans of the State as an available and sagacious leader, and in 1886 he was nominated for governor by nearly a three-fourths vote of the delegates to the gubernatorial convention. There was no choice by the people and the Legislature elected him. During his term of office various centennial celebrations were held which he, as the executive head of the State, attended. Notable among these was the centennial celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, held at Philadelphia; the centennial celebration

of the inauguration of President Washington in New York, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Bennington Monument at Bennington, Vermont.

During Governor Sawyer's term of office arose the memorable struggle over the "Hazen Bill," a measure designed to facilitate the leasing of certain railroads. One powerful railroad corporation championed the bill, another opposed it, and arrayed on one or the other of the sides were all the politicians in the State, and much feeling was displayed. It was proved by testimony given before a legislative committee that questionable methods had been used both for and against the measure. In view of these facts when the bill reached the governor he vetoed it, not basing his action upon any objections to its intrinsic merits, but upon the unfair methods used in support of it, and acting on the principles which prompts courts of justice to refuse to help either of the parties to an illegal proceeding; the court refused "not for the sake of the defendant, but because they will not lend their aid to such a plaintiff." The governor in summing up his objections to justify his refusal and express his disapproval of the methods of the party said in his veto message: "The most effectual way to check such practices is to have it understood that no bill attempted to be passed by such means can become a law. When the promoters of a measure see fit to offer bribes to members, they cannot be allowed to excuse themselves on the ground that their offers were not accepted. If it comes to be understood that successful attempts of this nature will not imperil the passage of a bill, such offers will become much more frequent. If the offer is accepted, neither party will be likely to disclose the fact. If it is rejected, it is, in this view, to be considered of no consequence, and hence no harm could be done to the prospects of the bill. The bare statement of such a doctrine is its best answer." This courageous, wise and patriotic stand in favor of legislative purity taken by the governor was worthy of the commendation of every fair-minded person in the State; but instead of approbation it drew a storm of denunciation from certain sources, especially from newspapers retained to advocate the passage of the bill.

Governor Sawyer was connected with many business enterprises, both in Dover and in other places, and in most of them he was a leading member. Governor Sawyer was an attendant of the First Church in Dover (Congregational), and was a prompt and generous giver whenever it needed financial support. From 1865 until his death he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; was twice master of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dover, and was also a member of Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; of Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was for many years eminent commander.

Mr. Sawyer married, in Dover, February 8, 1865, Susan Ellen

Cowan, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Cowan, of Dover. Children: 1. William Davis, born November 22, 1866; a graduate of Yale College, class of 1889; was connected with the Sawyer Mills until 1899, when they were acquired by the American Woolen Company; was a member of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, 1890-99, and delegate to Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896; received degree of LL.B. from New York Law School and admitted to New York bar, 1901; corporation counsel, New Rochelle, New York, 1903, in general practice of law in New York City; member of New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, New Hampshire Society of New York, University, Republican and Yale clubs of New York City and Republican Club of New Rochelle; he married, November 12, 1890, Susan Gertrude Hall, daughter of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, of Dover; children: Jonathan, born August 21, 1891, and Elizabeth Bigelow, born January 24, 1898. 2. Charles Francis, born in Dover, January 16, 1869; graduate of Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School; he then entered the Sawyer Woolen Mills, and in 1895 was appointed general superintendent, serving as such until 1899; the mills were then sold to the American Woolen Company, and Mr. Sawyer was appointed resident agent; he is a staunch Republican, and has served in both branches of the city government; he holds all degrees in the Masonic order; he married, in Honolulu, January 26, 1895, Gertrude Child Severance, daughter of Hon. Henry W. and Hannah (Child) Severance, of San Francisco. 3. James Cowan, born March 30, 1872; a graduate of Yale College, class of 1894; treasurer of Phillips Academy, and a director of the Andover National Bank and the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company; married, June 10, 1897, Mary Pepperell Frost, daughter of George S. Frost; children: George Frost, born June 25, 1902, and Charles Henry, born October 20, 1906. 4. Edward, born July 24, 1874; graduate of Yale College, class of 1898; president and treasurer of the Atlantic Insulated Wire and Cable Company, operating a large plant at Stamford, Connecticut; member of University and Yale clubs of New York City, and suburban and Stamford Yacht Clubs of Stamford; married, April 28, 1906, Leslie, daughter of the late Phineas Sprague Tobey, of Boston. 5. Elizabeth Coffin, born March 8, 1880; she was educated at Mrs. Stearns' School, Amherst, and is corresponding secretary of the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire. Governor Sawyer died in 1908.

JOHN MARTIN GILE, M.D., the well known physician and educator of Hanover, New Hampshire, who has been so prominently and for so long a period associated with Dartmouth College and Dartmouth Medical School, is a native of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and a son of Brainerd and Mary N. (Kimball) Gile, old and much honored residents of that place.

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Oscar A. Lougee

His father was a farmer in the region of Pembroke, and Dr. Gile in his childhood enjoyed the wholesome and healthgiving life of the typical farmer's son. His birth occurred March 8, 1864, and in early childhood he became a pupil at the Pembroke Academy. Here his elementary education was received and here he was prepared for college. Upon his graduation from this institution, which occurred in 1883, he entered Dartmouth College and there took the regular classical course. He graduated with the class of 1887 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The young man had in the meantime determined upon following a medical career and accordingly matriculated at the Dartmouth Medical School. After a four years course in his chosen subject he was graduated with the class of 1891 and the degree of Medical Doctor. He at once received the appointment as resident physician of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and held that responsible position for five years. In the year 1896, Dr. Gile was called to the Dartmouth Medical School as an instructor, and thus began an association that has continued down to the present time. In the year 1912 he was elected to the honorable post of trustee of Dartmouth College and this he still holds today. Besides his affiliation with Dartmouth College, Dr. Gile also fills many important professional posts and has distinguished himself in all. He is at the present time surgeon to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital and consulting surgeon to hospitals at Concord, Woodsville and Littleton, New Hampshire, at Springfield, Burlington and Bellows Falls, Vermont. Dr. Gile has not confined his attention to professional and educational activities entirely, however, but has always maintained a keen interest in affairs of a general kind. He is an excellent business man and is now a trustee of the Dartmouth Savings Bank. He has also served as a member of the Governor's Council from the Fifth District during the years 1911 and 1912. Dr. Gile is a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the community and is a member of the Masonic order, the Country Club and the Graduates Club of Hanover, of the Blue Mountain Forest Game Club and the Lake Mitchell Trout Club.

Dr. John Martin Gile was united in marriage, June 8, 1892, at Epsom, New Hampshire, with Vesta Grace Fowler, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Fowler, of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Gile are the parents of the following children: John Fowler, born July 5, 1893; Archie Benjamin, born November 27, 1895; Catharine, born May 25, 1898; Madelaine, born December 12, 1899; and Dorothy, born August 16, 1902.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE, one of the partners in the great firm of Lougee Brothers, whose mercantile establishment at Laconia, New Hampshire, has for the past twenty-eight years been one of the best known and most largely patronized of its kind in the State, is

sprung from that fine old rural type so characteristic of New England and which has played so prominent a part in the affairs of the country. He is a son of Trueworthy and Abbie (Gilman) Lougee, old and highly respected residents of this place, which was at that time known as Guilford, New Hampshire, and where his father pursued the occupation of farming for many years and supplemented his agricultural activities with carpentry.

Oscar A. Lougee was born in Guilford, New Hampshire, October 28, 1857, while it was still known as Guilford, and here his entire subsequent life has been spent. His education was begun at the local public schools and he later attended the Guilford Academy, where he completed his studies. It was in the year 1877, when he was but twenty years of age, that he started in the line of business in which he has subsequently met with such great success, forming at that time a partnership with his brother and a Mr. Smith who was already known as a capable business man here. The firm was known as Smith, Lougee Brothers & Company, and the two young men were the junior partners of Mr. Smith for a number of years. The establishment was originally opened in the Folsom Block and did business under that name until the firm was dissolved in 1885. After the withdrawal of Mr. Smith from the business, the two brothers re-organized the establishment and admitted a third brother, the company being known as Lougee Brothers from the year 1886. In the same year the Smith Block was erected and the enterprise was moved into the new building and took up its present quarters. In this central location the business grew rapidly under the capable management of the brothers, and for the past twenty-eight years no similar establishment has enjoyed a wider or higher reputation throughout the Granite State. The concern deals in clothing, carpets, furniture and all sorts of general merchandise and now occupied the entire basement and first floor of the Smith Block besides a two-story wooden addition in the rear. Mr. Lougee has devoted himself with the greatest zeal and concentration to the building up and development of his most creditable and highly successful enterprise, but in spite of the great demand made upon his attention and energies by this task, has found time to take part in the general life of the community in a most effective and public-spirited way. Local politics have always interested him and, although with no personal or selfish ends to serve, he has been very active therein. He is recognized today as one of the leaders of the Republican party in this region. He has served in several public offices in the city and has been a selectman and a member of the Laconia City Council. He proved himself a very valuable member of this body and the kind of citizen that is most needed in such places. He took a prominent part in the Council's deliberations and served as a member of its finance committee. Mr. Lougee is also prominent in fraternal circles in Laconia and is a member of the lodge, chapter and council. Besides these Masonic

bodies he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the New England Dry Goods Association. In his religious belief, Mr. Lougee is a Congregationalist.

Oscar A. Lougee was united in marriage, June 12, 1904, with Louise Smith, a daughter of Samuel B. and Ada (Folsom) Smith, of Laconia, and they are the parents of four children, as follows: Arline E., Doris K., Ada F., and Louise A., all of whom reside with their parents.

ARTHUR HORTON LOCKE, treasurer and manager of the York Harbor Brick Company of York, Maine, is a member of an old and distinguished New England family, and a son of Oliver Horton and Eliza Jane (Brackett) Locke. Mr. Locke, Sr., was a carpenter and builder and served in various municipal offices, and as a young man enlisted as a carpenter in the United States Navy during the Civil War, serving from 1861-1863.

Arthur Horton Locke was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 3, 1866. He attended the Portsmouth grammar schools for his preliminary education and also graduated from the high schools here. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, and upon graduation in 1890 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1893 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Upon leaving college Mr. Locke connected himself with the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., as a naval draftsman, and for a period of about thirteen years remained in the Navy, serving at other naval stations as well as that in Washington. He then associated himself with the York Harbor Brick Company, of York, Maine, a corporation of that place, with a capital of about \$80,000, and one of the most important of its kind here. Mr. Locke, however, has not confined himself altogether to his various business interests. Indeed he is prominent in the political and club life of the section, a member of the Republican party, having represented that party at several State conventions. He has also served as alderman and councilman-at-large in the city government, and for many years was a member of the school board. Mr. Locke is a prominent Free Mason and is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Davenport Council, Royal and Select Masters; and De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar. During his college days he was admitted to membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is also a member of the Warwick and St. John's clubs, as well as the Dartmouth Association.

Arthur Horton Locke was united in marriage at Concord, New Hampshire, September 2, 1896, with Mabel Lillian Symonds, a daughter of Joseph Edward and Sarah A. F. (Little) Symonds.

ALONZO FRANKLIN PIKE, whetstone manufacturer, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, August 26, 1835, the son of Isaac and Sarah Morse (Noyes) Pike. Isaac Pike was the founder of the whetstone business, established in 1823, with which the name of Pike has become so closely associated.

Educated in the district schools, Alonzo F. Pike early began his business career; he was successively engaged as country merchant, lumber manufacturer and scythestone manufacturer. He was president of the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company, and later of the Pike Manufacturing Company, until his failing health in 1891 compelled him to give up the position, his brother, Edwin B. Pike, succeeding him. He died at a sanatorium in Dansville, New York, September 28, 1891. Mr. Pike was a life-long Republican, a Free Mason, member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, and generously remembered this order in his will. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Haverhill, New Hampshire, and an interested supporter of same.

He married Ellen Maria Hutchins, of Wells River, Vermont, at East Haverhill, in 1867, her death occurring in July, 1891. They had seven children: Ellen M., born April 21, 1869; Katherine Hope, born April 17, 1873; Anna Ray, born May 21, 1877; Ruby Melissa, born June 29, 1878 (now Mrs. Merrill A. Smith, of Newbury, Vermont); Edith Blanche, born September 13, 1881 (now Mrs. Harry K. Noyes, of Brookline, Massachusetts); Athie Florence, born September 13, 1881; and Addie Florence, born November 10, 1886 (now Mrs. Harri-man C. Dodd, of Worcester, Massachusetts).

EDWIN BURBANK PIKE was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 7, 1845, the son of Isaac and Sarah Morse (Noyes) Pike, and the youngest of six children. He died at Pike, New Hampshire, August 24, 1908. Mr. Pike was a descendant, ninth in line, from John Pike, of Langford, Oxfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts.

Owing to the death of his father when he was about fourteen years old, Edwin B. Pike was thrown upon his own resources, but he managed to study for awhile at Haverhill Academy, Haverhill, New Hampshire, and also at Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. When about seventeen years old he made his first trip selling whetstones, but thinking there was not enough opportunity in that line at the time he took up other business. After selling specialties in the hardware and mill supply line for a few years he became associated in the early seventies with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, then in its infancy, since become one of the largest concerns of its line in the world. He was the first travelling salesman for this company and later, as their business increased, remained



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Edwin B. Pike.

at the head of their sales force, representing that company at the famous Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and later at the Paris Exposition of 1878. On his return from the Paris Exposition in 1878 he suffered a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was obliged to give up travelling for a time. He had previously sold scythestones made by his brother, A. F. Pike, and after his illness decided to devote his time to the scythestone business. His unbounded energy and ability as a salesman resulted in the immediate and steady expansion of the scythestone business, and in the incorporation in 1884 of the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company, with Alonzo F. Pike, president, and Edwin B. Pike as vice-president. Through his initiative a general line of oilstones, razor hones, and other sharpening, grinding and polishing stones were added. In 1889 the company was again enlarged by taking over the Eastern scythestone quarries and properties of the Cleveland Stone Company, and in 1891, upon the failing in health of his brother, Alonzo F. Pike, he became president of the Pike Manufacturing Company, which office he held until his death. Under his direction, driven by his tireless energy, the modest scythestone business established by his father and continued by his brother developed into the largest business of its kind in the world until today the Pike name and trade-mark is known in every market of the civilized world.

Mr. Pike's business activities demanded too much of his time to permit of his active participation in politics, although he always had a keen interest in public affairs. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1902. He was instrumental in the establishment of a Cemetery Commission in the Town of Haverhill and was chairman of the Commission from its establishment in 1905 until his death. He was a life-long Republican. Mr. Pike enlisted with the Union Army at the age of eighteen, but was prevented by his mother from entering service. Later he went South and served with the Commissary and Railroad Department until the close of the war. Mr. Pike was vice-president for New Hampshire of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association. He was one of the charter members of Pike Station Grange, No. 291. He was also a member of Hardware Merchants' & Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, a member and one of the organizers of the Hardware Club of New York. In his religious affiliation he was a member of the Congregational church of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and later one of the charter members and chief supporters of the Bethany Congregational Church of Pike, New Hampshire, which was organized through his efforts.

Mr. Pike married (first) in Salem, Massachusetts, Adelaide A. Miner, who died in 1887, leaving three children: Edwin Bertram, whose sketch follows; Winifred Alta, born May 21, 1869, now Mrs. Walter L. Emory, of Honolulu, Hawaii; and Archie Florence, born

September 24, 1873, died December 15, 1887. Mr. Pike married (second) September 10, 1890, Harriet D. Tromblee, of Montpelier, Vermont. Their children were: Mary Dorothy, born November 20, 1892, died February 14, 1896, and Harriet Katherine, born December 13, 1895, married, September 25, 1915, William V. M. Robertson, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Pike was a man of very strong personality and of a most genial, generous disposition. He was a genuinely public-spirited man, interested in everything that affected in any way the life of the community and town and always working for its betterment. The attractive school house and the store block in the little village of Pike are evidences in part of his generous interest in the welfare of the community. He took great pride in his business, often saying that he felt his company were producers in the best sense of the word for they went into the earth and took from it that which did not impoverish it and which added in many ways to the benefit and comfort of his fellowmen. A quotation from an address delivered by Mr. Pike at one of the annual conferences of Salesmen and Department Heads of the Pike Manufacturing Company expresses briefly the purpose actuating him in personal and business life: "It has been my intention and effort for years that whatever I touched should be benefitted by my connection with it. * * * And that is a principle that I want to carry out in my own life and in the life of the Pike Manufacturing Company. Whatever we do let it be a benefit to all those with whom we come in contact. I want to put honesty and kindness, as well as push and perseverance, into our business."

EDWIN BERTRAM PIKE—The career of Edwin Bertram Pike, President of the Pike Manufacturing Company of Pike, New Hampshire, is another example of the progressive, capable character of New England citizenship. He is a son of Edwin B. and Adelaide A. Miner Pike, and was born at Salem, Massachusetts, July 24, 1866.

When but a few months old his parents removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, his father's native town, and it was here that he spent his boyhood. He attended for a time Haverhill Academy and then entered the senior class of St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, graduating from the latter with the class of 1884, preparatory to entering college. He decided, however, upon a business career and accordingly entered the New Hampton Literary Institution and Commercial College at New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he took a business course and graduated with the class of 1885. The following autumn he began his commercial career as travelling salesman for the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company of Pike, New Hampshire, a position he continued in for about two years. In 1887 he became junior member of the firm of Danforth & Pike,



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Manufacturers' Agents, of Boston, Massachusetts, and continued in this line until the organization in 1889 of the Pike Manufacturing Company as successor of the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company, at which time he accepted the position of Western and Southern salesman of the new company. In 1892 he became general superintendent of the quarries and works at Pike, and in 1893 was elected treasurer of the company and gave up the position of general superintendent. Upon the death of his father, Edwin B. Pike, in 1908, he was elected president of the Pike Manufacturing Company and still holds this office today. Under his progressive and capable management the Pike Manufacturing Company has continued to prosper, and is now regarded as one of the largest concerns of its kind, handling sharpening stones of all sorts and abrasive specialties. The brands of India Arkansas, and Washita Oilstones and Indian Pond Scythestones are known all over the world. The headquarters of the concern are at Pike, New Hampshire, but it has factories at Pike and Littleton, New Hampshire, Evansville, Vermont, and quarries at Orleans, Indiana, and Hot Springs, Arkansas. There is also a branch office at No. 151 Chambers street, New York City.

Although his position as president of this concern would in itself give Mr. Pike a very prominent place in the business and industrial affairs of the State, he has not by any means rested content with this activity. He is, on the contrary, affiliated with a number of large manufacturing concerns in this and other parts of the country. He is at the present time president of the Cortland Grinding Wheel Corporation of Cortland, New York; of the Manufacturers' Corundum Company of Toronto, Canada; and of the Pike Station Store Company of Pike, New Hampshire. He is vice-president of D. A. Brebner, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, and vice-president and director of the National Bank of Newbury, Wells River, Vermont, and a director of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts. Aside from Mr. Pike's interest in the industrial development of New England, he is an enthusiast for the utilization of the natural advantages of New Hampshire and Northern New England for summer resort and playground purposes and the organization of Lake Tarleton Club near Pike is a result of his efforts to demonstrate a few of the latent possibilities of this section.

Mr. Pike was president of the Cottage Hospital at Woodsville, New Hampshire, from 1905 to 1913, president of the White Mountain Board of Trade in 1911, vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers for New Hampshire from 1908 to 1912, and president of Lake Tarleton Club, of Pike, New Hampshire. He has also taken a keen interest in politics and represented his district in the New Hampshire House of Representative in 1903. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the Staff of Governor Robert P. Bass with the rank of major. For many years Mr. Pike has been identified with

the Masonic order; he has reached the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry and is past master of Grafton Lodge, No. 46; a member of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon; Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Plymouth; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton; the Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the American Forestry Association, the National Conservation Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club. In his religious activities Mr. Pike is a member of the Bethany Congregational Church of Pike, New Hampshire.

The great World War now being waged in Europe, which has involved this country also in one of the greatest crises of its history, has brought many new activities to our citizens and of these Mr. Pike has cheerfully volunteered to do his share. He is now a member of several War Service Committees and is chairman of the Haverhill Committee on Public Safety, committeeman on State Food Conservation, executive committeeman on War Service, member of the Committee of the Associated Abrasive Manufacturers, and holds various other offices of similar character.

A word concerning the family of Mr. Pike and its long association with the life and affairs of New Hampshire is here appropriate. Mr. Pike traces his descent from John Pike, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1635. Some of his descendants early removed to New Hampshire and Mr. Pike's direct ancestors, both paternal and maternal, have for six generations been citizens of this State.

Edwin Bertram Pike married, February 17, 1911, Mrs. Mamie Pearson Rix, of Birmingham, Alabama, daughter of Robert H. and Sally C. (Harrison) Pearson. They are the parents of three children: Constance Harrison, born February 17, 1913; Edwin Bertram, Jr., born August 19, 1914; and Deborah, born April 1, 1917.

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