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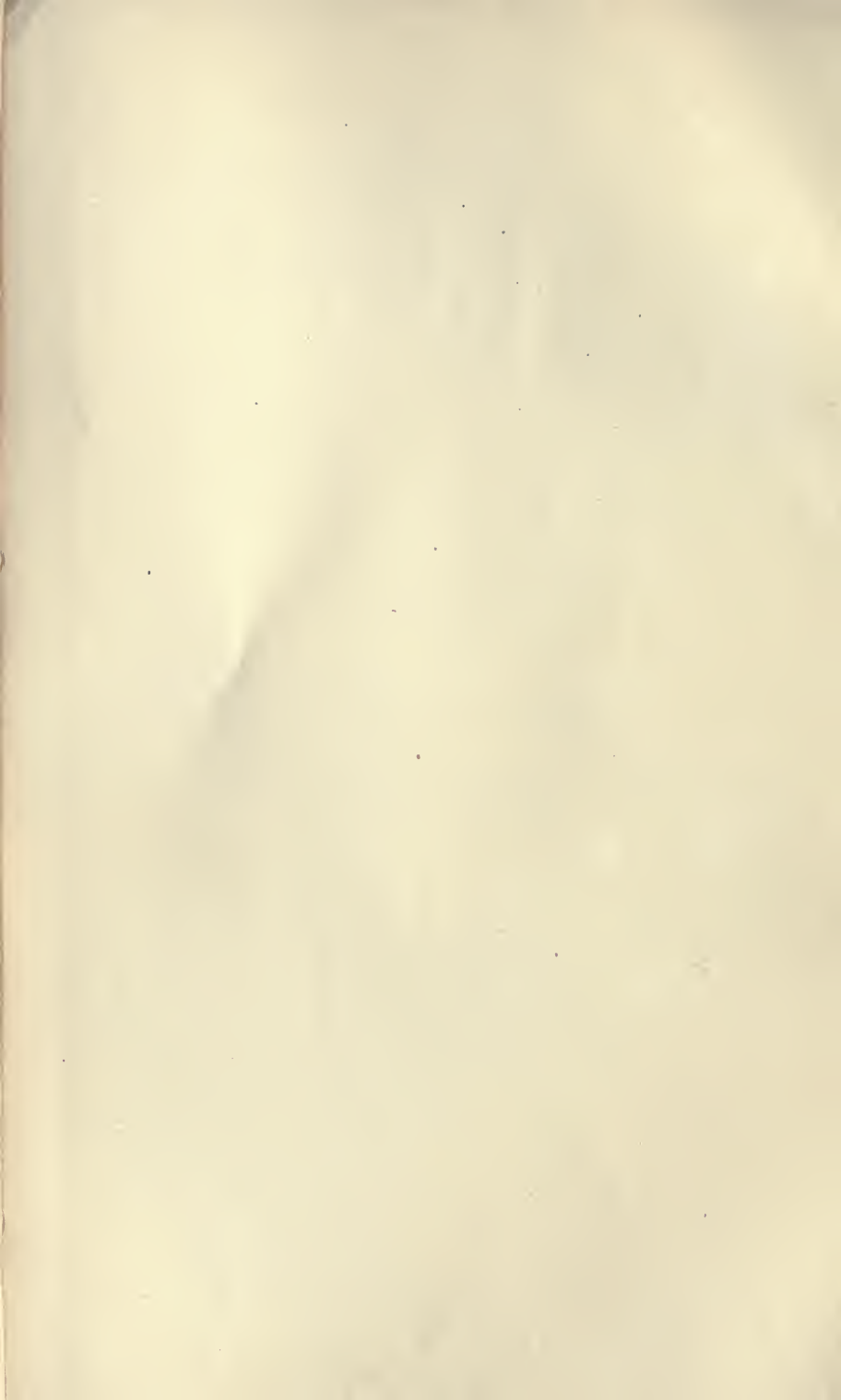
Class

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Decennial Record
of the
Class of 1896, Yale College





DECENNIAL

Decennial Record
of the
Class of 1896, Yale College

COMPILED BY
CLARENCE S. DAY, JR.,
CLASS SECRETARY



Printed for the Class at the De Vinne Press
New York, 1907

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August 1, 1896
1896

1896

Alma Mater

*A vague, far glory, like the moon in mist,
Downsifting to our callow consciousness;
A livelier light that drew us to the stress
Of stern probation; then a day of tryst
Happy as when one's love is caught and kissed,—
For we had gained thy gracious answer, "Yes,
I will receive you, nurture you, and bless";—
And full thy splendor shone on us, we wist.*

*Yet there are moments in this aftertime—
Moments of mastery, service, sacrifice—
When a new radiance, kindlier, more sublime,
Breaks round us, and our unsuspecting eyes
Grow glad with welcome as they understand—
For lo! thou walkest with us hand in hand.*

ARTHUR RIPLEY THOMPSON.

*Gift of
Yale College
Class of 1896.*

PREVIOUS '96 PUBLICATIONS

1. THE 1896 SENIOR CLASS BOOK. Edited and published by Philip Ray Allen and Frederick Whitney Mathews, and printed by the O. A. Dorman Company, New Haven, Conn. Pp. 191, 7 by 9 $\frac{3}{8}$, bound in gray cloth. May, 1896.
2. TRIENNIAL RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1896, YALE COLLEGE. Edited and published by George Henry Nettleton, Class Secretary, and printed by The O. A. Dorman Company, New Haven, Conn. Pp. 72, 6 by 9 $\frac{3}{8}$, bound in gray boards. December, 1899.
3. SEXENNIAL RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1896, YALE COLLEGE. Edited and published by Clarence S. Day, Jr., Class Secretary, with the assistance of Henry S. Johnston, and printed by the Irving Press, New York City. Pp. 451, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{5}{8}$, bound in gray boards with blue cloth back. September, 1902.

Several Address Lists have been issued, the last, dated August, 1906, being a pamphlet of 24 pages, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Table of Contents

| | PAGE |
|---|---------------------|
| Decennial | |
| From the painting by Troy Kinney | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| Alma Mater | |
| Sonnet by Arthur Ripley Thompson | v |
| <p>A History of the Class and its Reunions : Letters : and other Contributions</p> | |
| Undergraduate Days | |
| By Henry Selden Johnston | 3 |
| The Curious Recollections of Edwin Oviatt (A Series of Drawings) | 21 |
| Yale in 1906 and Yale in 1896 | |
| By George Henry Nettleton | 35 |
| Reminiscences by Our Adopted Member | |
| By Wm. Lyon Phelps, '87 (illustrated by Charles Collens) | 41 |
| Class Gatherings | |
| Illustrated by Charles Collens and with photographs | |
| Commencement Week | 49 |
| Triennial | 50 |
| Bicentennial | 52 |
| Sexennial | 56 |
| Recent '96 Dinners in New York | 59 |
| Decennial | 76 |
| Ad Consodales, by Chauncey Wetmore Wells | 80 |
| Decennial Groups (a series of photographs) <i> facing page</i> | 82 |
| Decennial: A Tapestry | |
| By Troy Kinney (illustrated with photographs) | 83 |
| Ten Years After | |
| By Maitland Griggs | 90 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| How It Looks to Us Now | |
| By Herbert E. Hawkes (A tabulation of the answers to Hawkes' circular letter of December, 1905) . . . | 94 |
| A Letter from Ex-President Dwight, '49 | 112 |
| Princeton '73 to Yale '96 | |
| By Henry van Dyke, '96 <i>hon.</i> | 114 |
| A Letter from Payson Merrill, '65, Director of the Alumni Fund and Fellow of the Corporation . . . | 115 |
| Some Yale Problems | |
| By Herbert E. Gregory | 120 |
| In Consideration of Youth | |
| A Letter from Frederick Wells Williams, '79 | 132 |
| A Letter from Arthur Colton, '90 | 140 |
| An Inside View of the Professor | |
| By Albert G. Keller (with illustration on page 166) . . . | 142 |
| The Boys that We used to Be | |
| By John M. Berdan | 161 |
| Epilogue: At the Tenth Milestone | |
| By Dudley Landon Vaill | 162 |

Biographies of the Graduates and of Affiliated Members : Bibliographical Notes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Biographies of the Graduates | |
| With twelve portraits and two other photographs . . . | 169 |
| Biographies of Affiliated Members | |
| With one portrait | 656 |
| Biography of Major, the Class Mascot | |
| By E. H. Young (with portrait) | 711 |
| Bibliographical Notes | |
| With a reproduction of the Spinello Memorial Library Book-Plate and a drawing by Theodore Carleton | 713 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pot-pourri

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Hopkins and the King | |
| Illustrated by Troy Kinney | 733 |
| Articles about Pop Smith and Eddie Oakley | |
| Reprinted from The Sun | 733 |
| A Letter about Spinello | |
| From Louis Jones | 736 |
| The Way of Two Yale Employers | |
| (Thorne and Neale) | 737 |
| The Gas War in Hartford | |
| Illustrated by Edwin Oviatt | 738 |
| College Architecture | |
| A Letter from Charles Collens (with photographs) . . | 741 |
| The Faculty Baseball Games with Phi Beta Kappa | |
| Written by W. L. Phelps for the Alumni Weekly . . . | 744 |
| Other Articles from the Alumni Weekly | |
| (1) Junior Society Fun. (2) Nut Club Philosophy . . | 750 |
| The Ninety-Six Hall of Fame | |
| With two portraits | 753 |
| Ninety-Six at the 1492 Dinner | |
| By George X. McLanahan | 755 |
| Glimpse of a Reunion Scene at Harvard | 757 |
| A Letter from Henry van Dyke, '96 <i>hon.</i> | 759 |

Statistics

| | |
|--|-----|
| Preface by J. Pease Norton, '99 | 763 |
| Editorial Memoranda | 765 |
| Vital and Marriage Statistics (Graduates only) | |
| (See also pp. 872-73) | 766 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Occupation Table (Graduates only) | |
| With Notes by Professor Norton | 794 |
| Habitat and First Settler Tables (Graduates only) | |
| With Notes by Professor Norton | 823 |
| Additional Tables, of membership, preparatory schools, degrees received, deaths, etc. (Graduates and Ex-Members) | 874 |

Appendix

| | |
|---|-----|
| The 1907 Dinner (with illustration) | 893 |
| Locality Index | 899 |
| Recent Biographical Notes (with one portrait) . . . | 905 |
| Roll of the Class | 914 |

A History of the Class
and its Reunions:
Letters:
and Other Contributions

There were five peas in a pod; they were green, and the pod was green, and so they thought the whole world was green, and they were perfectly right! . . . And the weeks passed, and the peas grew yellow, and the pod grew yellow. "The whole world is turning yellow!" said they, and they had a right to say that.—Hans Christian Andersen, *Five Peas in a Pod*.

Books are safe ground and a long one, but still introductory only, for what we really seek is ever comparison of experiences—to know if you have found therein what alone I prize, or, still better, if you have found what I have never found, and yet is admirable to me also. . . . —*From the Correspondence of Ralph Waldo Emerson.*



Undergraduate Days

TEN years after graduation the Class of Ninety-Six returns to New Haven on Class Day to find the youngsters of the Class of Nineteen Hundred and Six assembled on the campus for the reading of the class history. They continue to meet after the manner of their predecessors, to have read to them by their cleverest member, not a history of their Class, but a recount, not seriously deserving the name "history," of incidents discomfoting to the person mentioned, amusing to the members of the Class, and unintelligible to the kindly relatives who sit about in admiration. They are over with the business in an hour or so, singling out only the more prominent members for the general gaze; but in the days of Ninety-Six the reading of the history was apportioned among a number of historians who went through the Class without omitting a single member in their comments, and however exciting each moment of the reading was for one member, however amusing it was for some a little while, altogether from sheer lapse of time the proceeding became monotonous and tedious.

In reality the readings of the histories of Ninety-Six did not embrace its history as a Class; such a history has not been written, even the rolls of the class historians are non-extant, and, alas, who remembers the anecdotes, who remembers more than the hilarious mirth the readings created,—and their surfeit? They recalled and reflected the spice of college days, the cherished memory of which comes now in much the same form as did the histories,—crowded with incident. Each man's memory differs from that of his classmates. In diverse parts of the

campus, the field, the classroom, and the fray, various happenings befell, so that each class event had for everyone a separate experience. Yet for all the principal features were the same, and an enumeration of some of the chief events of the course of Ninety-Six from its timid gathering in Freshman year to the farewell words of President Dwight can hardly fail to be suggestive of some of the finer incidents of those days. No member of the Class need hope that he will find what he has not heard or known before, but an enumeration of the general facts will recall many things long since forgot, and will serve for a framework on which to build that castle of reflection which for each man was his college life.

Probably there is no one of us who now remembers the names of all the men that stood forth in the weird-lit circle in the Hopkins Grammar School lot the night before the opening of college in the fall of 1892,—September 28th, to be precise about the night,—to maintain for Ninety-Six the standard of dignity and honor against the Sophomores of Ninety-Five by a wrestling battle. The Class of Ninety-Six having assembled in a motley array of football jackets and old coats, and having formed with a lusty phalanx to the fore, marched to meet the upper class in a strident rush, but the benign gods who presided over Battle, in the form of Seniors with flickering fangs of light, abhorring a general clash of men, let four certain ones of different weight be picked to represent the whole. Three of these four men from Ninety-Six, not without glory then or now, overcame their rivals and gave the first of its victories to the Class before it fairly started on its course. The custom of the Freshman rush was the first of a number of customs of long standing that were abolished during our four years. In the following fall, when we were Sophomores, two wrestling bouts had fallen to our credit, when the next was interrupted by a slight injury to the opposing wrestler.

Prior to 1890 the academic classes at Yale did not exceed one hundred and fifty men. In 1894 the graduating class exceeded two hundred, in 1895 the number was two

hundred and fifty. The Class of Ninety-Six entered college with an enrollment of three hundred, and during the course at various times forty-three men were added. But the ranks were likewise depleted for many reasons, and a number failed to get their diplomas at the end of the course, of whom it is proper to add that other causes than standard of scholarship prevented their being graduated, so that, in the year of our graduation, only two hundred and sixty-eight men received degrees. Since then bachelors' degrees have been conferred upon ten other enrolled members of the Class.

Yale University in 1906 is so different an institution, its undergraduate life so changed, and a college experience so altered from the days of 1896 and prior years, that because of the innovations occurring during our course we may be justly said to have seen the transition days between the Yale of today and the traditional Yale of many decades prior to the twentieth century. It is not to be overlooked that it seems to have been an inherent quality in most of the classes leaving Yale before 1896, that each one of them thought it was the last to see Yale life in its best traditional sense; and perhaps some of the classes succeeding us have found solace in that same feeling of superior experience. However, it can hardly be a matter either of boast or shame to have lived the life of Yale in her diminutive days, and whatever changes other classes may have observed directly after their leaving Alma Mater and whatever merit they may have discovered in what they termed the old days, it is certain that the Class of Ninety-Six came to Yale when physically she stood substantially the same as for a hundred years. The tide of change gradually had been creeping on the old campus by the erection at the eastern end of Farnam, Lawrance, and Durfee Halls, and at the rear by Dwight Hall, fortified in its noble purpose, and Chittenden Library with its fighting architecture, and, on the corner where the historic Fence had stood, by Osborn Hall, glittering with newness on our arrival in New Haven. But the Old Brick Row, to which so much manly

sentiment has clung, with thresholds worn and chimneys ragged, still grimly rose intact among the graceful elms. Those old buildings that had seen classes go of hardly more than a score, and classes come, as Ninety-Six, three hundred strong, will bear repeating to our faded memories, named as they ranged from Chapel Street to Elm. "South," which was torn down in the summer of 1893 to make room for Vanderbilt Hall, the latter being completed in time for occupancy in Junior year by members of Ninety-Six; "Athenæum," next to "South," a curious little brick structure like the district schools that some of us had left in old New England towns, in an upper room of which the Class first met Billy Phelps in English literature, and Billy Phelps met Ninety-Six, his first class in Yale. "Athenæum" and "South" were demolished in the same year. Next came "South Middle," today "restored" almost beyond recognition, and the only building of the Old Brick Row now standing; beyond "South Middle" was "Lyceum Hall," particularly memorable for class meetings and Freshman lectures from President Dwight; the dormitory beyond, namely, "North Middle," was destroyed in 1894, leaving "Old Chapel," whose stairs seemed to be eternally climbed to the garret in Freshman year to read Thucydides; and last of all came the dormitory called "Old North," which together with "Lyceum" was demolished shortly after our graduation. In the four years prior to 1896 substantially the whole of the Old Brick Row had disappeared, and in addition to Vanderbilt Hall there was constructed Phelps Hall to dominate the line of buildings on College Street. Welch Hall was opened for the first time in the year of our arrival in New Haven. The classes were then so large in number that only a small portion of us could obtain rooms on the campus before Junior year. At that time the most popular dormitory was Durfee, the rooms of which were taken before Vanderbilt, Welch, or White. Thus it will be seen that so far as buildings are considered, the old Yale, the Old Brick Row, was almost destroyed, a new set of imposing buildings erected, the campus altered into a

great quadrangle (completely so a little later by the destruction of the old Treasury which had promised in rhyme to "see us dead, and our descendants buried"), and a new campus begun beyond the confines of the old, all during the four-year course of Ninety-Six.

In 1892 the faculty had not advanced much beyond the time-honored theory and practice of educating by Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. Those were the prescribed studies for Freshman year, when indeed all the studies were prescribed except for the choice of French or German in the afternoon. During one term a course in English Literature consisting in the reading of two or three plays of Shakspeare was smuggled into the curriculum. In Sophomore year a choice of five out of six subjects was permitted, which was the first wedge in that grade the elective system had ever made in the adamant rule of half a century. In Junior year the leaven of the elective system had fermented into opportunities for diverse studies beyond all Yale experience, and the Class found itself bound to only three hours a week of logic, ethics, and psychology, with a latitude in the total number of hours of from fifteen to eighteen a week. In both respects, namely, choice of subjects and number of hours, the change was sufficient to have shaken the Old Brick Row to its base. Senior year found each man practically free in his choice of studies, except for two prescribed hours of philosophy. When the courses covering these hours alone were left, there was an effort made to popularize them, and to give them the appearance of being as much desired by students as some of the favorites; and in Senior year, when the choice of three philosophy courses was offered, of which one had to be taken, the bidding by professors was not only brisk with liberal offers of immunity at examination time, but in the courses themselves the lectures and tests were so conducted as to inspire neither a desire for learning nor a fear of failure. The method of giving out questions in advance of examination, with one member of the Class coaching the others the night before the examination as to the proper answers

to the known questions, presaged the utter demoralization into which the philosophical department was later to fall.

In Junior and Senior years, when liberty in choice of studies was almost unrestricted, some of the courses, such as Professor Sumner's course in sociology, Professor Hadley's course in economics, and the history courses of Professors Wheeler and Smith, were eagerly attended by students under a complete reaction from the compulsory readings of Latin and Greek, and Billy Phelps' unique course in modern novels became so popular that it was tolerated but one year. These new liberties of the elective system were not without their abuses, for many men chose courses from the amount of inattention and lack of preparation they would stand, not only with avidity, but shamelessly, as witness the courses in the Pauline Epistles and in Biblical History. But notwithstanding the evident desire on the part of some to take their ease in the way of courses when the opportunity came, the scholarship of the Class as a whole compares favorably with classes which have preceded and followed it. Seventy-three per cent. of our number were in the Junior Appointment list, a record which no other class before or since has equaled, and for ten years Ninety-Six has held the record of fifty-nine men in the grade of Phi Beta Kappa, notwithstanding the somewhat larger classes that have followed in its wake. No more certain indication of the high level of scholarship maintained by the Class could be given, yet it is not to be supposed that there was not a strong protesting lowest division of men. They showed their wit if not their wisdom, their intensity of feeling if not strength of intellect, by organizing in a body, calling themselves Kappa Beta Phi, decorating themselves with badges of distinction—a key similar to the emblem of Phi Beta Kappa only with the initials reversed—and displaying a bond of sympathy of conscious glory, if not of honor. Their songs caught the college ear, their revelries rang, echoing through the campus till the sound entered the gloom of the lonely high-stand students' rooms, who nursed the memory of only one formal dinner to mark

the achievements of many a grinding hour. It is said that this organization of low-stand men was continued at Yale in later classes; it represented the reactionary spirit which one learns to look for in all opinionated movements (for from the point of view of the low-stand men, the measure of their ability in marks was merely a matter of opinion), and which will doubtless ever keep forcing into the foreground of college life.

In society and in athletics, as will afterwards appear, this group of Kappa Beta Phi men excelled, and when the realization comes of how large a part of college attractions those two ideas represent, the complaisance of the low-stand men and the pique of the high-stand men becomes apparent. For years the baseball team of the men failing to receive scholarship appointments, jocularly known as the Dis-Appointments, has been successful over the other teams in that interesting series of ball games between the different appointment groups. The custom of holding the inter-appointment games is one of several innovations in the athletics of undergraduate life instituted by Ninety-Six and retained by the succeeding classes to this day.

In times more liberal than now, when the municipal authorities permitted rowing in crews upon Lake Whitney, some of our members formed scrub crews, rowed to their great amusement on Lake and Harbor, and held with crews from other classes a regatta in the spring of Senior year that was most interesting because of its novelty, although, prior to our waning days, rowing was the most exclusive of all sports in college, and sweep rowing was the privilege only of the masterful University eight and its substitutes, and of the class crews for short training periods.

It is hardly possible to believe that sufficient opportunity is given to Yale men for general athletic sports. Notwithstanding all that is said about the excessive interest and devotion of college men to athletics, it still remains true that aside from the University teams whose performances are attended by thousands and whose train-

ing commands great sums of money, the multitude of Yale men have, or certainly, in the days of Ninety-Six, had, but scant opportunity to engage in the ordinary sports. The class teams constituted but a handful of men out of the large membership, and the remainder had to take their exercise by looking on at the side lines, or by indulging in the excitement of a walk towards East Rock on Sunday afternoon.

In the early days of Ninety-Six the Yale field was closed through the greater part of the football season, and an ordinary student, because of "secret" practice, did not even enjoy the exercise of sitting on a bleacher. Happily we found a way to break in on some of the closures and in the fall of Senior year the Visigoths, the Vandals, and other of our eating clubs engaged in football games of friendly rivalry. In Freshman year, to our good fortune, the new Gymnasium was opened, which, though largely devoted to a splendid stairway, still gave to every puny frame a chance to vie in sprightly dumbbells.

Howēver, the athletic experience of the Class, acting by representation, was victorious almost without exception, from the night it put its fledging wrestlers in the ring of flaming torches. The contests with other classes in rowing and baseball created much college interest. For three years we won the inter-class baseball championship. With Harvard Ninety-Six the result was unsatisfactory, for the football game was a tie and the Yale faculty prohibited the baseball game by way of imposing a ridiculously ineffective punishment for the pranks of a portion of the Class. Our Freshman crew was successful on the Thames, and it composed almost to a man the University crew throughout the remainder of the course, defeating Harvard every year, except Senior year, when no race was rowed. That year the unique experience came to Yale of sending her crew to England to row in the Henley regatta, where it was defeated. In 1894 Yale's track team also went to England.

Whatever may have been the success of Ninety-Six in

scholarship and athletics, in another field where there is constant and praiseworthy undergraduate effort, the results were far from flattering. In the literary realm the general calibre of the work was not up to the standard that had been set by many classes, and those who are competent to judge have declared that the literary quality of the college periodicals was at a rather low mark, and that beyond a few men—a very few—there was practically no aptitude for wielding the pen. Prior to our time debating, too, had fallen into a state of collapse, but in Senior year an enthusiasm for that accomplishment rehabilitated the old debating club, created new ones, transformed the eating clubs, and even spread with a spark of hope to “darkest Sheff.”

In looking about for a further observance of the general history of the Class it seems proper to count among those changes it saw transpire and those new experiences common to all, an institution not very closely connected with the University, not created at the instance of the faculty or student body, but bringing an amusement and diversion that was quite generally indulged in—namely, Poli's Theatre. Prior to the coming of the vaudeville performances the succeeding classes of Freshmen and others had made periodic descents in bands upon some dreadful melodrama or cheap comic opera at Proctor's Theatre, where was to be found more trouble than amusement; but times are now so changed in these affairs that not only is Poli's a regular resort for students, but it is even said to be a place where New Haven's superior society and Yale's Faculty are not above attending.

The mummer's art that so flourished in the universities situated in the larger cities had not racked the simple souls of Yale before our day. They had been content to read of lutes trimmed to the beating foot and to imitate in cheers the classic chorus of the frogs. The secret societies, however, had long found amusement in giving on their own hallowed stages plays that were not seriously prepared or skillfully performed, and in our middle years the Junior Fraternities sought the clamor and the glare

of the theatre by the public production of musical comedies, in one of which our classmates appeared as brigands, nymphs, and gallowlasses. It is amazing, now that the enthusiasm of seeing our college favorites in new rôles has waned, to think of the bad acting, singing and dancing that an audience, fetched from afar and exhilarated by the conscious presence of its "nice people," would tolerate. After two performances the Faculty, not outraged at the quality—for that could be forgiven—but fearful of offending puritanism by a toleration of Dionysian revelry, forbade a further trial of the art.

No commentary, however abbreviated, on the life at Yale would be adequate without some allusion to the system of secret societies existing there. The establishment of societies is fixed, although they are continually undergoing a series of changes and developments, thereby indicating some disorder of the social state. When we entered college there were two Sophomore societies that kept the entire Class in a state of unrest throughout Freshman year; their only outward indications being exhibited by machinations in Freshman politics and by their marching in a body, as of course, into the two larger Junior societies, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon. In our Junior year a third Sophomore society was started by the members of Ninety-Six, but shortly after our day all these Sophomore societies, having met with a widespread condemnation, were abolished by the Faculty.

At the close of our course Alpha Delta Phi, which had been a general four-year society, was made a Junior fraternity, resulting in a shifting in the system to overcome the criticism then prevailing. The Senior secret societies have continued without change, except that there is to be recorded the recent birth of a non-secret Senior group styled the Elihu Club.

The subject of societies is so abundantly, though furtively, discussed in undergraduate days that any consideration of the various views would perhaps be unwelcome here, and the social problem involved is referred to only to cut the ten-year notch in our opinions, and to pause,

as we reflect once more upon that powerful undercurrent of Yale life, for the observing of the modifications that a decade of experience and of contact with a different community have made in us.

A comment on the American people has been frequently made that they are inordinately given to forming a multiplicity of secret orders and associations. Certainly in the colleges this propensity has developed to a high degree, and Yale has indulged in it in due proportion. Secret societies abound, especially in preparatory schools, where they are subjected to no very intelligent control. Boys are entranced by the appeal of mysticism newly awakened in a dawning life, and captivated in their unbalanced days by an apparent superiority established by themselves and accepted by the uninitiated. They bring to Yale all the ardor and all the undesirable attitudes that school societies can create, and, with the latter, supply to the social life an element that is in constant conflict with more wholesome influence.

A Yale graduate will be most likely to form an opinion uncolored by loyalty to his fraternity, or without bias as to the society system, if he calmly considers the characteristics of some outside fraternal order of whatever species of Independent Reindeers it may happen to be. The very fact that he himself is not a member—as not many college men join in after years such associations—is an expression of his opinion of their allurements; he knows that their secrets amount to nothing, that their symbolism is the emptiest kind of trumpery. He recognizes the valuable features which abound,—the insurance securities, the commercial opportunities, and the social benefits,—but utterly scouts the serious claims of hidden power in their secrecy. He turns again at this extended day to view the societies of Alma Mater, to discover, doubtless with some shock of surprise, how like in part they are to those fraternal orders viewed with his indulgent eye. True, there is a marked divergence, but on the point of secrecy he finds college men no less ridiculous, except they are not so old and fat.

To turn over the pages of the Yale Banner, or any college year book, is to find emblematic engravings of secret orders with smouldering sarcophagi, exhaling the odor of mystery, skulls, masks, spades, keys to the secret of knowledge, books of sibylline prophecy, and a host of gewgaws that symbolize the ages of credulity and ignorance. The sacred iron doors at Yale no more close on the world than do the wicker wings of a summer bar-room; the societies have no secrets, except for the pitiful agreement not to tell the meaning of A.B.C. or the significance of chained hearts and clasped hands.

It cannot be denied that a spirit of mysticism, finding its only expression in tokens of tragedy and darkness, appeals strongly to all men and especially to the spirited and immature temperament of youths. If Yale men take a delight in the allurements and romances of the occult, they are to be allowed that liberty, even at the seat of a university, where it is the business of the Faculty to enlighten the blind, and the practice of a student body to seriously administer the social law. In general the liberty is harmless, but the spectacle is to be tolerated only where it does not interfere or conflict with the wellbeing of the college community. Whether it does so at Yale is the question now raised for our maturer judgments.

It has been stated that but few graduates join fraternal orders. A further reason for this is found in the fact that those orders cannot bestow the favors or inflict the pains that lie in the laps of the college fraternities. In the world at large we have courts of law to govern the conduct of men, and the requirements of the entire community over conduct extend not much beyond the reach of the penal statutes. For the vast admixture of society there are many standards imposed on as many classes, among which the fraternal organizations by their paucity in membership are entirely lost, so that a breach of any particular requirement of a fraternal order not corresponding with a general rule of conduct of the entire community will bring no penalty except from the order. One is permitted to observe a march of decorated Tem-

plars without much concern for his own welfare, but at Yale the underclass man lurks to watch a midnight parade as fearful of detection as a Peeping Tom.

The college community is quite differently constituted from the general, and the system of ethics which prevails richly transcends that penumbra closely clinging to the portals of the jail. Undergraduates come largely from a single stratum of society and respond with almost equal sensitiveness to the praise or blame of their fellow-men. Their numbers are few, all are eligible to the same clubs, and most regard an election as a thing greatly to be desired. The secret societies dominate the entire activity of college life, they establish by their elections a system of rewards that are accepted by the community as the highest gifts that man can have for man, and of punishments whose sting no one is too independent to ignore or too degraded to feel. They establish a morale, their imposition of social regulations is accepted by all, and the violation of their rules brings not only the disapproval of the initiated and a failure of election, but shapes the judgment of expectant underclassmen on the propriety of conduct. Whether this situation is deplorable or beneficent is for the moment immaterial; the fact to be noted is that it exists.

The government by a tribunal of public opinion, so constituted, exercises a control, powerful, sustained, and complete, over the behavior of men from the moment they arrive in New Haven as Freshmen; it is powerful only because its standards are high, sustained because it affects a class superior in culture, and complete because it manages men in their most dependent days. This system, unique in its class progression and wholesome in its achievement, is highly valuable. Yet in spite of its wide and efficient control of conduct, and because of its great authority, it has established a certain attitude and exercises some requirements that neither appeal to reason nor freely meet the approval of sober-minded graduates. It is out of the feature of secrecy that there arises a strong doubt.

It has been maintained here that the secret societies have no substantial secrets, and that their claims of the supernatural or of hidden experience are as unreal as they are pretentious, yet the power and the prestige they have gained, coupled with the show of secrecy, give birth to a feeling of superiority and exclusiveness that quite intoxicates. If men want to feel superior and exclusive, of course they may be allowed the opportunity so to indulge their intellects, but when they are the same men whom circumstance has elevated to a position of authority, the maintenance of their attitude may, and in undergraduate days ought to be fairly questioned. That the entire system is conducted with a fostered exclusion is beyond doubt; the countless prohibitions that are imposed on non-members is proof enough. The quality of exclusion is displayed not in an aloofness from non-members, such conduct could be nicely tolerated, but in a pointed commingling, a subtle insistence on a difference, and a constant appreciation of a barrier, perhaps as wilfully raised by the non-member, but certainly the fabric of the other. It may be urged that men need not accept these prohibitions, but the college world does submit to them—the worst being a restriction upon free discussion. The decrees of exclusiveness are administered conjointly with the wholesome rules of conduct, and most men while willingly submitting to the latter feel hotly the effrontery offered in the former, for effrontery and chivalry can be maintained together in any community and they so thrive in Yale's societies. As the secrecy is false, the exclusiveness is manufactured, and as it is manufactured it is offensive. A proper answer is not given if it be said that no man need feel the exclusion unless he chooses to take it as such, for when a condition is ostentatiously created, as this is, and a prohibition against open recognition is decreed, then exclusiveness is deliberately maintained. Objection arises not out of pique at the assumption of the chosen few but out of the injury submitted to, perhaps weakly, by the uninitiated. In a hundred ways Yale men have been hurt, have received wounds that have smarted even in later

years, wounds that could have been avoided only by refraining from entering Yale, and it is difficult to believe that among those who have removed the spectacles of loyalty there are not many who have come to think that the whole system of societies, in so far as they are secret, is prejudicial to the best possible undergraduate life.

The societies at Yale are essentially clubs for the development of friendships, all have the interest of Yale at heart, and election to their number is an honor not lightly considered and a trust not wilfully violated. Their power is great, their influence inspiring. Without secrecy and the offense growing out of it, these clubs would still maintain their high position and authority, and they would remove from life at Yale a feature that long has been an object of criticism and regret.

While the society system has a strong influence on college social life it is still only an undercurrent above which is a stronger, wider stream, rich with experience and opportunity from earliest Freshman days. At a casual glance it seems amazing to think how quickly the members of the Class in Freshman year came to know each other. An universal intimacy sprang up that finds, as we continually observe, no correspondence in the outside world. Mere boys, shy and diffident, from all corners of the country, made up the membership; they were not thrown together by the force of college regulations, but were marshalled in divisions of thirty or so, and yet in no time they were on terms of Nym and Pistol from A to Z. This of course was due to the men coming in groups from the preparatory schools, like Andover and St. Paul's, and lesser institutions, where they lived in closest relation. Each group stood practically as a unit, so that to know one meant immediately to know all. Those who came singly from remotest towns and isolated high schools soon became attached to and a part of one of the larger groups, with the consequence that from the very start of the course the men gained acquaintances widespread that later were to develop into friendships, fraternities, clubs, and carousals.

At the time of our arrival as Freshmen in New Haven

the 'old gymnasium had not been opened as a university dining hall, and all were compelled to struggle at the mercy of the boarding-house keeper, and in order to be relieved from the hard conditions of that inhuman sect, the men, for the most part, banded together in eating clubs, some for the purpose of making protests effective, and others to practise schemes of coöperation of management which were as such generally successful. These clubs were especially productive of friendships, and undoubtedly have for many men some of the most agreeable associations of college days. A singleness of purpose seemed to prevail. The Class was notable in its full attendance at interclass athletic contests and all occasions distinctly confined to it. In Senior year the game of "nigger baby" was constantly played in a lively manner, and at the Fence in front of Durfee Hall a class ball game was kept going with all the vigilant attendance of a vestal flame. As the men gathered after the evening meal in the spring, the game increased to a tumult, and throughout the morning diminished to a fitful one-o'-cat played by a faithful few ready to take cuts from lectures till other members came to keep the ball alive. Everyone joined in these games, and in this way as well as in countless others Ninety-Six as a whole displayed that spirit of democracy which so long has been the pride of Mother Yale.

Yale democracy has been a favorite topic of discussion, and loud has been her sons' fond praise, but notwithstanding all the comment, there is difficulty in finding a sufficient expression of the nature of this cherished virtue. It lies not in the government by the Faculty of college conduct, nor in a form of control of college affairs by the student body, and the precise limitations of the term neither correspond with any general definition of the word "democracy," nor bear with brevity an adequate description. The indications of this quality so dear to Yale are seen diversely in a multitude of ways. We point to the spirit at the class meetings, the general singing at the Yale Fence, the Yale Fence itself, typical of

being an equal seat for every man, we point to the make-up of the clubs without aristocratic distinctions, to the elections of the best men to high offices, to the honors bestowed on earned respect, and we say at Yale we crown with wreaths the best and most deserving men. Yet these indications are not sufficient properly to describe the "democracy" of Yale, for without doubt there is not another college in the country where the same principles do not substantially prevail. But the claim for distinction is made that the influence of wealth and family, the exclusiveness of clubs, the politics of social institutions, and the rivalry of fraternities is more than usually suppressed, while a more general spirit preponderates for the welfare of college and class as a whole, and for the cultivation of a type of man. Perhaps nothing could be said more distinctive of Yale democracy than that it is the insistence on shaping the conduct of all into a common course. If a man lives by the exercise of certain principles, he meets with the approval of others, and conforms to the type, while if he violates fixed rules of living he meets with a condemnation expressed in ways peculiar to undergraduate self-discipline, that in general effectively controls his behavior. It is the more than ordinarily prevalent insistence on conduct of one sort that whips men into a common kind, which typifies life at Yale and which earns description in the term "democracy."

After graduates have had some experience in the affairs of the world, they learn, as all thinking men learn, to take the measure of others by the application of certain standards; they look about to find a few men rise up among the multitude as the pillars of the community who have gained their reputation, prominence, and authority as good men through the possession and exercise of strong qualities of character. As each Yale alumnus examines with keen scrutiny the world about him he discerns without many exceptions his fellow alumni standing in the ranks of the strong and good, and finds their qualities of decency and manliness meeting with the approval and respect of all men. The same few fixed rules of conduct

that the world demands are the same and the sum of the principles insisted on at Yale. The greater vices are not tolerated, extreme luxuries are decried, the power of wealth and family is minimized, and a court of conduct that looks clean through the deeds of men sits in judgment over all. This spirit which exists at Yale, tending to mould men into a type that after graduation will strengthen the bulwarks of society, is of inestimable value, for the community which Yale men complement is in need rather of the sinews of an upright force than the adornment of an exotic cult. Every Yale man may be justly proud of the influence at New Haven, and proud of the character of Yale's sons abroad. He may be glad to recognize the spirit imbued in every other alumnus and thankful for the fortune that has at least enveloped him in such an atmosphere. The highest hope that we can have for Yale is that she may continue to inspire her sons in their most malleable years with her scorn of sham and her love of fairness, and continue to send them into the outer world to walk in the paths of honor, and to perform deeds of common service.

HENRY SELDEN JOHNSTON.

The Curious Recollections
of
Edwin Oviatt

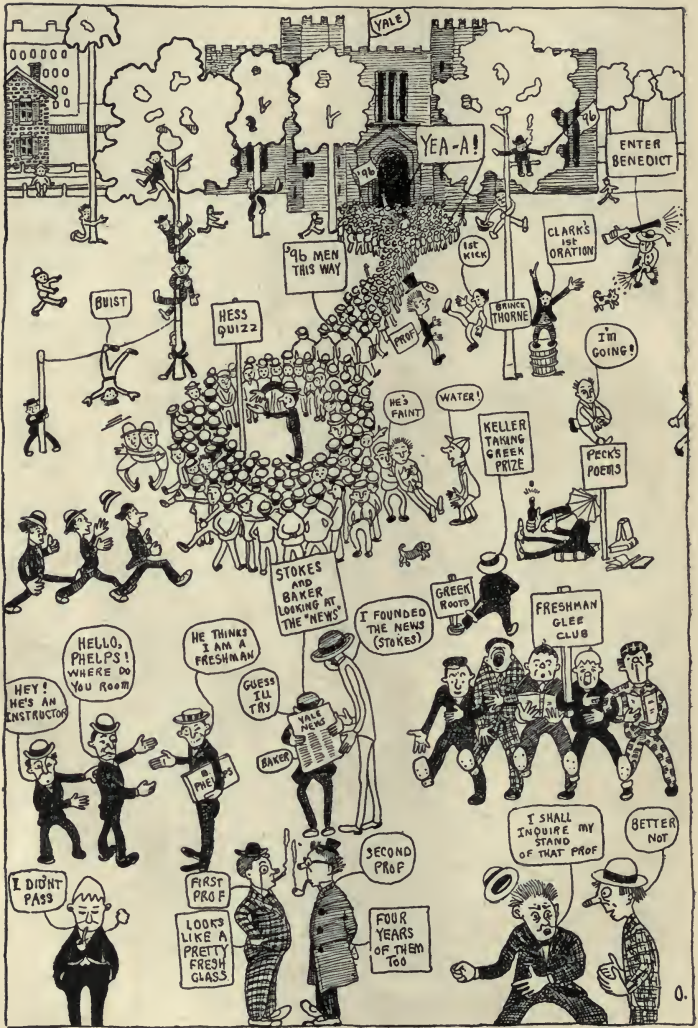




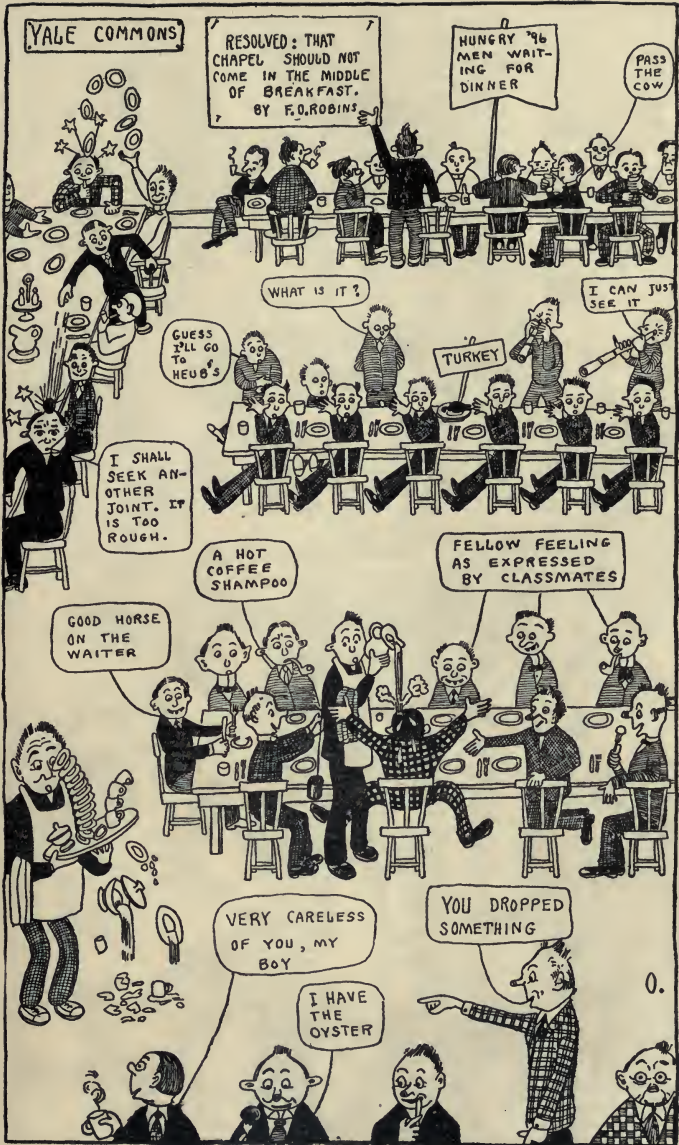
The Freshman Rush



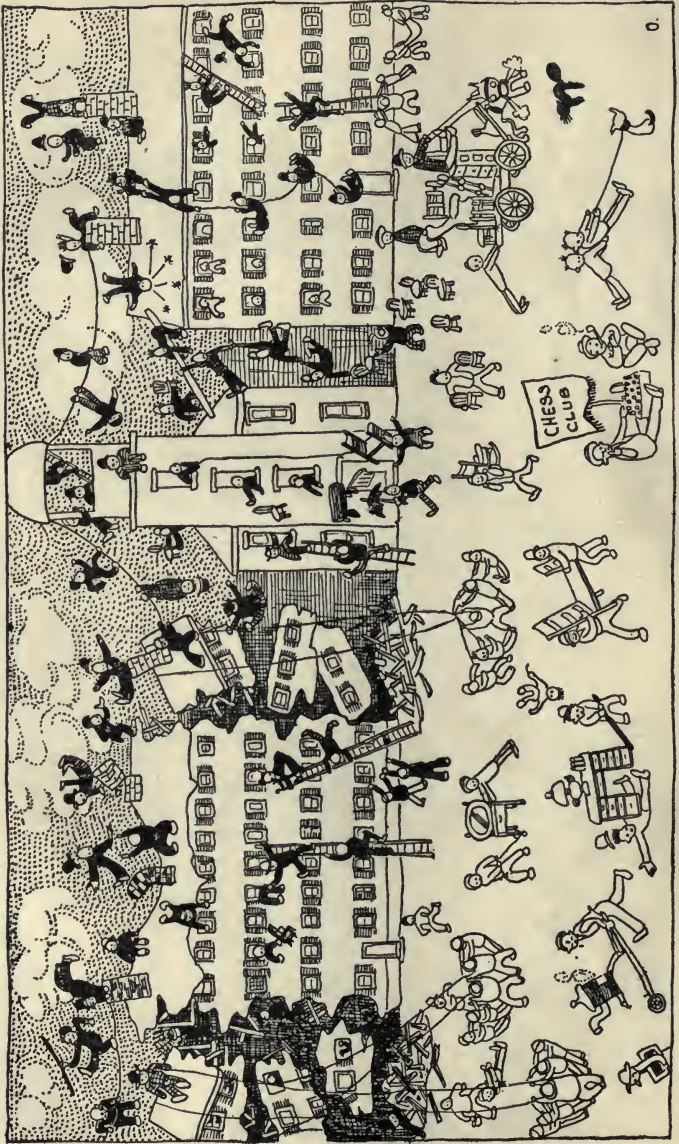
Hazing



First Appearances



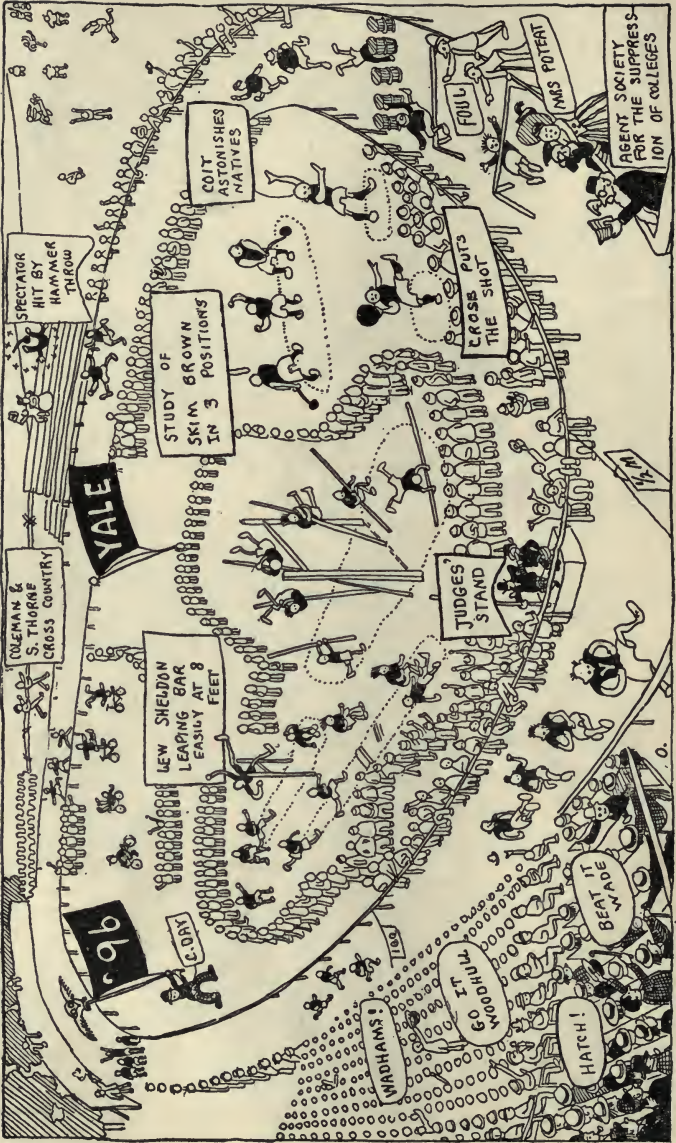
Scene at Commons



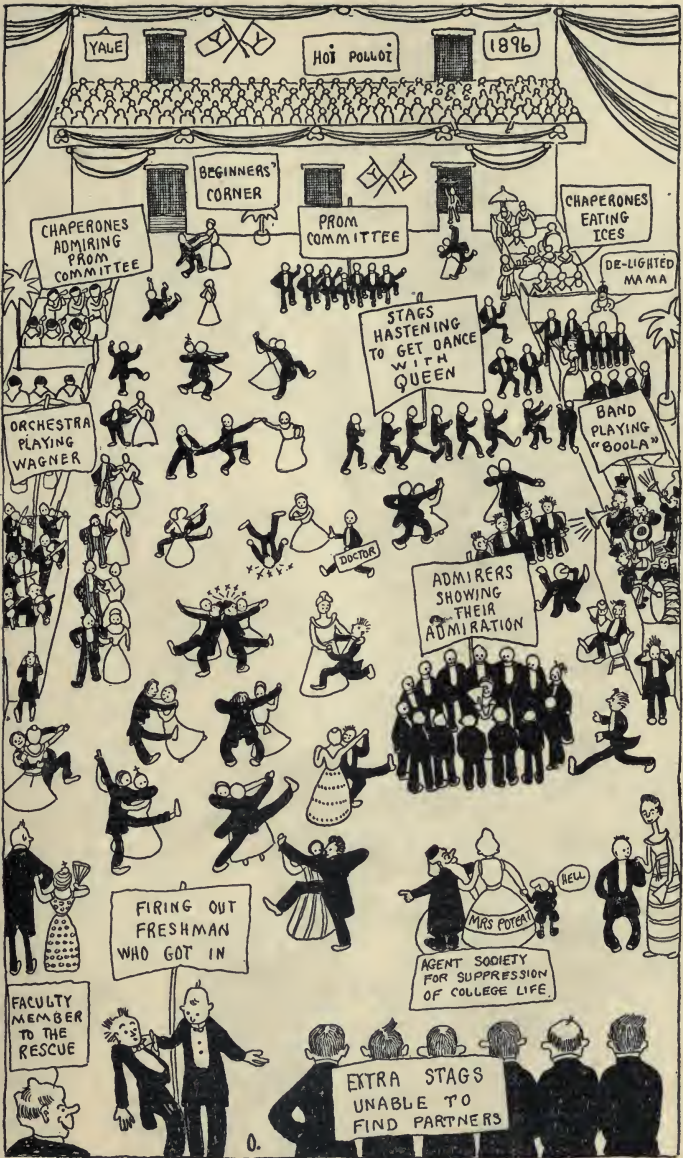
The Demnition of Old South. June, 1893



A Day on the Campus



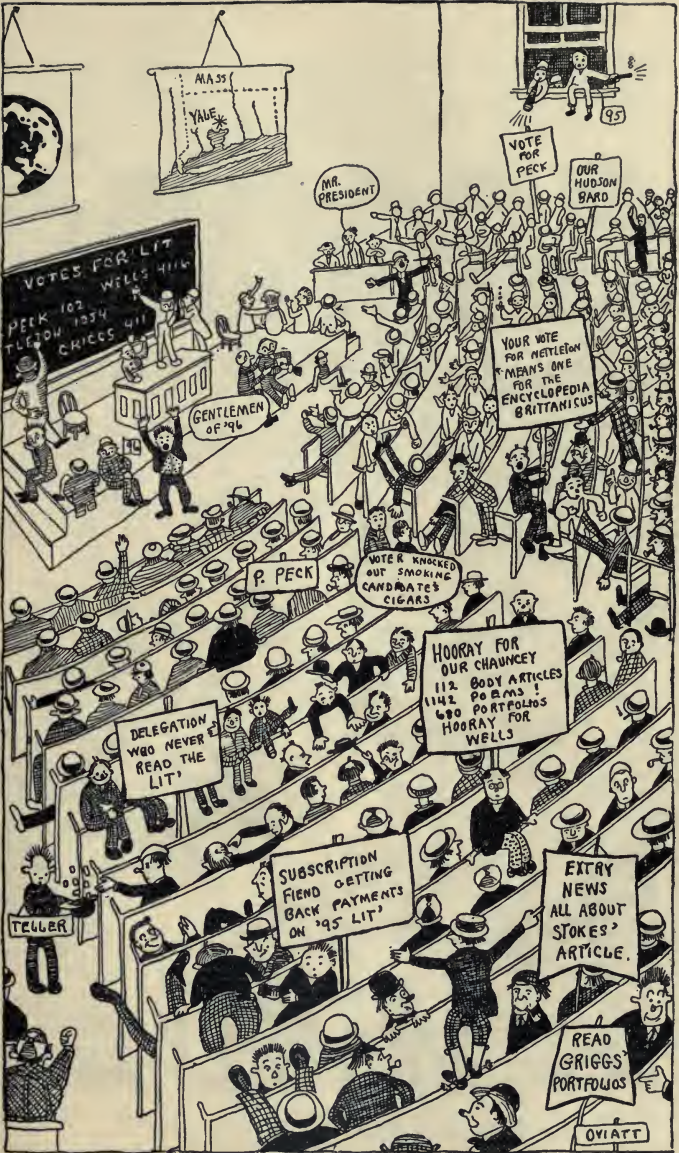
Games at the Field



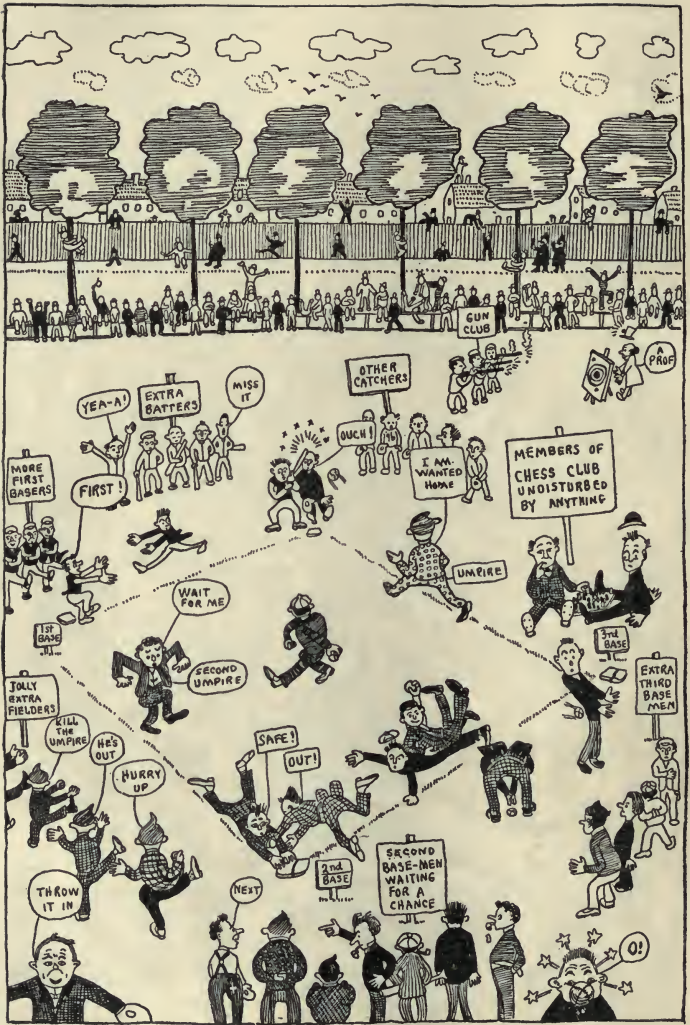
The Prom.



The '96 Baseball Game with Harvard '96, in Junior Year. (Harvard won, 15 to 9)



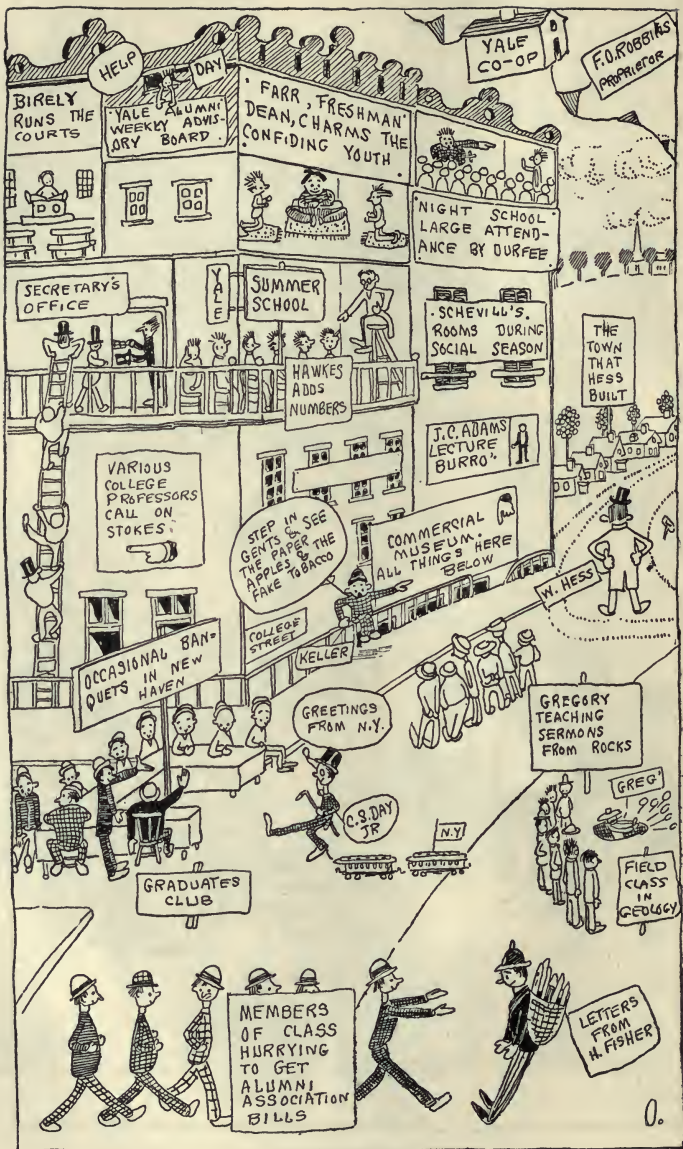
The Lit. Election



Campus Baseball



Commencement



In 1906

Yale in 1906 and Yale in 1896

THE story runs that an Oriental Prince besought Dante Gabriel Rossetti to paint his father's portrait. When the artist objected that he had seen neither the monarch himself nor his likeness, the Prince replied, "But you had never seen Beatrice, the Virgin Mary, and the rest." So Rossetti painted an ideal portrait of an Oriental potentate and exhibited it to the Prince. Sorrowfully the latter exclaimed, "How father has changed!" With equal unreason the Decennialist returning to Yale after long sojourn in a far country may perchance exclaim at the changes that have come over the face of Mother Yale. But though modern artists have been busy, Rossetti-like, in altering the familiar aspects of Yale to suit their own ideals, the wise son will reflect that he himself knows best the Alma Mater whom neither tide nor time can aught avail to change.

Yet as the Decennialist pauses before buildings not within his ken, or from an orchestra seat in Woolsey Hall beholds the trappings and ornaments of silken gowned dignitaries on the Commencement platform, or opens his ears to campus chat of a Dramatic Association that substitutes English classics for the joint plays of the old Junior societies, and of a prosperous Senior club that recognizes itself as an open society, he may well ponder a bit over some of the changes within Yale's last decade. And, if he has been for years a stranger within her gates, he may perhaps incline to question some one to whom the lines have fallen in the pleasant places of Yale as to the novel aspects of undergraduate life. To

such an alumnus some random contrasts between Yale of 1906 and 1896 may not prove amiss.

When '96 first came to Yale a good deal of Freshman life was passed on the campus—about old South, where Griggs, Twombly, the Hollisters, and Jack Adams most did congregate—on the top floor of Farnam, where Vaill, Bacon and Wadhams banded together to prevent Dickerman from attending Greek recitations by barricading his door with half a hundred trunks—in the attic of Durfee, with Knapp and Weyerhaeuser, discussing the pros and cons of bomb hurling in connection with the orchestra leader at Proctor's theatre. Now, the campus dormitories are too crowded by upper classmen to include more than a chance first year man or so, and Freshman life pursues its tenor along the sequestered ways of York Street. Pierson Hall, designed originally for graduate students, is abandoned to the ash-can relay races of Freshmen, while private dormitories along York Street have scaled up prices in the effort to free even the more prosperous from the temptations incident to excess currency.

Ninety-Six, by the by, is responsible for the change of atmosphere in Pierson Hall. When some dozens of us, in the fall of 1896, invaded the Law and Graduate schools, the majority flocked to Pierson Hall, as an Alsatia providentially opened to '96 refugees from the campus. Hardly was the fall term under way, however, when hostilities threatened between the Law School faction—Walter Clark, Arnold, Birely, Jackson, and the rest—and the Graduate School faction, headed by Johnnie Gaines, by virtue of the authority in him vested as proctor of the dormitory, and Berdan, already nervous with asthma from too much delving in the dust of obscure seventeenth century poets, and subject to night attacks from certain convivial spirits in the Class of '98 who respected neither Berdan nor the Graduate School. The Law School faction was for NOISE! The Graduate School faction was for quiet! Hazy memory seems to recall a night of sofa-pugilism where the voice was the voice of Gaines, but the hand was the hand of Arnold.

An armistice was effected by the formation of a Friday night Shakspeare Reading Club with membership from both the rival factions. But rupture came when Arnold, in drawing for character parts to read, drew two queens and three kings, including Lear and Cymbeline, while Gaines pulled two blanks, the first murderer in Macbeth, a Waiting Woman, and an attendant without speaking part. Professional jealousy did the rest, and there was no further quiet on the Rialto, though Mr. Shakspeare no longer came to town. All the world knows that the authorities voted Pierson Hall a failure as a graduate dormitory, and abandoned it utterly to Freshmen. It has remained for the '96 chronicler to reveal the real secret of that Bastile.

Sophomore year, you will remember, we felt still more at home on the campus, and all except Anson Stokes used to gather nightly to sing at the Fence. But today the real Sophomore life centres off the campus, at the private dormitories in the Crown Street section. In the *Alumni Weekly* you may have seen, interspersed between insurance lectures and statements of why the alumni should prefer end-stand seats at the big football games, some of the invectives of after dinner speakers against the encroachments of the private dormitory. But this is only a rambling sketch from a hasty pen, with malice toward none. So, *passons! Dormez bien*, dormitory owners! To others the pen of gall and bitterness. We do but chronicle how the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

Nowadays the belated rush to the campus comes with Junior year. A year of York Street, a year of Crown Street, and then "tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new"—the phrase is still a bit verdant even for present campus horticulture. The modern thirst for cleanliness has, until recently, shown itself in distaste for some of our old favorites among the dormitories, such as Durfee. Recent sanitary improvements have now, however, clearly entitled that dormitory to the nick-name of our class-mate—"Tubby" Durfee—a pleasing tribute to his whole-

some instructions in history. So there is hope that Durfee may resume something of the old prominence which it enjoyed in the days when the Botocudo Club used to meet in Foote's room while "Basso" Wells read the lessons aloud for Sumner's Anthropology and Sheldon acted as tithing man to awake Pete Hunt and Fred Bennett. South Middle, too, renovated by architect and sanitary engineer as "Connecticut Hall," is now a Simon-pure dormitory, for the Co-op. has expanded under the care of Fred Robbins in the basement of Fayerweather. Fayerweather, White and Welch are popular with Juniors, and Vanderbilt is the Senior's preference.

Toward solving the problem of feeding the undergraduate multitude no steps in the past decade have been so important as the transfer of "Commons" to University Hall, one of the Bicentennial buildings, and the subsequent inauguration of the Yale Dining Club. At first, under incompetent management, the results were chiefly negative—in point of fact, a heavy deficit. But with the advent of Captain Smoke came the organization of student boarders at "Commons" into the "Yale Dining Club," with representatives from the various tables to act as committees supervising food, service, and general administration. Instead of a constant weekly rate of board, there now prevails a combination of the fixed charge and the *à la carte* systems. A fixed charge of \$3.00 per week covers everything save meats, eggs and fish, allowing the economical or the vegetarian to live fairly well on even the minimum charge. Extras at reasonable rates permit others to live as they choose or can afford. Thus, something like a thousand men are reasonably well fed, and "Commons" has ceased to be a hollow mockery to the hungry, and a yearly debit on the books of the University treasurer.

When professional waiters replaced student waiters at "Commons" there was some complaint that an important means of livelihood was denied the needy undergraduate. Whatever the justice of this plea in individual cases, it is certain that never before at Yale has there

been such intelligent and systematic aid offered to the student who works his own way. The Bureau of Self-Help, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Kitchel, a Freshman Greek instructor, is decidedly one of the most important and successful institutions of the last decade. Its reports amply prove both the necessity of such a department, and the effectiveness of its work.

An impressionistic sketch forbids a rigid analysis of recent changes in the curriculum. To the Decennialist, the most noteworthy novelty in entrance requirements is the permission to substitute advanced mathematics or advanced modern languages for the old compulsory Greek. In the college curriculum itself, Junior psychology, ethics and logic have ceased to be required, and Johnnie Gaines's Senior philosophy digests are no longer a *sine qua non* for the bachelor's degree. Broadly viewed, the elective system may be said to have expanded on conservative lines, occupying perhaps a middle ground between the restrictions of our own day and the almost unrestricted license of the Harvard system.

It is idle to do more than call attention to the fact that the administration of the University has, since our day, largely passed into new hands. Hadley, McClung, and our own Stokes fill the places of Dwight, Farnam and Dexter—a layman has replaced a clergyman among the permanent members of the Corporation—and the personnel of the faculty includes a larger representation from '96 than from any other single class. Billy Phelps, now enrolled as an honorary member of '96 enjoys his old popularity. "Baldy" Wright is still beloved as Dean, though it may be doubted whether any recent alumnus has imposed on his sympathies so wantonly as did Ed Oviatt, when he secured a fortnight's leave for recuperation and *Lit.* book reviewing, and was discovered by an envious classmate comfortably attending Grand Opera in Mechanics Hall in Boston. Billy Hess deals out philosophy to graduate students, and still colder philosophy, from his desk in the Dean's office, to prodigals and delinquents.

But, after all, these are external changes. How fares it, you query, with the real life of Yale? Is her motto still *Lux et Veritas*? Does she still fight the good fight—has she kept the faith? Every now and then you hear hue and cry that at Yale “democracy” is not the slogan that it was in Stokes’s day—that the rich are getting richer, the poor poorer. A good bit of it is hysterical, for Yale is still essentially Yale as we knew it. Some externals, be it frankly admitted, seem strange to us—automobiles and polo ponies are a step beyond Julian Chamberlain’s saddle horse, which held the place of pride in the simple life of ’96. The week-end exodus to New York is more pronounced than of yore, and winter trips to Palm Beach and to New Orleans for Mardi Gras gayeties fail to make the perpetrators so conspicuous as they would have been in our day. But, in fairness, let us remember “the decade of progress in the bigger world,” “the growth in material prosperity,” “the changed standards of living,” etc., etc.—and all the phrases which optimist and pessimist alike use in harping upon changes in American social life.

At bottom—and this is of supreme importance—Yale stands by the old bed-rock principles. Her life is clean, her ambitions honorable. Her doors open to merit, and in the long run worth tells,—not wealth. *Tempora mutantur*. Yes, but where ’s the need of pessimism over disturbances on the surface when the under-current still runs strong and deep? For much that is seen is temporal—and that which is seen is not all.

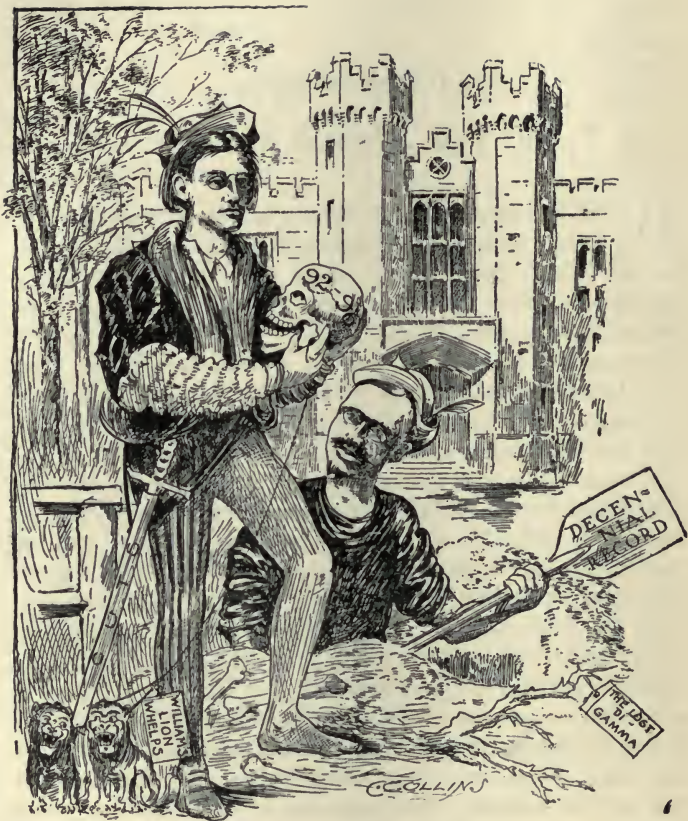
GEORGE HENRY NETTLETON.

Reminiscences

By Our Adopted Member

WHEN I came to New Haven in the autumn of 1892, I felt more like a Freshman than any other member of '96. I had taught school one year, but teaching books was there the least of my duties; I had preserved order, I had amused the boys in the yard and in the Gym. and at night had seen to it that the smaller ones took their hot water baths. I had also been an Instructor in English at Harvard for one year, but there again I had not received the experience necessary to deal in the classroom with such an aggregation as '96, for at Harvard my duties were confined to reading tons of themes. On coming to New Haven, then, I felt like the clay, and '96 looked like the potter. Thinking that it would be a good idea to appraise the face value of those who were forced to take the September exams., I walked carelessly to Alumni Hall, and attempted to enter that edifice at 8.59 a. m. Here I received my first set-back, for Professor Newton, who had taken the dogwatch while Hotchkiss went below—Professor Newton, I say, literally pushed me off the steps, remarking, in a tone like that of Oswald in the last act of *Ghosts*, "No members of the incoming class will be admitted before nine o'clock." That was more than a decree: it was a prophecy. I felt at once like a member of '96, and was pleased to know that I looked the part.

The next day I repaired to the upper back room in Athenæum, by far the best recitation room I have ever adorned. It was a curious coincidence that I should have



been assigned to that room, for it was in that precise spot that in September, 1883, I had attended my first Freshman recitation—Homer—with Professor Seymour. This thought did not soothe my nerves, which had just been ruffled at the door by an incident similar to my Alumni Hall experience of the preceding day. On attempting to enter old Athenæum, with a view to getting behind the desk before any '96 men should get in front of it, I was accosted superciliously by one of these same persons, whose name shall not be recorded here, because I have forgotten it. He said, "Oh! what 's the use of going in now? The Prof. has n't got here yet." This recognition of my class membership, following so hard on the heels of Mr. Newton's welcome, helped me materially in maintaining an appropriate front.

Silence in the room for a few moments—then I heard the gilded youth coming up the stairs, and I was reminded of a song in Victor Hugo's *Burgraves*—

"The Devil is hobbling up the stairs;
He comes for me with his ugly throng!"

The Devil, however, as Hamlet once remarked, has power to assume a pleasing shape, for as handsome a boy as I ever saw entered the room first and looked at me with incredulous amazement. It was Bacon. After one close scrutiny, he evidently made up his mind that I belonged to the Class of '95 and was his first Sophomore joke incarnate. He retreated precipitately, carrying with him in his flight down the stairs such persons as Buist, the future gymnast, Belo, the sunburst from Texas, and H. Baker, the Horace Greeley of the Windy City. A conference took place without the door in whispers; the division reformed, and entered this time in close order headed by H. & W. Cross. When Alphonse Daudet's little boy saw Flaubert and Turgenev enter his father's study, he cried out: "Why, Papa, they are giants!" When I saw the future Center-rush and gold-headed Guard enter my little recitation-room, I felt vertiginous and

decided to say nothing. Like most giants, however (the New Yorks excepted), these were peaceful, and I never doubted they were blood brothers. They took their places calmly, though the Tawny one experienced some difficulty in arranging his legs, while the Black Knight had to turn edgewise to push between the tablets, and then bulged perceptibly on each side. I called the roll, kindly but firmly; and the fastest collection of scholars that Yale College has ever seen got away in a bunch.

Never have I heard such artistic recitations as purred that year. Harry Benedict read English fluently, and I ceased to marvel, when two years later I heard him recite the *Dukite Snake* off the Jersey Coast. Dickerman knew so much more than I did that it was with a palpable effort that he slowed down as we neared the wire together. Conklin's sleepless eyes, "like frightened balls of black," glowed behind his glasses with unearthly splendor, and he followed my exposition of Shakspeare even as a Princetonian follows the *leathern* windbag. To see Conklin, on the third seat from the door in the second row, alert, agile, resourceful, ready to seize on a *crux* in the text as a terrier seizes a rat—that made warm the tutor's heart. S. Day knew his lessons perfectly before he knew what they were, and in the classroom I enjoyed what Crashaw calls "large draughts of intellectual Day," while the intellectual one took his elsewhere. C. Day, with his enigmatical smile, puzzled me sore, and I never found the key to that enigma till I discovered that in his room he had pipe-dreams. Furthermore, Clarence never shone with full effulgence till his Senior year. Then one memorable December day in Alumni Hall, he wrote out his exam. in "Modern Novels"—O shades of Marcella and Esther Waters—in fifty-one minutes. His paper he handed to Dean Wright, who sat at one of the four corners of the large room. The Dean read gravely, after Day had escaped, and then beckoned solemnly to me. I crossed the room, walking delicately, for I feared that the Dean was about to utter a condemnation of the course, of its instructor, and of the brief paper he had just finished

REMINISCENCES BY OUR ADOPTED MEMBER 45

reading. What was my surprise when he said, "You will have to mark this paper FOUR! it is an ideal example of what examination answers should be." Clarence had really hit the ball for four bases, and I so recorded it on my score-card. To think of it! "Simple, plain, Clarence!" as Richard III remarked. Not so simple either, in these days, if we may trust his own account of dealings in the West.

"He 's all stove up with the rheumatiz,
His hair haint cut, but his eye-teeth is!"

Time fails me to tell of the scholastic exploits of the mighty Keller, the gentle Gaines, the peaceful Farr, the roaring Morgan, the graceful Nettleton, the discreet Charnley, and others of like virtue. Toward the end of the summer term, I experienced two distressing shocks. One was the steady melancholy of Oakley, who made his living by illuminating gas; this I never understood till I observed that he was forced to sit alphabetically next to Noon, where he felt his uneffectual fire begin to pale, as says the Ghost in Hamlet; or, as Milton more candidly remarked:

"O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of Noon!"

In such a juxtaposition did Oakley, like Othello, feel his occupation gone. The other shock was the downfall of Mason Brown, who began his first summer vacation with no prospect of ending it. I had not anticipated this downfall, because in comparison with A. Brown, whose seat-mate he was, his recitations in Shakspeare had seemed to me positively brilliant. (Alexander was an amiable young man, but his contributions to Shakspeare-scholarship were unimportant.) At the last Faculty meeting of the year, held a few days before the boat-races, it was voted that M. Brown should be dropped, and he *was* dropped. Then some member of the Faculty conclave said, "But is he entitled to row in the Freshman race, if he is no longer a member of the college?" "Yes," said

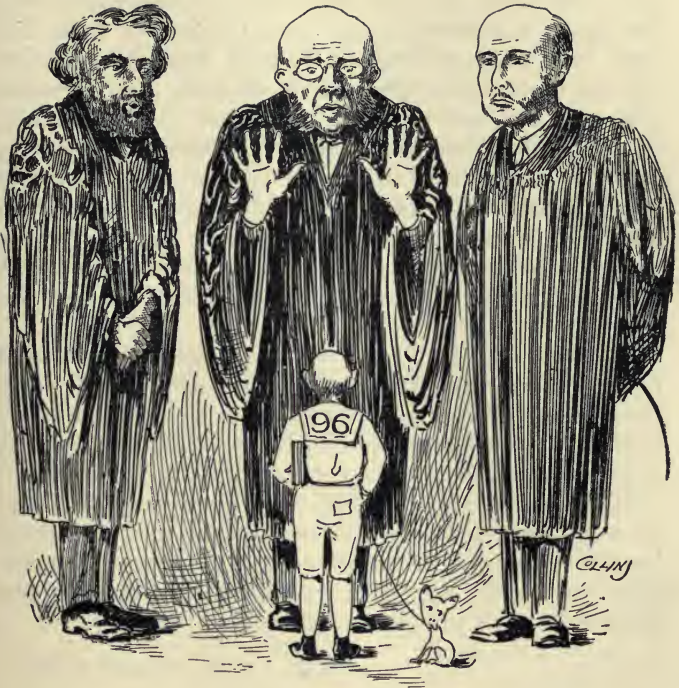
President Dwight, "he is; he has completed a full year of residence, and Seniors row on the University crew, although they have already ceased to be members of the college at Commencement." "Then," inquired the same professor, "if we tell him this bad news now, it will dishearten him for the race; and if we wait till after the race, and Yale loses, it will seem like adding insult to injury." The President waited thoughtfully a moment, and then quietly remarked, "It is understood that Brown will be informed that he is dropped in the moment of victory."

Brown *was* informed by a tutor, not immediately after the race, but during the celebration thereof; and the tutor marvelled that Brown received such low marks with no corresponding lowness of spirits. He inquired the reason; and Brown, with his arm around the tutor's neck, replied, not in the words of Brown, but of Browning:

"Well, if the marks seem gone,
'T is because stiffish cocktail, taken in time,
Is better for a bruise than arnica.
There, sir! I bear no malice: 't is n't in me.
I know I acted wrongly: still, I 've tried
What I could say in my excuse,—to show
The devil 's not all devil I don't pretend
He 's angel, much less such a gentleman
As you, Sir! And I 've lost you, lost myself,
Lost all-l-l-l"

What I thought of the scholarship of my pupils has been sufficiently shown; a testimonial as to what they thought of *my* learning may now be given. G. Eldridge once called on the Dean of the Freshman class, Mr. Dutcher, and on the latter's inquiry as to how he liked his work, Eldridge said with some passion, "I tell you, Doctor Phelps can criticise Shakspeare every time."

Sophomore year was rather uneventful, broken only by a few trivial events, such as the attempt of Lackland to hang his overcoat on a pegless wall, the arrival of the bearded Chauncey, Schevill's spirited defence of his hero, Bob Ingersoll, and Benedict's dream of Ophelia.



The fact that Stokes was the only man in the first division who knew what Chartreuse was, should also be recorded. In the spring of this year Chace began to sing.

The Class was divided into four scholarship divisions, so-called. In the second sat that terrible triumvirate, Fisher, Foote, and Ford. During the recitation, these three conversed with the ease and *insouciance* of society women at an afternoon tea. But I bided my time. The class was to be redivided. With a little manipulation, one of these three advanced a division, one remained where he was, and the other descended toward the foote of the Class. You see I mention no names; but my joy at this cleavage knew no bounds. It was not unmitigated joy, however, for I feared reprisals; my emotions were like the expression on Lackland's face during the few weeks in his career when he was a member of the first division. Never shall I forget that look of mingled joy and terror.

In Junior and in Senior year I got on very well with my classmates, though I could have laughed wildly over the corpse of Porter after his graceful introduction of me at the Phi Beta Kappa public lecture. "We have with us to-night," he shouted, "a speaker of word-wild fame!" This statement was received with such demonstrations of enthusiasm as seemed to me for the moment almost too flattering. Kinney's table-talk, or Longacre by moonlight were mild compared to the roar of delight that greeted Porter's pretty compliment.

WM. LYON PHELPS ('87).





Class Gatherings

Commencement Week,
Triennial, Bicentennial, Sexennial,
The New York Dinners of 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906,
Decennial

Commencement Week

IN the afternoon of Friday, June 19th, 1896, the Class assembled at the Fence and started from there with a brass band for the Class Supper at Savin Rock. The Supper Committee consisted of Neale, Twombly, S. Thorne, Cheney, and Paret. Chauncey Wells was Toastmaster. Speeches were made by Bentley, Kinney, Gordon, etc., etc.

On Monday morning, June 22d, Arthur Thompson read his Class Poem and George Buck delivered the Oration, in Battell Chapel. This was followed by the presentation of the Woolsey Statue, and by the Rev. Dr. Twitchell's sensational address in which he censured '96 for taking its ivy from that upon the grave of General Lee. In the afternoon '96 formed in a column in front of South Middle and Lyceum. Sheldon led the procession, carrying the '96 banner, with Kingman and Loughran on either side. The Class Day enclosure was between Old Chapel and Lyceum, upon the ground North Middle used to occupy. The Class filed into this enclosure, seated itself upon the long wooden benches, and listened to the reading of the class histories by P. C. Peck, Fisher, McLanahan, C. Day, and Cheney. The Committee in charge was H. Cross, Treadway, S. B. Thorne, W. H. Clark, and Beard. Tobacco was passed around in buckets, with a class pipe for each man to pull at, and as many long clay pipes as one wished. The only liquid served was lemonade. After the histories, the ivy was planted beside Chittenden Library (it has now been moved to the College Street side of Lawrance), and the Class then marched to the President's house and to the Dean's. In the evening occurred the Senior Prom.

On Tuesday, June 23d, came a baseball game with Princeton, which Princeton won. In the evening there was a Glee Club Concert and the Senior German.

June 24th, Wednesday, was our Commencement Day. We received our sheepskins in Battell Chapel in the morning and at one o'clock attended our first alumni dinner.

Triennial

Proceedings at the Class Meeting

Held at 176 Lyceum, 10:30 A.M., June 27, 1899

It was voted to hold the regular Sexennial Reunion in 1902 as well as a reunion in 1901 at the time of the Bicentennial Celebration, and the Triennial Committee (Griggs, Foote, and W. H. Clark) was reelected to take charge.

The resignation of Eliot Sumner as Class Secretary was read and accepted and George H. Nettleton was elected in his stead.

It was voted that the committee appointed in New York at the winter dinner to consider the question of a proper memorial for Gerard Ives, deceased, should be given full power to provide a suitable memorial, after advising with the President of the University and Mrs. Ives.

It was voted to cable Lieutenant Ward Cheney, at Manila, the greetings of the Class, and to telegraph to Huntington Taylor, ex-member of the Triennial Committee, the greetings of the Class, including in such telegram Fred Weyerhaeuser. It was further voted to send a telegram to the retiring Secretary, Eliot Sumner.

Discussion ensued upon the subject of the Bicentennial Fund, and the advisability of the Class making a contribution as a whole. It was finally voted that the matter be left to the Committee.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

The following men were present at Triennial. There are a number of omissions, but the list is probably in general correct: B. Adams, J. C. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bacon, H. D. Baker, A. R. Baldwin, Ball, Beard, Belo, Benedict, Bennett, Bentley, Berdan, Bergin, Berry, Bingham, Birely, Bond, Boyer, Brinsmade, Buist, Bulkley, Burnham, Cary, Carley, Chace, Chandler, Chapman, Chittenden, T. B. Clark, W. H. Clark, Cochran, Coleman, Collens, E. D. Collins, Conklin, Conley, Coonley, Corbitt, H. P. Cross, Curtiss, A. S. Davis, C. Day, S. Day, deForest, Douglass, Drown, Durfee, Eagle, Eldridge, Farr, Fisher, Foote, Ford, Fowler, Frank, Fuller, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman, Greene, Gregory, Griggs, Hatch, E. B. Hamlin, Havens, Hawes, Hawkes, Heaton, Henry, Hess, Hoeninghaus, G. C. Hollister, J. C. Hollister, Hooker, Hoole, Hoyt, Hunt, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnston, A. C. Jones, L. C. Jones, Keller, Kellogg, Kingman, Kip, Knapp, Lee, Lenahan, Lobenstine, Loughran, Lovell, Lusk, Mallon, F. W. Mathews, H. W. Mathews, McKee, McLanahan, McLaren, W. S. Miller, More, Morgan, Morris, Neale, Nettleton, Nicholson, Oakley, Paxton, H. S. Peck, P. C. Peck, Perkins, Porter, Pratt, Reynolds, Richmond, W. P. Robbins, Robert, Robinson, Root, Schuyler, Schevill, Scoville, Scudder, Sherman, Shoemaker, D. Smith, N. W. Smith, W. D. Smith, W. D. G. Smith, Spellman, Spinello, Starkweather.

Stewart, Stokes, H. G. Strong, T. S. Strong, Stuart, Thompson, S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne, Treadway, Truslow, Twombly, Vaill, Vincent, Wade, Walter, T. B. Wells, C. W. Wells, Whalen, Williams, Wood, Woodhull, R. J. Woodruff, Young, Limburg, ex '96, C. H. Woodruff, ex '96. Total—160.

The Triennial Reunion

(Note: A full account of the reunion may be found in the Triennial Record; reprinted in the Sexennial Record.)

THE men began arriving on Saturday and immediately went into uniform, consisting of plain white duck coat and trousers and a round white hat with the class numerals painted on the front. We had to go down to a store on Church Street to buy them, and sometimes we had to wait while a person in the rear inked up the hats. The Committee received praise for its thoughtfulness and enterprise in making these arrangements, primitive as they seem in contrast to present customs.

On Monday the Class organized an impromptu procession on the campus led by "Mose" (who required some vigorous urging), and by Young's big black dog attired in the regulation white coat and hat. When the '99 Class Day histories were finished we joined the Seniors. We sang their Ivy Song, marched with them to the homes of Dwight and Hadley, led their band (it was Johnston who did that) and had a joint Omega Lambda Chi dance down to the Green and around the flag pole.

The town and campus seemed still to belong to us. The Fence was our headquarters and we flocked there naturally, confidingly, for all the world like newly made ghosts, amateurs at haunting and half unconscious of our ghostship. There was a Senior Prom in Alumni in the evening. We loitered outside awhile, restless and uneasy at not being in the thick of things, until we simply had to force an entrance, police or no police. There was n't anything to do when we were in but to watch the dancers. Later we put Loughran up a pole to make a speech, and shot him full of premature roman candles. Later still came Drown's realistic representation of the Battle of Manila Bay. Chapel Street was Manila Bay and hacks were used for ships; Osborn Hall was the Spanish Arsenal. A few peaceful classmates who had been smoking cigars, *à la belle étoille*, upon the steps, were ferocious Spanish foemen. Their ferocity was arranged for by not explaining the game to them until the firecrackers gave out, by which time everybody was more or less burnt up. Next day they bought new uniforms.

There was a class meeting Tuesday morning—very crowded and unruly—which was held at the same time as the General Alumni Meeting at which Stokes was one of the speakers. In the afternoon, after an initial parade around the Green, the men rode out to the Field, where the procession reformed. The Com-

mittee led, carrying huge Japanese parasols, followed by H. Cross with the banner, C. Day with the old class flag, and Ball, who walked arm in arm with a stuffed figure labeled "George Dewey." Somebody had captured a baby carriage, and improvised a baby, for the reluctant Hawkes to wheel. The band marched stolidly ahead and the men danced behind, their long Omega Lambda Chi ranks whirling deliriously in and out all up and down the line. We don't dance that way nowadays. The game was lost, the men marched gaily home, dancing much of the way, Prexy Dwight was visited, and then we called on Hadley. In the course of his talk to us our new President announced that Stokes—our Anson—was to succeed Professor Dexter as Secretary of the University. It was a proud moment for Ninety-Six, and Anson had an exciting time of it riding back to the campus on some dozen of lusty shoulders.

The dinner was in Warner Hall, Pius Peck presiding, and was preceded by the presentation of the Class Cup to our first boy, John Ballard Hawkes. Jack Berry's eloquent presentation address to this child (*vid. Sexen. Rec.* pp. 262-6) sparkled with cultivated fire. "The warrior's gun is primed," he told him sternly, "but not with the powder from Beauty's cheeks." Young Hawkes took it all in, as well as a little of the champagne when the cup was filled. His father responded, his mother withdrew, and the Class burst into song.

There were no speeches. Anson was seen on his feet for one brief moment, then Pius. Arthur Thompson may have read a little of the Triennial Poem (*Sexen. Rec.* pp. 269-72). But the noise and uproar could not be checked and the Committee presently sent out the band and led the way to the campus. There the fellows remained amid a blaze of bonfires, roman candles, and colored torches, until the early morning hours proclaimed that Triennial was over.

Bicentennial

Proceedings at the Class Meeting

Held in A2 Osborn, Monday, Oct. 21, 1901, at 9:45 A.M.

THE business meeting was called to order immediately after the Dedication of the Ninety-Six Cheney-Ives Memorial Gateway.* About eighty or ninety men were present. Samuel Thorne, Jr., reported from the Committee on the Gateway that practically the entire sum necessary for the erection of the Gate had been secured. This sum was about \$3,000. A vote of thanks to the

**Note.* A complete account of the erection and dedication of this gateway, including the speeches by President Hadley and by H. J. Fisher, was prepared for the Sexennial Record by Samuel Thorne, Jr. (*See Sexennial Record*, pp. 325-330.) The number of contributors was two hundred.

Committee was passed. It was announced that daily at 12:30 P.M., and 6 P.M., those Ninety-Six men who wished to take luncheon and dinner at the Yale University Dining Hall would meet at the Ninety-Six Gateway, and march together to the Dining Hall. The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to raise \$200 for the special Ninety-Six band and transparencies for the torchlight parade Monday night. About \$110 was secured at the meeting, and the balance was raised later by collectors, J. B. Neale, G. L. Buist, Jr., and G. H. Nettleton.

The following is a list of those present at this reunion:

B. Adams, J. C. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Alling, Alvord, Arnold, Arnstein, Auchincloss, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Beard, Bennett, Bentley, Bergin, Berry, Birely, Breckenridge, Brinsmade, Brown, Buck, Buist, Bulkley, Burnham, Burton-Smith, Cary, Chace, Chandler, Chittenden, Clark, Cochran, Colgate, Conklin, Conley, Coonley, Cross, Curtiss, A. S. Davis, E. L. Davis, deForest, deSibour, Dickerman, Durfee, Eagle, Eldridge, Farr, Field, Fisher, Flaherty, Foote, Frank, Fuller, Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman, Greene, Gregory, Griggs, Haldeman, Hamlin, Hatch, Havens, Hawes, Hedges, Heidrich, Helfenstein, Henry, Hess, Hollister, Hooker, Hunt, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnston, A. C. Jones, L. C. Jones, Jordan, Keller, Knapp, Lampman, Lee, Loughran, Lovell, Lusk, McKee, McLanahan, McLaren, Mathison, Morgan, Morris, Neale, Nettleton, Nicholson, Oviatt, Paret, Patterson, H. S. Peck, P. C. Peck, Pelton, Perkins, Pratt, Prince, Reynolds, Richmond, F. O. Robbins, W. P. Robbins, Root, Ross, Schevill, Scudder, Sheldon, Sherman, D. Smith, G. A. Smith, N. W. Smith, W. D. G. Smith, W. D. Smith, Spellman, Stewart, Stokes, Strong, Stuart, Thompson, S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne, Von Tobel, Treadway, Truslow, Twombly, Vaill, Wade, Walter, Weyerhaeuser, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Young, ex '96, Bristol. Total—139.

The Bicentennial Reunion

(Reprinted from the special article in the Sexennial Record.)

It was only a handful of the Class that gathered around the Ninety-Six Gateway, on Monday morning, to hear Fisher's words of dedication, but their hearts were big with pride to think of Cheney and Ives, and their eyes were satisfied with the memorial.

That was the Monday, or the second day set apart for Yale's Bicentennial celebration. Not many of the Class had come, but enough to have a class meeting in Az Osborn, when the dutiful Secretary promised us a tuneful band for the evening, but begged us to realize that some one must account for its enthusiasm. This was met with long-green equanimity; but the meeting flew into a passion of roaring pain when the quaking Nettleton read

a telegram from some irresponsible member in New York, to wit: "Spent a mint for transparencies; collect from Class."

Calm words of courage, threats of vengeance and subsidence by way of oaths, lowered the temperature—and raised the money.

All through the afternoon the Class registration list kept growing at the Library, where the new arrivals received from Dickerman and Farr the bronze medals for graduates, that passed us in and out the campus gates. Ninety-Six men wandered about bewildered to see New Haven blooming in blue, and startled at the echoing hammers of carpenters erecting play-houses and stands on the campus.

At Osborn Hall, post-graduate tailors were fitting blue muslin gowns to broad-bosomed alumni, and there was a despairing trying on of hats; torches were plucked from the carpenter shop, and by seven o'clock every one was accoutred with the proper Bicentennial parade insignia—every one except Gris. Smith, who, at the last moment, noisily burst past the guards at the Memorial Gateway. He found the Class gathered at the corner of South Middle. They stood amid smoking torches, whose glare lit up the mottoed lights whereupon were writ the claims of Ninety-Six to glory. One stalwart member was instructed to keep the side which said "Anson Stokes belongs to us," constantly toward the grandstand. The Class band arrived, and inquired in vain for Nettleton. Then Twombly's Kazoo Band arrived; it played. Ninety-Six howled with delight, and the University laughed and admired the stunt.

By eight o'clock the campus was packed with thousands of flickering lights; the air reeked with stifling smoke, and a hundred bands clashed stridently. Great flambeaux capped with burning pitch intermittently did light the towering walls, and the trees above in the dismal mist looked weird. The undergraduates swung off, the costume of each class delighting us—Indians, cowboys, sailors and all; then came the graduates from old to young, when Ninety-Six, headed by Brinck Thorne and Nettleton, marched in its turn.

Up this street and down that we marched, with a great Ninety-Six transparency at our head, and always Twombly's Kazoo Band creating amusement, till we reached the reviewing stand. Why speak of presidents, governors, mayors—for there sat our Anson, who rose to say—"Dear Classmates: You from whom among . . ." Clash, bang went the cymbals and drum of Twombly's Band, and Boolah wheezed over the deafened crowd as the Class marched gaily by.

There were moments of Omega Lambda Chi and moments of waiting, and new shoulders were put under the great transparency. It had pictures of Eli Yale on one side and Timothy Dwight on the other. This the Class carried proudly, and when on Whitney Avenue, President Dwight, standing on the curb, was passed, they cheered.

In the darkness of the streets the bandmaster cried for light, and Bentley, steady and true with his torch—always in step with the music—was placed within the midst. Loughran and Spellman were link boys on the side, and that was the order of the march.



Dedication of the '96 Gateway



Shortly before twelve the parade was over, and fleetly was the rank dispersed for there were thirsty throats.

On the campus a great bonfire was started, and through the early morning hours Ninety-Six straggled away to bed; a few groups of wakeful under-graduates were left and finally they departed, leaving the fire to die in a warm glow of embers. Only a distant and infrequent sound from an echoing entry was heard; the air was cleared of smoke, and keen. There were the old walls, clean cut against the sky, the old silent trees, the Fence, Durfee, with a light or two, and black Alumni Hall. In the midst of these I stood, and swaying with a thousand memories whispered,—“Good night, Yale! Good night, old Yale.”

* * *

Things were happening in Battell Chapel. This was Tuesday morning. Some were taking the trouble to watch the gowned backs going in, but mostly Ninety-Six was sitting on the Fence gossiping and waiting for lunch. After that the class picture was taken in front of the Gateway, with Twombly's Band doing a fanfare in the front row.

No secondary brass band had been hired to escort the Class to the football game at the field, so that when the undergraduates with their bands formed a column to march out Chapel Street, Ninety-Six found it necessary to head the column in order to have hireling music. The Class was headed by Twombly's Band—the feature of the entire parade. The band was led by Weyerhaeuser. His figure was grand. In his hand he held a great curtain rod covered with white enamel; on each end of the rod there was a brass ball. Treadway played the cymbals.

When the field was reached we marched round it, and cheer after cheer went up from each class passed by; this proved so pleasing that we perambulated again with like effect, and then took seats.

Football was played and much music. On the return the paid bands and costumed under-graduates went off to get what glory they might. But the main column was led by Ninety-Six. Beside it on the walks almost the oldest living graduates kept step, and their families too, while in front shrill newsboys turned cartwheels, and behind followed the mute rabblement.

The campus was reached. The Class disbanded, and that was the end of the afternoon's divertisement.

* * *

In the evening there was a grand assemblage of the sons of Yale. They sat in banks, encircling a large amphitheatre. Placards showed where those classes sat who had forgot how to cheer, and cheers showed where classes with young, lusty lungs were gathered. Before the performance of the under-graduates began, songs were sung back and forth, middle-aged songs and the latest. Ninety-Six was inconspicuously placed in a dark angle of the benches; below it in the arena there was a sea of faces, and all around were shores of Yale men. It was the most vast and impressive gathering that Mother Yale had ever seen. The

night was lighted with gigantic torches from which great columns of smoke wound upward through the elms.

The Class took its turn at shouting and singing, and fixed its eyes upon the play. Undergraduates in short tableaux did represent the history of Yale's two centuries. The inspiration of Nathan Hale was deep; the mirth of college pranks was high. These courses were bonded with the old songs that Yale sang out a hundred years ago, songs made young again in Freshman throats. The life of Yale was rounded out for us to look upon and know. Quietly and proudly Ninety-Six felt itself to be a part of that great life. Resolutely the Class filed out that night, out into the next century for Yale.

* * *

On Wednesday morning it fell to the lot of the Class to look dejectedly on at the lines of visitors and graduates who marched into the Hyperion theatre for the conferring of degrees. With the faculty went Gregory, the first of the Class to have the honor of an assistant professorship in that body.

The Class stood hopefully in line for upwards of an hour. It cheered the oldest classes as they tottered by, it bantered the middle-aged classes, and finally, impatient at the passing endless chain, broke in upon the swaying line to usurp the place of another class. The hope of getting into the Hyperion had gone—especially as word was passed along that soldiers were using bayonets at the Vanderbilt Gate, but the desire for a frolic had come and a general scrimmage ensued till collars began to melt, when the members retired to the Fence to take farewell.

What does it matter how the official programme ended? With Ninety-Six Bicentennial subsided gently, with sorrow that Twombly's bass drum was broken, with delight at the celebration, with memories of the past, and promises to come to the Sexennial.

Sexennial

Proceedings at the Class Meeting

Held in A2 Osborn at 10:30 A.M., on Tuesday, June 24, 1902

THE meeting was called to order by Maitland Griggs of the Sexennial Committee. A letter was read from Nettleton (who was over in Alumni Hall speaking for Ninety-Six at the General Alumni Meeting), in which he resigned his Secretaryship and urged the election of Clarence Day in his stead. Day was elected. Griggs announced that the Sexennial Committee, consisting of Foote, Walter Clark, and himself wished to resign. Their resignations were accepted, and on nomination of J. C. Adams three bachelors were elected to take charge of Decennial,

viz.: Nettleton, Samuel Thorne, Jr., and Clarence Day. Day, however, declined to serve and Paret was chosen in his place.

On motion of George McLanahan a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Secretary for his conscientious performance of his task and to the Sexennial Committee for their successful management of the reunions.

Samuel Thorne reported in behalf of the Gateway Committee that the total cost had been about three thousand dollars and that there was a surplus of about nine dollars in the treasury. In putting one of the tablets in place, however, some of the stone had been injured. The cost of putting in a new block had been one hundred and fifty dollars and the liability for this expense was in dispute. Until it was decided it was impracticable to make a final report.

Griggs and Foote then distributed chin-whiskers and songs, and told the men to come around after lunch for their zoboos and balloons. After the meeting had adjourned, a photograph of about ninety of the men was taken on Osborn Hall steps.

The following is a list of those present at the reunion:

J. C. Adams, Allen, Alling, Alvord, Arnold, Arnstein, Auchincloss, A. R. Baldwin, Beard, Bentley, Bergin, Berry, Benedict, Birely, Bond, Buist, Bulkley, Carley, Chace, Chandler, Cochran, Colgate, C. Collens, Coonley, Corbitt, H. Cross, W. Cross, A. S. Davis, E. L. Davis, C. Day, S. Day, deForest, deSibour, Dickerman, Eagle, Farr, Fincke, Fisher, Foote, Fowler, Frank, Fuller, J. M. Gaines, F. W. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman, Gordon, Griffith, Griggs, E. B. Hamlin, Hatch, Havens, Heaton, Hess, Hoeninghaus, G. C. Hollister, Hooker, Hoyt, Hunt, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnston, A. C. Jones, L. C. Jones, Jordan, Keller, Kelly, Kingman, Kip, Knapp, Lackland, Lovell, Lusk, McLanahan, McLaren, F. W. Mathews, Neale, Nettleton, Nicholson, Oviatt, Pardee, Paret, Paxton, P. C. Peck, Perkins, Richmond, F. O. Robbins, W. P. Robbins, Root, Sage, Sheldon, Sherman, Shoemaker, D. Smith, N. W. Smith, W. D. G. Smith, W. D. Smith, Spellman, Stalter, T. S. Strong, Stuart, Sumner, S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne, Tilton, Trudeau, Truslow, Twombly, Vaill, Wade, Wadhams, Walter, R. J. Woodruff, Woodhull, Young. Ex-members Gilbert, Van Beuren. Total—118.

The Sexennial Reunion

(Note: A full account of the Reunion may be found in the Sexennial Record.)

LESS than three quarters as many men as were present at Triennial attended this Reunion. This is apt to be the case at Sexennials. The ten-year man has had time to settle down to his stride and arrange for an outing; the three-year graduate has not yet taken up many responsibilities; but a class at the six-year mark is betwixt and between. Besides having fewer men we had

a shorter reunion, owing to there being no Monday programme. We felt for the first time a little strange and unfamiliar. The town, the campus, and in some cases ourselves had changed more than we had expected. We had no headquarters.

There were several sub-reunions, however, on Monday night. A pamphlet full of '96 songs had been distributed, and these were faithfully sung at all the old resorts—excepting Traeger's, which was being changed into a tailor-shop. One anthem which achieved temporary favor, owing to the presence among us of a few new and puzzling full beards, began as follows:—

The bond that binds the sons of Yale
Has brought from shore to shore
The old familiar faces 'round
Our festive board once more.
Then haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
What Mr. Milton thinks
Essential, — but do not forget
The old familiar drinks.

The old familiar faces all
Have old familiar names,
So greet not him you can't recall
With vague "old boy" acclaims;
Nor leave to random guess the task
From which your mem'ry shrinks,
But simply fill his nameless face
With old familiar drinks.

Et c., Et c.

On Tuesday we made Osborn Hall steps our meeting place. It was central, and roomy, and as most of the new-comers landed there it had the advantage of precipitating them *in medias res*. Between arrivals we set off firecrackers. Then came the class meeting, a hurried lunch, and the formation of the uniformed procession. The '96 uniform was much the same as at Triennial, —white duck suits and hats and blue sashes, with the class numerals on the hats. Some of the other classes wore garments of more elaborate design, showing the influence of the Bicentennial pageantry. Ninety-Nine, for instance, appeared in sailor suits of thin white stuff. The weather had been so cool on Monday night that these were almost chilly, and they were open to the further objection of being made without pockets; but on Tuesday it was warmer and the sailors were seen to have purchased ladies' reticules to hold their dunnage.

Members of Ninety-Six who felt obscured by the commonplaceness of their apparel consoled themselves by the simple expedient of carrying blue balloons. Some dozen or so, moreover, appeared on old-horseback, waving lances tipped with '96 pennants, and in the rear there marched a chin-whiskered delegation with a banner inscribed—"Class of 1796—Oldest Living Graduates." The 1896 banner was carried by Brinck Thorne, saltant.

After the game, which was again won by Harvard, and after a speech from President Hadley, we sought Prexy Dwight's new home on Hillhouse Avenue and learned from him that Anson Stokes was practically in charge of the University. Anson being in bed at the time, this assurance could not be directly confirmed.

The dinner was held in a hall down on Elm Street, and, in spite of some remarkable dancing by individuals, all of it was served, from radishes to strawberries. This was an improvement on Triennial. Flushed with success the Committee reproduced the Triennial Toast List, announcing that unless the speakers were heard this time their names would perpetually head all future calendars. By way of compromise they changed "heard" to "allowed to speak." After Nettleton, Kingman (vice W. H. Clark), and Fisher had "responded" one by one, without anybody's being much the wiser, Toastmaster Peck and Griswold Smith mounted the table, just as somebody else wrenched off the legs. Griggs hurriedly called time and sent us to the campus before the Wild Men could swell the bill for breakage.

It was a long way to the campus. On our arrival the express wagon full of fireworks (which preceded our torch-lit procession), to the admiration and delight of all classes present excepting our own, caught fire and exploded. This impromptu spectacular entrance was our chief contribution to the gaiety of the evening, although there was a pretty episode when Pius was set on fire. Thinking that Sheldon was the offender he pursued him with roman candles, maintaining his distance—in spite of the constantly accelerated speed which these effected—in an altogether remarkable fashion. Nearly everybody enjoyed this.

The reunion ended in a pow-wow on Wednesday morning at the Graduates' Club's old building in Chapel Street.

Recent '96 Dinners in New York

THE active interest which members of some college classes continue to take in one another seems at intervals to infect them with a strong comprandial impulse. Ninety-Six has felt it often, —indeed the Class has so many dinners to its credit (and debit too, perhaps), that it may be said to be incurable. Some, of course, like the "Steel common" dinner at Delmonico's in 1904, have been confined to particular groups; and others have been arranged as welcomes to individual travelers. But in New York, in Chicago, and in New Haven, there have been dinners open to all members of the Class, and in New York they have been so regular and so numerous attended as to deserve detailed description.

In the Sexennial Record there is an article by Elbert Hamlin which tells how our custom of holding an annual New York dinner, on the last Saturday in January, came into being, and with what immediate success it was attended. The article goes on to chronicle the dinners themselves up to and including that of 1902, at which the first Long Distance Cup was offered and presented. On the following pages are reproduced, for purposes of record, accounts of the dinners held in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

1903

THE following account was sent to the *Yale Alumni Weekly* and was printed substantially without change in the issue for February 11, 1903.

An Unusual Class Dinner

The Midwinter Reunion of Yale Ninety-Six, with Some Detailed Description of Uncommon Features—President Dwight Among the Guests

[By a Special Correspondent.]

BETWEEN eighty-five and ninety men came to the annual mid-winter dinner of Yale Ninety-Six at the Yale Club in New York on the evening of January 31. It was numerically much the largest affair of the sort that has as yet taken place, and in some respects it was the most important.

Preceding the dinner came an afternoon reception which the Committee had arranged to hold at Mrs. George Hollister's, No. 515 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Griggs received with Mrs. Hollister, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. deSibour, Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Miss Gresham, Miss Flinch, Mrs. Wells, Miss Winsor, Miss White, Miss Kelly; and Vincent, Perkins, Charles Collens, Root, Fisher, Scudder, Peck, Gilbert, Bennett, Day, Kelly, Walter Clark, Neale, David Stuart, S. B. Thorne, H. Baker, and Davis.

About the going down of the sun the men commenced to gather at the Yale Club, and when Toastmaster Peck appeared, escorting President Dwight as an honored guest, the "crowd went wild"; for the President's coming had been kept secret. After every man had shaken hands with the ex-President, the diners surged up to the ninth floor, where was laid the feast and where every one soon found his place—the Toastmaster at the head, with Dr. Dwight at his right, and at his left Prof. William Lyon Phelps, the other honored guest of the evening.

Attention was immediately drawn to the menus, which were embellished with the handiwork of Troy Kinney and read as follows:

Menu

But what the deuce do you care whether you have peacocks' brains or deviled kidneys? (To eat, we mean—not literally.) You know the food will be plentiful and good, garnished with soothing weeds and ardent spirits, and why go into detail?

Toast List

—PHILIP C. PECK, *Toastmaster.*

1. SEXENNIAL MEMORIES.....T. S. Kingman.
 "O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
 Then I, and you, and all of us fell down."
 —*Julius Caesar*, iii, 2.
2. DINNERS I HAVE ATTENDED.....Henry D. Baker.
 "The prophetic doubts of experience, and the succulent insinua-
 tions of appetite, contended hotly."
 —*The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.*
3. IS A COLLEGE CORPORATION A PRIVATE TRUST?
 Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.
 "We wish to remain a free and easy people."
 —*R. Croker.*
4. LAW AND THE GRIDIRON.....Frank E. Wade
 "What Harvard has joined together let Yale put asunder."
 —*Mike Murphy's Ritual.*

Several new songs that Wadhams and Gilbert had composed were printed in full on the menus, and were at once sung by the men. Then Pius Peck, as a pre-prandial, announced the "Long Distance Cup" competition and explained the requirements. The Judicial Committee was composed of Maitland Griggs, Chief Justice, and Foote and Berry, Associates. Samuel Thorne was named as prosecutor for all applications in this court.

The Phonographic Report

THE men fell to at once upon the feast, but constantly interrupted themselves with song, wherein "Our Dear Old Class at Yale" took the honors. During coffee a large phonograph was squeezed into a corner and the Toastmaster presented Bert Hamlin to the exuberant crowd as the man who had been flitting about the country, all unknowing and unknown, and had "collected the wails of those who were then undergoing absent treatment."

The use of the epithet "Classmate" has become so inseparably connected in the minds of Ninety-Six men with verbal assaults upon their pocket books, that no one but the Secretary of the University dares utter it. And so when Mr. Hamlin began his introductory remarks with the expression "My dear cotemporaneous students," he scored an instant hit. He went on to explain the whys and wherefores of the phonograph scheme, and it was revealed that Trojan Kinney was implicated. Then followed a pæan of praise for the Columbia Phonograph Company, "who had so kindly consented," et cetera, et cetera. Amid

numerous interruptions every man, woman and child was urged to secure one of this most particular brand. He gave the company, in short, as much free advertising as the Class would permit; and the Class gave the company and its timorous representatives three empty cheers.

The speaker went on to explain that he had taken the machine up to New Haven in the fear that Secretary Stokes might be unable to come. Unfortunately it began to record Stokes's conversation before the Secretary was aware of its presence, so he trusted the audience would excuse the first part of the record.

The two assistants then arranged an immense megaphone in front of the instrument and set the thing going. The Secretary's voice was heard, pitched in a tempestuous key, in altercation with a university officer, named Arthur, who had not been attending properly, it seemed, to some of the Secretary's behests. The Secretary was then heard greeting Hamlin, and ended by dictating a characteristic "my friends" speech into the receiver.

A St. Louis Message

MR. HAMLIN resumed the floor to describe his trip to St. Louis, where, he said, he had found Griswold Smith in his favorite club. Smith's voice was then heard emerging from the phonograph in such a very oratorical manner that the stenographer was unable to take any notes whatever. The next cylinder was the one which had been used to register snatches of conversation at the Ninety-Six Reception that afternoon, and was filled with the twitterings and chatter of that assemblage. The most inveterate "tea-er" in the crowd failed to follow the trail: it lacked the environment which alone keeps the wooer on the scent.

From the Class Boy

THE Class Boy was the subject of the succeeding selection, and his frantic dispute with his father over what should and what should not go into the Ninety-Six cup, gave rise to grave anxiety among the diners lest the child were being denied sufficient malt-nutrimment . . . Mr. Hamlin finished by describing a flying trip to Saulte Ste. Marie, where he had induced Neil Mallon to sing into the phonograph; and when the machine was started Mallon's voice was heard warbling "Here 's to Good Old Yale" to a discordant variety of tunes. The Class gave Hamlin a rousing cheer for his work and moved down to one end of the room to permit a photograph to be taken.

The Chairman then read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Louis C. Oakley, Dr. John M. Berdan, R. E. Whalen, E. H. Young, and others, and telegrams from a number of men, including Kip, Harry Cross, Shoemaker, Lobenstine, Trudeau,

McKee and Loomis. Beginning on the toast list, he observed: "You all remember what difficulty I had in upraising Tommy Kingman at Sexennial. To-night we shall, I hope, have no such trouble. Gentlemen, I introduce Chancellor Kingman."

Chancellor Kingman

MR. KINGMAN said it was indeed an honor to address an assemblage which included the greatest President of the greatest university of the country. "I remember well," he continued, "a remark that the President one day made to some of us in recitation. He said, 'Gentlemen, you should have more enthusiasm.' That was early in our course and since that time we have developed into a great class, a class that surpasses the best of all previous classes and is destined to have even more glorious a future than her highly remarkable past." The speaker continued for some time in this laudatory vein, told a number of anecdotes of the Triennial and Sexennial Reunions, wandered through a maze of legal stories and red tape, and ended with a florid peroration likening Ninety-Six men to homing pigeons, "which, although exceedingly satisfied with their surroundings, rise up, up, up, whenever a chance affords, and wing their unerring flight towards the fondly remembered abode of erstwhile comrades."

Ex-President Dwight

WHEN the Class had recovered, Mr. Peck said he would carry them back three years to Triennial, when President Dwight had informed them in a speech that he had just then graduated. "So," he went on, "deeming him a young man who would enjoy being at such a gathering as this, we asked him here as one of our honored guests to-night, and I am sure, sir, I voice the sentiments of the whole Class when I say we rejoice in your being here and hope you will speak to us all."

President Dwight spoke somewhat as follows: "The last speaker has very appropriately said that all persons not members of the Class of 1896 were in an unfortunate condition. Carrying my mind back to the year of my graduation, which was before the era of the photograph, I remember that we used to satisfy the cravings incident to the last days of college life by circulating, among ourselves and our instructors, autograph albums. One of the honored members of the Faculty wrote in my album this sentiment, which I mention now to support my feelings, and the feelings of Professor Phelps, after the remark concerning non-membership in the Class of 1896, which I have just quoted. He said: 'If it is a great thing to be senators of a free nation, governors of her sovereign states, or judges in her courts, what must it be to have been the teacher of those senators, gov-

ernors and judges?' Now as you remember remarks I made in lectures, I judge that I must have been a teacher of this body of gentlemen who lead the world. My teachings have taken root in rich soil, I have no doubt. For instance, I can testify after to-night that in regard to enthusiasm at least you profited much thereby.

"But, gentlemen, there is n't much difference, beneath the elms, between those of '49 and those of '96. We are all Yale men. We all belong to Young Yale—at least, as far back as 1849 we do. And we all respect our seniors, we who graduated in Ninety-Nine, but with all due respect to our seniors we intend to do pretty much as we please.

"It seems to me so strange to think of the years as they have passed, and of the many, many classes that have followed my own, and of my being here and enjoying it all to the full. The end of the century! I remember it seemed impossible to us boys to look forward to the end of the century. So far away—so far. Yet it has come, and now we are in a new century, and, gentlemen, the years pass so rapidly that I almost feel that I may live to see the end of this one too.

"I am glad to see you all this evening—to see the old faces that I remember from your undergraduate days. I saw you infrequently and you saw me often, but as I look around to-night, though I have forgotten many of the names, I see and remember the faces and the eyes—the eyes, which always remain with us as the features through which are conveyed the character and the intelligence.

"But I shall not keep you longer from hearing the pleasant words and reminiscences which my elderly friend, Professor Phelps, is all ready, I see, to present, in excellent English and the very choicest diction. Some years ago I was invited by the secretary of a benevolent society to attend one of their meetings, and to say a few words. I explained that I really was not gifted that way and must decline, whereupon he wrote back that all they wanted was to have me show myself and pronounce a benediction. The object with which I journeyed here to-night was, to show myself and to give you a benediction. I have appeared here, rather surprised that you all recognized me so quickly; and now, gentlemen, I give you my benediction, and with it my best wishes for yourselves and for your welfare. And I hope that the life of each one of you may be as happy as my own life has ever been, and is."

A Professor Familiarly Introduced

HENRY BOND then led the Class in giving a long cheer for ex-President Dwight, and the Toastmaster introduced a gentleman, who, he said, could never be known to us by any other designation than that of "Billy" Phelps.

Professor Phelps addressed the men as "Fellow-classmates" and announced that he had made a formal request to be regularly enrolled as a member of Ninety-Six. He was interrupted by

cries of "You are! You are!" Alluding to the close of President Dwight's speech, he said the speaker had been guilty of tautology in saying that he came here to show himself, and to give a benediction, for he knew not of whom it could be said if not of President Dwight, that his presence was a benediction. Continuing, Dr. Phelps told an entertaining anecdote of Stokes and Lovell, another of Kinney, and one of Benedict going to sleep one morning in the room in Osborn. "You all remember that room," he said, "filled with a lot of Beebe's instruments which made it look like a torture chamber. Well, I did n't know what to do about Benedict. The scene, I remember, was the madness of Ophelia. 'Gentlemen,' said I, very quietly, 'you can see for yourselves how the actress who takes this part should leave the stage. She should slip off quietly, softly, without a sound. But when we see Hamlet performed, we find that the actress never does this. No, she wants an encore and so' (here I paused), 'she goes out with a WILD SCREAM!!!' Perhaps some of you recollect the way Harry threw up his arms and legs and fell out of his chair. He had insomnia all the rest of that lecture.

"I was as new at it as yourselves when we first met, and I was struck with the fluent and brilliant way in which you Ninety-Six men, and you only, recited. I told the Faculty at the time that you certainly were an extraordinary class. They said, 'Oh, you 'll get on to them in time.' But I heard the intellectual siphon suck for four years without altering my opinion. In all seriousness I want to tell you that I have never known any class which at all compared with yours, excepting, of course, my own.

"There is not a man here I do not recognize. Things that you yourselves have forgotten I still remember. I remember Hoole's managing of the basket-ball team. I remember Porter introducing me to lecture before Phi Beta Kappa when he startled his audience by announcing that they had with them that night a man whose name was 'a household word, not only in every part and portion of the United States, but in the remotest countries of Europe!' You have a man on the Faculty now who is one of their best, and who has succeeded in making even geology interesting—I refer to Professor Gregory.

"The only thing I do not remember, gentlemen, are the marks I gave you." [*A voice: "We do!"*]

"And now let me close as I began by speaking once more of President Dwight and of my strong personal regard and affection for him. He once told my Class that there were many definitions of happiness, but that his was this: that the happiest man was he who had the most interesting thoughts. I hope some day to be as young and as happy as President Dwight, and like him to go toward death itself as a young man."

The Chapel Bow

AFTER the applause was over President Dwight reluctantly confessed himself obliged to start back to New Haven. As he left

his seat the men stood up and formed spontaneously into two long rows leading to the elevator; and as he passed down this improvised aisle they gave him the "chapel bow."

The Toastmaster then introduced Mr. Stokes. "For three years," he said, "we have been trying to get Anson with us, but it has been one of those *in spirito* and not-in-the-flesh games." [*A voice*: "O rotten! In spiriTU."]

The Secretary of the University

THE Secretary of the University began his speech by referring with some asperity to the way "your toastmaster has timed this thing. He knew," said he, "that I had to catch the eleven o'clock train, and it is now only twenty-two minutes of, and I have yet to pack my bag and walk over to the station. [*A voice*:—"He knows his business."] However, I had even less opportunity than now, at Triennial. I had prepared a great speech that evening, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, full of eloquence and wit [*A voice*:—"Stick to the truth, Anson!"] which was intended to trace the course of Yale from the days when the ministers gave books, to the nights when 'Skim' Brown used to sit in his room with a wet towel around his head and a little notice on the door reading,—'Dear Mike: if I am studying when you come in, wake me up!'

"Now, my friends [great applause], I am mighty glad to be with you to-night. I feel that we were greatly honored in having with us President Dwight. When he received your invitation he came down to my office and asked me what kind of an affair it was going to be. I said it would be one of the best dinners of the best class that ever graduated, and he decided to come. Later on in one of the general circulars it was announced that there was to be a hair-pulling contest between two of our baldest members, and President Dwight appeared in my office again. He said he hoped that that would take place before he arrived, and when I reassured him he explained that he did not want to run any risk of being considered a competitor.

"Gentlemen—but I don't like to use that formal expression—Classmates! [The disturbance at this point has left a hiatus in the stenographer's notes.] You have a great big reputation to live up to. You do not realize perhaps how big and how general it is. At a recent meeting of the Freshman Faculty for instance, I heard some men who were enthusiastic about this new Class of 1906 say, to express their praise, that it was the best class since Ninety-Six. You all remember John Q. Tilson, in spite of Commons. He says and has always said that Ninety-Six is the best class he has ever seen. We had the highest average stand, the highest number of P. B. K. men; we have at this moment far the largest representation on the Faculty. Our record in the University Alumni Fund is well known.

"My time draws to a close and I have not been able to get off the speech I had planned. But let me say just this. You and I

all belong to Yale. The University Spirit is the same and as democratic as ever. And one reason why we are honestly the best of classes is because we ourselves are so democratic, because we meet not as members of this society or that, but as Yale men and members of Ninety-Six."

Mr. Stokes then extended a general invitation to come and knock on his old house door in New Haven, and closed with a tribute to President Hadley, in which he toasted him, in the words of President Eliot, as "Arthur Twining Hadley. Scholar, Teacher, President of Yale University, heir of her strong past, prophet of her upward career."

The Cup Winner's Attempt

At the close of the time allowed him for return Mr. Stokes hurried from the room to catch his train, and the Chairman presented to Mr. Henry D. Baker of Chicago, Editor of the *Commercial West*, the Long Distance Cup. Mr. Baker was furiously cheered. He then delivered a long harangue amid a volley of facetious interruptions, lullaby choruses, and plaintive appeals to the Toastmaster to do his duty. Towards the close he referred feelingly to the domestic felicity of his friends and the want of it in his own life, and was loudly requested by Bob Kelly to "take his feet out of the slush." "This," continued Mr. Baker, "practically concludes my remarks. [*Great applause.*] I remember I once asked my father how to make a speech and he told me the great point was to know how you were going to end it [*A voice:—"That 's what we want to know!"*], in short to know the last word. [*A voice:—"Amen!"*] Now I thought I knew how I was going to end this speech, but somebody has reminded me that I am not speaking on the toast . . ."

As this was taken to mean that Mr. Baker was sparring for his second wind, the Class rose up in protest and ended his oratorical efforts by singing "Good-night, Henry," until he passed easily into the chorus and abandoned his forgotten text.

The Toastmaster, to relieve the pent up feelings of the men, read several more letters from absentees. At Colonel Berry's request he finished by reading a letter from Professor Boyer of St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C. Boyer was given a long cheer. The last toast was not responded to, owing to the absence of Frank Wade. Mr. Peck said that he had received a telegram from Wade saying that his mouth was full of words and his entrails full of thought but that it was impossible for him to be present.

Henry Bond made a short speech, saying that he felt obliged to criticize "just one thing, namely, the lack of enthusiasm exhibited, as yet, on the part of my friend Peck."

Peck responded by reviewing the proceedings of the evening. He said the President had informed him that he liked to see the way the "enthusiasm" developed as the dinner went on. "I promised to invite him next year again," said the Toastmaster, "and

he said he would put it on his calendar." After lamenting the fact that none of the speeches touched upon the burning questions contained in the toasts, he congratulated the Class on the success of the dinner and closed the formal programme.

The Committee in charge of the dinner consisted of Harry J. Fisher, Chairman; Troy Kinney and C. S. Day, Jr. The following is a list of those present. The names of men from out of town are followed by the names of their homes.

Guests: Ex-President Timothy Dwight, '49, and Professor William Lyon Phelps, '87.

Members of the Class: Allen (from East Walpole, Mass.), Arnstein, H. D. Baker (from Chicago), Ball (from Buffalo), Beard, Beaty, Bennett (from Holyoke, Mass.), Berry, Bingham, Birely (from New Haven), Bond (from Newark, N. J.), H. S. Brown, Buist, Bulkley (from Hartford), Cary (from Norwich, Conn.), Chittenden, W. H. Clark (from Hartford), Cochran, Colgate, C. Collens (from Boston), Colton, Conklin, Coonley, Corbitt, Curtiss, A. S. Davis, C. Day, Dayton, deForest, Eagle, Farr (from New Haven), Fincke, Fisher, Foote, Frank, Gaylord, Gregory (from New Haven), Griggs, E. Hamlin, Hatch, Havens, Heaton, G. Hollister, Hoole, Jackson, Johnston, Kelly (from Newark, Ohio), Kingman, Kinney, Knapp (from Stamford, Conn.), Loughran (from Kingston, N. Y.), Lovell (from Plainfield, N. J.), Neale (from Minersville, Pa.), Nettleton (from New Haven), Nicholson (from Bridgeport), Paret (from Essex Fells, N. J.), P. C. Peck, Perkins (from Hartford), Porter, Pratt, Richmond, F. O. Robbins (from New Haven), Root, Schuyler, Schevill (from New Haven), Scudder (from Schenectady), N. W. Smith (from Providence, R. I.), Stalter (from Paterson, N. J.), Stokes (from New Haven), T. Strong, Sturges, S. B. Thorne (from Scranton, Pa.), Truslow, Vaill (from Winsted, Conn.), Vincent, Wadhams, Woodhull, R. J. Woodruff. Ex '96—Bristol (from Ansonia, Conn.), Gilbert, Sears, C. H. Woodruff, Jr. Total, 82.

1904

THE reading of letters from the men who cannot come is a regular feature of our dinners. In 1904 some of these letters chanced to be preserved. "You cannot realize," said one man, "how homesick for a sight of some '96 men and the dinner the letters and circulars have made me. Not since graduation have I been so anxious to get back to you all and to the flesh pots as I have this winter." Lenahan's letter said that he was too busy playing the cymbals to his brother's first violin in the legal orchestra, to come to New York. "My sister is going to be married on the 30th," wrote Drown, "and the family would feel hurt if I went East to get happy on that same date. My daughter said to me, 'Father, why go to New York to the '96 dinner? Can't you drink just as much at the wedding in San Francisco?' I guess that child is bright some for ten months old. Maybe

the Class Boy would have said that to Hawkes. Not on your last lithograph.

"You have made a great mistake in the selection of the date any way," he continued. "Next time follow our example and hold it the night before the Yale-Harvard game. Then invite a few rich Harvard men. As few and as rich as possible. After drinks and a speech or two on the real true genuine Yale Spirit, tell the Harvard man next you,—one of those rich ones,—that that genuine Yale Spirit will make that mean, cheap Harvard spirit look like a ladies' cigarette on the morrow (or, if the morrow has already come, then 'today'). In that way you can not only pay for the dinner but have a little left over to back the crew with.

"Did I ever tell you, Clarence, about the \$100 Dibblee of Harvard sent me with instructions to get it covered at even money? That was that year they thought they had a cinch. I wired back 'covered,' and then put up that hundred on Yale. What would it have cost if Harvard had won? Ask one of those long-haired ones."

The letters are not always from classmates. Photographers, and other tradesmen often write proposing some service on their part, occasionally gratuitous, as in the case of this last selection, dated at Owensboro, Kentucky:—

"My Dear Sir:—

"Mr. Churchill Clark, who formerly lived in Louisville and was a member of Class '96 Yale Club, and who has spoken so nicely of you, has suggested that we send up a half case of GREEN RIVER, THE WHISKEY WITHOUT A HEADACHE, or as it is termed, 'locked up sunshine,' that you might present same to the '96 Class at one of their famous dinners that is given (from what we can understand from Mr. Clark) most every Saturday evening. We want his friends to sample these goods with his compliments and the compliments of the Green River Distilling Co.

"Mr. Clark has kindly stated that he would write you concerning the goods.

"The writer will be in New York, and possibly in company with Mr. Clark, some time during April, at which time he will be pleased to meet you in person.

"Hoping that you will enjoy the 'locked up sunshine,' and that we may have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future, we are,

"Respectfully,

"GREEN RIVER DISTILLING CO.

"By TOM J. LANDRUM."

The Secretary has printed these letters because he is unable to supply a full or veracious account of what happened in 1904. He himself was in the West. "You were lucky to miss the brutal game," wrote Fisher, after it was all over. "It was a great occasion. Ask Neale for letters from Prexy Dwight, Stokes, Billy Phelps, &c.,—he ran off with them. I sent some data to

the *Weekly*, but Hammy the Fat promised to send a more detailed account to you, and if he has n't done so you had better wire him collect."

The *Weekly's* report was short. It said that the Class had voted to have a Ninety-Six Day at the World's Fair in St. Louis in the summer; but it is to be recorded that the authorities never took proper cognizance of our determination. Hamlin's letter follows:—

"My dear Mr. Secretary:—

"Fisher has put it up to me to write to you an account of the '96 dinner, for the purpose of your class records, and I do so reluctantly. It began on Saturday evening, January 30th, at seven P.M. and I am informed that in some quarters it has not yet ended. About eighty men were present, including a rotund and red-faced piano player. Lovell looked at the latter's countenance for a minute and came to the unanimous conclusion that the piano player would take a drink. He offered it to him rather impulsively at a moment when the artist was punching out a selection from Parsifal, with the result that the bottle was handed to the piano instead of the player, and there was a temporary mixup . . . The song on the back of the menu was written by Wadhams while waiting for a Staten Island ferry-boat. The bounding note of hope throughout the song bears testimony to Wadhams's optimistic nature. At about 8:15 ice-cream and Jim Neale were served at the same time. Jim began a few remarks the tenor of which has not yet been definitely ascertained, owing to the fact that nearly every one was in earnest conversation with himself, and one man in particular kept whistling so loudly that Jim was compelled to hit him with a French roll. In the momentary lull which ensued he managed to remark, 'E pluribus unum and Dudley Vaill,' thereby being understood to have introduced the first speaker. Vaill rose and instantly commanded attention but not particularly of the kind which he anticipated. He was responding to the toast 'jokes' and started at the beginning by telling the story of the pall-bearer who was mistaken for a polar bear by a Swede, just landed in France from England—at least Dudley used all those dialects. This story having been the first ever told by the Weber & Field entertainers, was so familiar to all the men present that they joined in one strong chorus and told it with Vaill in unison. Every one seemed to appreciate this very much. Bond could not be found for the 'sentimental song' which was expected of him, and about this time I am informed that I myself made a few remarks. Berry and Johnston were down for a little 'pitiful weeping' but had mistaken their cue and pulled off their event during Vaill's joke. Oakley was called on, but at that moment Neale remembered that there was a long distance cup contest to be decided and named three friends of Douglass as the committee on award. Several competitors sprang up at this time. Schuyler, who had been retained by Lovell to represent his interests, stated that he had documentary proof that Lovell had come all the way to the dinner on the Palm Beach Limited. The hopes of the other competitors at once faded, on

the assumption that Lovell had come from Palm Beach, but one of the Jersey members revealed the deception, averring that he had seen Lovell get on the Palm Beach Limited at Jersey City and then come to New York. Fresh claims immediately poured in, and the committee went into active consideration of the problem, but Fisher broke up their deliberations by saying that Douglass' name had already been engraved on the cup. This settled the matter of the award. Neale made a beautiful speech of presentation, at the conclusion of which it was discovered that the cup had not yet arrived from Oppenheim & Rosenberg's on Nassau Street, where Fisher had ordered it. Peck met the emergency by producing an ordinary common and domestic water pitcher, which he demanded that Douglass should fill with champagne for the benefit of the crowd. Douglass readily acquiesced and signed the necessary check. It was later discovered that he had ordered a Red Raven Split by mistake, but Peck did not notice it at the time . . . The casualties were remarkably few considering the slippery weather."

This letter reached the Secretary late in February. In the meantime, not knowing whether Hamlin was ever going to fulfil Fisher's promise, he had canvassed several other guests of the evening. Only one of these replied. He shall be nameless.

"Mr. C. S. Day, Jr.,

"Field's Ranch, Cave Creek, Arizona.

"*Dear Sir:*—Yes, I understand there was a banquet, so-called, at the Yale Club on the 30th of January. I journeyed there from ———, anticipating a pleasant reunion. I dimly recall consuming a few viands, incidental to a dinner—sort of warming-up, shellfish and soup,—and the subsequent proceedings are, in my mental concept, an image of a tall, rangy person sitting on several chairs, and looking toward me with aversion ill-concealed. I have n't the faintest notion who it was. I know it was n't Prince, for he sat at my left, and refused to dally with the potions Tup Lovell was pouring for him.

"I met a fine crowd of educated gentlemen, at about eight o'clock, clothed in the decent garb of sobriety, and renewing old acquaintance in a very commendable way. Into this Eden of good fellowship some fiend introduced a decoction whose ingredients were distilled in sin and compounded in iniquity, called, if I mistake not, an 'Olivet.' Misled by the biblical terminology, I partook and was lost. I explained to the maddened populace that I had a young brother waiting for me over in Brooklyn—but all to no avail. I 'listened and was tempted, was tempted and I fell' (like Annie, in 'Ostler Joe'), and QUIT, like a very young Granger at a Brewers' Convention—I, who earned, at the mouth of many an imminent deadly tankard the sobriquet of the Human Manhole. One P. P. Peck, of blessed memory, is responsible for this defection . . . *Cetera desunt.*

"Your letter came just as I was recovering from my lethargy. It is the first reminder that I have proved false to the traditions of Paxton, Brittain, and the rest of the gallant host.

"Alas, poor Yorick!"

Following is a list of those present, the names of out-of-town men being followed by their places of residence:

B. Adams, Alexander, Allen (East Walpole, Mass.), Alling (New Haven), Arnold (Hartford), Beard, Berry, Birely (New Haven), Brinsmade, H. Brown, Buist, Chapman, W. Clark (Hartford), Cochran (Yonkers), Colgate, C. Collens (Boston), Colton, Coonley, Curtiss, A. Davis, Douglass (St. Louis), Eagle, Farr (New Haven), Fincke, Fisher, Foote, Frank, J. Gaines, Gaylord, Gordon, Gregory (New Haven), Griggs, E. Hamlin, Hatch, Heaton, G. Hollister, Hoeninghaus, Jackson, Johnston, Jordan (Peekskill, N. Y.), Kip, Knapp, Lampman, Lee, Lobenstine, Lovell, McLanahan (Washington), Neale, Oakley (Buffalo), Paret, P. Peck, Patterson, Perkins (Hartford), Prince, Pratt, F. Robbins (New Haven), W. Robbins, Root, Schuyler, H. Scudder (Schenectady), Sheldon, Shoemaker (Cincinnati), D. Smith (Bridgeport), N. Smith (Providence), W. D. Smith, Stewart, T. Strong, Sumner (Altoona, Pa.), B. Thorne (Minersville, Pa.), S. Thorne, Truslow, Vaill (Winsted, Conn.), Vincent, Wade (Syracuse, N. Y.), Wadhams, Walter (Stamford, Conn.), Wood, Woodhull, Young. Ex '96—Bristol (Ansonia, Conn.), Sears, Van Beuren. Total, 82.

1905

(The following account is reprinted from the *Alumni Weekly*.)

THAT the question of increasing the tuition fees is one in which the graduates are ready to take a lively interest has for some time past been evident. Class dinners, to be sure, have not suggested themselves as particularly adapted to its discussion; yet the debate which followed the mention of Yale's difficulties at this year's dinner of the Class of 1896 on January 28, in New York City, is in some respects deserving of attention.

The matter first came up in the form of a suggestion that perhaps graduate sentiment on the subject was a factor to be considered, as well as the facts and figures; and that, in so far as this was true, a test vote would be of interest. Later on, when James B. Neale (president of the "Model" Buck Run Collieries at Minersville, Pa.) was introduced, he broadened the subject by referring to the *Weekly's* recent article on the Alumni Fund and the "10,000 who don't." If these graduates could be interested in the Fund, he declared, if five in six would give instead of only one in six, the University would not have even to consider increasing its fees, an increase to which he for one was decidedly opposed. He went on to remind the men how much the Fund might mean to Yale if everybody would give something, no matter how little; and of how distinctly it behoved everybody who had ever gone to New Haven to remember his Yale obligations.

The immediate effect of all this upon certain of the "10,000" who were present was such that they rose from their seats and



The Cup won by Griswold Smith



called upon H. J. Fisher, the class agent, to pass the hat then and there. Fisher, with an eye to the future, declined.

The discussion of the tuition fee question was then resumed. A resolution to the effect that it was the sense of those present that the fees should not be raised was offered, and it received some earnest support. But opposition developed both from men who felt too much confidence in the authorities to seem to question their judgment, and those who thought that any expression from men who had not studied the problem would be an impertinence. Griswold Smith inquired pleasantly whether it would be in order to move "a resolution censuring the Czar," and that decided it. On motion of Philip Peck the resolution against an increase of the fees was promptly laid upon the table.

The significance of this quiet readiness to back up whatever action might seem good to the authorities, was enhanced by the determination shown to try to make any action at all unnecessary. At present the '96 figures show that one out of every three men subscribes to the Alumni Fund. If, as Neale suggested, each man—besides giving himself—would see personally that one or more non-givers got into line, there ought to be a change in this proportion.

Owing to the engagement of the large room at the Yale Club by another class, the dinner was held this year at the University Club. A number of the men objected to this change; but, instead of signifying their displeasure by not coming, they turned up in force, Yale fashion, and voted by a large majority to return to the Yale Club next year.

The after-dinner programme began with a long cheer for ex-President Dwight, from whom a congratulatory letter had been received. Telegrams and letters from absentees were read, including some amusingly frank excuses from the Rev. Mr. Ross of Highbridge. The 1905 Long Distance Cup was presented to Griswold Smith from St. Louis. The toastmaster, Dr. George H. Nettleton, then introduced the first speaker of the evening—Herbert E. Gregory, Silliman Professor of Geology at Yale.

Gregory began his speech by remarking that no three other classes had as many representatives on the Yale staff as 1896—nine in Academic, two in Sheff. and Stokes. He told something of each one, from Jack Adams, the well-beloved, down to Nettleton, who, he said, was also well loved, particularly by younger students who had n't been there very long. He told of the weighty Durfee; of Farr, the wrinkled proctor of "Hell Entry"; Superintendent Robbins; Recorder Hess; the gifted Keller; of Hawkes and his unreadable books, and the Class Boy; Schevill, with his Spanish words—and ways; Berdan, the original Cleveland man; and Stokes, who was, like Voltaire's Habakkuk, "*capable du tout*," from writing editorials on measles to lecturing before the Mothers' Club on the care of children. As for Gregory, he said, the greatest thing Gregory ever did was to enter '96 at the eleventh hour from his western ranch,—and he told the men how strongly he appreciated the way he had been welcomed to the fellowship. The close of Gregory's speech was concerned with the henceforward famous Anecdote of The Hasty Burmese Idol.

Sheldon, who followed Gregory, called attention to the fact that at the New York Yale Club dinner on January 20th three out of the five guests of honor were '96 men—P. Peck, Stokes, and Wm. Lyon Phelps.

The next speaker was Thomas Wells, associate editor of *Harper's Magazine*, who told a story about the Anglo-Chinese origin of the race of editors, which the stenographer (he was left-handed anyhow) was unable to reproduce. Wells was followed by Neale, and informal speeches were made by Peck, Day, Fisher and S. B. Thorne. Fisher was given a vote of thanks for his work on the Alumni Fund. Later in the evening the men adjourned to the Grill at the Yale Club, where they were joined by J. Dwight Rockwell.

There follows a list of those present, the place of residence being given excepting for New Yorkers:

Allen (from East Walpole, Mass.), Arnstein, Beard, Berry, Birely (New Haven), Brinsmade, H. S. Brown, Bulkley (Hartford, Conn.), Cary (Norwich, Conn.), Chandler (Simsbury, Conn.), Coit (Norwich, Conn.), Colgate, Colton, Conklin, Corbitt, H. P. Cross (Providence, R. I.), Curtiss, A. S. Davis (Tarrytown), C. S. Day, Jr., Eagle, Fincke, Fisher, Foote, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman (Hartford, Conn.), Gordon, Gregory (New Haven), Griffith (Columbus, O.), E. B. Hamlin, Hatch, Havens, Hoeninghaus, G. C. Hollister, Hutchinson, Johnston, Jordan (Peekskill, N. Y.), Kingman, Kinney, Knapp, Lobenstine, Lovell, Neale (Minersville, Pa.), Nettleton (New Haven), P. C. Peck, Perkins (Hartford, Conn.), Richmond, Schevill (New Haven), Scudder (Schenectady, N. Y.), Sheldon, Griswold Smith (St. Louis), W. D. Smith, T. S. Strong, Jr., S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne (Minersville, Pa.), Truslow, Twombly (Boston), Vaill (West Winsted, Conn.), Vincent, T. B. Wells, Woodhull, Young; ex '96, Bristol (Ansonia, Conn.). Total, 63.

1906

THERE is always a difference of opinion as to whether any discussion of university affairs or other serious topics is in place at our class gatherings. In 1906, those who had voted the 1905 dinner a frost were appeased by a total absence of these in any form, coupled with the trivial presence of some negro singers. The dinner was held in the Yale Club on Saturday, January 27th, and the following account of it appeared in due course in the *Alumni Weekly*:—

The Ninety-Six dinner was to have taken the form this year of an investigation of the class officers and committees, but dilatory tactics on the part of the opposition prevented anything being done. Not a fact was discovered, even when Paret, of the Decennial Committee, was so ill-advised as to deliver himself of what started out as a speech, but which was immediately turned into a catechism conducted by the Class. Paret

had plenty of facts to impart, and there were plenty of facts the Class wanted, but the two sets did not dovetail. At one stage in the *causerie* Charles Birely entered the room dressed in an elaborate white bag, which Paret said was a sample of a proposed decennial costume. A vote on this costume was then taken, those in favor so indicating by cheers, and those opposed using celery and cigar stumps. The cigar stumps had it. The Decennial Committee rallied around the bag quickly enough to save Birely from injury, and he was in the middle of some grateful acknowledgments when he learned that their solicitude arose from the costume not having been paid for.

The toastmaster, Pius Peck, announced that two of the speakers, Griswold Smith and Walter Clark, were not among those present, whereupon the Class sang Smith's song and sent a cablegram to Stokes. Letters and telegrams were read from President Dwight, Ajax Squires, Henry Baker, and others. Chancellor Kingman, assisted by Brinck Thorne and Fred Robbins, then formally opened the hearing for the Long Distance Cup competitors. Claims were presented by Allen from East Walpole, Neale from Minersville, Richmond from Cuba, and Loughran, who alleged himself to have come direct from Little Egypt. Richmond's speech describing the hardships of his voyage from Havana was particularly moving. It was a long, hard trip, he said, and the food was something awful. "Why, gentlemen," he continued impressively, "do you realize that it took three days coming up?" "Stop right where you are," interrupted Fred Robbins, with a dismal howl . . . The Class voted unanimously to present the cup to Richmond, but as it subsequently voted with equal unanimity to give it to Allen and to Neale, the matter had to be referred back to the Chancellor's Court, which upheld the first award. A suggestive singing by Bond and his choristers of "Let every good fellow now fill up his glass" was curiously ignored by the happy victor.

A full report of the speeches (except Loughran's) will be published later in the Decennial Record. The stenographer had a good deal of trouble because of the frequent interruptions, and he has not yet finished separating the wheat from the chaff.¹

Some excitement arose during the evening over the sale of certain National Bank Notes bearing the signature of President Thomas Gaylord Vennum, '96. They started off at a premium, being deemed desirable rarities, but later a rumor went the rounds that Vennum made a custom of distributing them free to all visitors to his home in Watseka. This seemed, illogically enough, to unsettle confidence; early purchasers started to unload in competition with the principal seller, and large blocks were thrown on the market at bargain prices. Colgate, who had been distrustful all along, sold out just before the rally, which Fisher brought about by offering to accept the bills at par in payment for dinner subscriptions. The market closed strong, with several expeditions being planned to drop in on Vennum.

Following is a list of those present, the places of residence being given excepting for those whose home is in New York:

¹He never did finish.

Allen (East Walpole, Mass.), Alling (New Haven), Beard, Bennett (Holyoke, Mass.), Birely (New Haven), Bond (New London), Brinsmade, Buist, Chandler (Simsbury, Conn.), Chittenden, Coit (Norwich), Colgate, Coonley (West New Brighton, S. I.), Curtiss, A. S. Davis, C. Day, Dickerman (New Haven), Eagle, Farr (New Haven), Fisher, Foote, Frank, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman (Hartford), Gregory (New Haven), Griggs, E. B. Hamlin, Havens, G. C. Hollister, Jackson, Johnston, Kingman, Knapp, Loughran (Kingston, N. Y.), Lovell, Neale (Minersville, Pa.), Nettleton (New Haven), Nicholson (Bridgeport, Conn.), Paret, P. C. Peck, Perkins (Hartford), Richmond (Havana, Cuba), F. O. Robbins (New Haven), W. P. Robbins, Schevill (New Haven), H. Scudder (Schenectady, N. Y.), Sheldon, N. W. Smith (Providence), W. D. Smith, T. S. Strong, S. Thorne, S. B. Thorne (Minersville, Pa.), Vaill (Winsted, Conn.), Wadhams, Whitaker, Woodhull, Young. Ex '96—Bristol (Ansonia). Total, 59.

Decennial

Proceedings at the Decennial Meeting

Held at A3 Osborn at 11:15 A.M., on Tuesday, June 26, 1906.

THE meeting was called to order with George Nettleton of the Decennial Committee in the chair. Sam Thorne made the Committee's report, with particular mention of a gift of \$50 from one of our non-graduate members, who, although unable to be present, had wished in that way to testify to his interest in and affection for the Class . . . It was suggested that the Class listen to some accounts of the men whom it had lost since the last gathering in New York, and in response to this suggestion McLanahan and John Hollister addressed the meeting on Tex Belo and Louis Fincke respectively . . . The Chairman announced that the authorities had requested '96 to furnish one of the two marshals to head the procession of graduates to the Field. Brinck Thorne was chosen . . . The Class proceeded to elect a Quindecennial Committee. Fred Robbins, Fisher, Allen, Curtiss and Pius Peck were nominated. The nominations were then closed and the five nominees were declared elected.

One hundred and forty men were registered at Headquarters during Reunion. Their names are as follows:

J. C. Adams, M. C. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Alling, Alvord, Archbald, Arnold, Arnstein, Auchincloss, A. Baldwin, Beard, Beaty, Benedict, Bennett, Bentley, Bingham, Birely, Bond, Breckenridge, A. Brown, Jr., H. S. Brown, Buck, Buist, Bulkley, Burton-Smith, Chace, Chandler, Charnley, Chittenden, W. H. Clark, Cochran, Coit, Coleman, Colgate, Collens, Colton, Conklin, Conley,

Curtiss, E. L. Davis, C. S. Day, Jr., S. Day, deSibour, Douglass, Durfee, Eagle, J. G. Eldridge, Farr, Field, Fisher, Foote, Ford, Frank, Fuller, F. W. Gaines, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman, Greene, H. E. Gregory, Griffith, Griggs, Haldeman, E. B. Hamlin, Havens, Hawkes, Heaton, Hess, G. C. Hollister, J. C. Hollister, Hooker, A. E. Hunt, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnston, L. C. Jones, Jordan, Keller, R. Kelly, Jr., Kingman, Kinney, Kip, Knapp, Lampman, Lenahan, Loughran, Lusk, McLanahan, McLaren, F. W. Mathews, Mundy, Neale, Nettleton, Oakley, Oviatt, Pardee, Paret, Paxton, P. C. Peck, Pelton, Perkins, Porter, Pratt, Reynolds, F. O. Robbins, W. P. Robbins, Robert, Root, Sawyer, H. Scudder, Jr., Shoemaker, G. A. Smith, G. Smith, N. W. Smith, W. D. Smith, Stalter, H. G. Strong, T. S. Strong, Jr., Stuart, Sumner, A. R. Thompson, S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne, Truslow, Twombly, Vaill, Vennum, Wade, Wadhams, Walter, T. B. Wells, N. Williams, Jr., R. J. Woodruff, Young. Ex- '96, G. P. Dodge, Gilbert, Limburg, Sears, VanBeuren. Total, 140.

The Decennial Reunion

(Reprinted, in main part, from the *Alumni Weekly*. For a fuller account see the article by Troy Kinney.

PERHAPS the most successful of the '96 decennial arrangements was having a Class Headquarters and Dormitory combined, at the Hutch. Part of the building had not been vacated, so some returning graduates had to go to the Little Hutch near by for beds, but the main thing was that the men had a central and really comfortable meeting place. A large suite on the ground floor was reserved for club rooms, where new arrivals could register, and where everybody could loaf and try on the uniforms. These consisted of blue dinner jackets, having white facings and a white '96 band on the left sleeve; white trousers; blue neckties; and white felt hats, with the class numerals in front. They were quiet, comfortable, and distinctive. Ninety-Six Sheff. wore white frock coats and high hats, 1900 a zouave costume, 1900 S. appeared as Buster Browns, 1903 S. as coolies and 1903 as convicts.

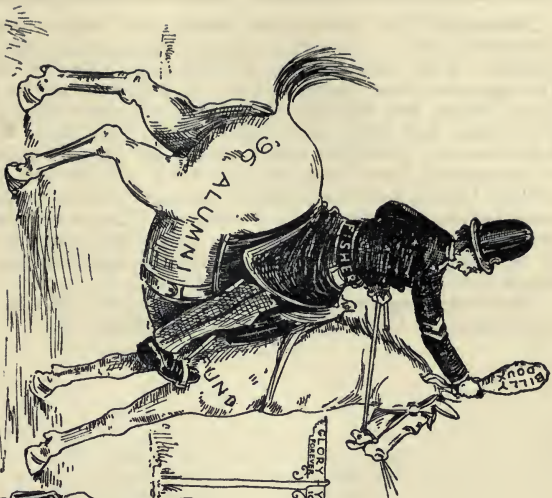
A majority of the men arrived on Monday. At noon the Committee led them forth to lunch at Commons . . . The programme for the evening was dinner at Savin Rock, Dutch treat, and some of the fellows enjoyed this entertainment more than any other feature of the reunion, although others had arid tales of its being held in a prohibition joint, whereby they felt obliged to do overmuch subsequent penance. On Tuesday morning part of the Class attended the General Meeting in Alumni Hall. Only four reunion classes had speakers, and '96 was one, being represented by James B. Neale. In fact the Class seemed to get a full share of honors throughout, for one of the two leaders of the

procession of all classes to the Field was a '96 man, and another was in sole charge of the formal procession on Wednesday.

Following the General Meeting came the '96 meeting in A3 Osborn, after which a buffet lunch was served in Lenox Hall. The chairman had said in advance that it would be a light lunch, but apparently the men had not supposed that he would dare to be so reliable a prophet, and Twombly had to create a diversion by distributing instruments for his Kazoo Band. This band fell into line behind the Wheeler & Wilson aggregation when the parade was formed. Two professional clowns (old-timers—very—) also joined the ranks. They had been engaged to adorn Lackland's promised elephant and otherwise to relieve the sombre bearing of grave decennialists, but neither Lackland nor his elephant appeared, and the clowns seemed bashful without them. Then came the march of all classes to the Field—an innovation since our Sexennial. It was a long dusty prologue to a ball game; but the unwilling '96 participants found solace in the very real distress of the two clowns, who, being poor walkers, had been told in advance that the total distance from the campus was under a quarter of a mile, and who had to be violently reassured on this score every fifteen or twenty blocks. They arrived at the Field in a state of senile exhaustion, and after a few faint-hearted and reluctant antics ceased to court an attention which was rapidly becoming prepared to take inurbane forms.

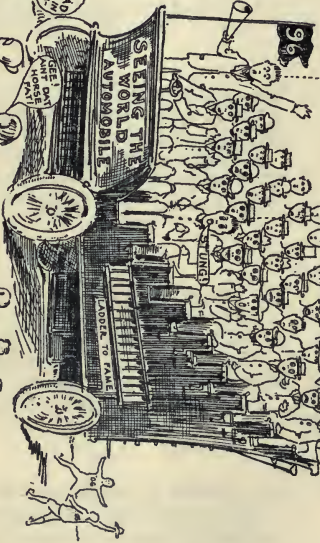
After the game and after the usual visits to Presidents Hadley and Dwight the men assembled in Lenox Hall for dinner. There was a good deal of excellent fun and frolic in the early stages of this repast. Chace, *e.g.*, obligingly allowed himself to be dragged around the room several times inside a large bass drum, Bond and the startled band presented a series of impromptu tableaux, and Loughran was faithfully shampooed *consuetudine nostra* by at least four sets of rival attendants, using cruel and unusual unguents. Oakley contributed reminiscent samples of Keats' Ode to a Nightingale, punctuated with a most astonishing display of fireworks, which he produced entirely from a small match-safe. But the brass band began to play thunderously: conversation became difficult, impossible; and then, before the Class knew what was happening, a half dozen or so emulous Wild Men broke loose. Sincerely desirous as they may conceivably have been to add, in their own peculiar way, to the pleasure of the evening, their vitality so outran their invention that they were presently able to find no better method of promoting good fellowship than the smashing of furniture and crockery. Their effervescence, as well as the crockery itself, lasted but a few minutes, but it sufficed to break up the dinner, and to force the surprised majority out of doors before nine o'clock. Charnley and Mundy, still hopefully searching for a long distance cup, were particularly loath to leave.

This stale offense, the committing of which was possible only because it was so unexpected, had one good result—it emphasized and made perfectly clear, once and for all, the strength of the general sentiment against it. It may safely be affirmed that it is not likely to occur again.



GLORY VALE
LIBRARY

WE'RE GLAD
YOU'RE BACK
WITH US



C. COLLEY



The Annual Hold-up

Fortunately the abbreviated dinner was only a small part of Decennial, and in all other respects the reunion was a distinct success. That very evening, for instance, after the fireworks on the campus, there was a tuneful '96 gathering at the Graduates' Club, where the reunited friends of ten years back found that they knew and liked each other better than ever. . . . The following day Cochran's yacht started for New London, the flock of motors for New York and Hartford, and the last that '96 saw of New Haven was Harry Fisher waiting to carry its Alumni Fund contribution of \$5,512 to the Treasurer. This is an unprecedented sum for a decennial subscription, and, what is more important, it represents gifts from 164 individual contributors, which is much the largest number on record.

The following decennial poem, by Chauncey Wells, arrived at the Graduates' Club the day before the dinner:—

Ad Consodales

I

When first to old New Haven
 We came to wear the gown,
 Our lips and lore unshaven
 And soft as thistle down,
 We fashioned our behavin'
 As if to take the town.

II

We scarce had sloughed the weaning,
 The slippered pantaloons,
 And Osborn towers were leaning
 Their clumsy shades at noon
 Like El Dorado, gleaming
 In the magic of the moon.

III

We learned to smoke and swear, too,
 We thumbed the classic tome;
 Or trotted horse and mare, too,
 Through Sparta, Athens, Rome;
 The flunks the fresh is heir to,
 We braved 'em all and some.

IV

Our Sophomoric gander
We sauced with condiments.
We tripped to strains of Lander,
Bade duns and tutors "hence,"
Sweet eyes and noons to wander
To the "comfortable fence."

V

We watched the sunlight dapple
The shadows of the trees;
We cut our morning chapel
And won our slow degrees,
And plucked the golden apple
Of the glad Hesperides.

VI

Swift-footed, un beholden,
The years full circle swung,
We leaped with hearts emboldened,
The world's wide ways begun,
Full ninety-six years old and
Just twenty-one years young.
Farewell the dawn-dream golden,
All hail the risen sun!

VII

Now, ere the hot noon parches,
Breathe soft from tower and hall
Blithe Mays and blowy Marches
And wafted winds of fall.
Hark, through the high elm arches
Gay ghostly voices call.

VIII

The lads will list the warning.
'T is lisp'd of all the leaves
While yet in fields of morning
The unwearied sickle cleaves.
With shout and song returning
They bear their early sheaves.

IX

There were of souls unwonted
Yet eager of the prize,
Whom the Dread Mower hunted,
The swift and chill surprise.
Unmoved the foe they fronted
With brave and level eyes.

X

But we whom Time has sifted,
 Whose chaff the drear wind blows,
 Bring empty hands ungifted
 Save this—the Mother knows—
 Some waif of petals drifted
 Yet fragrant of youth's rose.

XI

With eyes how soft she gazes,
 How blent of teen and ruth!
 She marks amid the traces
 Of swift-departing youth
 Still fair upon our faces
 The symbols of her truth.

XII

Up, lads, and toast "The Mother,"
 Who recks of lost or won?
 About her knees we 'll gather
 Till deeds and days are done
 And Time, the great-grandfather
 Has gathered everyone.

XIII

We 'll prate of Aristotle
 We 'll draw the long, long bow,
 Old times and tides we 'll prattle
 Till, caught by th' undertow,
 The glass will kick the bottle,
 The bottle overflow.

XIV

Dim days of *far niente*
 Will tingle to the quicks,
 Old dreams and draughts a plenty
 Old fun and fancy mix—
 And we 'll be one and twenty
 Who then are Ninety-Six.

XV

With faltered voices after
 The wand her magic wields;
 We 'll quaver to the rafter
 Old songs old memory yields—
 And, Oh, to lip the laughter
 And babble o' green fields!

Decennial Groups



The First Arrivals



On Osborn Hall Steps (1)



On Osborn Hall Steps (2)



At the Game (I)



At the Game (2)



The Class Headquarters

Decennial: A Tapestry

THE CAMPUS

UNREAL. A stage setting remembered only vaguely. A dream. To you, entering the quadrangle Sunday night, having completed ten years of hustle in a world where sound is not deadened nor tension sterilized, the campus is almost as a land you knew only in some previous incarnation. Unreal. Peaceful. Too peaceful to be of this world, therefore doubly unreal.

And lonesome. The few people about are strangers. Voices that reach you are alien. The elms in their dignity hold aloof. Scattered lights about the dormitories, obscured by foliage, seem turned down—as though their owners slept, and would not be disturbed. The complacent walls forget that their virtue is their one-time power to echo certain voices. Stone and mortar. Nights have been when no hour was too late for them to give sign—a light, a sound—that made you welcome. Now the college, cherishing mother, does not know you.

Sounds come from the class-day amphitheater, the glee club getting busy. G-L-E-E, something to do with merriment? It seems not. They 're good singers, but pessimists, this glee club. Melodies and words say the undergraduate is oppressed. He looks upon the face of sorrow. Dr. Seaver should be—but no.

Undergraduates, your pardon. Many of you are at the end of your college days, and your songs no more than voice the feelings proper to you at this time. You look to after-college days as a void in which your friendships, dearer to you than almost all else, may be lost. Sing. At least it will make your parting no harder. But the

ten-year graduates can give you something to wear in your hat and absorb: your friendships will not weaken, but will grow in strength and number. They have only begun.

While proudly caressing these uplifting thoughts, I sneaked away from the glee club's sorrowfest. For I heard the voice of Harry Bond from afar off, and knew it, and rejoiced greatly, and ran to meet him. It was indeed as I had hoped; Harry had the accumulated enthusiasm of two days in New Haven. More '96 men were found. The campus was still ours.

DECENNIAL

SUNDAY night was not too early for the gathering of a large advance guard at headquarters in the Hutch. The spirit of reunion had descended. Everybody was commenting on the absence of change in the fellows' appearance, at the same time overworking the "old man" formula of greeting. This is n't so inconsistent as it looks. Compare a half printed photograph with a fully brought out print from the same negative, and you would find the difference to be one of intensity, or degree, but not of character. In college some men represented the underexposed print of their real selves. Results of change accompanying completion of maturity were interesting. Incorporated with these changes due merely to added years were the facial records of a continuance of old habits of mind, or new ones that have been assumed. Along with the expression of increased decision naturally to be expected, it was conspicuous that every man present had a serene look of confidence enriched by benevolence. You are making good, gentlemen, in your respective jobs. It is the man who can't keep up with the procession that feels the need of cultivating suspicion; he that does n't know how to employ idleness that becomes "muckerish" or effeminate. Compare this unanimous improvement

with the record of lives in any other organization—especially if non-collegiate—and you are confronted with something that looks like vitality in the Yale principle.

Every fellow found his friendships increased and strengthened, and that his friends were a set of lovable gentlemen: men that play the game hard, yet are good sportsmen. Those separated from us by death are actively with us. In class meeting this was pointed out by the men who spoke of Tex and Louis Fincke. Perhaps the influence of these white lives will be of wider reach because of their early end. Death has at least strengthened our fraternal feeling; we don't say it, but some of us may not be at Quindecennial. So we give ourselves over the more to the enjoyment of our friendships, and open our eyes the wider to the good qualities in the living.

Jim Neale made a speech at some stuffy meeting in Alumni Hall Tuesday morning. Chronologically it should have been said that an "unofficial" dinner at Savin Rock Monday evening drew about half a hundred fellows; Billy Chace sang "Tim Toolan," and much else happened. But getting back to Jim; the ventilation of the hall was what you 'd expect, and the important old gentlemen on the platform and elsewhere were sad. In spite of all that, Jim made a live, characteristic talk. Its general motive was that we now begin to benefit by the training our reasoning faculties received during the four years; that when we get a good result in work, we can analyze, so as to repeat or improve the performance. No one was heard to question Jim's assertion concerning the trained condition of our minds. The remainder of the speech, which was short, was of the happiness of undergraduate days. Everyone felt that Jim had something good to say, and so had not needed to use the familiar commonplaces; in short, that the Class had been creditably represented.

The pervading atmosphere of the whole game—up to the time of the march to the field—was of peaceful relaxation. One was always meeting new arrivals to town.

These meetings were expedited by our uniforms, distinctive enough to identify a '96 man at long range. Absentees were missed: the name of every man who was n't there came up at one time or another as needed to make the game fully what it ought to be. Donnelly was really the host representing the college; good old soul, he knew us by our first names. The faculty knew us, too, and always bowed courteously. Our coats and hats had class numerals on them.

Everybody was happy with the uniform. We particularly appreciated not being made to appear as convicts, Buster Brown, or any other cuteness. Those uniforms expressed us as we are—dignified, yet polished and not lacking in a modest infusion of the brilliant. Am I right?

The Graduates' Club made an ideal auxiliary headquarters for reunion classes, ours not the least. Here was the inviting chair, the social glass, the breakfast served till lunch hour. And here it was that '96 showed it could sing some after all. Mory's and Heub's of course had their quota. The new Hofbrau fills requirements.

George McLanahan took a crowd out to luncheon at a Sabine villa of his near Lake Whitney on Monday, when the greater part of the decennialists deemed it a choice bit of sentiment to take a meal at Commons. They got their old associations embodied in a hamburger steak. There was no more clamor for meals at Commons. It was good of George to be hospitable at that time in particular.

In the march to and from the field, Johnny Johnston was a sedate generalissimo to the band. Our zobo band, by the way, probably did n't get results commensurate with effort expended. Brinck, centaur-like on a worried pony, combined himself in an equestrian group with Mr. John Q. Tilson to lead the footsteps of ourselves and subsequent graduates. The parade of the reunion classes to the field was a good spectacle; we all have had a childhood wish to belong to a circus, and here was our chance. Tommy Kingman had engaged a pair of invalids disguised as clowns to relieve any tedium that might appear



Marching on the Field



The Head of the Procession

during the ball playing; but the tedium did n't happen, so the invalids were spared. The game was won by a Yale man swatting the ball in the tenth, with two men on bases. Just the sort of self-command we go back to New Haven to see. After the game we marched with enthusiasm and éclat to call on Presidents Hadley and Dwight. Both came onto their front porches, smiled amiably and said words that nobody could hear. There was no ill feeling, however, as we assumed they had no occasion to hand us anything contrary to what 's customary under the circumstances.

Now comes the dinner. Would that I had ten thousand tongues to sing its delirium.

Some say it was due to the music. Certainly there had not been time for other stimulant to circulate in proportion to the state of things that suddenly existed.

Perhaps it was while the third course was being consumed—or earlier, or later—anyhow, the impression is that the food visible at the moment was on smallish plates. With this as a clue, future and more thorough historians can learn from Sammie at just what time the eruption took place. Thirty seconds before the crisis, a scene of pastoral calm. Men ate placidly, Johnston accompanying the music with a dreamy dance, ignoring bread and dishes that fell about him monotonously; a nymph of Terpsichore, showered by vagrant petals of magnolia bloom. Would Henry Baker had been there to see!

Now, abruptly, the turning on of some titanic current. With no middle stage to punctuate transition, that erstwhile peaceful tableau was a thing that had not been. A Russian massacre, flaming-eyed pursuers with liquid meteors; victims, streaked with wandering blood, shrieked beneath the vaulted roof; a seething brothel of maniac dancers; stormy clouds, edges tinged with lightning: these things were present to the burning soul. A glorified barber shop there was, infinitely busy with champagne shampoos; a blast, upheaving pinwheels, birds of paradise, much-glittering bottles. Youths

with a dreadful joy on the face wrought mightily, echoingly.

Yet affairs must end. Turning away to rest for a moment the red rolling eyes, a second look revealed no more than a blasted heap. Tables, band, dinner there were none, nor sign that any had been.

The attitude of conservatives was dual. "Oh, this is an outrage!" a man would protest; then slam! crash! he 'd hurl a chair into a passing flock of crockery. Then he 'd express more regret on the score of our speechless speakers. The programme had seemed to think that Walter Ford, Bobby Lusk, Day, and Farr were going to address us.

Now go we forth under the stars of the black night, with spoils of sideboard. To Durfee and the Fence. A hundred fires in one blaze heavenward. Ten times a hundred celebrants give voice to joy. One, exalted, will cross the flames. None deter him. The gods, miracle-workers, preserve him, lest the revel be checked.

Dudley Vaill, remembering deeds of other days, will visit his former room. The oak resists the sturdy shoulder. Dudley, charged mightily with wise words, visits a roomful of undergraduates elsewhere, unwilling hosts fettered by courtesy.

Under the stars men's voices resound. The game waxes.

* * * * *

WEDNESDAY morning found the active reunion a thing of the past. There was said to be an alumni dinner somewhere; Russ Colgate and two or three others thought they 'd go. The faculty, graduating class, and anyone else who chose to, had a parade, very solemn, except as to the colors the faculty had about them, which were frivolous and not soothing to eyeballs still unrestored to coolness. George Nettleton looking neither unto the right nor unto the left, becomingly headed this cortège, bearing in his hands the superstructure of an Argand Base Burner, all gold and precious stones the size of roc's eggs.



The '96 Band



At President Dwight's

Discussion naturally centered around that mad dinner of the night before. Without doubt it was as wild a riot as respectable citizens of our age ever produced. General opinion seemed to be that even if there was no particular harm in one such outbreak, it would not do to permit any recurrence of similar fits. But efforts to figure out a cause of the upheaval led nowhere at all; it had to be dismissed as an accident, with which antecedent circumstances had nothing to do.

As the excitement begins to retire into background, however, matters clarify. Unconsciously we had passed a milestone, even a crisis, in our history as a class. Ten years. We came together, and instead of finding ourselves individually grown apart, needing to get reacquainted, *mirabile dictu*, we find that absence has drawn us closer to one another than we ever had been before. We hoped to begin where we had left off: by some alchemy, what was last seen as pleasant acquaintance is rediscovered as maturing friendship. And the crowd are so much better fellows than you 'd known!

So it had come to pass that Decennial found us representing not two hundred odd individuals, but a unified class. Not a group that is on the road to disintegration, but an organism that promises during our lives to gain always in cohesion. As close an association as you choose.

The excited gang at the dinner, with two or three days of accumulated emotional excitement back of them, felt all this. And the aggregation that broke the record for scholarship, produced Anson, had a freshman crew that beat the 'Varsity in practice, and has contributed most of the live men to the present faculty, was no more than conforming to its nature when it went to superlatives in the baptism of a re-united Class.

TROY KINNEY.

Ten Years After

TEN years ago we were wont to label the other man something after this fashion:—"He will make a good straight citizen but he 'll never set the world on fire." It will be well with most of us if this same prophesy fulfilled can find a place in our epitaphs some day; we may glory in having proved the truth of it, believing that so we have achieved much. Perhaps world-firing has not the same charm for us now that it had in imagination then, or is it that we are looking on a day when a good straight citizen, if only his reputation and respectability be still unshredded, is a person much to be envied? The value of the low but steady glow-light has never been so well recognized as now when plenty there be to rush about with the flash torch, in a fruitless effort to keep the flash a constant quantity.

It would be of the utmost interest if after each name the class record could truthfully chronicle the thoughts and aspirations that were ours in '96, and, opposite them, the intermediate experiences and attainments, the thoughts and ideals of 1906. Doubtless the old rule of the unexpected would obtain as to experiences and attainments but as to the thoughts and the new ideals resulting it is doubtful if they would not ring strangely like the note that was ten years ago sounding so full of hope and belief in the future.

The years since were splendid to have lived! Every man who went out of Yale in '96 fell upon a time when matters in this country were beginning to seethe. Questions were fairly flaming into view throughout the land that quickened our pulses and set in motion every think-

ing and acting power that was in us. We saw the beginning of this immense national prosperity; we saw the early growth of the tremendous wealth of our country; we saw fortunes begin to attain their present colossal proportions; we were in at the launching of this era of extreme commercialism; we saw, too, the will of the people more than ever effectually strangled in the grasp of avaricious political bosses, and, underneath it all, we have seen the inevitable cancerous growth of envy, suspicion and excess, destined some day perhaps to undermine the entire formidable structure. It has been a time to test character of the strongest brand, to bring into play every principle of manhood, and doubtless many of us can thank God for the opportunities we had at college to form ideals to which we could cling, of right acting and living and fair thinking. The metal rod which was cast in the back of each of us ten years ago has had its test and in most of us it is stiffer and stronger to-day for these trials and better able to rise to the call for good metal in the future.

Somebody has spoken of the world as "the university of hard knocks" and most of us have taken a post-graduate course and a degree or two in that university since we left college. It may have been a longer course for some than for others but it is doubtful if any of us have quite failed to qualify, and is it not time that the effect of the knocks should have been not to harden and crustify, but rather to soften us up a bit about the heart?

Happily it was not a race we all started upon that June day of '96, each to outdo the other in achievement, but rather a lone pilgrimage for each one, with goals as different as the directions in which they stretched; so that now we are left with little opportunity to applaud one more than another. If we were to bestow honors, to whom would they go? Would it be to that man who has striven against the odds imposed by poverty and attained to a degree of power and position, or rather to him who has started from that point of possible disadvantage of having every want supplied, but who, in spite of it, took

up some great work, mastered it and developed it along the lines of greatest economic good. The odds of poverty are little for the ambitious college graduate to struggle against in the attainment of happiness and real success, compared to the thrice greater odds of ready-made plenty. Why attempt to judge between the success of the man who has made his life work, say, the study of the German language and literature; teaching it by day in the high-school of some small city and wearily studying it by night, and in the summer taking his little family over to Germany where they can live it and love it and each other; and that of the man who has made good by summer and winter nervously buying, selling and talking stocks, bonds, eighths and quarters. The honors would probably go in as many different ways as there are judges, so let pass the applause, and each, with his light undimmed by any great brilliancy of another's, be content that the wheel of fortune was weighted just as it was, duly understanding and properly valuing each other's progress.

Probably none of us in this time has achieved immortal fame and it is open to question whether a college training is apt to produce youthful prodigies or even men of very brilliant deeds. Certainly we seldom hear of them during the ten years after. Most of the world's young pedestal-occupiers were men inflamed with one idea or one cause, or born with some all-consuming passion in all ways untrained, while the development of a keen sense of honor, the habits of thought, of careful judgment, of justly proportioning seem seldom to occur in the make-up of popular heroes. What then of these ten years? This at least—that we have learned the inestimable value and usefulness of the man who quietly but staunchly preserves the balance of things. If we look about us we cannot but feel that the greatest thing in a college training is that it has helped to create men capable of knowing a big thing from a little thing, men of broad and tender sympathy tempered with wisdom, men who know the value of the real compared to the sham, who know truth from the sensational; men who keep the

balance wheel true by looking clear through the half truths of the demagogue, the platitudes of the politician, the antics of the hysterical reformer; and by throwing their weight where they find it is most needed.

If we are right in our observation, then it is reason enough for those four years of college, and these ten years after were indeed well spent; our steadfast hope and faith in the future fully justified. And to-day abiding with us, strong as ever, for our inspiration, is the old underlying consciousness that we are still Yale men, able to do Yale deeds and to meet Yale expectations.

MAITLAND GRIGGS.

How It Looks to Us Now

A tabulation of the answers to Hawkes' circular letter of December, 1905.

WHEN it was proposed to send to the Class a list of questions regarding the result of their experience at Yale, there was some ground for the feeling that the plan would not be successful. It seemed very possible that the Class would not answer the questions. This fear vanished when 166 or 62 per cent. of the living members of the Class who graduated in 1896 replied. In addition, nine ex-members were heard from, of whom some graduated in other classes, and some went to other colleges. In reading the replies to the various questions these answers were used at discretion.

It was also feared that the Class might not answer seriously, but regard the questions in the somewhat flip-pant light in which Senior Class questions are considered. As a matter of fact, there were in the 1500 replies to individual questions only three or four attempts to be funny. These were, of course, not counted. The replies to the questions are in some cases rather critical of the College, while some undoubtedly idealize the college experience. In this report the only aim is to give an impartial account of the sense of these answers as the members of the Class write them.

To what use the results of this investigation will be put cannot accurately be foretold. If the enthusiasm that the few members of the faculty who have seen the manuscript have displayed is any criterion, it is certain that those men who took the pains to return answers rendered the

College a genuine service. Men not on the ground can scarcely realize how inadequate and unreliable are the means in use at present for determining graduate opinion, and the result of undergraduate experience. To one not familiar with the questions that present themselves to the faculty the results tabulated in this article may seem monotonously commonplace and obvious. This is far from the fact. I doubt if any one, on or off the faculty, would have predicted accurately the outcome of all the questions,—and that is precisely what makes them the more important. These remarks are not made merely to inspire confidence in this investigation, but to assure those men who did answer the questions that their time was well spent, and to suggest to those who did not that they lost an opportunity to do the College a good turn.

A few figures regarding the source of the replies may be interesting. The largest per cent. of the replies came from high stand men. Eighty-seven per cent. of the Phi Beta Kappa men answer, 75 per cent. of the men in the upper half of the Class, while only 47 per cent. of the men in the lower half of the Class reply. Of the men living in or near New York City 57 per cent. answer. Of the members of the Class not living in the metropolis 73 per cent. are heard from.

QUESTION I

*Do you think the discipline at Yale was too strict
or too lax?*

Of the 156 men answering this question, two thirds say that the discipline was about right. No one thought it too strict as a whole, though several (6) characterized it as erratic. Twenty-three men are sure that it was too lax, and nearly as many think it was "certainly not too strict." A number (6) think that a man who gets drunk should be discovered and expelled, and that the necessary

disciplinary machinery for executing this rule should be devised. Individual comments regarding the effects of this laxity are rather numerous. For example, one man, not a hard worker in college, says: "College makes a man lazy. It took me four years to get over it." Another, who was a hard worker and is now in a very responsible position, replies: "My experience with college men leads me to believe that they are not sufficiently accustomed to strict discipline." Other criticisms are: "They used to give the wrong man the benefit of the doubt." "The discipline was too lax to those needing any." A large number mention cordially their recollection of Dean Wright's influence.

To sum up, about one third of the answers betray the feeling with varying degrees of intensity that they and the College would have been the gainers if the discipline were stiffened up; that college is too often regarded as the last vacation before a life of hard work rather than a serious and worthy preparation for one's career.

QUESTION II

Does any part that you remember seem unjust?

One hundred and forty-six answers were received of which 71 per cent. were in the negative. Two men responded with a rather unsuggestive "Yes." There are not half a dozen complaints against penalties to individuals, and no one feels the injustice of any discipline that he received personally. Most of those who recall any injustice in the College discipline date their grudge from Freshman year and the prohibition of our baseball team. The complaint varies in bitterness from statements that "a little authority rests heavily on the conceit of Freshman class officers" and "some officers are too petty to be administrative officers" to mild suggestions that "disciplining the Class as a whole never did much good" and "some

things in Freshman year seem foolish." It may be worth mentioning that mass legislation meted out on innocent and guilty, which seems to be the only feature of the College discipline in our time that rankles, has now disappeared almost entirely at Yale.

QUESTION III

All desire to rub it into '97 being removed, would you now vote for required chapel?

The question of whether chapel should be required is one of those which has from time to time a period of activity in the faculty, followed by one of quiescence, much after the fashion of certain volcanoes. When it is an active question one may frequently overhear an argument like the following:

Prof. A.—“But the Seniors always vote for required chapel, and as long as the students want it and like it, we should not abolish it on theoretical grounds.”

Prof. B.—“The students vote for it merely to ensure the same degree of torment for the next class that they suffered. Of course they dislike it. How can they help disliking it? It is a relic of mediæval times.”

Every one agrees that it is an institution that should stay or go on its merits, and the answers received to this question go further toward defining its merits in a reliable manner than anything has done up to the present time.

There were 166 answers to this question. Of these 133 or 80 per cent. voted to retain required chapel in its present status. Twenty-four or 14 per cent. voted in the negative. A very few (3) would require it on Sundays only and an equal number would require it on week-days only. When we graduated, out of the whole Class, only 120 voted for required chapel, and 70 voted to abolish it; as many others (70) thought the Sunday service should be optional. Thus it seems that a considerably larger num-

ber of votes are now polled from three fifths of the Class for required chapel than came from the whole Class at our graduation. The ratio is now over 5 to 1, then not nearly 2 to 1. A number of the most religious men in the Class voted in the negative on the ground that "the religious influence of the service is nil" and that the "religious purpose is the only one for required chapel." Others in far greater numbers who, perhaps, do not require such a strong religious atmosphere to feel the effects, are equally positive that there is a genuine uplift in the service and that it is "a good way to start the day." The principal argument, however, is utilitarian rather than religious. Typical comments are the following: "It gives that thrilling mass feeling." "During my college course and for three years afterwards I was opposed to chapel on theoretical grounds. Experience as a teacher opened my eyes to its practical benefits." "Such gathering of the student body fosters the growth of college spirit." In fact, the impression gained from the answers as a whole is that the members of the Class look back on chapel as one of the impressive experiences of their college life that they would not be without.

QUESTION IV

Do you wish you had come into closer personal touch with your instructors?

During the last few years certain of the larger universities have asked themselves the question whether the function of the University was discharged by placing before the students comprehensive lists of courses from which choice could be made practically at will, and from that point on leaving the students to take advantage of the resources of the University as best they might. Princeton has given a strong impetus to those that believe that a university is more than a wide range of electives,

and an education more than occasional attendance at lectures. Chicago has shown the same tendency, and Yale should have and has the question under serious discussion. Questions IV, V, VI and VII constitute an attempt to find out what are really the lasting influences of a college education.

Taken as a whole the replies to these questions were remarkably suggestive. They emphasize the view that by far the most important benefit that men carry from their college is the result of seeing, hearing, knowing men of fine, robust character and inspiring influence; that the college fails of its highest function and opportunity if it fails to provide such men on her faculty, and to furnish means for as close personal contact as possible between teachers and taught. The answers do not betray a desire on the part of the student for the members of the faculty to descend to the plane of their student interests and favor them with their views on athletics and college politics, but the Class would gladly have seen more of the well disposed teacher who was interested in them and would have been glad to feel more of his influence both in scholarly and personal directions.

The answers to question IV leave no doubt that in the opinion of the Class the most important part of the college professor's work is his personal inspiration and example. He may not give teas or visit students in their rooms—that seems forced and out of place—but he should be accessible. Of the 161 answers to this question all but 22 were in the affirmative. Most of these (100) were an emphatic "Yes"—others (33) express regret at not having seen more of certain of their instructors.

Of the 22 who reply on the negative only 12 are unconditional, their comments being: "I do not think the instructors and their classes could become real personal friends, and I think a slight acquaintance would make it hard for the instructor to be impartial." "Such relationship is as a rule unnatural and somewhat forced." "Familiarity breeds contempt." The remaining 10 who vote in the negative do so on the assumption that it is impossible

or impracticable, though perhaps desirable, for closer personal relations to exist. Thus: "I doubt if a busy instructor has time." "A good many of them were not attractive, and I felt that the rest gave what they had to give in class. I wanted no perfunctory social functions." "Not unless the entire system of instruction had been entirely different." A number of men (3) mention the Princeton experiment as a movement in the right direction.

Those who answer in the affirmative very generally specify one or two reasons for wishing closer relations with the faculty. The larger number (39) feel that they would have been stimulated with a more genuine interest in scholarship. A smaller number (29) mention the influence on character that closer touch would imply. The general sentiment of those answering "Yes" may be seen from a few quotations: "I think personal contact with a man who knows some one thing well, whose mind is thoroughly trained, and who is kindly disposed toward you, is one of the best if not the very best means of education." "Yes, for a better understanding would doubtless have been created between the teachers and the taught. As it was there seemed to be an awful chasm intervening." "Yes, the curriculum was the only sphere of activity which had no (or very few) personal advocates."

A considerable number mention the fact that a man can learn much more in small divisions than in larger ones. A few (6) think that they were on sufficiently intimate terms with their instructors, while one man says: "I never knew them well enough to answer this question."

QUESTION V

What type of professor do you regard as most essential to the effectiveness of Yale? Why?

It is impossible to tabulate the results of this question along hard and fast lines. There were 150 replies, and

only one man states that the scholar pure and simple is the greatest need, because "at present we are overdoing the so-called undergraduate spirit of superficial work." The answers enforce the conclusion that the function of the undergraduate instructor is to *teach*. The plea for more intelligent enthusiasm for scholarship on the part of the Faculty is very striking. The attitude shown is not at all that of men who have discovered too late what an opportunity for culture was theirs and thrown away; but rather that so far as they did not realize their scholarly ideals in college the responsibility lies largely in the narrow, or unsympathetic instruction. "Many a man's intellectual powers have been hopelessly dwarfed by almost criminal negligence in their care by those who should have been able (and were not) to nourish and strengthen them to their full growth." This does not imply that most of the instruction is of this character. Many men illustrated their ideal of a professor by a particular instance selected from the faculty. For example: "The A type because he made his courses interesting and *insisted on their being instructive*." "B. The effect of his teaching was self-reliance and manliness." "More men were needed who could arouse genuine interest in scholarship." "Such men as C and D because of the deep interest involved in their courses and their broad handling of great problems." "E and F were broad men who knew their subjects. They had the faculty of making me want to know more about it myself. I never wanted to shirk with those men." "G and H teach a man to look for cause rather than at a mass of little facts that, at best, are soon forgotten." Many men make the observation that various types are needed. "One tires of eating pie and at times longs for a pickle." "There should be several types. The research men to brag about outside; the inspiring teacher for one's own development."

Of the answers received almost all express in some way the feeling that the instructor most effective for the College is the man who through his robust mind and breadth of character impresses his students with the

worth of the best things both in character and scholarship. This cannot be accomplished by men of shallow scholarship, far less by a man of shallow sympathies and ideals. The most effective type of professor is "one who sees everything in its relation to human life."

QUESTION VI

Do you wish you had studied more?

Most of the answers to this question were directly yes or no. In general the high stand men do not wish they had done more work, while the low stand men do. The character of the answers appears from the following table:

| | <i>Yes</i> | <i>No</i> |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Phi Beta Kappa men . . | 3 | 33 |
| Upper half of class . . | 28 | 18 |
| Lower half of class . . | 43 | 13 |

The most suggestive replies came from the comparatively few (15 or 20) men who do not answer the question directly, but express the wish that they had "studied better." Such answers almost always come from the upper half of the class, about half being from Phi Beta Kappa men. Characteristic comments are "Not more, but with more definite aims, under the intelligent guidance of a deeply interested instructor." "Yes, it was my fault; and it is Yale's misfortune that the instructors and professors do not extend a stronger influence for work and do not arouse more enthusiasm." "Oh, yes, yes; and that my work had been followed personally and that I had been held searchingly accountable week by week."

A man who was dropped early in the course replies: "The question is hardly relevant."

QUESTION VII

To whom and to what do you look back as having been of greatest benefit to you in your college course? Why?

This was the hardest question on the paper. "This is too hard for me to answer," says one man. Less than 100 men make any definite reply. "In such a mingling of influences the superlative is hard to find." A good many fall back on the "Yale spirit." Of those who do make a definite reply fully seven-eighths attribute their greatest benefit to personal contact with the class or the faculty. A few introduce their reply substantially with "Apart from the learning and culture that Yale brings," leaving one in doubt whether the study was not in their minds an obvious supreme benefit. I am inclined to think that such mental reservation is not in general entertained. Typical answers are: "The association with a large body of fellows of my own age of reasonably high standards, ideals and prospects." "Certainly I could not have had the enjoyment of societies and friends without a certain mutual intellectual pursuit." "To the fact that I was able for the first time to measure myself with men of my age, and win out." Eleven men mention outside activities (News, Dwight Hall, Lit., but no one athletics) as having been of greatest benefit. A few think that self-reliance gained by working their way is very important. The impression made by the answers to this question enforce the point made by the last three, that the greatest thing in a college education is the opportunity for personal contact with many men, both older and of one's own age.

QUESTION VIII

What relative importance would you now place on study and on activities outside the curriculum (e. g., athletics, societies)?

A few more than half the men answering this question (151) are clear that study is of first importance, very many regarding the outside activities merely as a relish. The sentiment of the entire body of answers is contained in the reply: "1. Study, 2. Social associations with classmates and others, 3. Athletics, 4. Societies." Other suggestive replies of men who look on study as of primary importance are: "To any one of ordinary intelligence, there seems to be time for both. An honest day's work *every day* on the studies and all the rest of the time devoted to outside activities or to recreation would seem to be desirable." "Study first. Many activities which at college seemed of first importance lose much of that importance in the retrospect."

A number of men (about 40) seem to place general association with their classmates (including athletic and social activities) in the first place, though the common intellectual interests seems to be the substratum that makes this association valuable, or in fact possible. "Study is the basis of college life, and indispensable, but the greatest good from the stay at Yale comes in my experience from the constant intercourse with men. Athletics and societies are first-rate mediums through which the pressure of many may cause the individual to modify his peculiarities and faults. Four years at New Haven seeing no one but instructors, and devoting the whole time to study would be less valuable than four years under the present system, with study left out and some regular physical labor substituted as the reason for our presence,—No, on reading this I convert myself to the contrary. The improvement would not come without the mental activity of study. It is absolutely essential."

The chief complaint against athletics is that com-

paratively few are encouraged to take part in them. A very common sentiment is expressed by the man who says: "I think athletics should be more generally indulged in and less attention paid to University teams."

Although the question does not suggest a criticism of the society system, about 20 men add such criticism. Their replies are mostly to the effect either that societies are very much over-emphasized or that they should be abolished. Six of them, however, feel that the societies do more good than harm. Of these six men five were in Senior societies. The only Senior society man to criticise the society system stated the following: "I do not think a man should make a Senior society unless he has a Junior appointment." Of the critics a very few were members of Junior societies. Sentiments expressed are as follows: "The fetish of Senior societies seems to me wholly bad. Its evil influence penetrates even the lower grades of preparatory schools." "Societies (all of them) root and branch should be abolished." "Societies seem to me of less importance each year." These from Junior society men who did not make a Senior society. Non-society men who mention them at all criticise severely.

Our epigrammatic member says: "The four things which did me more good than all the curriculum were learning:

1. In Freshman year, that a man is a fool to sport.
2. In Sophomore year, that a 'pull' is a great help.
3. In Junior year, that general acquaintance with current affairs is very desirable.
4. In Senior year, that the best man doesn't always win."

QUESTION IX

Would you have gotten more out of your college course, if your choice had been more widely elective?

This is one of the most important questions on the paper. It should be kept in mind that the present system

permits much wider choice than we were allowed. In fact, a good number of the replies to this question which are recorded in the affirmative express the opinion that at present there is surely enough option given the students. Only graduates of Yale were counted in reading this question.

A little more than one third of the 167 men voting would have preferred a wider elective system. This includes six, whose only complaint was Psychology and a like number who would have avoided some of the Greek, Latin and Mathematics of Freshman year. As both of these are now elective it seemed certain that a much smaller proportion would vote for a widening of the present elective system. There was comparatively little comment in the affirmative answers.

In the negative 99 votes were recorded, and a good deal of rather strong feeling is displayed in various directions. First, the elective system would make it easier for a man to take attractive but unsubstantial courses. This general feeling is voiced again and again by men of all degrees of scholarship in College and of distinction since. Second, the faculty ought to be able to judge the value of various courses better than any boy however well meaning. A considerable number of men expressed their sense of the need for more help from their instructors in selecting their courses. A curious combination of the practical and the ideal appeared a number of times in some form like—"I think a more widely elective course would have been very beneficial, but I doubt if I could have elected wisely."

The results of this question show a surprising sentiment in favor of a rather restricted course. The ratio is about 2 to 1 for a course as narrow as that at Yale ten years ago and the answers indicate that it would be more decisive against any further widening than at present. This is all the more interesting in view of the fact that "the alumni" have the reputation of being strongly in favor of a much wider choice of electives than that at present enjoyed.

QUESTION X

Do you now feel the need of training that the College might have, or ought to have, supplied?

Only general conclusions can be drawn from the answers to this question. Seventy-one men out of the 166 either do not answer or have no criticisms either of their opportunities or the way in which they took advantage of them. A number (22) of the men reply with an unilluminating "Yes." Seventeen say in substance, "I don't blame the College for the loss of opportunities I did n't take." In the directions where the most severe need is felt by members of the Class it is worth mentioning that the College is far better equipped than it was ten years ago. The most common complaint was the lack of training in self-expression either by writing or speaking. More than a dozen men mention this need. A considerable number of men feel the need of training, and ability, to concentrate and to think logically. But a good many others specify just these benefits as having been acquired in College. A few (6) lament the lack of knowledge of modern languages. A like number feel the need of sciences. A considerable number wish the College could have taught practical affairs like business methods, latter day finance, etc. Only one man confesses his regret at coming to College, and he in answer to the next question states that he would not send his son or brother to Yale.

QUESTION XI

If you had a son or brother to send to Yale, would you prefer him to spend the time you spent on the Greek language in preparing for College or to put it on French, German, or Mathematics?

The agitation against the disciplinary trinity of Greek, Latin and Mathematics of which we reaped the first fruits

by our option of study in Sophomore year has continued until now Greek is not required for entrance to Yale. The candidate may substitute various combinations of French, German and Mathematics. The trend of educational progress seemed to the advocates of this plan to demand at least this amount of concession from the classics. No one can tell how extensively this substitution for Greek will be employed in the future. This question is an attempt to feel the pulse of those who will be sending boys to Yale in a few years.

Of the 175 men sending answers 14 did not answer the question or answered non-committally. Eighteen replied that it would depend on the boy. Of the remaining replies about one half were in favor of "as much preparatory Greek as we had." The reasons given are divergent but serious. For example: "Greek by all means—if it were taught humanly and philosophically." "Greek, I dropped it as soon as I could but it is excellent mental training." "I believe thoroughly in continuing Greek through at least two years of college. A university is not a business college." "Greek, a knowledge of which is the key to the world-old standards of esthetic appreciation, must be gained in college if at all." "I see no harm in Greek."

The men who do not vote for Greek are scattered in their recommendations. Nineteen do not seem to have any preference so long as Greek is not required. Others specify the modern languages, and sometimes with and often without Mathematics. The following is typical: "I don't believe in Greek in prep. school. I think that a hard study of French and German with Grammar and Mathematics would develop the mind as Greek is supposed to." "Reluctantly I say it. Take French and German, but make knowledge of English translations of Greek classics essential to entrance to college." On minor points opinions usually balance each other. For instance two men reply as follows: "I should certainly avoid the waste of time on Mathematics." "Mathematics:—above all he should be taught exactness of thought."

The general impression gained from the replies to this question is that about half the men would cut down or omit the entrance requirement of Greek that we met, substituting the modern languages at any rate and perhaps some Mathematics. Whether those who vote for Greek would have it required or merely urge the brother or son to take up the study is not brought out.

QUESTION XII

Comment on the grasp of Greek life and literature that you obtained from your study of Greek

The form in which this question is put is unfortunate. It is easiest for a man to reply that he obtained no grasp or "The question is a joke." This "pernicious suggestiveness of the answer some one wants to get" (an insinuation which the framer of the question most emphatically combats), must have had a tendency on the one hand to draw an answer unfavorable to Greek from a good many who have no very strong views on the subject, but on the other hand to stimulate to more forcible expression those who feel the value of their study of Greek. On the whole it renders rather more striking the loyalty of the Class to the classical training. From the 166 graduates who answer 128 definite replies are received. Of these only six state substantially that the time spent on Greek did not pay. Forty-three men in addition state with varying degrees of positiveness that they obtained little or no grasp. A number of these men may feel that they would not be without that little, but from the tone of the replies it may be safely inferred that most of them feel that they could more profitably have spent their time on something else. It should be kept in mind that the form of the question encourages these 43 answers and that is very probably a maximum limit. Against these 43 men who seem to retain little friendly feeling for Greek are 79 who with various

degrees of emphasis state their appreciation of the study. Forty-five of these men indicate that their "grasp" is slight but satisfactory. Replies like the following are included in this category. "Slight but invaluable, especially that derived from Homer, Thucydides and the dramatists." "The disciplinary and educational value of Greek is greater than most of us are willing to admit—at first." "I remember Homer was fine." "I am somewhat out of training now, yet I never regret the time spent on Greek." "Enough to make the memories of the work done very pleasant." These men quoted above were all but one in the lower half of the Class.

Eight men compare their grasp of Greek life and literature favorably with that gained in other subjects, notably German. It should be remembered, however, that most of them studied Greek twice as long as they did German. It is interesting to note that a number of men state that their preparatory school (Andover) taught them "more of what was worth knowing about Greek and the Greeks than Yale." Twenty-six men modestly admit that their hold on Greek was good, a fair number, perhaps six or eight, asserting that they read some favorite Greek authors with pleasure now. Here are some of the replies: "It has always been and always will be of great benefit to me." "I gained enough to give me a lifelong appreciation of what Greek culture means to the world." "I retain only a hazy idea of Greek life and literature, but it presents to my mind an image of more charm and beauty than any other part of my entire experience as a student. If such a thing were possible I would give up any other part of my course of study before I would the Greek." "It has afforded me one of the most delightful sources of meditation. In this practical age we need the ideals we derived from the Greek."

Along with this very general tribute to the educational influence of Greek no less than 25 men present suggestions to the Greek faculty regarding the proper teaching of the subject. These suggestions come from all the types of replies and all emphasize the same point. This can be

shown in the clearest manner by quotations. "I believe that what knowledge I have of Greek life and literature has been gained far more from reading English articles on the subject (I don't mean 'trots') than from actual translation from the original." "My knowledge of Greek life, after four years' study is less than my knowledge of Egyptian, Assyrian, or Persian life gained from chance reading." "Later comers should be obliged to read *English* books along with the rest." "Would recommend greater body of literature to be read with the idea of catching more of the spirit." "Could not Greek architecture be touched?" "Not as much as could have been gained by a study of Greek life and literature along other channels than the Greek language." "Except for a few high thoughts brought out by Prof. — I now retain little or nothing that I would not have possessed without even learning the Greek alphabet." "A valuable addition would be a course giving a survey of the literature as a whole." "Given a properly qualified instructor I think every Freshman ought to be allowed to choose a course in Greek masterpieces *in translation* if he does n't want the original." These suggestions indicate a desire on the part of students for the valuable results of the study of Greek without the drudgery of acquiring the language. Whether a royal road to such results exists, and whether it is traversable is a question that the teachers of the classics are at present engaged in working out. There can, however, be no doubt of the fact that the Class very generally attributes a high value to the educational and cultural qualities of the study of the classics.

I WISH finally to thank the members of the Class for their serious and frank coöperation in answering these questions. It indicates that the alumni have a deeper interest in Yale than is represented by mere enthusiasm for her athletic triumphs, or by the personal prestige that her degree is supposed to bring.

HERBERT E. HAWKES.

A Letter
From Ex-President Dwight

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1896:

My dear Friends:—In reply to a very kind letter received from your Secretary, I desire to send to you my congratulations on the tenth anniversary of your College graduation now so nearly approaching. The anniversary is one which will bring to you pleasant memories and awaken in your minds cheering and encouraging hopes. It is for you, in a certain special sense, a dividing point of life. The memories go backward not only to the undergraduate years, as they did when you left the University walls, but they gather up for you also the experiences of the time of your preparation for the distinctive sphere of effort and usefulness which you have chosen, each one of you for himself. These experiences must be even richer for you than those of the earlier period, for they have fitted you for the larger duties of your manhood in its whole career. The hopes likewise will be more cheering and have in themselves a higher inspiration, because they are not simply a part of a beautiful vision altogether beyond your present realization, but because they rest upon what you have already begun to accomplish, and thus have for you the promise which the successes of the beginning may always give of the achievements and rewards of the later time. Your chosen life-work has opened for you. You have only to move onward in it with earnestness and with devotion, and the future you may hope will be yours with an ever increasing satisfaction.

My best wishes will be with you and for you on the

happy anniversary day, and my benediction also if this will be of any worth to your thoughts. We are all brothers in the Yale fraternity. As one of the older members of the family I give you this assurance of my friendship which will abide with you, and I hope that you may see in your lives somewhere, now and in the coming time, something of helpfulness and of good which you can trace backward to the days in the old College years when it was my privilege to meet you all, and to bear witness to you of the spirit of the brotherhood.

Very sincerely yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT ('49).

New Haven, May 18, 1906.

Princeton '73 to Yale '96

Some mathematics, Latin, Greek,
 And French, (though hardly fit to speak,)
 Some logic and astronomy,
 Political economy,
 Philosophy and physics, too,
 All this, and more, I thought I knew
 In eighteen hundred seventy-three,
 When Princeton gave me an A.B.
 But year by year my Greek grew dim,
 My logic stiff, my science slim:
 My mathematics shrank to *nix*;
 Until, in eighteen ninety-six,
 When life had taught me to discern
 How much was left for me to learn,
 The faculty of Yale agreed
 That I was fit to be D.D.-d.
 It would have put me up a tree
 To stand "exams" for that degree;
 But you, good fellows of my class!
 You took me in without a pass.
Un vieux moustache, I give you thanks
 For welcome to the younger ranks,
 And send to our decennial meeting,
 In limping verse, this hearty greeting.

*A hand to each, a health to all!
 And here 's to you, good fellow!
 As learning's youthful leaves do fall,
 May wisdom's fruit grow mellow:
 A kinder heart, a clearer eye,—
 And may no wintry weather
 Be wild enough to break the tie
 That binds old friends together.*

HENRY VAN DYKE ('96 hon.).

A Letter

From Payson Merrill

Director of the Alumni Fund and Fellow of the Yale Corporation.

My dear Sir:—You ask me to write a short article for your class record on the subject of the Alumni Fund. You tell me that the class agents differ widely in their methods; that some appeal for it as a worthy charity, others claim that the graduates in supporting it simply discharge a debt; that some appeal on the ground of class pride, and others on that of loyalty to the University; that some try to secure the largest number of subscribers by asking for very small amounts, and that others lay stress on large amounts from the wealthy; and you ask me to indicate what in my judgment is the proper scope and basis of this work.

I am so much interested in this Fund and so grateful to everyone who works for it, and your Class has set so good an example for the following classes, that I gladly comply with your request.

This enterprise had its origin in a deep conviction of the utter inadequacy of Yale's income to meet increasing but imperative demands. Her invested funds are small compared with those of her competitors, and for years they have been growing relatively smaller. Her unsectarian character precludes an appeal to denominational wealth; her constituency is national rather than local, and that fact prevents her securing the local support which Harvard and Columbia can command. The alumni of Yale are widely scattered, and the demand made upon their generosity by the localities in which they

live has largely diverted their attention from the needs of Yale. Still, Yale alumni have always been noted for their loyalty, and it was felt that if the crying needs of the University could be brought to their attention, two results would follow: the treasury of the University would obtain some relief, and the interest of the graduates would be permanently increased. The immediate relief of the treasury was perhaps the object most prominently before the minds of those who took up this work more than fifteen years ago, but some of them felt that the influence of the movement on the graduates, though less perceptible and more distant, would be equally valuable.

The resolutions of the N. Y. Alumni Association in 1890, and that of the alumni meeting at Commencement the same year, gave definite form to the effort. They both announced as one of the objects of the Association the securing of contributions, "large or small." The early circulars and reports of the Directors of the Fund frequently proclaim that, while large subscriptions are very gladly received, the Fund especially seeks small subscriptions of five or ten dollars annually.

The strength of Yale is very largely to be found in her alumni, among whom men of moderate means are both more numerous and (potentially at least) more influential than the wealthy. They have more children to send to college. In the main, they are of a sturdier class. They offer the best constituency from which Yale may be supplied with students. If they can be induced to contribute small annual amounts, the aggregate result in money is large, and their interest and affection for the University is increased.

In addition, experience shows that if men shortly after graduation begin this practice of small annual contributions, the size of their contributions will increase with their increase of means. The mere fact that a large number of men of small resources are contributing a large annual amount to the College is the best incentive to larger gifts from wealthier men. There is a constant and natural increase in the number of gifts from one

hundred to one thousand dollars each. It may be said, therefore, that the number of men who give small amounts annually constitutes the basis of the growth and success of this work.

Again, Yale is justly proud of her democratic traditions; but the sons of the wealthy are more and more attracted to her, and in Yale, as in every other community, the danger is ever present that the wealthy few will attain a disproportionate influence, subversive of a genuine democracy. Yale cannot remain the same unless the graduates of limited means, by their concerted action and usefulness, assert their power, and continue, not necessarily the dominant influence, but certainly not a subordinate one. I know of no way in which this result can more readily be secured than by enlisting the great body of the alumni in the financial support of the University. Such action will of necessity be a powerful influence on the management and character of the University.

For these reasons, I think the Directors have been wise in always laying special stress on a large number of small annual contributions, while gladly welcoming larger gifts.

As for the grounds on which we shall make our appeal, perhaps a bit of my own experience may be of service, if you will pardon a personal reference.

For more than two years of my college life I paid no tuition. I remember well the reluctance with which I applied for the remission of my tuition. It seemed to me that I was taking the position of a charity student; I knew, however, that in the near future I must borrow money for my college expenses, and I resolved to treat my remitted tuition as a loan from the College.

A few years after my graduation, an effort was made among the graduates to raise a fund in commemoration of President Woolsey. I acted as agent in my class to solicit contributions, and I subscribed enough to cover the unpaid tuition. The repayment of this money to the College was to me a great satisfaction; something which

seemed slightly to mar the pleasure of my college memories was removed; I felt on better terms with my class; I visited New Haven with greater pleasure, and my interest in the University and in my classmates was increased.

After a while it was brought to my attention that the tuition fees paid by the student defrayed less than one-half his actual cost to the College, that the balance of the cost was made up by the gifts of former times; I began to query whether I was really out of debt for my college education, and before long determined that when the right time came I would do what I could to enable Yale to give the same proportionate advantages to succeeding generations that she had given me; when the Alumni Fund was started I felt that my time had come. My interest in that work and my conviction of its importance has grown each year, and concurrently my interest in Yale and my affection for my classmates, who have always generously responded to my appeals. Though my class has fewer living members than almost any class that has graduated for the past fifty years, it stood at the head of the list in aggregate contributions until the beginning of the present century. That fact has tended to increase the pleasure of our re-unions and our interest in the class.

Some have contributed because of pride in the Class; some because of loyalty to the University; some because they felt they were discharging a debt, and some on the broad ground of national patriotism, feeling that Yale is one of the strongest influences for good in the whole country, an influence which is at the same time conservative and progressive.

It has always seemed to me that the variety of grounds on which appeals for support can be based is a cause of rejoicing, and one of the main grounds of the success of the work. The class agents have been left entirely free, each one to work in his own way, because it has been felt that each agent would use with most force the argument that most powerfully appealed to him.

In conclusion I wish to express my admiration and

gratitude for the loyal and efficient work of the class agents. Their service is laborious and not free from unpleasant features, but they are doing a noble work for Yale, and deserve the support of every graduate.

Faithfully yours,

PAYSON MERRILL ('65).

New York, March 6, 1906.

Some Yale Problems

TEN years have elapsed since we were officially stamped as Yale men, and during this time our views of life and our attitude toward the University have undergone important changes. As undergraduates our chief interest centered around certain social and athletic affairs, around those courses which seemed useful or interesting, or easy, around the quality of board at Commons, and the methods of torment for our younger brethren of '97. Our interests have broadened since those times. Men who feel that Yale did much for them want to do something for Yale. They are not content to confine their interest to dinners and ball games, however "glorious" these may be; they desire to know how things stand at the University, what deficiencies there are, what policies are being worked out, so that their interest and support may be intelligent. Hence this unofficial presentation of some of the problems now before the officers of the University.

One of the problems which faces Yale to-day is the question as to what sort of a university can be established in New Haven. The university such as commonly exists throughout the United States and Europe implies among other things centralized authority and the fullest coöperation between the different departments. It implies no unnecessary duplication of instructors or of laboratories, and it presupposes a hearty, whole-souled helpfulness on the part of all the men working in different lines. To-day this does not exist at Yale to the extent that some of us would like to have it.

The University at New Haven has been a slow growth

and its history is, accordingly, very different from those universities like Chicago and Stanford which were created full-fledged institutions with carefully correlated departments before faculty and class rooms had been provided. For a hundred years Yale University was Yale College, and as the other departments were established in response to local needs or as the result of endowment they naturally took on individual characteristics and were more or less independent of the original College. The Scientific School, founded in 1847; the Divinity School, in 1822; the Medical School, in 1813; the Art School, in 1866; and the Law School, in 1824, for many years conducted their affairs with only nominal supervision on the part of the president and corporation; and even the Forest School, founded at a much later date, 1900, was the result of gifts of land and money to be devoted to this particular purpose, which necessarily gave the School an independent character. While the enrollment in these separate departments remained small, the curriculum of each school was a matter of little interest to the other groups constituting the University; and when the number of students and the range of studies offered began to increase it naturally followed that there arose some duplication of courses. The work of the Medical School, Law School, Art School, and Forest School, is so specialized that there is little occasion to give courses parallel to those in other departments. Yet even in these schools duplication has grown up. Courses in the Medical School overlap the biological courses of the Scientific School, courses in art are offered by the Academic Department, and Forestry courses include surveying, botany, and physiography, taught by Sheff. and by Yale College, although the Forest School avoids duplication by taking advantage of courses offered by other departments and supplying only the special instruction not to be had elsewhere in the University.

In the two undergraduate departments there has come to be much similarity in courses offered. The engineering courses of Sheff. and the classical courses in the Col-

lege have no counterpart elsewhere, but, owing to the non-technical character of a large part of the instruction offered by the Scientific School, parallel courses in English, history, economics, geology, etc., have been developed in the two departments. The most marked instance of duplication of plant and instructors is in the case of the select course in the Scientific School, where students are pursuing practically the same work as the Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors of Yale College. That coöperation and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of instructors and facilities is the end to be sought, is recognized on all sides. But lack of funds delays its accomplishment, and, besides, the practical difficulties are great. The Academic courses are largely elective, and, because of this, interchange is readily arranged between this department and the Law, Medical, and Forest Schools. The courses in the Scientific School, on the other hand, are fixed and inelastic and extend three years instead of four; and the difficulty of holding a student to a required course and, at the same time, allowing him to select courses in other departments, is apparent.

In certain instances this development of separate schedules and parallel courses for undergraduates has tended toward progress, yet, on the whole, it seems not to be in accord with increased educational efficiency, and efforts are being made to eliminate the undesirable features of the present system. During the present year the corporation has adopted a tariff of charges for interdepartmental instruction, and rules looking toward "coördination of the powers and functions of the various faculties and deans." The catalogue for the coming year shows courses in the Law School given to Academic and to Sheffield students; courses in the Forest School given by Sheff. and by College professors; courses in the College by instructors from the Scientific School; and courses in the Scientific School by men from the Academic faculty. The struggle for the advancement of science was appreciated only by the most broadminded men in years which the older professors well remember, and whatever opposition there

seems to be to-day to a more economical merging of Sheff. and Academic instruction, dates from that period.

The development of a university, as distinguished from a group of independent schools, is closely bound up with the development of a graduate school. Progress in this direction has been somewhat slow at Yale, compared with that of other universities. The graduate instruction offered is of the highest order, but the securing of a graduate faculty, devoted primarily to research, has been retarded by the lack of funds. In fact, there is no graduate faculty at Yale, except for purposes of recommending candidates for advanced degrees and for voting fellowships. To some of us the lack of a separate university faculty composed of men from all departments, whose chief interest would be the instruction of advanced students in the University as a whole, seems a hindrance to larger development. Professors in the separate schools will necessarily give instruction in the graduate school, but there is need of professors who could devote most of their time to advanced students, men who would have ample opportunity for research, and whose interest would be in Yale University instead of in one of the separate departments. The need of a large endowment for this purpose is evident. Endowed research professorships are needed and funds are required to increase laboratory and library facilities and to provide for research assistants. The Graduate School is severely handicapped by lack of fellowships which may be used to attract high grade men. The Dean of the Graduate School has at his disposal a meager \$2,000 to be used for this purpose—a sum ridiculously inadequate when compared with the large endowments for this purpose at other institutions. The largest unrestricted fellowship granted this year was \$300 and tuition, and half the men from other colleges who applied for aid could be given no substantial encouragement to study at Yale. It is indeed high praise for the character of the advanced instruction furnished by the University that a large Graduate School has been built up in spite of these difficulties. The social side of

graduate student life has been greatly improved by the formation of a Graduate Students' Club, which is designed to furnish a common meeting ground for scattered groups.

In the Academic department much progress has been made since '96 constituted the chief feature of the New Haven landscape. The teaching force for the Freshman Class and the methods of handling its subdivisions are now much better than before. To be sure we still have some men who, perhaps, ought not to come in contact with the Freshmen, and occasionally a complaint comes from the entering students that the instruction received is inferior to that which they have just left in the preparatory school. Among the professors, too, there are still some men who take practically no interest in college affairs outside of a certain amount of routine teaching, but seem to consider the position one of honor which is satisfactorily filled by their presence in New Haven. It is a difficult problem to know how to deal with such members of the faculty. It seems better to retain them than to invite them to resign, for the permanency of the professorial office is a valuable university asset. Some of these men are better adapted to administrative positions, or to positions in the Graduate School, where their expense to Yale College will be less, their influence on the undergraduate body diminished, and their usefulness to the University still retained. The evident correction for this state of affairs is to be much more careful about the appointment of professors, and there is a strong tendency in this direction. It has been an unwritten rule for some time past that the man at the head of a department has nominated an instructor, assistant professor, or professor, and this man has been elected as a matter of course. There is a feeling, now, however, that this method is not suitable, that what we need is to add to the faculty the best man who can be secured anywhere, whether a Yale graduate or not. By vote of the faculty during the past year a professor is now nominated by a committee, whose duty is to scour the country in order

to find the best man available. . . . In selecting professors for undergraduate work care must be taken to secure first of all a teacher, and a man whose influence on the undergraduate body is good, and secondly, to obtain a man who is capable of conducting original research. If one or the other of these qualities must be sacrificed in a newly obtained professor there can be no doubt that the teacher rather than the investigator should be chosen. The graduate student needs research men, and the University at the present time needs them badly; the undergraduate too needs both the investigator and the teacher, but he *must* have the teacher.

One of the recent improvements in undergraduate teaching has come as a result of an investigation by what is popularly called the "Snap Course Committee." This committee examined into the methods of teaching in order to discover how the different instructors were working, how easy or how hard their courses were, and what they were really teaching the students. The result was that certain so-called advance courses were found to be simpler than certain elementary courses, that certain courses were given which required very little work on the part of the student, and other courses were given which required nothing but a slight cramming at the end of the year. As a result of this investigation the faculty adopted a rule that no course should be given in which there was not a definite amount of work assigned for each exercise, the object being to eliminate the "snap course," and to make the work in the different departments of somewhat uniform grade. It was found, for instance, that two courses innocently scheduled as two hours each were so far apart in their requirements that a certain student reported eight hours per day preparation for an English course and twenty minutes per week for a course in economics. Two members of '96 were on this committee, and it is due largely to Hawkes that such satisfactory results have been secured.

Another improvement to the Yale College instruction is the recent establishment of what is called the A B C

system, by which courses in any subject are classified in order of their difficulty and grade of advancement,—C courses being most advanced. One of the great faults of an elective system is the fact that a student may spend all of his college life in taking elementary work, for instance, elementary Hebrew, elementary chemistry, elementary history one year; elementary Chinese, elementary bacteriology the next year, and so on, with the result that no course is really pursued to an extent where the student has become familiar with the methods and facts connected with it. Under our present system such a selection of work is impossible provided a man wishes to get a degree. He may take as many A courses (elementary courses) as he wishes, but before graduation he must have pursued in at least two lines courses which range A B and C. This makes it possible for a student to know a little about a great many things, and at the same time to have some command of at least two related lines. It is the writer's belief that a Yale A. B. is now the strongest course of the sort given in any American university, and that the opportunity for frittering away time is much less than at universities having unrestricted electives.

On the side of the instruction offered, Yale College's greatest weakness at the present time is in the teaching of biology. Biology, including zoölogy and botany, is generally considered as a study of prime importance in order to prepare the student for the appreciation of the greatest problems of life and to understand the various processes which have played such an important part in the history of the world. In other universities the number of professors of biology is large, and the number of students taking at least elementary courses is in the hundreds. In Yale College some twenty men per year have been taking this subject, and the most of them take it as a necessary requirement for medical schools. That the College appreciates the need of better facilities for instruction in this subject is shown by the plans now being perfected whereby one department of biology is to be

developed in which enlarged opportunities for study are to be open to all students in the University.

Another weakness, the lack of adequate instruction in public speaking, is directly reflected in the failure of Yale teams to win debates. A graded series of courses in argumentation, debating, etc., in charge of a professor is needed not only as an aid to more effective work in inter-collegiate debating, but even more as general training for a large number of men. At present our debators are at an evident disadvantage as compared with Harvard and Princeton, where much more attention is paid to the subject. It is as if our athletic teams entered contests without a long period of careful training.

But whenever the further development of the University is considered, we are confronted at once with the financial problem. Yale cannot stand still, it must advance and adjust itself to ever changing conditions. Increased efficiency implies increased endowment,—and who is to supply the funds? The University naturally looks to its graduates for support, but the alumni as a body do not appear to be interested in the financial problem of the University. Yale men are proverbially loyal and the college might reasonably expect support from a majority of those of her graduates who can afford to give it. Yet, during the year ending June, 1903, one hundred and two Yale alumni died, and but four of these remembered the University in their wills. Up to June, 1905, the Alumni Fund amounted in all to a little over \$200,000, and instead of that representing a small contribution from every living Yale graduate, it was in reality made up of gifts from two thousand men, leaving over ten thousand men unaccounted for. It may be that the graduates are not in close enough touch with the University, that they do not have sufficiently detailed knowledge to encourage special as well as general contributions. The President's Reports are sent to all of them, but it is doubtful how thoroughly they are understood, and even how widely they are read. The men as a body seem to remain unconcerned—or else unacquainted—with the fact that any en-

largement of the usefulness and influence of the University must involve more universal and generous financial support.

Large gifts are needed for important additions to equipment, and to the faculties. We need a School of Architecture to supplement the work of the Art School. There is need of new professorships, if not of Greek and theology, at least of politics, geography, biology, colonial administration, and other branches of instruction which fill so important a place in modern times. The enlargement of the University Museum, and funds to utilize its unrivaled wealth of material would put Yale again at the fore in lines of natural history. Still again, if funds in \$5,000 and \$10,000 lots could be received, the University could enter actively into the exploration of the less known parts of the world, making collections in ethnology, geology, zoölogy, and archaeology.

Aside from these large general demands, there are many ways in which the instruction and general life of the University could be improved by gifts in moderate amounts. The service accomplished by these small gifts is all out of proportion to their size. The gifts of \$50 and up by George E. Dimock to certain clubs for graduate instruction have enabled those organizations to purchase reference books and charts and photographs which have added very much to their efficiency. Another man gave an electric lantern which resulted in a great improvement in the instruction of certain classes. There are many similar needs for things not so essential as to justify running the University into debt, but at the same time things which make the difference between first grade and second grade instruction.

On the social side, the lack of funds has forced upon the Academic undergraduate body a very difficult problem: that is, the housing of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. During the past year one hundred and forty-eight Sophomores lived on Crown Street in an area of high priced rooms, and ninety-four of them lived in one building at the corner of Crown and College

Streets; and one hundred and thirty-four Freshmen roomed in a restricted section of York Street. Both of these localities are expensive—too expensive for the poor student to obtain a room. The result is that both the Freshman and Sophomore classes are divided geographically into groups of rich and poor men. Perhaps the worst factor of this present difficulty is the fact that the social honors in Yale College, which are so highly prized by the students, seem nowadays to come almost entirely to those men living in the higher priced dormitories. Managerships of athletic teams, membership in the Glee Club, membership in the Junior societies, seem to be largely controlled from those houses occupied by the wealthier students. As shown by the *Alumni Weekly*, three fourths of the Sophomores elected last year to the three older fraternities came from the "rich men's" dormitories, and about two thirds of these men roomed on York Street during their Freshman year. "Parents in selecting rooms for their sons, sometimes frankly say that they prefer the more expensive rooms in these quarters, that their sons may not be at a social disadvantage among their classmates." This situation is manifestly opposed to that democratic spirit which is Yale's boast. The grouping of these men together works also against high scholarship. The majority of men warned for low scholarship, the largest number of men disciplined or dropped, roomed in these private dormitories. The lowest twelve men in the Class of 1908 lived in private rooms in York Street. That Dean Wright feels very strongly the unfairness of the present difficulty is apparent from his statement in the President's Report for 1905, from which the above quotation is taken. The remedy for this is obviously an increase in the number of dormitories, so that all or nearly all of the Sophomore and Freshman classes may be taken in on the campus and choose rooms by lot.

The athletic situation involves perennial problems of its own. Some of them demand careful attention, but

most of them are minor matters and more adapted to discussion in newspapers than in university councils. Yale has been little affected by the general hysteria over football and other major college sports, but has gone quietly ahead in an effort to remedy defects as they arise from time to time. The discussions in other universities over college sports have produced much more heat than light, and the result has been a more general approval of Yale's settled policy to leave athletic matters in the hands of undergraduates, with limited faculty supervision. Yale believes that athletics are an important part of college life, and that honorable victory is even better than honorable defeat. The desire to win is characteristic of modern life, at any rate on American soil. It is success, and success is a desirable thing to obtain. It is no more possible for us to remove the ambition to win in a game than it is the ambition to succeed in business or to succeed in character building. Anyway the environment is entirely against it, and all the best teaching which goes to develop true manhood places emphasis on the value of a struggle to attain an end. One might as well try to cultivate the date palm in New England as to introduce the "After you, my dear Alphonse" system into football.

The faculty, however, have taken occasion to present their views regarding some features of Yale's athletic system. They consider it unwise that the control of large funds should be in the hands of the undergraduates. Instead of being a training for business the training is more apt to be one which renders the man careless of other people's money. If the funds are sufficient, no admission should be charged to the field, and in any case a strict detailed accounting should be made each season, so that the student body as a whole may know exactly what certain things have cost, and to whom the money is given.

Aside from the question of funds, football (again from the faculty standpoint), is not a satisfactory game for the undergraduate body as a whole. It is specialized, and

it takes so much time and preparation that the average student can have nothing to do with it. What the University needs is some game sufficiently interesting to attract young men, which serves to give exercise, and which at the same time does not require months of preparation. The ideal game would be one which the student is ready to play within ten minutes after leaving a class room, one which could be played by all the students in large or small groups, without laborious training. In order to bring about this ideal condition a play-ground should be provided near the college buildings.

* * * * *

Yale is confronted by large and important problems whose solution is vital to the advancement of the University. They are problems which cannot be solved by the president nor the corporation nor the faculty, but which demand the hearty coöperation of the alumni. Most of the men directly connected with the University are devotedly at work to make the most of the resources at hand, but we sometimes feel the lack of sympathy and intelligent support on the part of our brothers in other walks of life.

HERBERT E. GREGORY.

In Consideration of Youth

My dear Clarence:—You ask me to develop the problem of adolescence before your classmates, as though the operations of thought and speech were as easy for me as the construction of those ridiculous and permeating little sketches with which you adorn your tale after the manner of the dainty Tahitian with his tattoo. In my own case these essays at toast-making are not so singularly cheap as they appear to the somnolent banqueter at the feast of reason who, instead of listening, wonders why my name should appear on the programme anyway. There are only a dozen or so of really funny things fit to be repeated in respectable society, and Billy Phelps claims the monopoly of these for service at alumni meetings when sent out to represent the Faculty in the vernacular. These are things, therefore, that, even for your delectation, I cannot beg—and to dig I am ashamed, which is the true cause of my deficient scholarship. Yet why should I hesitate about acknowledging the plain truth that your class know the names of these funny things as well as I, beginning with Adams and Durfee and Farr and Gregory, and so down the list to Nettleton and Schevill and Stokes; they have long since become the Elder Statesmen of our university and we accustom ourselves to their domination. We have learned to live with them (I think this was Emerson's advice) as people learn to live with fretful or violent spouses. And so long as we retain Anson—precious as a scarecrow in a garden of cucumbers—to captain and control the team, we shall abide the victorious future in patience.

It is with a certain sentiment of satisfaction that an

elderly man like myself contemplates the rapid shifting of a company of youths from the era of juvenescence to that of maturity. You know now as well as I how suddenly and mysteriously the change occurs; after a single night you awake to discover that if not already old you are no longer young. In college you learned the first lesson in your life's philosophy, that to sin was but the first step toward salvation; since graduating you have been testing the sweet and bitter of that Life Beyond out of which there's no retreat to dormitory or society hall or to Moriarty's, and the experience has perhaps already warned you to

Contract thy firmament
To compass of a tent.

Of course no college boy actually thinks that his particular firmament comprehends everything, but most of them have a conviction that they can always do pretty much what they really want to do. In life you don't; there's the difference. "Nature gets us out of youth," says the Autocrat amiably, "as sailors are hurried on board of vessels—in a state of intoxication." I have known men who, being pleased with their ability to recognize a good thing when they found it, preferred to remain in this state rather than in that of matrimony or of Connecticut, or any other old state—an appreciation of the law of *quantum suff.* that finds its illustration in an early experience of Pius Peck, who on being urged by some fatuous advocate of conventional virtue to say "Sarsaparilla" when he'd had enough replied (very correctly), "But I can't say Sarsaparilla when I've had enough." The incident being unfolded to me in confidence I do not expect it to go beyond the intimacies of the class group.

Now that you have tasted of the fruit of the Tree I cannot preach to you as I might once have done in the old days before this trouble of conscious age came upon us. We are equals in the ranks, most of us, though some there are of you to whom I have already learned to look

up, as I do to that sane and serene exemplar of Christian living, Tom Archbald. Perhaps you have discovered, a few of you, by this time that it is the part of wisdom not to put your trust in money but rather to put your money in trust. But even among equals every one has his personal experience that differs from the rest, and I shall if occasion offers relate some of mine with your classmates for the betterment of an immoral world; I have a vague recollection that a select few on the Faculty used once upon a time to serve your own purpose to advantage in dramatic crises on the stage in Psi U. . . . You fellows have attended reunions, and, possibly, you read the Alumni Weekly at your clubs, but you know as much about the real Yale of to-day as the tourist in St. Paul's knows about the real state of the Church militant. A decade seems to separate the graduate as by an abyss from his college. He finds upon his return here how he has unconsciously drifted away from the old point of view. In the society of undergraduates, after a few personal or athletic reminiscences, conversation lags. There is a gulf that opened in that enchanted night when you over-slept your ebullient nonage, and you cannot bridge it. I returned ten years after graduation to some intimacies with students and can, possibly, sympathize with your consciousness of this better than those whose collegiate life has never known a break from childhood to old age. The grown man comes suddenly in this adventure face to face with his own youth, for whose callowness and barbarism Time's nepenthe has the kindly trick of bestowing a night's forgetfulness until rudely aroused to breakfast with Truth in the morning on dry toast and a hiccough. Our younger brothers are essentially what we were; it is not they but we ourselves and our contemporaries that have changed.

For there is an odd conservatism in the genus student, a preference for the traditional, a satisfaction in old custom, that is like the instinct of insects to go in ruts. Fashion alters the forms of their follies but the type hardly varies at all. It is an instance of survival, just as

destructive childhood and the prehensile facility of an infant's hands are survivals from our brute ancestry. The only time I ever got comfortably close to greatness was in a long talk with Walt Whitman. One of the topics touched upon happened to be a fashionable reception which he had attended, and when I inquired if this sort of artificiality interested him he said quite simply, "Yes, it is Nature in one of her aspects." So is the student in college. Let us take him discerningly, even a little lovingly—not with a kick, as you do in your opening interview with a chestnut burr,—remembering that when he is rid of some evanescent resemblances to the *pithecanthropus erectus* he will have shuffled off many traits that are otherwise charming and even lawful. The hand of the grown boy may be as rough and grimy as that of the diver, but induce him to open it and he will show you a pearl more beautiful than any in all your accumulated stores. He will sing you a ribald song that daunts your endurance, but when the little gust from Gehenna is past and it is your turn to talk he will remember the honor and chastity of your discourse as long as he lives. The surface mud may soon be washed away but his sentiment for righteousness remains as yet (as Chaucer would have put it) the Virgin undefouled within him. And the sentiment is genuine—what there is of it. College convention ordains that these things should not be spoken, that conversation should be confined to fatuous buffoonery and conveyed in the garb of slang. I regret it as heartily as you, but the same was true of your generation and of mine. The student has not passed out of the acquisitive age into that of *Vorstellung*, he is still in the rut. Though he live in heaven there are good reasons why a cherub cannot sit down.

I recognize in this instinctive conventionalism of the student at college the source of his reluctance to abolish tap day and to mitigate the amenities of the game of football. They are institutions handed down to him from the ancients and he means to be faithful to the trust implied in a temporary usufruct. But these are highly contro-

versial topics gravid with consequences if I venture upon their discussion. I choose a safer illustration in his quaint allegiance to forms of spelling now generally discountenanced by schoolmasters, in itself merely an exhibition of his mute, unchanging *odium pedagogicum*; or to those cryptic utterances of the recitation room by which he challenges the sanity of his instructor, as exemplified in that of George McLanahan wherein he defined *chaut* as the "custom of making a Hindu widow-woman single." By such gay attire of goodly words does the student often hope to suborn marks and credit enough for his degree. "There is no speech nor language," says the Psalmist, "where their voice is not heard." I presume he refers to the children of Israel, not the grown-ups.

We have seen a new generation of fowls nurtured here since you departed from these academic walks, and still they go on quacking about the democracy so helpful to the boy at Yale. But the levelling influences of democracy are not unmitigated advantages; they even off the exterior but leave unchecked the tendency toward snobishness within. Now distinctions are the best savor of life. In their place we have a plague of uniformity. The student nowadays will waste none of his energies on mere impulse; he appears to lack appetite for either study or fun. Conform to custom and acquire merit, avoid excess and thou shalt earn praise; on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets like street-signs about a college room. Once upon a time there was a type known in college as the Dude, a creature of infinite refreshment to the observer, a contributor to the gaiety of a multitude of modest maids. The mammal is now extinct, he has n't left even a skeleton in any closet on the campus for research work. He is replaced by two or three thousand young men all of whom exhibit the self-same style of coat and manners. Beneath the pedantry of this democratic uniform, however, the members of a certain social caste are at pains to secure immunity from contact with those beyond the pale. Curiously enough as distinc-

tions between classes disappear under the elective system castes arise for the elect. And if you maintain that the majority, after all, lose nothing by a process that segregates the snobs, I object. They may lose much. A college should be a social microcosm containing all the elements tolerated under the law, and the elements should intermingle; otherwise your vaunted democracy is a fraud, it is a Tammany. I have in mind a delicious little ass of the old days whose vanities were renowned. He had given so many hostages to Fortune as to have no fear, and being by his reputation deprived of all power of evil he wagged about the campus unscathed as the squirrels. Everyone knew him, and when he exhibited his jaunty charms on the Fence the observant muckers of our generation might learn something of the language and license of the "aristocracy" untainted and untaxed. Without some experience of all ranks our sympathies die out and we poor bread-winners become intolerant and socialistic.

To preach this doctrine to the youngsters who crease their trousers and increase their debts at Yale is to canter with the cantharides, I confess. And I do not need to be told that this is a tendency of the age, not alone of our little community. Yet the peach of my protest has at least this pit:—that we laud and magnify too continually the name of Democracy while we remain at heart just as critical and aloof as the literati of any county. The ways of culture lead inevitably to segregation; the graduates of three or four hundred colleges are equipping a group that becomes year by year the governing class in America, a class that in the camaraderie of its university clubs and alumni associations all over the land is ever more conscious of its social and intellectual prestige. The fathers begin to understand the nature of this evolution but the sons apply the principle of differentiation, unhappily, in the very germinating bed of the class. They must understand that ancient code of *noblesse oblige* under which the aristocracy of a bygone age recognized and sustained its own; they must comprehend the solemn character of an order based on brain, not on blood or

brown; they must see that within this body, so long as honor is maintained, there need be no fear of contamination from abnormality on the part of individuals. Success in life pays small heed to our callow estimates when she at last bestows her wreaths upon the few whom death and dissipation have left for her triumphant train. You and I have been already long enough out of college to observe strange changes in the alinement of our former companions. The shy discretion of the poor man holds him in abeyance from the crowd of good fellows while in college, and none of them is at pains to give him a friendly hello in passing, "just because that fellow's a classmate." I heard one tell the other day of his meeting a classmate in Calcutta the year after their graduation. "It was Jorum," he said, "and I felt queer, after four years with him at Yale, to speak to him for the first time in India." College to-day is full of Jorums, but let one of them become celebrated in time and your society man will rake his wits to refresh his acquaintances with imagined reminiscences of their intimacies when the shabby chum was rooming in South Middle and he knew him not.

They confess the truth more frankly at Cambridge than we venture to do here. "What I like best about Harvard," declared a student there, "is the fact that it unfits you so well for the world." And, as Dicky Bird used to retort when the Freshman showed some unsuspected appreciation of the truth of his demonstration, I should rejoin, "Yes, that's right; why?" Because, to my limited intelligence, the high aim of both our great universities seems to be motive, not practice. The thing I myself like best about Yale is its reverence for principles, not the development of details. "Of three things," says Confucius, "a true man stands in awe: the laws of Heaven, great men and the words of the wise." This is the œcumenical idea of the university that intends to be something more than a technical school in the mechanic arts. We do not need to sharpen the wits of the money-getters in this country but rather to bring, if we can, the

inherent sanity of our race into accord with the infinite and eternal. Nor must we expect success in striving after this ideal unless we are content to merge ourselves in the truth of which we are but the instruments. Harvard and Yale alike welcome into their brotherhood all the colleges of the land, as do their teachers all the host of graduates that are alive to the necessity of this commercial age. We shall have to stand together a solid phalanx in this great endeavor, and in the forefront of our array will be found, I am sure, that company of Yale's honorable sons that were graduated in ninety-six.

FREDERICK WELLS WILLIAMS ('79).

A Letter
from Arthur Colton

Dear C. Day:—Forgive this delay, but yonder is a supersubtle function that you assign to the tributary friends of '96. . . . How does a "compensating lens" act? Corrects the focus, does it? Sir, I 'll correct nothing. Did n't I correct '96, till it seemed to me that an instructor was none other than a sort of June bug or blue bottle fly butting and buzzing in most noisy futility against the glass window panes of two or three hundred intelligences that were very properly engaged with their own ideas. The resemblance between an instructor and a June bug often struck me as a student, but I suspect most instructors do not stay conscious of the resemblance, as I did, after they become instructors. Anyway, the business of making mistakes of one's own is more fun than the business of rearranging other people's mistakes and calling the rearrangement a correction. . . .

For some reason I had more personal friends in '96 than in '97, perhaps because '96 was the first of the two classes that I buzzed against, perhaps for the same reason which inclines me to think now that your class is particularly capable of composing an interesting document, namely: That there was an extraordinary lot of humanity in it.

But in those days, when I knew '96 in a bunch, I was mainly interested in selected and preserved humanity, booked and shelved humanity, bottled humanity so to speak, particularly such as had been long laid down, like old sherry, and came out of its dusty receptacles with a

glow and an aroma that seemed to my palate the balmier for its cellarage, these choice vintages of other generations. Something of that taste I've lost since and mourn after it. For whatever may be said for an active life, for "Es Lebe das Leben," and the contact with what, by an inaccurate distinction, are called "realities," it remains that the recluse has an argument for himself, that we ruin our palates with novelty, that the new may have—in fact it has—the stronger grip by reason of its newness, but the old has an inimitable touch, if not by reason of its age—well, I don't know but it is by reason of its age. It is for some reason connected with all this that I think our old university days had their main value, as a sort of compensating lens. There really seems to be no other important country where people's minds are so much set to the future and so little to the past as here, and a common judgment also seems to be that this is altogether a fine thing, and that we don't pay for it. It's my notion that we do. Anyway, if a college education is a compensating lens, it is evidently not because it fits the American for business—he's apt to be fit enough and by and by to be fit for nothing else,—or gives him a technical training, or teaches him to concentrate, but because rather it leads him in the direction of understanding the possibility of a not otherwise idiotic person's being able to feel that the fact the world was not made yesterday is as important as the probability that it won't end tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR W. COLTON ('90).

An Inside View of the Professor

THE dictatorial Day imparts to me, as a lamp unto my feet and a guide unto my path, the following: "The *raison d' être* for your article will be less that it pictures a sphere of work in which many '96 men are engaged, than that it shows the professor's life, etc., from the professor's view-point, to a group of men who used to sit under professors, who are now beginning to think of them as fellow beings, and who will soon be sending their children to receive their ministrations. Only a few of us are interested particularly in lawyers, brokers, etc., etc., but all college graduates are interested (potentially) in professors and their work."

I confess that this was an aspect of the case which had not occurred to me; nor should I have dared to assume such interest on my own responsibility. One of the first things a professor is made to feel in the stress of modern life is that he may play in his corner if he wants to, and amuse the younger fry, but he must n't think that his doings interest the big boys. I had thought rather to write an apology for the profession itself, having in mind the press notoriety which its threadbare and philoprogenitive status has periodically called forth. I had thought to prove among other things that some professors had less than ten children. But Day's words cause me to reflect that the class in general is rather forehanded in this particular, and that, as an inevitable result, there are at least some who are forced to calculate with the typical professor "how many times twelve goes into round steak." I am led to assume, then, that you fellows actually want to know about us book-worms;

that you wish information as to what our professional wallowings and wriggings, and our little heaps of gnawings, really mean, anyway. What kind of a job have we? How much more than the regulation seventy-five per cent. of bluff are we putting up? Do we look "sagely sad" and pitch the march Parnassus-ward in a minor key because we are really weighted down by the onus of erudition, or simply because we desire so to seem?

I will not presume to say, with the poet, "I, knowing, will tell;" but, trusting that you will not blab the secrets of a profession in which you are all interested (according to Day), to your children who will soon (acc. to Day) enter the freshman class,—I shall try candidly to set forth some of the *pros* and *contras* of the profession as ten years out from under and six years in association with the Yale faculty have revealed them unto me.

I

DOCTRINA

THAT a teacher should primarily *teach*, seems to have about it something axiomatic. "How can school be On the axiom— that a teacher should teach. school if it is not kept?" Theoretically such propositions go without the saying; in practice, however, it is a different matter, as I shall try later to show. But I am declaring my own adherence to an old-fashioned tenet in that I am placing first among a professor's duties the instruction to which he is, by the intent of most professorial foundations, and by the inexorable logic of the tuition-fee of the student, bound to assign its due prominence. Yale in particular, having been and being what she has been and is, can worry along without so many investigators, but teachers she must have.

It used to be thought that anybody could teach; stress was laid on the moral character of the prospective pedagogue, who for this reason was best recruited from the

ranks of those chastened by ill success in other walks of life, notably the ministry. That time has passed away. Contrary, however, to a common impression still existent, it is just as hard, or harder, to find a real teacher as it is to discover a pronounced type in any other profession. This is why certain men we sat under in college loom up in the background of our mental horizons just as the lights of our own professions are exalted in the foreground. The elect are few. And of course the *rarissima avis* is the teacher who is also an investigator—one whose span is wide enough to rap on the gates of the unknown with one hand, while he raps on the skull of the unawakened youth with the other.

Passing over the masters, the better of the common running of teachers must possess qualities of mind and character that are unique, and whose absence The teacher born, not made; I for one, have never seen atoned for by and rare at that. many courses of pedagogy. Teachers cannot be incubated in a dark closet, with a roll of banker's linen and some (midnight) oil. Doubtless a man by taking thought can become a *better* teacher, but scarcely a good one. On the other hand almost any industrious student can do what passes for investigation, and what gives him a considerable tail of "productions" to balance his professional kite withal—rendering more securely majestic its farther ascent into regions churned by winds still more strong and constant. It seems to me far and away easier to make a respectable investigator out of a good teacher than *vice versa*. Some assert that the two functions are irreconcilable, and experience seems to bear this out as a general proposition. The temper of mind of the investigator is often divorced from that of the teacher by the very effects of deeper concentration and absorption. Thus a great scholar at times becomes unworldly, unmindful of form, in the extreme, a freak. All this, as you know, does not help his teaching. He should be on a Carnegie foundation; his place is not in the classroom of an institution of learning at the stage of development of an American college. And what is true

of the extremes is true in corresponding degree of the descending series.

But who is to tell whether a professor is a good teacher or not? In what I have said I have had in mind student

impressions corrected by subsequent experience of one kind and another. In a general way I think neither the students nor the colleagues are reliable in their judgments on the score we are discussing. Undergraduate

popularity is no safe gauge in this matter, although in the absence of anything better it is regularly appealed to in deciding the fate of young teachers. On the other hand

there is a prevailing ignorance, or misapprehension, among professors as to each other's abilities in instruc-

tion. How should they know, for they do not visit each other's classes? Few heads of departments have the courage to enter the classrooms of, or

even to advise, younger colleagues; and if they have, they generally lack the tact which would make their criticism

constructive, and so, welcome. They are fain to have recourse to student opinion, in one way or another, in

deciding whether to encourage or discourage subordinates.

I have expressed the opinion that student judgment is no safe guide in these matters; it is immature, with all the

weakness of that condition, and, be it added, the strength. It is very largely an emotional affair; it is often purely

traditional; custom and chance help largely to mold it, and of real reflection there is a minimum. Commonly

there is a notable lack of half-way stations in student opinion: a professor is what he is in the superlative de-

gree—the hardest man, the pleasantest, the surliest, and so on. Degrees of gradation

are lacking. Nor must we omit the fact that the student view-point changes at indeterminable periods as

he browses down the dewy path of learning that stretches, or did stretch for us, from Alumni Hall

deviously to its conclusion in Battell. Students cease as freshmen to look up timidly to their instructors;

But who can be
relied upon to
know a teacher
when he sees
him?

Not his col-
leagues.

Nor his pupils.

and attain as upperclass men the dispassionate and unashamed station of the bacteriologist passing upon the noxious, merely irritating, or even benign, qualities of some microscopic fauna. There is no doubt that undergraduate sentiment in these matters is singularly apt in many cases—it approaches intuition—and I should be disposed to say that it is generally correct when it essays an extreme negative estimate. Students are strong at detecting the poor teacher and his weaknesses. But I distrust its more positive manifestations; they are too often unjust to the greatest teachers and too prone to exalt the importance of certain striking, though unessential, and perhaps accidental, qualities; too apt to be allured to the spectacular and superficial; too likely to assume that a teacher with a sympathetic attitude possesses all the virtues of sound scholarship, and ability to impart what is worth the while. Mr. Dooley says of education that it makes no difference what you study so long as you don't like it; and I think one might say of some great teachers, at least, that they are great because they have made one do what he did n't want to do. Such men are always respected; they receive, for example, scattering votes for the "best teacher;" they cannot be dismissed as negligible quantities. But they bulk large in later time. The man who gets out cap and bells from his desk-drawer before he addresses his class shrinks up mightily in the perspective of the years.

I have little doubt—though the matter is not susceptible of demonstration—that alumni of about ten to fifteen years standing are able to form the best judgments regarding the instruction they themselves got and which they wish their children to receive in time to come. It is true that many of the men to whom we look back will have passed on before our sons can benefit by them; but I wish the college had at its disposal a body of opinion from alumni at their decennial periods as to who were the great teachers; the *type* upon whose selection and perpetuation Yale's usefulness to her graduates depends. For, as I

How about
ten yearling
alumni?

said at the outset, it is through its teaching and teachers that the American college makes its most vital impression upon its day and generation.

II

OFFICIUM

BUT I am saying too little of the intimacies of teaching as a job. Well, it is a job rich in ups and opulent in downs. You have your times, and these The real inwardness of the job. not seldom, when you take yourself apart and ask yourself in language of oriental richness, "Why do I burden the earth?" You feel that it is no use; that you are merely marking time—hay-foot, straw-foot—while the procession is marching by; that your world is a play-world. Then again, it is hard to be wise, and still harder so to seem; herein lies the especial need for a large tincture of bluff within the professorial outfit. For, although nowadays there is much less of the *ipse dixit* than formerly, still a man cannot be forever making damaging public admissions. The constant need of such admissions to one's self is one of the things which entails a world of despair, especially at first. You sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of something interesting along your line, which "every cultured man should know about." You find something, inform yourself enthusiastically but hastily in regard to it, construct or adopt unripe or over-mellow theories, maybe, and then in a burst of generosity which is the characteristic of the lover of the young, you impart your "message" to your classes. It creates no particular emotion, to all appearances, except a sort of decorous pity. Later you find that you have been wrong or hasty or crude and half-baked in your generalizations, and feel sure, in a hang-dog way, that some of those bright lads must be on to you by this time. The crow from the hollow oak caws at you: "Charlatan! bluffer! fake!"

You hope you will never meet the members of 190-, whom you have spiritually wronged, again. You re-enter your class-room in humility, but lo! it is the same air of evident though politely disguised lack of interest which greets you—the same attitude of tolerant detachment from you and your remarks. You take courage, your tail-feathers rise again unto their pristine jauntiness of position—you are not discovered! Even if your error has remained uncorrected, you need not fear to meet returning classes. Error is a part of the human lot, and you have n't ruined a generation nor interfered with destiny very much. You are led even to console yourself with the reflection that at most only two or three carry any permanent intellectual twists as a result of your ministrations, for the rest undoubtedly dismissed the whole matter from their minds in a week or two—even if they heard it at first. You think the students have treated you remarkably well considering your ignorance and youthfulness.

But anon you fume over the very thing which saved you. Of what use to the world is a voice crying uncertainly to those whose ears are closed? Where ἠπόποι are the results? You envy the man of affairs who lays his hand upon matter and works a visible change—cuts out a man's appendix and saves his life—and your ideas and occupation seem to you as petty and contemptible, as unpractical as the common use of the term "academic" has come to indicate. What is all this world of thought, a structure reared in mid-space, ever changing, and without foundation? The "grimness of human destiny," as Howells calls it, breaks over you, and you realize that you are purveying by profession that which, although it purports to be knowledge, is but the play of the fallible intellect upon the tossing chaos of phenomena.

When you feel this way it is good to take a cold shower, go to bed a little earlier, or leave off smoking awhile. It is n't well for anyone to scrutinize these metaphysical matters (with which the student's calling brings him into

periodic contact) too closely or too long; it tends to break down his criteria of wholesome judgment and to reduce him to a mere "vestige of ontology." If a professor realizes that his best destiny is to lay hand to everything that is his to *do*, there is a wholesome and busy, if uneventful existence before him. Granting that it is worth while to know anything—and this is generally conceded—the educator is a factor of some importance in the world. This modest conclusion is deducible even in hours of gloom.

Besides purveying what he thinks—or at least hopes—will stay true a little while, the teacher is inevitably

drawn into a more or less extensive personal relation with the undergraduates whom vicissitudes of divers kinds have stranded in his courses or neighborhood. What a teacher needs in such relationship is a sympathy tempered with sound judgment and fearlessness. To be of any vital utility he must not hesitate at times to express the unpleasant truth in plain United States. Above all, however, he should not as a teacher forget his feelings as a student. This is as bad as to forget as a mature man the asinine performances of one's earlier days. For awhile one shrinks from the thought of these and blushes for them and despises what he was, but the passing of years exhales the bitterness and leaves a kindly memory and an understanding sympathy with the crudities of callowness. Such comprehension of the student mind enables one not only to call a bluff at the psychologic moment, but, what is still more important, guards him from calling as a bluff that which is not a bluff at all. It is far better to be sometimes taken in, cheated, overreached, than always to be watching with ferret eyes and a knowing smile. The young men we meet at Yale are as a whole a fine lot of fellows, who can be treated frankly and as man to man. They will try to get you at times to allow them the exemptions of children, but if you are vertebrate, you need n't do that.

I am of the opinion that less of a stigma attaches now

On acting the
older brother.



to the man who knows or seeks to know his professor than was the case in our day. This is probably one of the many advantages of the elective system. In my experience, such relationship generally arises, if it is worth anything, in a common intellectual interest, such as would scarcely develop for example out of an irregular verb or a five o'clock freshman lecture on conduct. I have been particularly blessed, being more accessible, with summonses to elucidate and "baby down" some of Professor Sumner's pregnant utterances—a task, it need scarcely be said, which always repaid itself, however inadequately performed.

Men also come to you at times with difficulties and woes whose immediate origin does not lie in one of your own reports to the Dean. They are often very pathetic and it is harder than a day's work to know of them. However, I think it well to give up early the ideal that attracts many ardent hearts into the profession (as into the ministry) of being able to "influence others"—in this case the "impressionable young." It is thought noble to influence "lives;" but if the common running of us could make an impression upon minds, we should cherish higher hopes with more fervor. It is only the exceptionally gifted and compelling intellects and characters which stamp a lasting impression upon our classes, and this to a limited degree. Nowadays the object of admiration (and so of imitation) is scarcely the professor. Each college generation works out the bulk of its own destiny within its own ranks.

It is not safe to try to play Providence to any individuals, let alone groups; for, here as elsewhere, the results of our actions are not always commensurate or even causally connected in any way that can be foreseen, with our intentions. The best thing a young instructor can do is not to worry over his influence or try to do "missionary work among young men"; but to attend steadily to his own business like a man, without gush, pretence or flourish; he will then be respected, and may now and

again have the opportunity to lend a hand to a younger man over a hard or confusing place.

III

IMPERIUM

IN a college like Yale, where government is by long usage, as it were, parliamentary, not a little of the administration of the plant falls to the professorial body. The share of the young (non-permanent) professor in this is very humble, consisting chiefly in onlooking. The sights are at times inspiring, often edifying, not seldom humiliating. You may learn the cosmic significance of a point which strikes you at first blush as infinitesimally minute, if it be but breathed upon by the learned. This, be it understood, in the porticoes of the temple; of what goes on behind the veil, among the twice-born men, let Gregory say! But the ark of the covenant is not infrequently surrounded by scuffling that is audible to the kneeling acolyte without.

Of course the part that a professor takes on committees, etc., is various and scarcely susceptible of close definition. The younger men naturally meet the freshmen and sophomores as division-officers and the like. That has not been my pleasure and profit; let Hawkes and Farr tell you how sick-excuses, etc., look from the faculty side, and explain the sensations of a man awakened at 2 A.M. by a collect telegram upon the subject of a Sunday cut. Let Adams tell how it seems to hear one sophomore say to another, "Who 's your nurse?" and the second answer, "Oh, Jack Adams!" This matter of discipline is not one and the same thing to professor and student. The faculty no doubt fails of its manifest duty in many respects: for example, it has never followed Fred Robbins's helpful and indeed obvious suggestion of not having chapel until after breakfast.

The Elder
Statesmen.

There are sins of commission as well as of omission. But I have often thought how many of you, who languished under marks and salaamed with simulated respect to the donors, would esteem some of us extremely lenient, if you could apply the hard-headed ideas of the outside world to the problems that confront the cathedra. As we all now know, after ten years, the essence of education for a place in society is discipline and has always been so. Goethe's epigraph to his autobiography is the proverb: *ὁ μὴ δαρεῖς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται*—which is to say: The fellow who has n't been skinned alive gets no education. A man ought in youth to learn to appreciate in some degree the complex play of interests and rights in society. There should be discipline in a college if for no other object than to assert the independent station and dignity of the place. What kind of a status has the college where a student can say to an instructor, "My father pays you to be here and give out information, but I can take it or leave it as I choose"?

At the risk of seeming to be a confirmed hardshell I venture to say that one of the best things we professors in the college, as you parents in the home, can do for a Yale man's education is to insist upon a strict, though manly, discipline; dignified, not petty, I hasten to add. It is, alas! too true that it has often partaken of the latter character rather than the former; there are many small things—microscopically small—in the operations of the faculty and its constituent members. As there is the martinet, so are there the infirm of purpose; those who are disposed to dodge collision by smoothing over what should not be smoothed, and by forgetting unpleasant things, the lively recollection of which would be salutary to students, faculty and institution alike.

But why, you men of affairs ask, are such men retained in the academic body? You say you would n't stand for them for a minute in your vocations. But now you open a large subject—and one which ramifies deeply into the general contemporary question as to the status

of the profession itself. I shall not enter upon this, for it is in some respects a sorry tale, except to note that the professors in some American colleges, notably Yale, have a good deal to say regarding the constitution of their own *personnel*. This is a great privilege, but a greater responsibility, for it means that professors hold to some degree the fate of themselves and their profession in their own hands. They can lower its quality and repute, and, with these, its rewards; they can grope and vacillate and win indifference or contempt; they can practice a strict selection of *personnel* and exalt both quality, standing and remuneration, whether the latter be reckoned in money or in honor. The walls of a university, like those of the ancient city, are not bricks and stones, but men.

How the deuce
did —— get
on the Yale
Faculty?

IV

LUCUBRATIO

IN deference partially to Day I have touched more fully upon the aspects of the professor which are prominently, not to say protrusively in the eye of the student, and potentially (according to Day) in the vista of the fond parent. I have spoken of how the professorial worm fertilizes or withers the roots of the tender shoots confided to his little plot of academic soil, and how he wriggles against and chafes them; concerning his little mounds of constructive work and his periods of subterranean quietude, I wish to urge garrulity yet a little further.

This expansion of the boundaries of human knowledge is a good thing. You all feel it. When you read in the papers somewhere that Professor A. of Yale is the authority on the number of p's used in the discarded copy of Jonson's *Volpone*, found in the gentleman's scrap-basket the next morning by a faithful servant and handed down as an heirloom, you say, "Well, that 's

fine! Good for you, A.! You are an ornament to learning. Do it again! Try another letter, if you can stand the strain!" Swift on the heels of this great news comes the rumor that Professor B. of Harvard, after years of grinding investigation on the same subject, On the godlike-ness of "original research." is compelled to differ with A.; he asserts that at least one of the p's counted by A. is not really a p at all, but a b. Your heart sinks. You apostrophize the champions: "Gentlemen! *ὦ ἀνδρες!* For Heaven's sake, be cautious! Remember that it is not yourselves or your personal reputations that are at stake in the matter. All humanity pauses to observe your titanic struggle to wrest Truth from 'Chaos and old Night.'"

It is the academic fashion to exalt the hero of the original source, of the perspicacious comment or the fantastic innovation; not to mention the one who ought to draw behind him, like the fat-tailed sheep, a little cart upon which to rest the indiscriminate onus of his trailing bibliography. These are the gnawings to which I alluded along back. There is a wave of academic feeling, arisen in consequence of German inspiration, which assigns to investigation the palm among professorial qualifications. This attitude seems to some of us, for reasons already On the need of mental Malthusianism, stated, to be a great error. Some of us will recall our feelings regarding the value to the student of some professors whose reputations abroad were at the same time (if we knew or heard of them) something to vaunt ourselves over. It seems unquestionable that the erection of "production" into a fetich is responsible for a variety of trash hurried on the market with a view to securing the advancement of its originators. Regarding the mania for production there recur to my mind the pithy phrases of one of the strongest men under whom we sat. About a production he says there are three questions to ask of the author:

What is it?

How do you know it?

WHAT OF IT?

It is the last of these queries which is the hardest to answer. Much of the publication originating in the groves of Academe. One of our famous educators says: "I am well aware that there is a cant of investigation, as of religion and of all other good things. Germany, for example, is full of young men who set forth to investigate, not because they 'are called to explore truth,' but because research is a popular fad, and inroads into new fields the prerequisite to promotion. And so they burrow into every corner of science, philology, philosophy, and history, and produce petty results in as automatic fashion as if they were so many excavating machines." This kind of investigation is what one Yale man used to call "digging clams with a derrick," and another, "planting onion-shoots with a pile-driver." If all scholars published temperately and advisedly, the term "academic" could scarcely bear the signification to which I have alluded. It is the pretentiousness and assumption of authority with which unimportant, flimsy or ridiculous publication is put forth, which, in these latter days of unawed scrutiny, have not seldom made the professor a grotesque rather than a respected figure. Unquestionably if knowledge is worth anything,—and people with considerable unanimity agree that it is—great is the glory of him who adds to its sum, or, with rare genius and fortune, is enabled to open up a new vista. But the indiscreet pursuit of this ideal of production, especially on the part of the immature and not overgifted, tends to self-deception as to the value of things, haste in judgment, impatience of toil, and, above all, to the depreciation of that prime vocation of the American professor's life—teaching.

I put this strongly, for I feel that the prevalent trend is strong. I do not take the occasion to exhibit the real value of investigation—that is so generally and even enthusiastically admitted as to need no further support. We are duly proud of our Danas and Whitneys, but we sometimes fail to recognize that these were extraordinary men, of a type sparsely scattered through the millions.

Their work disappears from view by having been built into the structure of our knowledge; but what do you think happens to a book upon the ontological theory of the relation of man to the universe, which has aided a young fellow of twenty-five to a position in the University of West Podunk? The greatest affliction is that he at once sets about some more "research" which may at length open the portals of the greater institution at North P.; and thus is the world poorer by many things.

V

LUDUS—OTIUM

BUT I call your wearying patience to my last topic—professorial recreation. I see a sneer upon the composite countenance of '96 (composite of all those who are not teachers); and I hear with the ears of the sympathetic imagination the unanimous concord of sawboneses, pettifoggers, curb-warmers, etc., bawling, "Recreation! you don't know what work is! Lazy, pampered, conceited, whining, gorbellied, you goose-march down the aisles of Time working your jaws alone—and that in fitful peevishness over your hard lot." Where is the professor when the doctor strenuously hastens out at 2 A.M. to administer three bread pills, at \$2.00 per, to the infant who is supposed by fond parents to have senile sclerosis! He is, I admit, upon his back with his soft and flabby hands crossed upon the only part of him that works at all steadily. Where is he when the lawyer is making history by collecting a bill of \$3.47? I admit he is only handing in marks at the Dean's Office; they are late, but then all he has to do is to persuade Billy Hess that it is all right. I admit the generally lower level of professorial strenuosity, and wish simply to show you how it all *seems* to him, in his inexperience and with his enfeebled physique, rambling mind, and innocence of the affairs of the practical world.

At first sight the case looks pretty strong against the professor. He is seldom expected to hold classes even 15 hours a week; often much less. He may, in addition, mass these hours on four or five days, leaving one or two quite "free." Again he is presumably twiddling his thumbs between, say December 20th and January 10th; April 1st and April 10th; and June 20th and the end of September. This is probably what the students think when they seize your blue-veined and transparent hand in their ferocious paws about the first of October, and hope you have had a very good summer, incidentally mentioning that they are going to take your course in which they have always felt a deep and devouring interest.

Now if any restful youth chooses the profession with an eye to such a *dolce far niente*, he errs; that is to say, if he wishes to keep up with the procession or stay near the bandwagon. In the first place it is not the initiate but the elect who ride in this vehicle; it is those who have crossed the bar while we are all at sea. It is only the full professors; those sages who, as one of our own greatest scholars has said, "never die and seldom resign, and cannot be dismissed for any crime short of rape." They have made good, somehow, and the obvious goad of insecurity of tenure has been removed from proximity to their anatomies. They can do as they please, within certain limits. As the students say, "The younger men don't give many cuts—they are making good; the professors do—they have made." But what vacation means to the young man who is measuring up to a future of respectable proportions is a time when work can be done which cannot be accomplished for the press of duties during the broken periods of the term; or, still worse, when the peat must be grubbed up with which to boil the kettle at other seasons. That the professor is, to a certain and exceptional degree, his own boss, does not mean that he can knock off work for his "free" hours or days or weeks. Nor does the character of

A two-hour day
in a three-day
week in a
thirty-week
year, and

A full dinner-
pail.

his own chosen labor atone for everything else; he drives jaded faculties under the goad when the average business man who receives four times his income can take time for complete relaxation. It is the very irregularity of his duties, and his sense of self-placed responsibility—provided of course that this is conceived in any conscientious and manly sense—that cause these duties to invade all hours and all places.

This situation weighs very heavily on some, entailing loss of health and elasticity of mind and cheerfulness of disposition. The number of “break-downs” On not being Sisyphus, experienced by professors under forty years of age is a witness to the style of life and work which many of them have pursued. Some men actually get so they do not know how to relax. That is a pity, for they are the less men thereby, just as are those who, relying upon a security of tenure, go to the opposite extreme. Especially is the former alternative the case with a man who becomes absorbed in investigation; for he often or Œdipus. thinks he sees the answer to the riddle of the Sphinx right ahead—whereas there is no answer at all for us men.

VI

SODALITAS

ONE of the considerations which I can scarcely place in my categories remains: that of the professor's associations. I do not hold much to the enhancement of his social status derived from his title. The days when erudition was revered *sui causa* are over. But it is a perfectly true, though old, saying that birds of a feather flock together; and this is largely due to their enjoyment of their mutual likenesses. Whether they would not be doing better by associating with birds of other plumage is a separate question. Professors bicker

abjectly, but they yet obtain considerable pleasure out of their mutual association; there would be no possibility of this very bickering if they were not all professors. The ditch-digger worries through Sunday and descends with relief into his subterranean palaver-house of a Monday morning. He is more at home there, can pass the time of day, and so on. So the professor; he brightens up visibly in the fall at the sight of colleagues from whom he has parted in June with sincere satisfaction. He resumes interrupted squabbles in the sanguine spirit of renewed youth, and in the genial belief that after all A. is not an ass or a knave, as he had thought, but simply unenlightened. He sets down the fact that A. has called him worse names than these (before C., D. and E., who strove mightily among themselves in the friendly rivalry of dissemination) to exaggeration of expression unhappily too natural to A. He likes, after all, to grub in the same old ditch with the rest of the fellows; he knows where each keeps his knife and where to dig each in order to elicit the maximum of irritation with the minimum of reflex action. It would be different with laborers in other unions, or the dagoes in the next street, who, besides, reek of garlic and speak a grotesque tongue. Here one digs red dirt and another clay or gravel; but all the kinds of material must be dug out, no matter if the ditch is in the wrong place, or in no place at all.

On thinking
you are doing
something.

Similia similibus curantur; and the man who chucks out the most or the shiniest dirt will be decorated, along toward time for the whistle to blow, with a nice cap with a gold tassel, and allowed to "wear a mother-hubbard in public without being run in."

QUIDQUID LATET, ADPAREBIT

WELL, Mr. C. Day and gentlemen, here is a partial conspectus of the professor's life. I neglected to say that

its associations here are rendered the more felicitous owing to the fact that there have been connected with the Yale faculty no less than twenty-five '96 men (almost nine per cent. of the class). There are now fourteen '96 men so connected.

So send on your sons presently and tell them the old fables on which we pastured—how the Pierian springs are right under Osborn Hall. Put your decennial record on the top shelf back and tell them that we know it all: how Gregory can find a Devonian cock-roach in a piece of concrete walk; how Hawkes has squared himself, without difficulty, both before the faculty and the students (a double performance); how Farr's German vocabulary is the thing which makes Kaiser Wilhelm want to assail the Monroe Doctrine; how Anson measures up to the loftiest in the bloom of all those masterful qualities whose tender burgeonings we ourselves were permitted, in awe not unmixed with respectful hilarity, to view.

The professor's life is, in short, like the life of other mortals, for—and the assurance of this from Day leads me to my confidences—you men now know that we are like other human beings. The mask is fallen; the cothurnus is off. The awesome dignity and heroic stature, which they erstwhile lent the professor, impressed us once so forcibly that in our imagination we shall doubtless reconstruct them, from time to time, about his commonplace person. But nevertheless we know the truth: that introspective gaze, as into the far backward and abyssm of time, those portentous hemmings and hawings, and so on—all professional mannerism, no more. The hand is the imposing paw of Esau, but the voice is the thin twitter of the humdrum Jacob.

ALBERT G. KELLER.

The Boys that We Used to Be

Ten years ago! We meet once more
To talk of bygone college days;—
Forgot the hard-earned legal lore,
Forgot the desk or pulpit phrase,
And all of life's distracting ways,—
In college born fraternity
To hymn our Alma Mater's praise,
To be the boys that we used to be.

We never were so young before,
As, carolling our antique lays,
With the long lost grace of the dinosaur
We caper while the music plays!
The cynical senior stands at gaze.
For his approval what care we?
Let crackers snap and rockets blaze,
When we 're the boys that we used to be!

So fill the stein till the beer runs o'er.
Light the bonfire's ruddy blaze.
Time 's a liar; ten years more
Is Ninety-Six's paraphrase!
Our heads may show his whites and grays,
But our hearts are beating full and free;
And life and youth shall be ours always,
And we are the boys that we used to be!

Ah, classmate mine of the ancient days,
Would you erase your history,
What those years have brought you in pain or praise,
To be the boy that you used to be?

JOHN M. BERDAN.

Epilogue

At the Tenth Milestone

“ It is a matter of common note that it is impossible to make one man realize another’s experience; but it is often quite as hard to make him recover a past stage of his own consciousness. ”

H. A. BEERS.

LET us admit, to begin with, that we are Old Men. The fact is not to be doubted; it is easily provable. You may grow objectively venerable in quite an impressive way if you will but observe to your youthful sophomore relative that “my class” was a class in the days, let us say, of the old brick row—the brick row, which for so many years has had its existence in memory only, or in some of those deplorable etchings cherished by sentimentalists who are not connoisseurs.

Many of us have had the experience and have found it disturbing, because after all (let us consider this business without heat), after all the boy is right about it, considering his experiences and illuminations. It is absurd, it is surprising, it is commonplace enough—all this we acknowledge as the matter opens before us, and the conclusion comes all at once that here is a Remarkable Fact; meditating on it we come through byways of reflection not unprofitable, to consideration of that point of view which once was ours.

The discovery of how much it has shifted in ten years is not extraordinary of course, yet it has a certain individual interest for each of us notwithstanding. It is the function of our anniversaries, I take it, to recreate as far as

may be that former state of mind, and so the matter is worth a word in this anniversary record.

There are other ways of recovering snatches of it. It will flash back upon some unexpected meeting—as when you fall in with the man you detested, and the fact seems so odd and unreasonable now,—or again with the hero of a once fervent admiration, now unquestionably mortal, and, it cannot be denied, disappointing. And old pictures turn up now and then, or old note books, or something of the kind,—perhaps the Horace you would not sell to unknown Philistines, whose text, beyond the fitting fragments “Eheu!” or “Heia!” has grown uncertainly mysterious.

These interesting relics have their depressing aspect, it must be owned, as is the fashion with relics. In fact all the features of that bygone age make various appearances; the time itself now near and now remote; the good, or what we held was good, showing quite insignificant; the bad, or what we feared was so, perhaps after all—not so bad.

Then there is the pilgrimage. Most of us have made it, not without company perhaps, to whom we descant reminiscently, pointing out the old window where a strange head shows in a way that will seem impudent. We have a fond curiosity, something almost patriarchal in character (quite inwardly of course) in observing the present inhabitants of those regions, with their haunting likenesses to men of other times—though “men” seems open to question—and our feelings are properly indescribable. To wander in those gravelly groves, half expecting some familiar form to emerge from each entry, and hardly restraining the impulse to shout forgotten names before the well-known casements, is to know the bewilderment of Rip Van Winkle; “I ’m not myself; I ’m somebody else; That ’s me yonder.”—She finds it invariably very interesting.

Altogether, it appears, the pilgrimage is decidedly an institution to be cultivated. It is a wonder and a joy to see how a breath of the old atmosphere will bring the

memories crowding to the surface, forgotten nothings chiefly they may be, dear to recall for what they implied rather than for what they were.

To recover the externals of the old days is not difficult; to realize now the past stages of consciousness that attended or gave rise to them is become plainly impossible. Such a stage have we reached after ten years that certain deathless episodes, perhaps the very adventures which privately we cherish most fondly, must be held as phenomena quite beyond the reach of explanation. It matters little enough after all. There is no lessening of the joy to be taken in these private recollections, whether of the mysterious doings, or of the preposterous opinions we harbored, or of the things we intended to do, they are all so intimately interesting.

As for the plans and projects, let us by all means insist on their absurdity; it is much the cheerfulest view to take, and the next man has also his own little fragment of pathetic sentimentality to cherish within himself when these things order themselves in memory. We dreamed fair dreams in those days,—and facts have overtaken us. So much was done prospectively in these ten years, such traffics and discoveries accomplished, such wondering acclamations earned! The weight of probability seemed then to be that by this time there would be swelling a chorused repetition of the Alexandrian sigh—and here the world lies still before us.

This was all very real, as real as the absorbing and incessant politics, so utterly vanished now, or so many of the activities that went to make up life, as we knew it. It will seem at times that there must be some single poignant moment to recall which would epitomize it all, and one strives vaguely, and of course vainly, to lay hold of it. We recover the little unmemorable things that went to make up the composite,—the dim winter afternoons in the galleries of Linonia, with the lights thro' the west window and the creaking door below; the dark half hour in chapel late

in the day when the organ was playing; snatches of song and echoing steps under the trees at night; the walks and sails we took, the eating clubs, the literary discussions (I think we called them so), loafing of divers pleasant kinds at all seasons, the birthday party when your room-mate reached twenty-one, things large and small, resolves and efforts of splendid seriousness,—yes, and unrespectable marauds,—all these come back again glorified. “A picture of it all fashions itself together.” Many men of many minds we were, grinds and toss-pots, and the memories may range themselves for us about field or class-room or knife-scarred table top; it is all one now, and was all, then, Life—as we knew it.

But somehow, from this stern distance, it will not altogether seem to have been that, so little did it know of some of the elements which later years and chances have brought into attendance on the course of things for all of us; would not seem in fact quite a reality sometimes but for the strength of the impressions. The pressure of men’s work is no longer as it was, a thing in future, to talk about and wonder over, but here upon us, and feeling it, we come to see the difference that sets those days apart from all others that shall be given us.

AND then, the Children. What vaguest foreshadowing could we have of this? What scheme of things in which it had no part could have been otherwise than incomplete and unreal? It marks the altered world, a thing so present and so great, so far beyond the possibilities of our knowing then, that the dimness of great distances seems to lie between it and that former time.

So the days that were stand apart—a memory, but not that alone, not unrelated to another time to come, for there is now the eager hope that for another generation also there may be such a season of pleasant ways, such men to know, such memories to love, as we do not forget.

DUDLEY LANDON VAILL.



Inside View of the Professor

Biographies of the Graduates
and of Affiliated Members :
Bibliographical Notes

"That I can't remember," said the Hatter.

"You *must* remember," remarked the King, "or I 'll have you executed."—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

"Now am I positioned to comprehend God's experience when He did breathe upon the clay and it became man. For I have urged the breath of mine own belly upon these people, and behold they exhibit life. It is credible to me that the good God may have felt surprise."—Citizen Michel Riverrais, *Memories of the Great Revolution*.

It is a trite but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts; and if this be just in what is odious and blameable, it is more strongly so in what is amiable and praiseworthy. Here emulation most effectually operates upon us, and inspires our imitation in an irresistible manner. A good man therefore is a standing lesson to all his acquaintance, and of far greater use in that narrow circle than a good book.

But as it often happens that the best men are but little known, and consequently cannot extend the usefulness of their examples a great way, the writer may be called in aid to spread their history farther, and to present the amiable pictures to those who have not the happiness of knowing the originals; and so, by communicating such valuable patterns to the world, he may perhaps do a more extensive service to mankind than the person whose life originally afforded the pattern.

In this light I have always regarded those biographers who have recorded the actions of great and worthy persons.—Henry Fielding, *The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Biographies of the Graduates

EDITOR'S NOTE: The members of our Class had so many other circulars sent to them this year, that instead of asking them for their college records, including scholastic honors, membership on athletic teams, societies, etc., the Secretary compiled these particulars himself as best he could from the old year-books. The rest of the preliminary information about each man was obtained either from the man himself or from his family. Verifications and corrections of the data given have been made in most of the doubtful cases, but many college and genealogical errors probably remain. The Secretary will be thankful for any and all corrections or additions, large or small, from any source.

The information concerning classmates' antecedents was collected between October, 1905, and July, 1906. The information concerning classmates themselves, their wives and their children, was collected between May and July, 1906, and is supposed to be complete up to June 30th.

Events happening after June 30th, 1906, and before final publication are not included in these biographies. So far as reported they will be recorded in the Appendix.

John S. Abercrombie

Rushville, Indiana.

JOHN SEXTON ABERCROMBIE was born at Rushville, Ind., May 12th, 1874. He is the son of Theodore Abercrombie and Sarah Wilson Sexton, who were married March 25th, 1869, at Rushville, Ind., and had three other children, all boys.

Theodore Abercrombie (b. July 23rd, 1831, in Franklin County, Ind.) has spent most of his life in Rushville. He has been a farmer, a tailor, and is at present President of the Rushville National Bank. His parents were John Abercrombie, a farmer of Rush County, Ind., and Rebecca Pursel of New Jersey. The family came to America from Scotland early in the nineteenth century, and settled in Westmoreland County, Pa.

Sarah Wilson (Sexton) Abercrombie was born March 2d, 1842, at Rushville, Ind. Her father was Dr. Horatio Gates Sexton, a physician of that place, and her mother was Hannah Pugh of Cincinnati, Ohio. Hannah Pugh's grandmother was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, named Tonpah, who lived in the Carolinas before the Cherokees were forced by the Government to "move on" to Indian Territory. The Sextons came from England and settled in New England.

Abercrombie was graduated from DePauw University in 1895, and entered Yale in the fall of that year. He played on the Champion Senior Baseball Team, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and received a High Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married.

ON September 1st, 1897, after studying law for one year in a Rushville office, Abercrombie was appointed to a position in the U. S. Consulate-General in Paris. During the three years he was there he traveled extensively in France, England, Scotland, Switzerland, and Italy, until in September, 1900, he resigned and returned to America. He spent part of the following winter and spring in Southern California for his health. On July 4th, 1901, he was operated on for appendicitis.

The operation left him very weak and ill. He contracted a bad case of catarrh, deafness developed, and he has had to spend most of his time since then in seeking relief from this disabling affliction. He was in Phoenix in 1902-3, the year before the Class Secretary struck that heated town; and he has been in Colorado too, but the Secretary and he have never met; and as Abercrombie is disinclined to write much about himself for publication, there is nothing one can add. He has, of course, no occupation at present.

His Class at DePauw University, of which he was President, had its decennial reunion a year ago, and Abercrombie collaborated with the '95 Secretary in preparing the Class Report which appeared a few months later. "He is a notable reader of old books," writes one of his friends, "and an interested student of his kind."

Benjamin Adams

Assistant to Chief of Circulating Dept., New York Public Library.
209 West 23d Street, New York City. (Residence in Brooklyn.)

BENJAMIN ADAMS was born Sept. 20th, 1873, at Wethersfield, Conn. He is a son of Thomas Griswold Adams and Lucy Stillman Dickinson, who were married on Nov. 21st, 1855, at

Wethersfield, Conn., and had, including Benjamin, eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom five lived to maturity.

Thomas Griswold Adams (b. June 21st, 1832, at Wethersfield, Conn., d. April 22nd, 1902, also at Wethersfield) was for many years the head of the firm of Adams & Haumer, commission merchants. He held many local offices and positions of trust in Wethersfield. His father was Welles Adams, a commission merchant, and his mother was Mary Wolcott Griswold, both of Wethersfield. The family came from England prior to 1650 and settled at Farmington, Conn. (See Stiles' History of Ancient Wethersfield, Vol. II, pp. 11-27.)

Lucy Stillman (Dickinson) Adams (b. Jan. 24th, 1835, at Wethersfield, Conn., d. Dec. 29th, 1901, at Wethersfield) was the daughter of Ransom Dickinson, a farmer, and Lucy N. Smith, all Wethersfield folk.

Adams prepared for Yale at the Hartford High School. In College he received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition, and a Second Dispute at Commencement. He was a member of the Yale Union.

He has not been married.

EXCEPTING for the three years from graduation until May, 1899, when he was connected with the Brooklyn Blue Book Publishing Co., Adams has been employed wholly in library work. He began in the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. In September, 1902, he was advanced from Librarian of that branch to be Superintendent of the Department of Traveling Libraries. A year and a half later, in April, 1904, he resigned that position to become Assistant to the Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library. There he has since been seen at intervals, sometimes seated at a well appointed but complicated desk, anon climbing dustily up from the catacombs upon which all libraries appear to be built. He hopes to find a home in the new building on Fifth Avenue when (or if) the builders get through with it.

Adams has done a good deal of genealogical and bibliographical work (see the "Bibliographical Notes" in the back of this volume), principally in connection with Wethersfield. He has also rendered important services

to '96, in the way of expert advice and of individual researches, in connection with the collection and preparation of the genealogical data now included in our Class Biographies.

John Chester Adams, Ph.D.

Instructor in English, Yale College.
Residence, 75 Mansfield Street, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN CHESTER ADAMS was born in Lewiston, Maine, Feb. 7th, 1874. He is the only child of John Samuel Adams and Harriet Ada Marr, who were married on May 21st, 1872, at Auburn, Me.

John Samuel Adams (b. Jan. 29th, 1842, at Brewer, near Bangor, Me.) has spent most of his life in Brookline, Mass. He lived a short time, however, at Bangor, Auburn, Lewiston, and Portland, Me. He is a banker, and an officer of several financial and religious organizations. His father was Aaron Chester Adams, a Congregational minister of Auburn, Me. and Wethersfield, Conn., and his mother was Harriet Sargent Johnson of Brewer, Me. His ancestors came to America from England in 1640, and settled at Braintree (Quincy), Mass.

Harriet Ada (Marr) Adams (b. June 24th, 1845, at Winthrop, Me.) spent her early life at Winthrop and at Auburn, Me. Her parents were William March Marr, a builder, and Ruth Metcalf May, both of Winthrop.

Adams spent his youth in Cambridge, Mass. and in New Haven. In College he took a Third DeForest Mathematical Prize in Freshman year, won a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade, served as Treasurer of Phi Beta Kappa, and in Senior year was on the Executive Committee of the Yale Union. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., April 8th, 1901, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Willis Munger, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Thornton Munger, '51, and has one child, a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth Adams (b. Jan. 5th, 1903, at New Haven). (See Appendix.)

IN 1898, after two years' graduate work, Adams received the degree of M.A. at Yale. He taught at the

Taft School in Watertown, Conn., the following year, studied in Harvard, 1899-1900, and then returned to Yale as a tutor in English. "The annals of this poor man," he writes (May, 1906), "are extraordinarily short and simple. As soon as equilibrium was restored after the shock of Sheldon's narrow escape from Pius's pursuing roman candles, I steered for Mount Desert Island, where (at Bass Harbor), Mrs. Adams and I spent the summer of 1902—as also the following summer. The winter between is memorable for the birth in January of the present manager of the household, Harriet Elizabeth. The next winter (1903-4) was a very busy one by reason of increased college teaching and work on my thesis for the Ph. D. degree, which was charitably bestowed on me in June, 1904. . . . Last summer my work necessitated a journey to England, where I studied in various libraries, chiefly in London and Oxford. This last winter (1905-6), in addition to regular teaching, I have been engaged in University Extension lecturing—making in all forty-six trips to neighboring communities. My work cut out for the coming summer at Bailey's Island (in Casco Bay, Maine) is the completion of an edition of 'Heroes and Hero-Worship,' for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the continuance of work on a volume on 'The Masque' (of the XVIIth Century). . . . Lack of space prevents my explaining that my spare minutes are all exhausted in the attempt to invent new methods of defence against the ceaseless inroads of the insinuating H. Fisher."

Marcellin C. Adams

Residence, 5th Avenue and Woodland Road, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.
In Sales Department of the Best Manufacturing Co. (iron foundry), 25th and
Railroad Streets.

MARCELLIN COTE ADAMS was born Jan. 26th, 1872, at Pittsburg, Pa. He is the son of Stephen Jarvis Adams and Emma Virginia Anshutz, who were married Nov. 17th, 1862, at Pittsburg,

and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

Stephen Jarvis Adams (b. April 21st, 1837, near Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.) is a foundryman and inventor, having some seventy-five or more patents to his credit, and is now (Jan., 1906) living at Pittsburg, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His father was Calvin Adams, also a foundryman and inventor, of Oak Hill; and his mother was Cynthia Gifford, of Medusa, Albany Co., N. Y. The family came to America from England in 1632-33, and settled in Mount Wollaston, Mass. (later called Braintree).

Emma Virginia (Anshutz) Adams (b. Feb. 10th, 1843, at Pittsburg, Pa.) is the great-granddaughter of George Anshutz, who built the first furnace and made the first iron ever manufactured in Pittsburg. Her parents were Alfred Pithon Anshutz and Eliza Jane Holmes, both of Pittsburg.

Adams spent his early life in Pittsburg. In College he was Treasurer of the Yale Gymnastic Association in Sophomore year, and Vice-President in Junior year. He was on the gymnastic team and took several prizes. In Senior year he played on the Class Baseball Team. Beta Theta Pi. An Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Jan. 5th, 1898, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Ida Elizabeth Bright, daughter of Robert C. Bright of New Haven, and has one child, a daughter, Emma Virginia Adams (b. Feb. 28th, 1902, at Pittsburg, Pa.).

ADAMS was compelled by ill health to leave the University of Pennsylvania's Medical School in January, 1897. After six months in North Carolina he returned to Pittsburg, entered the foundry business with S. Jarvis Adams & Company, and remained with them until they sold out, in the fall of 1899, at which time he took a trip to Denver. From May, 1900, to February, 1901, he was in charge of the Sawyer Gold Mining Company of Sophia, North Carolina. In April he left for Europe, traveling in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Scotland until September. Shortly after his return he went into the paint business with the American Cold Japan Company and in March, 1902, he left them to enter his present connection. Since then his traveling has been confined to short vacations in

Atlantic City, New Haven, Chautauqua Lake, etc. His decennial letter follows:—

“As far as business goes, I have been with the Best Manufacturing Company since 1902. I started in as Superintendent of the Iron Foundry. I began by taking a fairly extended trip, visiting various foundries in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Springfield, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Fort Wayne, Indiana. About a week after I got back I had a strike on my hands, and after the smoke of battle had cleared away I found I had ‘bounced’ two foremen, and was doing the foremen’s work myself. I was getting so much good, practical information from this that I did not make much effort to get a foreman, so for about ten months I ‘held down’ the foreman job. It meant that I had to be there at least at 7:15 A.M. *every* morning and that I got home in the evening anywhere from 6:00 to 8:00 o’clock or later. The experience though was fine. I finally broke in one of the molders from the shop as foreman, and gave most of my time to adapting our work to molding machines, *i.e.*, mechanical molding instead of hand work. Having brought this work to a stage to give it a good trial I have left the foundry proper and am now connected with the selling end and getting my knocks and experience along that line.

“Our main line of work is the erection, etc., of high pressure piping, having in connection therewith a line of valves and pipe fittings and some specialties. Within the last few months I have done a good deal of out of town work in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Columbus, and in other neighboring states and cities.

“I have been quite active in church work. I have been Superintendent of our Sunday School for nearly five years with rather encouraging results. Am a member of Ascension Church, one of the largest Protestant Episcopal churches, and have recently been made a member of the Vestry.

"Have been connected for the last twenty-five years with the East Liberty branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the largest branch of the Pittsburgh Association, and situated in the residence district. For three years I was Chairman of the branch, but had to give this office up, owing to stress of work. Am still a member of the Board of Management and Chairman of the Sunday Afternoon Meeting Committee.

"Up until I struck my present job I practically did no work, and since then nothing but work. I think I 'll swing back the other way a little, and start by joining the merry throng at the '96 Decennial, the first class reunion I have had the pleasure of attending."

Eugene D. Alexander

Lawyer. Permanent mail address, Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.
(See Appendix.)

EUGENE DAVENPORT ALEXANDER was born May 10th, 1875, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. He is the only son of Henry Eugene Alexander and Mary Boorman Davenport, who were married on Jan. 28th, 1869, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, and had four other children, all daughters.

Henry Eugene Alexander (b. Nov. 16th, 1839, at Baltimore, Md., d. June 25th, 1904, at New Brighton, S. I.), graduated from St. James College (Md.) in 1855. He served all through the Civil War as Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet-Major, in the Volunteer Light Artillery. After the war he removed from Baltimore to New York, and lived on Staten Island from 1870 until his death. From 1870 to 1895 he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His father was John Henry Alexander, of Baltimore, a State Engineer of Maryland, and his mother was Margaret Hammer. The family is of Scotch descent.

Mary Boorman (Davenport) Alexander (b. Feb. 19th, 1845, at Cazenovia, N. Y.) spent her early life at Cazenovia and at Albany. She lived at Annapolis during the war, and since her marriage has resided at New Brighton, Staten Island. She is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Radcliffe Davenport (Yale 1830), a Protestant Episcopal Clergyman of New York, and Mehetable Whiting Newell, of Dedham, Mass. Dr. Davenport

is descended from John Davenport who came to this country about 1638 and founded the colony of New Haven.

Alexander prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord. In College he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkeley Association, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa with a High Oration stand at the Junior Exhibition and the same at Commencement. Psi. U. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married.

AFTER teaching for a year in Mr. King's School in Stamford, Conn., Alexander entered the New York Law School, graduating in 1899. He has practised with Reid, Esselsteyn and Ketcham, with Rowland Cox, Sr. (trade-mark law, Jan.-June, 1900), with Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie of 71 Broadway, New York (Oct., 1900-Feb., 1902), with Charles Bulkley Hubbell, 31 Nassau St., New York (as managing clerk, Oct., 1902-Nov., 1904), and with Hand & Hale, now Richard L. Hand, of Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y. (May, 1905, to date). In the interval Feb.-Oct., 1902, he went abroad on the Celtic Cruise, visiting Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Greece, Turkey, the Holy Land, Egypt, Italy and France; during the Sexennial he was in Paris convalescing from an attack of typhoid.

"I am sitting out on my balcony," he wrote the Secretary in January, 1905, "with everything furred but my tongue, and as the ink freezes in my fountain pen, I take to pencil. You may be surprised to see me writing from 'Elizabethtown.' I only do so because I am here. Last fall I had a mean touch of grip and the doctor sent me off for a complete change of air and loaf. . . . I am enjoying it. I rode horseback daily until just before Xmas, skated some, tramped, etc., but now the snow has cut me down to sleighing and snow-shoeing. Write me again, O Clarence, thou child of contradiction, half alkali, half acid, a neutral salt yet a land-lubber, for the mail is the feature of the day."

The Secretary did write him again (for his biography)

last spring, and upon receiving a reply of two lines, wrote yet once more. "I plead guilty to your indictment," he responded, "but answer in mitigation as did the two little French cherubs whose total anatomy was heads, when asked by St. Peter to sit down,—'mais nous n'avons pas de quoi.' . . . After about six months rest in this Adirondack country I was in fine condition and ready to go home. It was then May, 1905, and an offer was made to me to go into the law office of Hand & Hale as managing clerk. As it has agreed so well with me up here and as it seemed foolish to go back to work with the summer heat coming on, I decided to remain for another winter. While the work has not been at all arduous I have felt that I have been 'keeping up' to some extent, though the deliberate way one can do things in the country is unfitting for city methods. I shall doubtless notice the difference when I return to New York."

Philip R. Allen

With F. W. Bird & Son, Paper Makers, East Walpole, Mass.

PHILIP RAY ALLEN was born July 25th, 1873, at Allenville, a suburb of Walpole, Mass. He is the son of Melzar Waterman Allen and Martha Metcalf, who were married Feb. 13th, 1867, at Franklin, Mass., and had including Philip five boys and one girl. Two of Philip's brothers have been graduated from Yale, Bernard Melzar in 1892 and Frederic Winthrop in 1900.

Melzar Waterman Allen (b. Dec. 7th, 1840, at Walpole, Mass.), a builder by trade, has held and still holds town offices in Walpole. He is a veteran of the Civil War (16th Massachusetts Battery). He is the son of Lemuel Allen, a builder of Walpole, and Adelene Fisher of Medway, Mass. His ancestors came from England, 1630-1665, and settled at Watertown, Dedham, etc., Mass.

Martha (Metcalf) Allen (b. June 10th, 1841, at Winthrop, Me.) spent her early life at Winthrop, Me., and Franklin, Mass., and is now living at Walpole. She is the daughter of Joseph Addison Metcalf, a teacher and farmer, of Winthrop, and Chloe Fales Adams of Franklin, Mass.

Allen went to school at Andover. In College he took a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade in Freshman year, rowed on the Class Crew in the fall and spring of Junior year, was elected Class Statistician, published the Senior Year Class Book, and served on the Executive Committee of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Yale Union. A Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. D. K. E.

He has not been married.

"FOR a year and a half I was traveling tutor for a boy," wrote Allen in 1902. ". . . Then, in 1898, I started in at the paper manufacturing business with F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass." (This firm was established in 1817. It makes roofings, insulating and water-proof papers, paper boxes, etc., and has branch offices in New York, Washington, and Chicago.) "This job I still hold. I'm 'on the pike' a good deal of the time—just got back from a nine days' trip to Chicago, Des Moines, and Kansas City. Went South on a business trip last winter and spent a week in Cuba." "My time since 1902," he wrote this spring, "has been spent at the same old game—viz., the paper business at East Walpole and traveling on trails all around this country looking for business. I have spent some time up in Canada where we have been putting up a new mill. From a recent tabulation I discovered that I had traveled last year some 56,000 miles. On the side I have gone into farming, having bought an abandoned New England farm. In general I have been trying to lead the steady and temperate life of an old New Englander.

"For vacations, I have for two years been in the Maine woods, canoeing from the West Branch of the Penobscot and around Moosehead. Last year with H. Twombly and two others went on a three hundred mile trail from Portland through the White Mountains and down by Lake [Winnepe-something] to Boston again. We shipped our saddle-horses by boat to Portland. By keeping several horses and getting in a ride or a jump

across country when the day's work is o'er I manage to eke out a fairly pleasant existence.

"This village is within 19 miles of the Hub of the Universe (plenty near enough), so when we get to rusting away we can go in and buy all the civilization we need any time. We had a good game in local politics here this year; the 'reform and progress' movement won out hard. This was the most interesting game I've had in many a year."

Pete was enthusiastically telling us all about this campaign at the Yale Club one night, and enlarging upon what a mighty good thing it was for a young man to take an active part in civic life. It subsequently appeared that his own "active part" was that of a tree warden, on the reform ticket.

Arnon A. Alling

Partner in the law firm of Alling, Webb & Morehouse, 42 Church Street,
New Haven, Conn. Residence, 50 Edgehill Road.

ARNON AUGUSTUS ALLING was born in New Haven, Aug. 8th, 1874. He is the son of John Wesley Alling, '62, and Constance Adelaide Parker, who were married Oct. 10th, 1867, in New Haven, and had besides Arnon, two children, both girls, one of whom died before maturity.

John Wesley Alling (b. Oct. 24th, 1841, at Orange, Conn.) has spent most of his life at Orange and New Haven. He is at present a lawyer in New Haven, Conn. His father was Charles Wyllys Alling, a farmer and manufacturer in Orange, Conn., and his mother was Lucy Booth of Woodbridge, Conn. His ancestor, Roger Alling, came to America from England in 1638, and settled at New Haven. He was one of the original founders of that colony.

Constance Adelaide (Parker) Alling (b. Dec. 24th, 1844, at Derby, Conn., d. Jan. 11th, 1903, in New York City) spent her early life at Derby and at New Haven, Conn. She was the daughter of Augustus Hull Parker, a manufacturer, of New Haven and of Derby. Her mother was Jane Eliza Hotchkiss of Derby, Conn.

Alling spent his early life in New Haven, and in Concord, N. H., at St. Paul's School. In College he was a member for two

years of the Track Team and he took a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., June 15th, 1899, to Miss Katherine A. Terrill, daughter of Frederick M. Terrill of New Haven, and has one child, a son, John Wesley Alling (b. May 26th, 1900, at New Haven).

ALLING entered the Yale Law School in the fall of 1896 and in 1899 he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was married that June and then entered practice in New Haven. He served as member of the Common Council in New Haven, 1899-1900. In 1901 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. He is now the Captain of Company D, Second Regiment, C.N.G. (the New Haven Blues), and a member of the law firm of Alling, Webb & Morehouse (John W. Alling, James H. Webb, Samuel C. Morehouse and Arnon A. Alling).

"I have been quiet and generally peaceful in my ways since 1902," he wrote this spring, thus (inadvertently or otherwise) casting a suspicion and a shadow over the years preceding. "I should be very glad to give any assistance I can to aid you in getting your book into first-class condition. You may call on me at any time and I hope I shall be equal to the emergency. . . At least I will do my prettiest."

These latter assurances were in response to the Secretary's requests for aid in persuading Flaherty, Billard, and other hyper-reticent persons, not to regard his oft-reiterated inquiries into their antecedents as mere purposeless drivel. Arnon did it beautifully, using nothing but the long distance telephone and a specially competent stenographer. The Secretary has had enough experience in persuasion to know an expert when he finds one, and he begs leave to salute Arnon Alling as a Master.

S. M. Alvord

Teacher in the Hartford Public High School.
Residence, 254 Ashley Street, Hartford, Conn.

SAMUEL MORGAN ALVORD was born at Bolton, Conn., Nov. 19th, 1869. He is a son of Elijah Anson Alvord and Cynthia Ann Warner, who were married Oct. 12th, 1856, at Bolton, Conn., and had altogether six children, five boys and one girl. An uncle and a cousin are Yale graduates.

Elijah Anson Alvord (b. April 10th, 1825, at Bolton, Conn., d. Oct. 4th, 1870 at Bolton) was a farmer and held various town offices. His father was Martin Alvord, also a Bolton farmer, who married Martha Burleigh Clark, originally of Rochester, N. H., and later of Columbia, Conn. His ancestor, Alexander Alvord, came to America from Whitestaunton Parish, Somerset County, England, about 1632, and settled at Windsor, Conn., removing to Northampton, Mass., about 1661. One hundred years later Samuel Alvord, grandfather to Martin, came to Bolton, and there the Alvords have continuously resided since that time.

Cynthia Ann (Warner) Alvord (b. Jan. 26th, 1830, at Bolton, Conn.) is the daughter of Ashbel Warner, a Bolton farmer, and Hannah Morgan, who was born at Preston, Conn.

Alvord received honorable mention for the Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize at his entrance examination. He was President of the Freshman Union and held various offices in the Yale Union, including that of President in Senior year. He received a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade in Freshman year, was Secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Hartford Club. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married at Pennington, N. J., Dec. 27th, 1900, to Miss Mary A. O'Hanlon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary, and has one child, a son, Morgan Hanlon Alvord (b. March 31st, 1902, at Hartford, Conn.).

FROM September, 1896, until June, 1900, Alvord was instructor in Latin and Greek, and from September, 1897, on, Vice-President at the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., of which Dr. O'Hanlon was President. He was then elected to the position he now holds, that of instructor in the Hartford (Conn.) Public High

School, entering upon his duties in the fall of 1900 and only returning to Pennington during the 1900 Christmas vacation to marry the President's daughter. "My work has been in the Latin Department for the most part," he wrote this spring, "occasionally working in a little Greek, and now and then doing some private tutoring. I have learned that vacations are just as acceptable in the teacher's career as in the pupil's, and I have 'put in' some most agreeable ones. The summers of 1902 and 1903 were spent chiefly deferring to the little stranger known as Morgan. But the 'grown-ups' had their own way about it the summer of 1904, which was spent in the metropolis of the South-west, Los Angeles, where Mrs. Alvord's people were residing. After six weeks in that delightful city we returned via San Francisco, enjoying an afternoon at Berkeley, where we were given a most cordial reception by our own Chauncey and Mrs. Wells in their cottage among the trees. A week was spent at the St. Louis Exposition on the return trip. I came home quite content to continue my residence in this conservative municipality of Hartford within striking distance of a football game."

Rev. Thomas F. Archbald

Professor of Missions at the University of Wooster.
Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio.

THOMAS FROTHINGHAM ARCHBALD was born Dec. 31st, 1873, at Scranton, Pa. He is the son of Capt. James Archbald, Union, '61, a veteran of the Civil War, and Hannah Maria Albright, who were married Jan. 25th, 1865, at Scranton, and had besides Thomas, seven children, four boys and three girls, six of whom lived to maturity. Tom is a brother of James Archbald, Jr., '87 and Joseph A. Archbald, '88 S., a nephew of R. W. Archbald '71, and a cousin of R. W. Archbald, Jr., '98 and Hugh Archbald, 1903.

James Archbald (b. Feb. 13th, 1838, at Sand Lake, N. Y.) spent the first nineteen years of his life at Carbondale, Pa., and the rest at Scranton, where he has been engaged as Chief

Engineer of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. He is at present Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Central R. R. Co. He is the son of James Archbald and Mary Ann Wodrow. James Archbald, Sr., was born at Little Cumbrae Island, Buteshire, Scotland, March 3rd, 1793, came to America in 1807, settled at Auriesville, N. Y., and died Aug. 26th, 1870. He was a Civil Engineer, President of the Bloomsburg R. R., and was connected at various times with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., the Michigan Southern and North Indiana R. R. Co., and D. L. & W. R. R. Co. Mary Ann Wodrow came from Eastwood, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Hannah Maria (Albright) Archbald (b. Aug. 3rd, 1841, at Ashland Furnace, Lehigh County, Pa.) spent her early life at Buchanan, Va., and moved to Scranton in 1852. She is the daughter of Joseph Jacob Albright (b. Sept. 23rd, 1810; d. Jan. 12th, 1888) of Scranton, an iron manufacturer and coal agent of the D. & H. Canal Co., D. L. & W., and President of the First National Bank of Scranton. Her mother was Elizabeth Sellers (b. January, 1811; d. Jan. 21st, 1890) of Salt Marsh, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Archbald prepared for Yale at Andover. He was one of the Class Deacons and served as First Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A. in Junior year and President in Senior year. He was a member of the Ivy Committee, and Chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Northfield Committee. An Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He Boule, D. K. E., Wolf's Head.

He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10th, 1900, to Miss Jennie A. Dann, daughter of the late Edward S. Dann and of Jane R. Dann of Buffalo, and has two children, Thomas Webster Archbald (b. Sept. 28th, 1901, at Cuba, N. Y.) and Jean Archbald (b. April 22d, 1904, at Buffalo).

IN the fall of 1896 Archbald entered the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary from which he was graduated in 1900. He was absent for one year (1897-8) serving as General Secretary of the Yale Y.M.C.A. and living in Dwight Hall; and again for seven months of 1899 taking a trip around the world with Rus Colgate. From 1900 until June, 1903, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cuba, New York.

In 1903 the University of Wooster, Ohio (co-educational,—the Synodical University of the Presby-

terian Church), added a "Bible & Missionary Training School" to its departments and Archbald was called to the Chair of Missions, the first Chair of the sort to be established in this country. In addition to acting as Registrar of his Department and giving some Biblical Instruction and Instruction in Church History, Archbald has the following courses:—

City Evangelization.—The needs of the city, its economic and social conditions are presented. The agencies of reformation come within the scope of this course. Such are institutional churches, rescue missions, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., college settlements, fresh air work, men's leagues. For the benefit of pastor's helpers training is given in the matter of awakening and educating missionary interest. Two hours a week, first semester.

History of Foreign Nations.—The country or countries to be studied will be selected according to the wishes of the students. This study furnishes some familiarity with the life of the nation to which the student desires to give his life. Two hours a week, second semester.

Dealing with Inquirers.—Christ's methods of winning individuals are studied historically. The text-book used is McConaughy's Christ Among Men. A general survey of personal work is made, following Johnston's Studies for Personal Workers. In connection with each recitation throughout the year selected portions of Scripture are studied and memorized. This is based upon Torrey's How to bring Men to Christ. It is expected that students will engage in some practical work on Sunday afternoons as well as at other times, as opportunity offers. Two hours a week, one year.

He wrote this spring: "I am a teacher, usually called a 'professor' in the University of Wooster, a Presbyterian College of about 550 students. My chair is that of missions, similar to the one recently established at Yale and held by Dr. Beach. . . . At Wooster we have a large foreign missionary center and the ends of the earth are constantly meeting here. You see this makes an atmosphere well adapted to my work. . . . My summers have been spent in Buffalo, N. Y., and at Martha's Vineyard. I have a few fish stories and bird stories to tell you, but these must wait."

*Wheeler Armstrong, Jr.

Died, November 12, 1896, at Hartford, Conn.

WHEELER ARMSTRONG, JR., was born June 4th, 1874, at Rome, N. Y. He was a son of Wheeler Armstrong and Emma O. Brown, who were married Feb. 9th, 1870, at Chicago, Ill., and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls. Dr. Arthur S. Armstrong, Cornell '02, (M.D. '04), is a brother.

Wheeler Armstrong the elder (b. July 29th, 1840, at Rome, N. Y.) is in the real estate business at Rome. He is a son of Gen. Jesse Armstrong, a Rome merchant, and Abigail J. Cole.

Emma O. (Brown) Armstrong (b. Feb. 9th, 1850, at Chicago, Ill.) is the daughter of Jaduthan Brown of Chicago, and Ophelia E. Elmer of Delta, N. Y.

Armstrong spent his early life at Rome, N. Y., and prepared for Yale at the Rome Academy. He was not with us during the latter part of Senior year.

He was unmarried.

ARMSTRONG was taken ill during our Senior year and was not able to complete the work of the course, but his degree was voted to him by the faculty nevertheless. He died of quick consumption on November 12th, 1896, at Hartford, Conn.

In college there were times when his quiet unsophisticated ways exposed him to some jesting. It is pleasant to remember that in other quarters they won him friends. The first of our graduate members to die, he had neither time nor chance to make his mark in the world, but he was a gentle, good-hearted fellow whom, more than many others, we still remember.

Judge William A. Arnold

Partner in the law firm of Clark & Arnold, 50 State Street., Hartford, Conn.
Residence, 812 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

WILLIAM ANSEL ARNOLD was born May 5th, 1874, at Willimantic, Conn. He is the son of Ansel Arnold and Maria Pitkin Chap-



Armstrong



man, who were married Nov. 22nd, 1871, at Ellington, Conn. Their other son, Louis H. Arnold, was graduated at Yale in '04.

Ansel Arnold (b. Aug. 8th, 1814, at Somers, Conn., d. Aug. 5th, 1899, at Willimantic) spent most of his life at Somers, Mansfield, and Willimantic. He was a manufacturer, a merchant, a Member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1857 from the town of Somers, and in 1876 from the town of Windham. He was the first President of the Willimantic Board of Trade, President of the First National Bank of Willimantic, and a director of various banks and insurance companies. His parents were Samuel Arnold, a farmer, and Amittai Pomeroy, both of Somers.

Maria Pitkin (Chapman) Arnold (b. Jan. 30th, 1849, at Ellington, Conn.) is the daughter of Horace McKnight Chapman of Ellington and Willimantic, Conn., a farmer and merchant, and Julia Ann Tiffany of Somers.

Arnold spent his early life at Willimantic, Conn., and was prepared for Yale at Williston. In College he received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Hartford, Conn., May 22d, 1901, to Miss Katherine Hutchinson, daughter of John I. Hutchinson.

ARNOLD was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1899, and has since then been practising up in Hartford in partnership with Walter Clark. He lives in Willimantic and is a Director in, and Secretary of, the Willimantic Traction Company. The year after our Sexennial he was elected by the legislature Judge of the Police Court of Willimantic, in which court he had already served as associate judge. The office of Judge had previously been held by much older men, so Arnold's election, which was not won without a lively contest, was quite a compliment.

His regular practice meantime has continued as before. In 1903 and 1905 he appeared prominently and successfully before the legislature as attorney for street railroad interests, and he has received and declined several good opportunities to run for office. In 1904 he visited the St. Louis Fair. There is no other news, although the Secretary has a number of clippings com-

menting on Judge Arnold's decisions which he is prepared to exhibit to the curious.

Leo Arnstein

General Manager of the Nathan Manufacturing Co., 416 East 106th Street,
New York City. Residence, 49 East 82d Street.

LEO ARNSTEIN was born Jan. 25th, 1877, at San Francisco, Cal. He is a son of Eugene Arnstein and Josefina Mandelbaum, who were married July 26th, 1874, at San Francisco, and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

Eugene Arnstein (b. May 8th, 1841, at Sulzbach, Germany) came to San Francisco from Fuerth, Germany. He is now a merchant and banker of New York City. His parents were Lemuel Arnstein, a school-teacher, and Pauline Simon.

Josefine (Mandelbaum) Arnstein (b. Jan. 15th, 1853, at Klattan, Austria) is the daughter of Elias Mandelbaum and of Sophie Weiner, both of Klattan.

Arnstein prepared for College at Dr. Sachs' School in New York City. He entered our Class from '97 in the fall of our Senior year, and was graduated with a First Dispute at Commencement, completing the course in three years. He also received a First Dispute at his Junior Exhibition while a member of '97. He was President of the Yale Chess Club during Senior year.

He was married at New York City, Nov. 19th, 1901, to Miss Elsie Nathan, daughter of Max Nathan, and has two children, Elizabeth Arnstein (b. Oct. 15th, 1902, at New York City) and Margaret Arnstein (b. Oct. 27th, 1904, at New York City).

IN 1902 Arnstein wrote: "Have been with the (hide and leather) firm of J. H. Rossbach & Bros. ever since graduation and have during that time been in Europe twice on pleasure trips and twice to Brazil on business, on each of the latter occasions spending three or four months in Pernambuco and Bahia." In 1906, being asked for further news, "Happy is the country," said he to the Secretary, "that has no history."

Now the Class Secretary has grown to loathe the sight

of this simpering old phrase, which he has blue-penciled a hundred times only to find it complacently being returned to him again from some other sententious source. Deeming it, furthermore, a subterfuge unworthy of Arnstein, he penned a violent and perhaps inaccurate protest.

"I note with satisfaction," Arnstein answered, "that about 'one fifth of the men' not only are happy in the lack of a history but furthermore are so impregnated with the classic learning that was soaked in some ten years ago, that misquotations are as second nature. As to the dearth of interesting facts, my last answer was prompted by truth, not laziness. Since 1902 I have been acting as General Manager of the above concern (the Nathan Manufacturing Co., of New York), and have been putting in all my time at the factory, which is devoted to the manufacture of locomotive fittings, etc. My summers have been spent on the Hudson, and vacations in the Adirondacks. An automobile and I take turns at owning each other. I play chess but rarely, and was betrayed into a tournament but once; this was at the Yale Club this spring, when three of us gloriously tied for second place—there were four in the tournament.

"I am on a few committees and things, of a social-work nature, [he is Secretary of Mt. Sinai Hospital] but enough has been said, to give you material to construct a theme of burning interest. Try asbestos paper."

Edgar S. Auchincloss

Residence, 123 East 69th Street, New York City.

Member of the New York Stock Exchange. Office, 15 Wall Street.

EDGAR STIRLING AUCHINCLOSS was born in New York City, Dec. 13th, 1874. He is the son of Edgar Stirling Auchincloss (New York University '67) and Maria LaGrange Sloan, who were married on May 21st, 1872, in New York City, and had, including Edgar, eight children, seven boys and one girl. Edgar's Yale relatives include five brothers—Samuel S., ex '94, Hugh, '01, Charles Croke, '03, Gordon, '08, and James C., '08; three

uncles—Frederick L., '71, John W., '73 S., and Hugh D., '79; and two cousins—Charles R., '03, and J. Howland, '08.

Edgar Stirling Auchincloss, Sr. (b. Sept. 29th, 1847, in New York City; d. Mch. 13th, 1892, at Augusta, Ga.) spent most of his life as a commission merchant in New York City. He was the son of John Auchincloss, also a merchant, and Elizabeth Buck, both of New York. The family settled at New York when they came to America from Scotland in 1800.

Maria LaGrange (Sloan) Auchincloss (b. Feb. 4th, 1847, in New York City) is the daughter of Samuel Sloan of New York, a financier and Railroad President, and Margaret El-mendorf.

Auchincloss prepared for Yale at Andover, and entered our Class in the fall of Freshman year. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement, and was a member of the Committee on the Boys' Club. Psi. U.

He was married (1) at New York City, Feb. 14th, 1899, to Miss Marie Louise Mott, daughter of J. Varnum Mott. She died Sept. 3d, 1899, at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

He was married (2) at New York City, April 14th, 1903, to Miss Catherine Sanford Agnew, daughter of Andrew Gifford Agnew of New York, and has two children, Mary Bliss Auchincloss (b. April 6th, 1904, at New York City) and Elizabeth Ellen Auchincloss (b. June 27th, 1905, at Rye, N. Y.).

“AFTER leaving College,” wrote Auchincloss in 1902, “I at once entered the General Freight Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as a clerk. In the spring of 1897 was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent, which position I held until the fall of 1899, when I was made General Agent of the Freight Department, with office in New York. In January, 1901, I resigned from this position and left the railroad business, entering shortly afterwards the brokerage office of H. T. Carey & Company, New York. On August 1st, 1901, I became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and have been since that date engaged as a broker, doing business on the floor of the Exchange. My residence and place of business have always been in New York.” (See Appendix.)

His decennial letter gives information concerning his marriage to Miss Agnew in 1903, and proceeds as follows:— "Went to Hot Springs of North Carolina for honeymoon; there met Bob Lusk similarly occupied. May 1st, 1904, became member of firm of Welles, Auchincloss & West [Charles E. Welles and J. Terry West], which dissolved May 1st, 1906, by limitation. [This firm was succeeded by C. E. Welles & Company, with whom Auchincloss now has his headquarters.] About January 1st, 1905, was taken quite seriously ill, which kept me from business until the latter part of March (in Atlantic City and in Summerville, South Carolina). On January 22d, 1906, went to Nassau, N. P., for a month's vacation, being a good deal run down. Am making a vacation of this summer, in order to get back on my feet again (not literally) and hope to show up at Decennial."

Edgar's summers have been spent at Rye, New York, at Kennebunkport, Maine, and at Darien, Connecticut.

Leonard B. Bacon

Residence, 152 Gibbs Street, Rochester, New York.
Lawyer. 15 Rochester Savings Bank Building.

LEONARD BEAUMONT BACON was born July 25th, 1875, at Rochester, N. Y. He is the son of Theodore Bacon, '53, and Julia Selden, who were married Feb. 18th, 1864, at Rochester, N. Y., and had one other son (Henry Selden Bacon, '93) and two daughters.

Theodore Bacon (b. May 6th, 1834, at New Haven, Conn.; d. Jan. 22d, 1900, at Rochester, N. Y.) served through the Civil War as Captain of the 7th Conn. Regiment, and Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Terry's staff, and subsequently practised as a lawyer in Rochester. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon (Yale '20), a member of the Yale Corporation, and for fifty-seven years Minister of Center Church in New Haven; and of Lucy Johnson of Boston, Mass. The family came from England in 1636, and settled at Dedham, Mass. Theodore Bacon's seven brothers all received Yale degrees, as follows:

Benjamin W. (A. B. '47)

Leonard W. (A. B. '50; and also M. D., B. D., and LL. D.)

Francis (M. D. '53)

George B. (A. B. '56; and also B. D.)

Thomas R. (A. B. '73; and also B. D.)

Alfred T. (A. B. '73)

Rev. Edward W. (M. A. hon. '78)

Julia (Selden) Bacon (b. Sept. 24th, 1835, at Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y.) is the daughter of Judge Henry Rogers Selden of Rochester, a lawyer and judge of the New York Court of Appeals, who received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in '57, and was a Lieutenant-Governor of New York; and of Laura Ann Baldwin, of Clarkson.

Bacon spent his early life at Rochester, N. Y., and at Andover, where he prepared for College. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. In Sophomore year he was Lieutenant of the Dunham Boat Club. A. D. Phi.

He was married at Ridgewood, N. J., May 14th, 1903, to Miss Eleanor Cowperthwait, daughter of Frank M. Cowperthwait of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has two children, David Bacon (b. July 17th, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y.) and Alice Bacon (b. Oct. 7th, 1905, at Rochester).

BACON studied law for one year in his father's office and for two years at the Harvard Law School. Then, after four months in Europe, he began to practise in Rochester, New York. June 1st, 1901, he formed the partnership of Bacon & Bacon, with his brother, Henry Selden Bacon, '93. He has recently been practising with the firm of Harris & Harris.

✓ His decennial letter finds nothing much to describe except vacations. "1903, vacation in North Woods. 1904, vacation at Beaver River Club, North Woods. Too busy in 1905, building a house in the country. Now living in country on Lake Shore, Webster, New York, ten miles from Rochester. Hardly ever see a classmate, through a variety of circumstances, chief among which is the fact that I had none from this city—in which '96 is rather remarkable, for Rochester is a good Yale town. Rather recently Loomis has come to live near here part of the year, but I see little of him for he is not here in winter, and in the summer I live down in the country on the Lake.

I see Frank Wade occasionally when business takes me to Syracuse. No travels, except on business, since 1902."

Henry D. Baker

Journalist. The University Club, Chicago.

HENRY DUNSTER BAKER was born Feb. 26th, 1872, at Attleboro, Mass. He is the son of William Taylor Baker and Eliza Anna Dunster, who were married in Chicago in 1861, and had, including Henry, six children, four boys and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

William Taylor Baker (b. Sept. 11th, 1841, at Winfield, N. Y.; d. Oct. 6th, 1903, at Chicago) was a President of the Chicago Board of Trade, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Vice-President of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, President of the Chicago Federation, and a Director in the National Biscuit Company and other Chicago companies and institutions. His father died young, and nothing is known of his life. His mother came from Winfield, N. Y. The family are of English descent.

Eliza Anna (Dunster) Baker (d. 1873 at Chicago) was the daughter of Samuel Dunster, a farmer of Attleboro, Mass., and was descended from Henry Dunster, first President of Harvard College.

Baker spent his youth principally in Chicago. At Yale he was made an editor of the "News" in Junior year, received a Townsend Premium in Senior year at the DeForest Prize Speaking, and took a Second Colloquy at Commencement. He was a member of the Chicago Club and the Yale Union.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

"I AM ashamed to give an account of myself for the last ten years," writes Baker. "My, how time does fly. For I certainly cannot realize I 've been out of College ten years. I 've been pursuing all this time such things as money, pleasure, knowledge, power, and, while I have made an occasional catch, I have not yet made a real good haul of any sort. Too many holes in my net I presume, and good things slip by. The fair sex seems to think I would do better as a brother than as a husband,

and when a man fails to get married, the holes will usually stay in his net.

“As to my business for the last ten years, there is some that is quite personal, like the litigation inside our family, which has taken much of my time, and been a very harassing feature of my life. I have contributed to the newspapers. Was at first reporter of the ‘Chicago Tribune’, then financial editor, then in the financial department of the ‘New York Evening Post’, then an editor of the ‘Commercial West’ of Minneapolis; and I have contributed to various Chicago papers, and to the ‘Financial Times’ of London, England. I have used at times such *noms de plume* as ‘Jackson’, ‘Sharpshooter’. During the last two presidential campaigns I accepted some of the insurance companies’ contributions to the Republican Campaign Fund (as a member of the Republican National Committee’s literary bureau in Chicago) for writing articles on prosperity, etc. At present I am a ‘capitalist’ in a small way, and have ‘business interests’ that demand my attention, though I still do some newspaper work, and hope soon to do more. I am crazy to write a novel, and after I recover from the effects of this Decennial I may begin.”

Baker has certainly established a place for himself in the newspaper world, particularly, though not exclusively, as a financial writer. He has wide business interests: he has traveled—witness his tour in 1898-9 through a charmed though would-be-hostile Spain: he has entertained notably—witness the banquet to Vanderbilt, Hill, *et al.* He knows all the bankers, statesmen, actors, and other eminent citizens that man could ask, and he is always doing three or four things at once. Here, for instance, is an extract from a characteristic note dated August 20th, 1902: “. . . Just now taking place of financial man on ‘Chicago Daily News’ as well as my own work. I am also arranging for a picnic for the Sunday School of our Church; a banquet to be given by some ‘Captains of Industry,’ to a ‘Congress of Beauty’ from the Wizard of Oz and other companies that have

been playing here this summer; and a farewell dinner to Troy Kinney." The man has a head, eh, gentlemen? Think of what might have happened had he in the smallest degree mixed up these feasts.

Rev. O. C. Baker

Fowlerville, New York.
Permanent mail address, Penfield, New York.

OWEN CALVIN BAKER was born March 5th, 1874, at Rochester, N. Y. He is a son of Henry M. Baker and Annetta Owen, who were married Feb. 8th, 1873, at Rochester, N. Y., and had altogether seven children, five boys, and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

Henry M. Baker (b. April 10th, 1845, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.) was adopted when a child by Israel P. Baker, whose surname he now bears. His father's name was Maurice, and his mother was Lucy Laurie, both of La Prairie, Quebec, Canada. Mr. Baker is a veteran of the Civil War (Corp. Co. B. 8th N. Y. Vol. Cav., 1861-5) and has spent most of his life as a farmer and a barber, at Penfield, Monroe County, N. Y.

Annetta (Owen) Baker (b. Feb. 8th, 1849, at Penfield, N. Y.) is the daughter of Calvin Wooster Owen, a carpenter and joiner of Penfield, and of Clarissa Beebe, of Wells, Vt.

Baker prepared for Yale at the Classical Union School, Fairport, N. Y. In College he received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Conesus, N. Y., June 26th, 1901, to Miss Daisia L. Durkee, daughter of George W. and Harriet Payne Durkee. Mr. Durkee is a farmer of Conesus.

BAKER spent the year 1896-97 at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Illinois, where he combined the duties of Instructor of Mathematics and Director of the Gymnasium. During 1897-98 he was Principal of the High School at Kane, Pennsylvania. He then entered the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became a minister of the Gospel, and was assigned to Conesus, New York.

In Conesus he remained for three years, and there (in June, 1901) he married. From the fall of 1901 to the fall of 1902 he was pastor in the town of Alabama, New York, and since then he has had a charge at Fowlerville. His decennial letter follows:—

“I have spent the time mostly in this vicinity doing my regular work, and attending our local conferences and conventions, in which I have generally had some part on the program. I have charge of three churches—the other two being in Greigsville and Moscow. Last fall (1905) Moscow was set off alone, and I organized a church at the salt mining town of Retsof. My vacation of four weeks each summer has been spent partly at my home in Penfield, and partly at my wife’s in Conesus. This does n’t make much show on paper, but it has taken all my time.”

Wm. G. Baker, Jr.

Partner in the firm of Baker, Watts & Company, Bankers,
Calvert and German Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.
Residence, The Albion Hotel.

WILLIAM GIDEON BAKER, JR., was born Dec. 21st, 1874, at Buckeystown, Md. He is the son of William Gideon Baker and Ella Jones, who were married in 1867, in Montgomery Co., Md., and had one other son.

William Gideon Baker, Sr. (b. March 2d, 1842, at Buckeystown) is a banker. He is a son of Daniel Baker, of Buckeystown, a tanner, and of Catherine Finger. The family came originally from Germany, and settled in Frederick Co., Md.

Ella (Jones) Baker (b. 1847) spent her early life in Montgomery Co., Md. She is the daughter of David T. Jones, a farmer, and of Mary A. Dawson, both of that place.

Baker was graduated from the Western Maryland College in '94, with the degree of B.A., and entered our Class in the fall of Senior year. He took a Philosophical Oration at Commencement and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the Yale Union. He received One Year Honors in Political Science and Law.

He has not been married. _____

BAKER received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland in 1899. “For several years

after leaving college," said his sexennial letter, "I was Assistant Treasurer of the Standard Lime & Stone Company. This position I resigned in 1900 to engage in the banking business as senior member of the firm of Baker, Watts & Company (of Baltimore). Previous to this I spent a little while traveling, going to California and through the West generally, and in '99 took it into my head to go to Europe for several months. . . ."

Baker's partners are Sewell S. Watts and Edwin W. Levering, Jr. His decennial letter follows:—

"I have been pretty busy during the four years you mention, and, of course, practically all of my time has been given to business. During the summer of 1902 I spent about six weeks in Europe and repeated the performance in 1904, and if nothing happens I rather think I shall go over again this summer.

"You speak of amusements—I row a little, play a good deal of tennis, and when I am feeling particularly brave, attempt a round or two of golf. I have seen comparatively few '96 men since graduation. As you know, none of our Class are in Baltimore. I think once since then I have seen Walter Clark in New York.

"I do not think my experiences would be particularly interesting as they have been rather the sort that comes to the average business man. I am glad to see that a goodly number of '96 men are entering the blissful state of matrimony. I received only a week or so ago, an invitation to Jack Berry's wedding which I think occurs tomorrow."

Austin R. Baldwin

President of Baldwin Brothers & Company, Importers of Wines and
Rectifiers, 36 Front Street, New York City.
Residence, 409 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

AUSTIN RADCLIFFE BALDWIN was born November 11th, 1874, in New York City. He is the son of Austin Parker Baldwin and Alice Lockwood Bradford, who were married June 4th, 1868, at Providence, R. I., and had one other son and one daughter.

Austin Parker Baldwin (b. Oct. 11th, 1834, at No. 402 Broome St., New York; d. Dec. 7th, 1901, at No. 8 West 32d St., New

York) was in the steamship and foreign express business. He was the son of Austin Baldwin and Julia Clarissa Huyck, both of New York. Austin Baldwin was a manufacturer, and founder of the first local foreign express company. The family came from Devonshire, England, in 1630, and settled at Dedham, Mass.

Alice Lockwood (Bradford) Baldwin (b. June 4th, 1844, at Pawtucket, R. I.; d. Sept. 8th, 1881, at Morristown, N. J.) was the daughter of Shadrach Standish Bradford, a Baptist clergyman, and of Dorcas Brown Lockwood, both of Providence, R. I.

Baldwin spent his early life in New York City, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. In College he was a member of the Gymnastic Team and he received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Jan. 7th, 1903, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, to Miss Mary Mildred Williams, daughter of the late William Bisland Williams of New York City.

"I WAS with the German-American Fire Insurance Company of New York until the spring of 1900," said Baldwin's sexennial letter, "when ill health obliged me to give up that position and go abroad. I spent the summer in England and France with my brother, and while in France took in the Exposition. Returned in the fall and went with the Magdeburg Insurance Company, until August, 1901, when that company went out of business. . . . In December, 1901, my father died, and shortly after my brother and myself brought suit against my uncle for the name and control of this (wine merchant) branch of my father's business. We won our suit and formed the corporation of which I am now Secretary and Treasurer," namely, Baldwin Brothers and Company. Austin is now the President. His decennial letter follows:—

"The last four years have passed very quickly with me. I was married on January 7th, 1903, and in the spring of that year took a house in the country, in Bloomfield, New Jersey, where we have been living ever since. In the same delightful town reside Billy Beard and 'Robby'

Root, whom I see occasionally. Most of my time is spent in touring the fine Jersey roads in my 'White Steamer' with an occasional trip to Atlantic City for the sea breezes. My extended trips are purely on business. In the summer of 1903 I bought out my brother's interest in Baldwin Brothers & Company, at which time Gene Alexander also acquired an interest in the corporation.

"Of course I run across '96 men frequently in the city, and Harry Fisher lets me hear from him regularly.

"As to my vocation, it seems to be hustling for business, and I am always glad to hear from 'the thirsty'."

Mark Baldwin

Secretary and Director of the Bridgeman & Russell Company, Wholesale Dairy Products, 16 West First Street, Duluth, Minnesota.
Residence, 1009 East Second Street.

MARK BALDWIN was born June 22d, 1872, at Perry, Ill. He is a son of George Washington Baldwin and Sarah Jane Mason, who were married July 10th, 1858, in Pike County, Ill., and had altogether six children, five boys and one girl, one of whom died before maturity.

George Washington Baldwin (b. Feb. 22d, 1830, at New York City; d. July 18th, 1890, at Maysville, Colo.) was a miller and grain buyer. The greater part of his life was spent at Perry, Ill. His parents were David Baldwin, a contractor of New York City until 1836, and thereafter a farmer and miller of Perry; and Anne Desney of New York City and Perry.

Sarah Jane (Mason) Baldwin (b. Feb. 3d, 1838, in New Hampshire; d. Feb. 3d, 1891, at Griggsville, Ill.) spent her early life at Barry, Ill. Her parents were Charles Mason, a farmer, and Louise Farnam, both of Barry. Louise Farnam came to Barry from New Hampshire.

Baldwin spent his early life at Perry and Jacksonville, Ill., Duluth and New Haven. He prepared for College at Whipple Academy and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Jacksonville, Ill., June 20th, 1899, to Miss Margaret Olive Black, daughter of Dr. G. V. Black, and has one child, Clara Elizabeth Baldwin (b. Oct. 23d, 1900, at Duluth, Minn.).

BALDWIN went out to Duluth, Minnesota, in 1896, and taught for nearly seven years in the Duluth High School, dealing occasionally in timber lands just to keep his hand in. On April 1st, 1903, Henry Bridgeman, Newell F. Russell and himself incorporated the "Bridgeman & Russell Company; Wholesale Dairy Products; Manufacturers of 'Princess Brand' Creamery Butter; Cold Storage," &c., with Baldwin as Secretary. "Did n't I always tell you I was going to raise chickens?" said Mark. "We buy all the stuff now, but sometime we expect to have a big farm—dairy and chicken—near here. Then I will be right in it."

"Bridgeman & Russell" was an old Duluth firm long before this incorporation, with a practical monopoly of the milk and cream business, and a large share of the trade in butter and eggs. Their letter paper used to be embellished with pictures of fat round cheeses, firkins of butter, crates labeled "fresh eggs," and the like, and underneath all these was an intimation that "boat orders" would be promptly filled.

With Baldwin's advent the pastoral and reassuring tone of these studies in still life disappeared. To-day the note-head displays a great brick factory, or storehouse; a flag surmounting the middle windows, black smoke pouring from the chimney. Two delivery wagons are at the curb, a motor and a buggy race towards the door, and the sidewalk is almost bare of people—they're all inside. . . . We miss the studies in still life, and the cheeses.

Baldwin is a great believer in Duluth, and is always trying to get people to go there and "just try it." The Class Secretary finally put it on his schedule in 1905. Three weeks before he started, however, he saw the following item in the "Rocky Mountain News":—

MUST NOT SHOOT BEAR WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

Duluth, Minn., Sep. 23. The shooting of bears within the city limits has become so common of late that Chief of Police Troyer to-day detailed two mounted officers to patrol the city to see that his instructions against the practice are carried out.

The Secretary's game leg shivered at this announcement. It harrowed up his soul, froze his young blood, made each particular hair to stand an end like frills upon the fretful concubine. He concluded to stick to Colorado where the bears are obliging enough to remain in the woods.

Kneeland Ball

Permanent mail address, care of Conway W. Ball, 298 Pennsylvania Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

KNEELAND BALL was born Aug. 26th, 1875, in Buffalo, N. Y. He is a son of Conway Wing Ball and Harriet Eliza Kneeland, who were married June 13th, 1861, at La Porte, Ind., and had altogether seven children, three boys and four girls.

Conway Wing Ball (b. July 18th, 1838, at Spencerport, N. Y.) is a flour merchant in Buffalo, where he has spent most of his life. He is the son of Henry Ball, a Spencerport merchant, and Amanda Egglestone, of East Bloomfield, N. Y. The family came from England in 1830, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

Harriet Eliza (Kneeland) Ball (b. Oct. 22d, 1837, at Ogden, N. Y.; d. Nov. 16th, 1900, at Buffalo) was the daughter of Elisha Yale Kneeland, a mechanic and inventor of Buffalo, and Charlotte Ball of Spencerport.

Ball spent his early life in Buffalo. In College he was a member of the Yale Union and of the Cap and Gown Committee. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10th, 1903, to Miss Maud Margaret Lansdowne, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Ruscombe Lansdowne, and has one child, a daughter, Geraldine Ball (b. March 2d, 1904, at Buffalo).

IN September, 1896, Ball went into business in Buffalo with his father, representing the Pillsbury milling people, of Minneapolis. He advanced through the usual grades until, in the autumn of 1905 he was made "Manager of the Erie Branch office of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited," at Erie, Pennsylvania.

While in Buffalo he served on the Membership Com-

mittee, and as Treasurer, of the University Club, and he used, at this time, to go up to New Haven every year, and to attend with some frequency the Class's dinners. This, however, was before his unfortunate experience of 1903 when he spent our New York dinner night stalled and snowbound on his train, arriving at the Yale Club the next morning at six o'clock—by which time even Tuppy was in bed. (See Appendix.)

James A. Ballentine

Lawyer. Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California. (See Appendix.)
Residence address, Piedmont, Alameda County.

JAMES ARTHUR BALLENTINE was born Sept. 4th, 1871, at Detroit, Mich. He is a son of James Madison Ballentine and Ellen Truesdale Smith, who had altogether six children, two boys and four girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

James Madison Ballentine (b. Nov. 29th, 1832, at Prescott, Canada; d. Sept. 22d, 1899, at Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho) was Captain of the Elgin Battery, a company of Illinois volunteers, in the Civil War. Most of his life was spent at Detroit, Mich., Chicago and Waukegan, Ill., and Boise, Idaho, engaged in the grain transportation business on the Great Lakes, in cattle raising, and in mining. He was twice a State Senator in Idaho, and ran for Governor of Idaho on the Democratic Ticket. His parents were David Ballentine, a merchant and banker of Waukegan, and Agnes McGee of Scotland and Canada. David Ballentine was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to America about 1820, and settled at Prescott, Canada.

Ellen Truesdale (Smith) Ballentine was born at Harrisburg, Pa. She was the daughter of Whitney Smith, a tanner of book leathers of Harrisburg, and also of Mineral Point, Wis. Her mother's paternal grandfather, Samuel Thomas, was a General in the War of 1812, on the American side. The Thomas family were from Massachusetts.

Ballentine prepared for Yale at Andover. In College he played the banjeaurine in the Second Banjo Club and was purser of the Dunham Boat Club. A. D. Phi. He was a member of '94 S. before entering '96.

He was married at Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 23d, 1901, to Miss Frances R. Booth, daughter of Dr. Edwin G. Booth of Williamsburg, and has three children, two girls and a boy, Clara

Booth Ballentine (b. Aug. 19th, 1902, at San Francisco, Cal.), Frances Booth Ballentine (b. March 11th, 1904, at San Francisco), and James Arthur Ballentine, Jr. (b. June 10th, 1906, at Piedmont, Alameda Co., Cal.).

AFTER studying for three years at the Harvard Law School, Ballentine returned to Boise City, and in October, 1899, became a member of the Idaho Bar. About a year later (December, 1900) he went out to California. He was admitted to the California Bar in April, 1901, opened an office in San Francisco the following June, and has since then practised in that city. During the years 1902-04 he was associated with Hugh W. Adams, Jr., under the firm name of Ballentine & Adams. In addition to his practice he has written on legal subjects (see Bibliographical Notes) and he has served for the last two years as Instructor in Torts and Crimes in Hastings' College of the Law, San Francisco, and Head Instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association Evening Law School. He was recently elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of California.

A few weeks after the earthquake had shaken him out of his new home in Oakland, he wrote the following decennial report:—

“Up to April 18th, 1906, I had spent all my time at the law, practising, teaching, and writing, the practice being the principle thing. Both practice and library were growing; and now, with a nucleus of one very stingy client, and the possibility of a book store's coming to San Francisco, there is every reason to believe that both library and practice will come again.

“‘Travels’:—I leave it to Hebe Hawkes to say how many thousand miles I have traveled to and from my office across the Bay, twenty-two miles each day for a year.

“‘Vacations’:—Here 's where I shine. Since April 18th, 1906, life has been a glorious holiday—the first I

have indulged in since the summer of '95, barring the two weeks when I was married in 1900. I am spending most of it trimming the grass, clipping the rose vines, and training the climbing Wistaria; and my playmates, the children, and their mother and I, are sunburned and happy. We only hope it won't be too long a holiday.

“‘Experiences’:—The only one I remember is the earthquake. If you ever went to bed (and you did) and had your feet seem to make a grand semi-circular curve and come around where your head was, you know one feature of the sensation, but really a house with a jag is far worse, because of the horrible rattle and jar going with it. In fact my youngsters were the only people I have met who enjoyed the jouncing. I rushed to the nursery and found them sitting up in their little beds howling with delight as they were being fairly tossed about the room.

“I was in the City during the second and third days of the fire and could easily write a small volume on what I saw there, but I am trying not to think of it.”

William M. Beard

Partner in the law firm of Beard & Paret, 45 Broadway, New York City.
Residence, Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

WILLIAM MOSSGROVE BEARD was born March 8th, 1876, at St. Louis, Mo. He is a son of Oliver T. Beard and Elizabeth Mossgrove (his second wife), who were married Aug. 18th, 1868, at Steubenville, O., and had one other son (Anson M. Beard, '95) and three daughters.

Oliver T. Beard (b. Nov. 23d, 1833, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. April 10th, 1898, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) served through the Civil War, enlisting as a private, and retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th N. Y. Regiment. He led and commanded the first colored troops who were actually engaged in battle. He was a teacher, an author, a lawyer, and at one time editor of the "Detroit Tribune." The greater part of his life was spent in Brooklyn, Steubenville, Richmond, Va., Detroit, and Poughkeepsie. His father was William Beard, who came to America from Ireland in 1827, and settled at Brooklyn, where

he became the owner of wharves, warehouses, docks, etc.; and his mother was Mary Johnston, of Brooklyn.

Elizabeth (Mossgrove) Beard (b. May 27th, 1845, at Steubenville, O.) is the daughter of William Mossgrove, a merchant, and Elizabeth Johnson, both of Steubenville. She is now (Dec., 1905) living in Poughkeepsie.

Beard prepared for Yale at the Riverview Military Academy and at Hopkins Grammar School. He rowed No. 3 on the Freshman Crew in the Spring Regatta, on the Sophomore Crew in the fall of Sophomore year, and in the same position on the 'Varsity for the last three years of his course. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yale Union during the second half of Senior year, and received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. Eta Phi. D. K. E. Bones.

He was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 18th, 1898, to Miss Grace Carpenter, daughter of the late William Carpenter, and of Mary V. B. Carpenter of Poughkeepsie, and has two children, Cecil Beard (b. April 2d, 1899, in San Francisco, Cal.) and Marcia Beard (b. Oct. 13th, 1900, in Poughkeepsie).

BEARD received the degree of LL.B. from the law school of the University of California at Berkeley in 1899. He then returned to Poughkeepsie, New York, practised there for about a year, and on December 1st, 1900, formed his present partnership with Walter Paret '96, with offices on lower Broadway, New York City. "Have worked at the law, except that I have had a vacation of one month each summer which I have spent at various places," said his decennial letter.

"As to the Rocky Mountain trip which you enquire about," he added afterwards, "I went to the St. Marius Lake regions in the Rockies in Northern Montana with my brother Anson and Walter Hill of St. Paul. We certainly did rough it to beat the band. We got a couple of bear, some goats, good bird-shooting and wonderful trout-fishing, and, of course, had many interesting and amusing incidents on the trip. If you desire any further information about that trip, I will prepare some pictures and give an illustrated lecture, but, of course, you could

not ask me to do all that without a very large retainer, I should think about \$5,000.

“My law work, and I can also speak for Walter P. Paret in this, has been in general practice, principally in the State Courts, with considerable work in the Federal Courts. I have been making a specialty of a particular line of work, but I really don't feel like advertising myself in it and would prefer to go into further details when my reputation is a little more established.”

Rev. Arthur H. Beaty

Rector of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, Buffalo, New York.
Residence, 123 Benzinger Street.

ARTHUR HILLIER BEATY was born Jan. 19th, 1874, at Cedar Springs, Mich. He is a son of James Beaty, University of Toronto '68, and Mary Annie Toll, who were married in July, 1872, at Chatham, Can., and had one other child, a son.

James Beaty (b. Feb. 13th, 1843, in England; d. in May, 1896), who came to Canada from England c. 1850, was a wholesale merchant. He lived at Toronto, Can., Detroit, Mich., and California. He was the son of James Beaty of Toronto, an owner of large stock farms, and a breeder of thoroughbred stock.

Mary Annie (Toll) Beaty was born May 1st, 1850. Her early life was spent in Toronto, Can. She was the daughter of Isaiah Toll, a merchant of Bowmanville, Ontario, who was one of the leading members of the Masonic Fraternity in Canada. She is now (Jan., '06) living in New York City.

Beaty spent his early life in Detroit and other places in Michigan, and entered Yale in the fall of '92. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

AFTER one year in Detroit, Michigan, where he did some mission work, Beaty, according to his sexennial report, “entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City in 1897 and graduated in 1900. During my seminary course I was on the staff of St. James' Episcopal Church, 71st Street and Madison Avenue, for two years,

1898-1900. After my graduation I went to Grace Church as Assistant to Dr. Huntington. I remained there for one year. In July, 1901, I became Assistant in St. George's, Flushing (Long Island), and took charge of St. John's Church at the same place. . . ."

His decennial postscript says:—"In February of 1903 I came to Buffalo as Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and have been here ever since. The summer of 1903 I spent in Muskoka, and met Whitaker who was doing a flourishing motor boat business there and in Toronto. The summer of 1904 I spent in the Adirondacks. The summer of 1905 I spent in Europe, spending most of my time in England and Scotland, visiting various places of interest, and having a splendid time, with the exception of the greater part of the time spent in the boat, where I rather over-indulged in sea-sickness, and had to take a doctor's prescription to make sure that the services on board would continue to the end without being unexpectedly interrupted. I had charge of the services although I begged the Captain to let me off, but he would n't. Buffalo I find very pleasant to live in."

* Alfred H. Belo

Publisher. Died in Dallas, Texas, February 27, 1906.

ALFRED HORATIO BELO was born Aug. 4th, 1873, at Galveston, Tex. He was the only son of Alfred Horatio Belo and Jeannette Ennis, who were married June 30th, 1868, at Galveston, and had one other child, a girl.

Alfred Horatio Belo, the elder (b. May 27th, 1839, at Salem, N. C.; d. April 19th, 1901, in North Carolina) organized the first company from Forsythe County, N. C. at the outbreak of the Civil War, and led it as Captain. Later he was made Colonel of the 55th N. C. Regiment. After the war he went to Texas, and entered the office of the "Galveston News," subsequently becoming head of A. H. Belo & Co. (chartered in 1881). In 1885 this Company began the publication of the "Dallas News" in addition to the "Galveston News." Alfred H. Belo's father was Edward Belo, who was a merchant of Salem, N. C. He was also president of a railroad company,

and had an iron foundry. The family came from Germany, and Salem was the place where they first settled.

Jeannette (Ennis) Belo (b. Dec. 3d, 1846, at Houston, Tex.), who spent her early life in Paris, is the daughter of Cornelius Ennis, a cotton factor and merchant of Houston, and Jeannette I. Kimball, of Windsor, Vt.

Belo prepared for Yale at the Hill School, and while in College was Secretary of the Hill School Club. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Southern Club. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement. Psi U. Wolf's Head.

He was married at Denton, Tex., June 12th, 1900, to Miss Helen Ponder, daughter of William A. Ponder of Denton, and had two children, Helen Ennis Belo (b. June 12th, 1902, at Dallas, Tex.) and Jane Belo (b. Nov. 3d, 1904, at Dallas).

FOR two or three years after graduation Belo's health did not permit his engaging actively in business. His father was the President of A. H. Belo & Co., proprietors of the "Dallas News" and the "Galveston News." During the winter months "Tex" was employed on odd jobs for these papers in Dallas; the rest of each year he spent in places like Canada or the Adirondacks. In 1899, however, his health having decidedly improved, he buckled down to steady work, and when, in 1901, his father died, and he became the corporation's President, he had qualified himself to fill the position not merely nominally, but in fact.

He organized the Yale Alumni Association of Texas on April 27th, 1904, an account of which was published in the "Alumni Weekly" on May 4th of that year. The last time the Class Secretary saw him was one afternoon in April, 1905, at the University Club. "Tex" was full of the subject of his children, but he told the fellows something of his business, too—especially of the three special daily trains he had to charter (one from Galveston and two from Dallas) solely to make the necessary deliveries of his papers throughout the interior of Texas. He did no editorial work himself, he explained, but had daily conferences with his chiefs of staff,—and then he re-



Belo



curred to his little girls again, and to golf, and the golf club down in Dallas.

His death occurred in Dallas on February 27th, 1906. George McLanahan went down from Washington to attend the funeral, and it is from his article on "A Yale Man's Record in Texas" in the "Alumni Weekly" (XV. 39. pp. 896-8) that the following extracts are taken:—

. . . In college he was a good student, took an active interest in Dwight Hall, was a regular delegate at Northfield, and made his Junior and Senior societies with no apparent effort on his part. An injury to his throwing arm prevented his going in for athletics, so he started to learn his games over again by purchasing a set of left hand golf clubs and teaching himself to play tennis with his other hand, and it was typical of his sunny nature that no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint. . . .

In something less than five years (after attaining the Presidency of his company), Belo reached not only in his home city of Dallas, but throughout the State of Texas, and the whole Southwest, a position which few men can hope to gain in a long lifetime of work. His life during these years was a very full and happy one. Interested in his profession, with a strong high-minded determination to serve his country as successfully as had his distinguished father, living in his beautiful Southern home, with his mother, wife and children, he planned each summer to spend the vacation month somewhere in the North, where he could be near his Yale friends; for, as he expressed it, he lived so far away from them during the greater part of the year that during his vacation he wished to be where he could see as many of them as possible, as he could not afford to live without these friendships.

Returning from a hard hunting trip in New Brunswick last November, he plunged into his work with the same restless, ambitious energy which had been his characteristic since he had assumed the responsibility as the head of these two great newspapers. But his strength was not equal to the task, and though his will and determination carried him along for some time, he finally succumbed to the grippe, which had developed into cerebromeningitis. At his death the press of the whole State joined to pay respect to his ability and to honor his memory.

In an editorial dated March 1st, the "St. Louis Republican" said:

"The death of Alfred H. Belo, proprietor of the Galveston-Dallas 'News,' marks an epoch in the newspaper history of Texas. The Galveston 'News' is older than the State of Texas. Colonel A. H. Belo, father of the young man who has just died, became one of the owners about 1866. The management of these two

great newspapers, three hundred and fifteen miles apart, each appearing mornings as almost the exact duplicate of the other in everything except local news, has called for a high order of executive ability, and the task was well performed both by the older and the younger proprietor. Dating as it does its origin from the middle period of the Texas republic, the 'News' has been an important factor in the affairs of Texas and has been powerfully instrumental in the upbuilding of Texas."

"The same solid, steady growth of the 'News,' said the Houston "Post," "which marked the administration of the elder Belo, proceeded in unbroken continuity under the son, and his friends confidently expected that in the fullness of time he would occupy that exalted station as a journalist which his father had so worthily filled. Richly endowed with intellectual forces, trained to grapple with great responsibilities, strong and sound and true of character, possessed of a patriotism luminous with the ardor and virility of youth, with an ambition lighted with hope and stirred by high and honest endeavor, with a culture as simple in its nobility as it was noble in its simplicity, an opportunity such as comes only to few, surely this splendid young gentleman would have performed noble services as a citizen and a journalist."

"In the death of Alfred H. Belo," said the Sherman "Register," "not only does the Galveston-Dallas 'News' lose a great mind and a strong guiding hand, but Texas loses a patriotic, energetic, able and fearless citizen. A great man who loved his people, his native state and had high purposes for their future, his work will live after him and the good he has done for Texas will be a lasting memorial to his virtues."

"Possessed," said another journal, "of indomitable will power, having so much to live for and with ambition still strong in him, he fought with the strength and determination that he had inherited from his father that he might live to fulfill his duties. The physicians who stood by his bedside marveled at his grim determination; time after time when they thought the end must surely come, he rallied and gave them new hope and even the most despairing were led to believe for a time that his courage and patience would triumph."

Four hours before he died, when for the last time he was raised to be given some nourishment, though exhausted from the long fight which was now almost over, he looked up with a smile and whispered, "What! Is this milk again? Well, the next time I will take a little coffee on the side." There never was a "next time," and Alfred Belo went to meet the judgment which in his case was a reward.

G. X. McL.

George Merrill Bemis

Plainville, Massachusetts.

Superintendent of Schools for Wrentham, Plainville, and Norton, Mass.
Permanent mail address, Brookfield, Massachusetts.

GEORGE MERRILL BEMIS was born March 3d, 1874, at Brookfield, Mass. He is the son of Oscar Bemis and Emeline Converse,

who were married Nov. 24th, 1870, at Brookfield, and had one other child, a girl.

Oscar Bemis (b. Dec. 29th, 1846, at Brimfield, Mass.) has lived at Springfield, Worcester, and Brookfield, Mass., and at Lafayette, Ind. He has been foreman in boot and shoe factories, a dealer in meats and provisions, and an Overseer of the Poor. He is the son of John Bemis, a boot manufacturer, and Mary Ann Newton, both of Brookfield. The family came to America from England in 1700.

Emeline (Converse) Bemis (b. 1843 at Brookfield, Mass.; d. June 3d, 1875, at Brookfield), whose early life was spent in Brooklyn, N. Y., was the daughter of James and Laura Converse, both of Brookfield. James Converse was a shoemaker.

Bemis prepared for Yale at the Brookfield High School. In College he received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He was married at East Brookfield, Mass., June 12th, 1901, to Miss Fanny Niles Cole, daughter of Sanford Cole, of East Brookfield, and has one child, a son, George Merrill Bemis, Jr. (b. Aug. 24th, 1903, at East Brookfield, Mass.).

BEMIS became Principal of the Michigan City (Indiana) High School after our graduation, and remained in this position until the summer of 1902, excepting for the year 1897-98. During the first part of this year he was ill. From April to August, 1898, he was Principal of the Harwich (Massachusetts) High School.

In 1902 he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to serve as Principal of the High School there. "We have two hundred and fifty-eight students," he wrote that winter, "and we are affiliated with all the Ohio Universities, the University of Michigan, and the University of Chicago. Our Football team claims the championship of the State by defeating the Walnut Hills High School of Cincinnati, on Thanksgiving Day by a score of 23 to 0. My department is History."

After two years at Chillicothe, Bemis became, in 1904, the Superintendent of Schools for Brookfield and North Brookfield, Massachusetts. Since May 1st, 1906, he has been Superintendent of Schools for Wrentham, Plainville, and Norton, Massachusetts.

H. H. Benedict, Jr.

Permanent mail address, 216 Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn.

HENRY HOBART BENEDICT, JR. was born March 22d, 1873, in New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Henry Hobart Benedict and Eleanor Augusta Maltby, who were married April 16th, 1872, in New Haven, and had two other children, one boy and one girl.

Henry Hobart Benedict, Sr. (b. June 15th, 1845, at New Haven) is a coal merchant, an ex-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, etc., etc. His father was Henry Walter Benedict, of New Haven, also a coal merchant; and his mother was Sarah Eunitia Hemingway, of East Haven, Conn.

Eleanor Augusta (Maltby) Benedict (b. May 12th, 1850, at New Haven) is the daughter of George Williams Maltby, a New Haven merchant, and of Sarah Anne Bogart, of Godwinsville, N. J. She is a descendant of Abraham Pierson, first President of Yale.

Benedict prepared for College at the Hillhouse High School. He was a member of the Gun Club, and shot for four years on the team. He was one of the Board of Governors of the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club. Eta Phi. Psi U. Keys.

He has not been married.

It used to be said of Benedict that he was in the wholesale coal business in New Haven, and there was once a rumor that he had also run for Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward. The facts seem to be, however, that he never really has been caged in any way whatever. Instead, armed with rod and gun, he has roamed year after year around his native land bringing song and animation in his train—a brave example of the unwearied hedonist. Somebody (Lackland perhaps) once composed a sort of coronation ode on the subject, of which memory recalls this flashing stanza:—

Wild animals and wines have pled
For mercy from his gun and gullet;
Aes triplex was his every bullet—
Iced-multiplex his head.

There are seasons when the Class Secretary betakes

himself to a little mountain town in Colorado called Glenwood Springs, from which hunting and fishing expeditions may conveniently be planned. Benedict has been there too, and sometimes they have met. On these occasions his talk is of winters in Florida, shooting in Canada, sport of many kinds,—interrupted as a rule with the recitation of “Casey at the Bat,” and of such selections from Kipling as the evening’s audience may know enough to call for, or care to hear. Will P. Thompson, F. C. Havemeyer (ex 1900), Frank M. Carnegie, and others, have variously companioned Benedict, or he them, as the case might be, upon these trips. One year, when there were two besides Harry in the party, they took sixty-two pack horses into the mountains and were gone about six weeks before exhausting their supplies.—

The mountain lion sought his lair
 At sight of such well-nourished valor.
 The wild cats wore a sudden pallor;
 “He ’ll rug me!” wailed the bear.

Hon. Fred F. Bennett

Partner in the law firm of Green & Bennett, with offices in Springfield and Holyoke, Mass.
 Residence, 252 Oak Street, Holyoke. Holyoke Office, 205 High Street.

FRED FOX BENNETT was born Feb. 24th, 1870, in Hartford, Conn. He is the son of Joseph Langford Bennett and Carrie Ross, who were married Nov. 29th, 1866, at Providence, R. I., and had one other child, a girl.

Joseph Langford Bennett (b. June 27th, 1838, at Plainfield, Conn.; d. March 11th, 1898, at Washington, D. C.) started life as the first mate of a sailing vessel. He served throughout the Civil War, enlisting as a private at Lincoln’s first call for troops, and rising to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain by brevet. At the close of the war he was appointed Asst. Adjutant General of Connecticut, and served under Governors Ingersoll and Hawley. He spent most of his life in New London, Providence, Hartford, and Washington, as a merchant, a chief clerk of the United States Patent Office, and a patent solicitor. His father was Joseph Langford Bennett, of New London, Providence, and Hartford; and his mother was

Sarah Carpenter Weaver, of Coventry, R. I. The family came from England.

Carrie (Ross) Bennett (b. March 27th, 1844, at Providence, R. I.; d. Jan. 25th, 1885, at Hartford, Conn.) was the daughter of William Ross, of Providence, and Emma Caroline Williams Branigan, of Salem and Boston, Mass. William Ross was an express and railroad man. He rode the first pony express between Providence and Boston, and was the first Superintendent of the Boston & Providence Railroad, and ran the first train over that road as conductor.

Bennett prepared for Yale at the Hartford High School. He was on the Track Team two years, and as a speaker at the Junior Exhibition received a Second Ten Eyck Prize. He made Phi Beta Kappa in Junior year with a Philosophical Oration stand, which he held again at Commencement. D. K. E.

He was married Nov. 10th, 1903, at Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Alice Elizabeth Whiting (Wellesley '00), daughter of Edward G. Whiting of Holyoke, and has had one child, a son, Frederick Whiting Bennett (b. Aug. 31st, 1904, at Holyoke; d. Sept. 21st, 1904, at Holyoke).

BENNETT "located in Holyoke, Massachusetts, immediately after graduation, and began the study of law in the office of Addison L. Green, Wesleyan '85, my brother-in-law. Was admitted to practise in the courts of Massachusetts in December, 1897, and in the United States Courts in January, 1899. Have practised continuously since admission. . . ." Since January, 1900, he has been in partnership with Mr. Green.

In the fall of 1901 he was elected a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts for the Eighth Hampden District, on the Republican ticket. "Re-elected to the legislature for 1903 (again without opposition at the polls)," said his decennial letter, "and consequently spent substantially the first six months of 1903 in Boston, serving again on the Judiciary Committee, and as Chairman of Committee on Engrossed Bills. Declined further election. Since return from Boston, July, 1903, have given undivided attention to practice. No extensive travels or vacations. Summer vacation in 1902 in Maine Woods, 1905 at Nantucket."

"You graciously called upon me for additions to my autobiography," he added, soon after our June reunion, "which I, disgracious, have failed to produce. But if the class-book is n't already in print, would n't it be a good place to voice a protest? How old must the Class be before those who don't like *all* horse-play can enjoy a reunion dinner and listen to the fellows that are booked for toasts? Perhaps I 'm too fast becoming the oldest and most dyspeptic living graduate, or maybe I 'm a crank, but I venture to say that ninety-five out of every hundred men earnestly desire a dinner that shall not be broken up by the other five. It is selfish and unfair for the same men—and only a handful at that—to monopolize the affair year after year to the exclusion of all rational enthusiasm. May the time come, before we are too old, when we can get together with some degree of seriousness mingled with goodfellowship!"

Alexander G. Bentley

Lawyer. Columbian Building, Washington, D. C.
Residence, 1116 9th Street, N. W.

ALEXANDER GARNER BENTLEY was born Oct. 6th, 1875, in Washington, D. C. He is a son of Alexander Jackson Bentley and Mary Catherine Christie (née Garner), who were married Dec. 24th, 1870, at Washington, and had one other child, a boy, who died before maturity.

Alexander Jackson Bentley (b. in Muskingum Co., O., c. 1828), a former resident of Cincinnati, O., has been for many years law clerk and examiner of titles in the Department of Justice in Washington. He served as Second Lieutenant Company B. 2d Ohio Volunteers; and afterwards, until he was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia, edited a newspaper. He was later admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. His parents were George W. Bentley, a farmer and veteran of the War of 1812, of Muskingum County, and Harriet W. Deford, of Uniontown, Pa. The family came from England in the 18th century, and settled in Virginia.

Mary Catherine Bentley (b. Dec. 17th, 1840, at Washington, D. C.; d. March 6th, 1904, at Washington) was the daughter of James Washington Garner, of Westmoreland Co., Va., and

Catherine Simpson, of Montgomery Co., Md. Mr. Garner held a position in the United States Civil Service.

Bentley prepared for College at Friends' School, Washington, D. C. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, was graduated sixth in the Class and took Two Year Honors in Ancient Languages.

He was married May 10th, 1905, at St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Eurydice Miller, daughter of the late Francis W. Miller, a real estate broker, and of Sabina M. (Simms) Miller of Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C.

BENTLEY was graduated from the Law School of Columbian University (Washington, D. C.), now the George Washington University, in June, 1898, and was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia in December. In June, 1899, he received the degree of M.A. from Yale. Since August, 1899, he has been practising law in Washington.

"My life since 1902 does not contain very much that is of interest to the outside world," says the bashful Pyrosphere in his decennial letter. "My time has been spent chiefly at home in Washington, D. C., except during the summer, when I go for my vacation to the coast of Maine. Most of my traveling during the past four years was done after my marriage on May 10th, 1905, when I took a wedding tour of five weeks, a part of which consisted in an interesting trip through Canada. During this tour, and while in New York City, I had a most pleasant meeting with Dwight Rockwell, and later Mrs. Bentley and I stopped over in Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania for a couple of days, where we enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Lenahan, who made our visit with them an extremely delightful one."

At the decennial dinner, Bentley, Lenahan, and P. Peck, appeared severally and excitedly before the Secretary, brandishing a covenant, which they wished to have deposited instanter in the archives. In this curious document, copies of which may be obtained upon application, Peck promises Bentley free quinquennial indul-

gence in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars, and Lenahan is empowered to appear for Bentley as attorney, and to "confess judgment for the same, waiving inquisition and exemption laws." The covenant is hereby referred to the Class Committee.

John M. Berdan, Ph.D.

Instructor in English in Yale College.
Residence, 681 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.
Permanent mail address, 729 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

JOHN MILTON BERDAN was born July 9th, 1873, at Toledo, O. He is the son of Peter Federick Berdan and Mary Elizabeth Ketcham, who were married June 21st, 1866, at New York, and had one other son and one daughter. There were also five daughters and one son born to Mr. Berdan by his first wife, of whom all, excepting the son, lived to maturity.

Peter Frederick Berdan (b. Oct. 23d, 1824, at Brunswick, O.; d. Nov. 13th, 1887, at Toledo, O.) was a wholesale grocer and a prominent citizen of Toledo. An account of his life is given in the "History of Toledo." He was the son of John Berdan, a Toledo business man and the town's first Mayor, and Pamela Frieze, of Lynn, Mass., who moved West in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The family came to America from France via Holland in the seventeenth century, and settled in New York.

Mary Elizabeth (Ketcham) Berdan (b. Dec. 23d, 1835, at Scarsdale, N. Y.) is the daughter of Thomas Ketcham, a Scarsdale farmer. Her mother came from Westchester County. Mrs. Berdan is now (Oct. '05) living in Toledo.

Berdan spent his early life in Toledo and at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. In College he took One Year Honors in History, a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and the same at Commencement. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of A. D. Phi.

He was married June 25th, 1902, at Toledo, O., to Miss Anna May Rodgers, daughter of James Scott Rodgers, and sister of James Otis Rodgers, '98, and has two children, Mary Anna Berdan (b. April 17th, 1903, at Toledo) and Pamela Rodgers Berdan (b. July 25th, 1904, at Toledo).

BERDAN studied at Yale for three years, holding a University Scholarship part of the time, and received his

Ph.D. degree in 1899. This was followed by a year in Paris, at the Sorbonne. In May, 1900, he returned to this country, served as Professor of English Literature in the Polytechnic School of Toledo, Ohio, for two years, and in 1902 went back to Yale as an Assistant in Rhetoric. On March 21st, 1904, he was appointed an Instructor in English.

"Taught here at Yale, using the summers to recuperate in order to teach some more," said his decennial letter. And, in response to a request for further news about himself, "I am only too willing to oblige," wrote John, "but what in thunder do you expect me to say? Is it my fault that I have not lived a melodrama? Nothing has happened to me. My great crises are when the cook leaves and the new nurse comes. The chief factor now is that the dear old college requests me to hold examinations away from New Haven; so I shall not be here for the Decennial! Yours very regretfully," &c.

In more than one remote unlikely hamlet the Secretary has been questioned concerning Berdan's book on Cleveland, which has the reputation of being one of those bulky volumes, "where at the foot of every page the notes run along, like little angry dogs barking at the text." Because of this general interest it seems desirable to append the following review from the "New York Evening Post" for December 1st, 1903.

It is a quite profitable course to set candidates for the doctorate in English at the task of resuscitating and reëditing poets who possess a certain historical value, but are not interesting enough to have been saved from oblivion. Such a task was performed by Mr. John M. Berdan for John Cleveland, the university wit and royalist poet of the seventeenth century, and he has had the good taste to postpone printing his exercitation in book form until it has received a more mature revision (the Grafton Press). Cleveland was one of the Cambridge men who, with Milton, wrote elegies on the death of "Mr. Edward King, Drowned in the Irish Seas." He was not very important as a writer, and, on looking over his verses, one is likely to echo the rhymer's own prayer:

O that I could but vote myself a poet,
Or had the legislative knack to do it!

Thomas J. Bergin, M.D.

565 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS JOSEPH BERGIN was born March 18th, 1875, in New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Patrick Bergin and Ellen Crothy, who were married June 30th, 1866, in New Haven, and had altogether nine children, six boys and three girls, eight of whom lived to maturity.

Patrick Bergin (b. 1840, at Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland) lived in Cashel until 1861, when he came to New Haven. For the last thirty years he has been a member of the New Haven Police Department. His parents were Michael Bergin, a farmer, and Margaret Maher, both of County Tipperary.

Ellen (Crothy) Bergin (b. 1843, in Co. Waterford, Ireland) is the daughter of Thomas Crothy, a farmer, and Ellen Curran, both of County Waterford.

Bergin prepared for College at the Hillhouse High School. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Phi Gamma Delta.

He was married Oct. 26th, 1903, at St. Elizabeth's Church, New York City, to Mrs. Irvinea Goddard Hanley, daughter of Thomas Goddard, a metal manufacturer of Jersey City, N. J., and has one child, Thomas Goddard Bergin, who was born Nov. 17th, 1904, at New Haven, Conn. Proceedings for the divorce of Bergin and his wife are now (April, '06) pending.

BERGIN "took full course in Yale Medical School receiving the degree of M.D. in 1899. Spent summer of 1898 assisting in New Haven Hospital while Spanish War was in progress. After graduation entered New Haven Hospital, and filled all positions on House Staff. Graduated from there January 10, 1901. Commenced private practice March 1, 1901."

His address on Howard Avenue has been changed from No. 349 to No. 565.

John K. Berry

Lawyer. (See Appendix.)

Residence, 128 East 37th Street, New York City.

JOHN KIRKMAN BERRY was born Sept. 5th, 1874, in Nashville, Tenn. He is a son of Coburn Dewees Berry, '68, and Amanda

McNairy Kirkman, who were married Oct. 29th, 1873, and had three other sons and one daughter. Two of the brothers (now deceased) were Yale men, viz., Coburn Dewees, '99, and James K., 1904 S.

Coburn Dewees Berry (b. Oct. 27th, 1845, at Nashville, Tenn.) is a Nashville lawyer. His father was William Tyler Berry, a publisher, and his mother was Mary Tannehill, both of Nashville. The family settled originally at Baltimore, Md., on their arrival from England.

Amanda McNairy (Kirkman) Berry (b. Jan. 4th, 1854, at Nashville) is the daughter of John Kirkman, a banker, and Catherine McNairy, both of Nashville.

Berry came North for the first time when he entered Yale. His father was a Wooden Spoon man, and the son was elected Chairman of the Senior Promenade Committee (which was deemed in our time the modern equivalent). He was Manager of the Class Nine in Junior year, and in Senior year was President of the Southern Club. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and in Senior year received the class vote for Greatest Favorite. Psi U.

He was married May 19th, 1906, at St. Thomas' Church, New York City, to Miss Elizabeth J. Davis, daughter of the late William Robinson Davis, a coal mine owner and operator of Piedmont, W. Va., and the late Mary H. (Tilson) Davis of Deer Park, Md.

BERRY'S trip abroad after graduation, with Mallon, Haldeman, Vaill, and other desultory spirits, is believed still to provide material for reminiscence along the boulevards; and it was not until "Le Grand Sheldon," as Lew was called in the newspapers, had casually won a National Meet of French Athletic Clubs all by himself, in 1899, and thus provided Paris with a new sensation, that the professional guides ceased to point out to visitors the Colonel's Staircase.

In the autumn Berry returned to Nashville, intending to enter the Yale Law School, but as things turned out he stayed in the metropolis to study; chiefly because his trunk was captured en route by the New York Law School crowd. He was graduated from the New York School in the spring of 1898, admitted to the Bar of Tennessee the following July and taken into the law department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rail-

way, at Nashville. In March, 1900, however, he returned to New York City, and after one year with Lindsay, Kremer, Kalish & Palmer, he entered the offices of Wilmer & Canfield, where he gradually drifted into a partnership. The other members of this firm are William M. Wilmer; George F. Canfield, Harvard '75; and Harlan F. Stone, Amherst '94. (See Appendix.)

So much for business. One other fact remains to note. For nearly twelve months prior to last fall, visitors to the Yale Club Grill had not been able to count upon the Colonel's presence as confidently as they were wont. This had aroused, first resentment, and then suspicion, among the plaintive ancient mariners there assembled, whose competition for wedding-guests with the loud and matrimonial bassoon is as sincere as it has been unsuccessful. It was decided, however, that Jack was "safe," and when he himself explained his frequent absence by careless allusions to his "old lady," the club became convinced. The "old lady" was supposed to be a stern, exacting, cross-grained sort of client, so splendidly litigious in her disposition that she needed the wellnigh constant attention of a lawyer no less tactful than Jack himself to keep her from suing her own attorneys. She acquired so much objective reality indeed, that, one winter, her supposititious photograph appeared. (See Pot-pourri.)

Then, at last, came the solemn rumor of Jack's engagement. The old lady proved to be a fraud, a blind. . . . And on the nineteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and six, with the betting still heavily against it, Jack Berry walked himself into a church to take the first step in that desperate readjustment of old habits which the monogamistic system in America seems to involve.

F. H. Billard

With the Lyon & Billard Co., Coal and Lumber Dealers, Meriden, Conn.

FREDERICK HOWELL BILLARD was born Oct. 18th, 1873, at Meriden, Conn. He is a son of John Leander Billard and Harriet Yale

Merriman, who were married May 26th, 1868, at Meriden, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity. One of the sons, Walter S. Billard, was graduated in the Class of '93 S.

John Leander Billard (b. July 18th, 1842, at Saybrook, Conn.), a coal merchant, has spent the greater part of his life at Meriden, Conn., where he is now (Feb. '06) living. His parents were John Denton Billard, a lumberman, and Emeline Elizabeth Spencer, of Saybrook.

Harriet Yale (Merriman) Billard (b. Jan. 21st, 1842, at Meriden) is the daughter of Howell Merriman, a broker, and Harriet Yale.

Billard spent most of his youth in Cleveland, O., and at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He stroked the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of '92, and rowed No. 2 on the Sophomore Fall Crew, No. 4 on the Sophomore Spring Crew, and No. 6 on the Junior Fall Crew.

He has not been married. _____

AFTER a few years in Chicago where he was employed by Swift & Company, the packers, Billard returned to Meriden. "There is little to tell," writes one of his friends; "he lives with his parents at 144 Lincoln St., this city, and is employed as clerk by the Lyon & Billard Company, coal and lumber dealers, of which concern his father is president." In March, 1905, Billard was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Meriden Yale Alumni Association.

It will be gathered that this information has been secured piecemeal and as best it could. Billard himself does not answer letters. He possesses that "dismaying retentiveness" which Howells somewhere describes as leaving interviewers "not only exhausted but bruised, as if they had been hurling themselves against a dead wall." With these sensations the Secretary has been made thoroughly familiar. What feelings the wall may experience, he does not know.

Arthur W. Bingham, M.D.

266 West 88th Street, New York City.

ARTHUR WALKER BINGHAM was born April 13th, 1873, at West Cornwall, Vt. He is a son of Eugene Webb Bingham and Pauline Walker, who were married Sept. 15th, 1868, at Cornwall, and had two other sons.

Eugene Webb Bingham (b. Jan. 1st, 1845, at West Cornwall, Vt.; d. Dec. 2d, 1877, at New Orleans, La.) spent most of his life in Cornwall, Albion, N. Y., and Troy, N. Y. He was a member of the firm of Miller & Bingham, of Troy, manufacturers of collars and shirts. His father was Harris Bingham, a West Cornwall farmer, whose ancestors came to America from Sheffield, England, in 1643, and settled at Norwich, Conn.

Pauline (Walker) Bingham (b. Nov. 3d, 1845, at Cornwall, Vt.) is the daughter of Edwin Walker, a farmer of Cornwall, and Elvira Smith, of Shoreham, Vt. She is now (Nov. 1905) living in New York City.

Bingham spent his youth in Troy, Middlebury, Vt., and at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. In College he rowed on the Class Crew in Sophomore and in Junior year. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of D. K. E.

He was married May 22d, 1899, at New York City, to Miss Jessica Duncan Boorum, daughter of William G. Boorum of Brooklyn, and has two children, Arthur Walker Bingham, Jr. (b. July 15th, 1900, at Brooklyn) and Jessica Boorum Bingham (b. April 23d, 1903, at New York City).

IN 1900 Bingham was graduated third in his class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He received the first appointment to the Roosevelt Hospital, served there from January, 1901, until July, 1902, served three months at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and then began private practice at his present address. He is now Demonstrator of Physiology at "P. & S.," and Assistant to Dr. Reuel B. Kimball, of 15 East 41st Street.

"I can't say that I've done anything since 1902 except just living and learning," says his decennial letter.

"I spent the summers of 1903 and 1904 at West Cornwall, and the summer of 1905 at the Sloane Maternity Hospital (second service). Have kept on with my hospital, clinical, and college work, together with my private practice. The frogs' legs sometimes seem uninteresting, but then life is not all frogs' legs, and once in a while they do kick at the right time. . . . I see Kinney occasionally, read magazines and any good stories I can find—but principally medical literature,—and go to a few meetings of medical societies, but usually forget them and stay at home. I've grown older;—know more about human ills;—think children and babies are the nicest patients I have seen, and am specializing in that direction."

Charles W. Birely

Partner in the law firm of Simpson & Birely, 203-206 Exchange Building,
New Haven, Conn.
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Room 6, County Court House.
Residence, 1388 Chapel Street. Mail address, P. O. Box 226.

CHARLES WILLIAM BIRELY was born Dec. 13th, 1874, at Frederick, Md. He is the son of William Cramer Birely and Laura Virginia Sinn, who were married Oct. 21st, 1873, at Frederick, and had two other children, both girls.

William Cramer Birely (b. Aug. 9th, 1850, at Frederick) has been a retail and wholesale grocer, a Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, and is now a manufacturer, living in Frederick. He is the son of John William Birely and Mary Rosanna Cramer, both of Frederick. John William Birely was a cabinet maker, a retail grocer, and a financier. The family came from Germany, and settled in Middletown Valley, Frederick Co., Md.

Laura Virginia (Sinn) Birely (b. July 21st, 1853, at Frederick) is the daughter of Edward Sinn, a liveryman and stage coach line owner, and Eveline Prudentia Elkins, both of Frederick.

Birely prepared for College at Frederick Academy in Maryland. He was a member of the Yale Union and played flute in the Yale University Orchestral Club in Freshman year. He received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Philosophical Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 31st, 1900, to Miss Charlotte Ann Bushnell, daughter of Frank Chapman Bushnell and Mary Eliza (Dee) Bushnell, of New Haven, and has had,

beside one still-born child, two daughters, Barbara Bushnell Birely (b. May 3d, 1903, at New Haven) and Charlotte Birely (b. May 20th, 1906, at New Haven).

"Most of my time since graduation," wrote Birely in 1902, "has been spent in the shadow of Osborn Hall, except when taking a trip or two to Maryland to sample maternal cooking. Three years were given up to the study of the law at the Yale Law School, but I found I had been deluded, so went into business with the F. C. Bushnell Company, and married Mr. Bushnell's daughter. We are now the only real things in the wholesale grocery line. One day has been the same as all: report at six-thirty A.M., slave all day, and in the evening go to the Graduates' Club and help confer the degree of W.B. (Wrinkle Belly) on Hollon Farr. Some spare time I have given to watching the baseball and football teams." His decennial letter follows:—

"The years have been so monotonous that I can hardly remember what has taken place since 1902. In January, 1905, I quit the grocery business to go into law. The Class Secretary wrote me asking what for, and the only answer I could give was because I wanted one of those political jobs, like Clark, Arnold, Nicholson, Woodruff, and others, had around here. At any rate, I was not disappointed, for I landed as Clerk of the City Court, and am now Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, with one hand free and a partner looking for the rest of the stray law business. In these pursuits I meet Jerry Woodruff 'persecuting' and Arnon Alling defending criminals, to say nothing of seeing the two of them throttling the Legislature. My travels are limited to commuting in the summer time, and I always have reinforced trousers to guard against too continual sittings in the cleanly (?) smokers of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Anyway, boys, come up to New Haven any time and have something! The latch string is always out."

Birely's partner is Ernest C. Simpson '99 L.S. The firm was first announced in the "Alumni Weekly" in October, 1905.

Henry R. Bond, Jr.

Manager of Baker & Company, Platinum, Gold and Silver Refiners and Manufacturers, 408-414 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. Permanent mail address, New London, Connecticut. (See Appendix.)

HENRY RICHARDSON BOND, JR. was born Nov. 23d, 1873, in New London, Conn. He is a son of Henry Richardson Bond, '53, and Mary Perit Ripley, who were married March 10th, 1858, at Norwich, Conn., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls.

Henry Richardson Bond the elder (b. May 2d, 1832, at Bangor, Me.) has resided in New London, Conn., for nearly half a century, during which time he has been a whaling merchant, and engaged in the banking business, and had the management of several large estates. His youth was spent in Norwich, Conn. During the Civil War he was Colonel on the staff of Gov. William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut. His father was Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., of Norwich, a graduate of Brown University (1815) and of the Andover Theological Seminary (1819), who served as pastor of various Congregational Churches, and as Professor of Biblical Literature at the Bangor Theological Seminary. His mother was Sarah Richardson, daughter of Ezra and Jemima (Lovell) Richardson, of Medway, Mass. The Bonds came to America in 1630, from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk Co., England, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

Mary Perit (Ripley) Bond (b. Oct. 7th, 1836, at Norwich) is the daughter of James L. Ripley and Ruth L. Huntington, both of Norwich. James L. Ripley was for a time a merchant in New York City. Among her ancestors was the Rev. Joseph Coit, of Plainfield, Conn., who was one of the earliest students at Saybrook Academy, which afterwards became Yale College, and who, after a later course of study at Harvard, received the degree of M. A., at the first Commencement at Yale, in 1702.

Bond was prominent in Junior Society theatricals while in College, and took the part of Captain of the Russian Police in the Third Joint Play. He was elected to the Renaissance Club, and served on the Class Cup Committee and the Picture Committee in Senior year. Kappa Psi. Psi U.

He has not been married.

BOND's presence at our reunions is signalized by a sort of contagious flourish, which kindles persons even of the most sober bent to strange outbursts and to antics; but

there is no flavor of the man in his epistles. His polypholisboian humor demands, it seems, an open field for its display, abhorring desks. His letters are unquotable, jejune,—written with a reluctant hand and in seasons of Aeolian exhaustion. Here are the dry bones thereof.

He lived in Vicksburg, Mississippi, during the two and a half years immediately after graduation, engaged in the purchasing of cotton for export and domestic use. He then entered the selling department of the business, in charge of the branches in New England, New York State, and Canada, with headquarters and residence at New London, Connecticut, and afterwards at Fall River and Springfield, Massachusetts.

He retired from this business on June 1st, 1902. Some six months later he began his present connection with the concern of which he is now the Manager, to wit, Baker & Company, Platinum, Gold and Silver Refiners, Assayers, and Smelters, of New York and Newark. The most interesting part of their business seems to be the buying of platinum, which comes to them from all over the world,—from South America, for instance, and from Russia and the Ural Mountains. Bond was talking about it at the Yale Club one afternoon with two Japanese, whom he introduced to the rest of us as Cato and Carmencita. The latter was or had been in residence at Yale, taking what Bond called “a sort of postgraduate alcoholiday,” but he seemed to have retained a surprisingly forbidding demeanor considering the mollient influence of both his Alma Mater and his (alleged) patronymic. (See Appendix.)

Chas. H. Boyer

Teacher of Greek and Mathematics at Saint Augustine's School,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

CHARLES HENRY BOYER was born Nov. 12th, 1869, at Elkton, Md. He is the only child of Edward Boyer and Indiana Clinton Caldwell, who were married March 14th, 1869, at Elkton.

Edward Boyer (b. June 2d, 1845, at Elkton; d. Jan. 12th,

1896, at Elkton) was a cook and butler. He served in the army for more than three years during the Civil War, first as an attendant to Dr. C. M. Ellis; and afterwards enlisting, was mustered into service at Camp William Penn, at Philadelphia, Feb. 17th, 1865. He was once captured and sent to Libby Prison. His parents were George Boyer and Louisa McCurd, both of Elkton.

Indiana Clinton (Caldwell) Boyer (b. Sept. 28th, 1852, at Elkton) is the daughter of Hezekiah Compton Caldwell, a barber, and Susan Ann Johnson, both of Baltimore, Md. She was married again April 11th, 1898, to Daniel Buntine, and is now living at Jersey City, N. J.

Boyer was Treasurer of the Freshman Union while in College and was a member also of the Yale Union. He took a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22d, 1897, to Miss Alethea Amelia Chase, daughter of Daniel Chase, and has four children, three girls and one boy—Harriet Stewart Boyer (b. July 17th, 1898, at Raleigh, N. C.), Clinton Caldwell Boyer (b. Sept. 9th, 1900, at Raleigh), Adelaide Alverda Louise Boyer (b. Sept. 26th, 1902, at Raleigh), and Charles Edward Boyer (b. Nov. 26th, 1904, at Raleigh).

ALTHOUGH Boyer is occasionally heard from, along about Class Dinner time in January, his communications are generally confined to greetings (with a "P.S.: Please read this before the toastmaster mounts the table to 'de-crystallize' things"). Biographically there is nothing much to tell. He has been teaching Greek and Mathematics in Saint Augustine's School in Raleigh, North Carolina, and on December 26th, 1905, he read a paper in Washington, D. C., before the American Negro Academy. This paper was one of a series on education, the subject being "The Denominational School."

At Sexennial he reported that in addition to his work at Saint Augustine's he was Vice-President of the People's Investment Company, and Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Association.

L. L. Brastow

Care of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Plantsville, Conn.
Permanent mail address, 146 Cottage Street, New Haven, Conn.

LEWIS LADD BRASTOW was born Oct. 10th, 1874, in Burlington, Vt. He is a son of the Rev. Lewis Orsmond Brastow, D. D., Bowdoin '56, Yale '85 hon., and of Martha Brewster Ladd, who were married May 15th, 1872, at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, and had two other children, both boys, one of whom is Edward T., ex '98.

Lewis Orsmond Brastow (b. March 23d, 1834, at Brewer, Penobscot Co., Me.) served as Chaplain of the 12th Vt. Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, was formerly pastor in St. Johnsbury and Burlington, Vt., and is now (Jan. '06) Professor of Practical Theology in the Yale Divinity School. His father was Deodat Brastow, a lumber merchant of Brewer, and his mother was Eliza Blake, of East Brewster (now Holden), Me. The family came from England, and settled originally at Wrentham, Mass.

Martha Brewster (Ladd) Brastow (b. June 22d, 1846, at Hudson, Ohio), the sister of Professor George Trumbull Ladd, is the daughter of Silas Trumbull Ladd, a merchant, and Elisabeth Williams, both of Painesville, Ohio.

Brastow prepared for College at Andover and at the Hillhouse High School. He took a Second Courant Prize in Poetry, and was elected as an editor of the "Courant" in the fall of Junior year. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition. A. D. Phi.

He has not been married.

WHETHER or not Brastow received his decennial circulars, he sent in no reply, and his biography has had to be compiled from other sources. His sexennial letter chronicled his employment with Houghton, Mifflin & Company of Boston for six months; his subsequent stay in Cleveland, working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and his return to New York in 1902 to re-enter the publishing business with Charles Scribner's Sons. According to the Records in the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, he was appointed a pay clerk in the United States Navy, for duty on board the U.S.S. Olympic, on October 28th, 1902, and he served until his

resignation was accepted to take effect from December 7th, 1903. In 1905 he was in the North Central States in connection with some insurance work, and in the fall of that year he entered upon his present employment at Plantsville, Connecticut.

J. E. Breckenridge

Chemist for the American Agricultural Chemical Company, Carteret,
New Jersey.
Residence, 198 Green Street, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

JOHN ELLIOT BRECKENRIDGE was born March 4th, 1873, at Palmer, Mass. He is a son of John Albert Breckenridge and Hattie Eliza Kellogg, who were married Nov. 10th, 1868, at South Hadley, Mass., and had one other child, a boy, who is also a Yale graduate.

John Albert Breckenridge (b. Feb. 19th, 1842, at Palmer, Mass.) has spent his life at Palmer, as a painter. He is now (Dec. 1905) living at Woodbridge, N. J. He is a son of Azel Breckenridge, a farmer, and Eliza Smith, both of Palmer. The family emigrated from Scotland to Ireland in 1720, and from Ireland to America in 1727, settling in Palmer.

Hattie Eliza (Kellogg) Breckenridge (b. June 20th, 1842, in South Hadley, Mass.; d. June 6th, 1900, at Palmer) was the daughter of John Kellogg, a farmer, and Laura Chapin, both of South Hadley.

Breckenridge prepared for Yale at the Palmer High School. He received One Year Honors in Natural Sciences, and took a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement.

He was married at Woodbridge, N. J., Oct. 26th, 1898, to Miss Amanda G. Edgar, daughter of William Edgar, and has two children, both daughters, Marion Edgar Breckenridge (b. Dec. 26th, 1900, at Woodbridge) and Harriet Amelia Breckenridge (b. May 31st, 1906, at Woodbridge).

BRECKENRIDGE'S letter is as follows:—"In the fall of 1896 (August 31) I entered the employ of the Liebig Manufacturing Company of 26 Broadway, New York, as Chemist, with laboratory at Carteret, New Jersey. The

Company having had no laboratory up to this time it fell to my lot to install the same and take care of the chemical end of the business. Aside from the laboratory work my mind was turned to the practical problems which presented themselves, and as a first result I patented a process for rendering burlap bags proof against the acids contained in fertilizers. This patent was taken under the names of Waring & Breckenridge, Mr. Waring being my Superintendent. This process has been a success, and is in use by many large fertilizer companies today.

"My next work on practical lines was on 'Sludge Acid' which, as used in our business, gives off very disagreeable odors. I succeeded in destroying these odors, and this was covered by patent under Waring & Breckenridge, and sold to our Company.

"When the fertilizer interests were combined and the American Agricultural Chemical Company was formed, my laboratory became the laboratory for the Works around New York, including the Williams & Clark Company, the Bowker Company, and the Liebig Company. We also do much referee work for other associated companies. The Liebig Laboratory, as mine is called, has been a training school for several fellows, who, after spending a time with me, have taken charge of laboratories at other factories of our Company. I have perfected a process whereby 'crude ammoniates' such as horns, hoofs, hair, and such, are rendered first class materials for our business.

"All the work which has been done has been appreciated, and I owe much gratitude to our President, Mr. Gibbons, and those associated with him as officers of the Company, for the steady financial advance which I have had during the past ten years.

"Aside from the above, I have organized and assisted in developing an entirely new industry under the name of the Woodbridge Manufacturing Company, which, although young, promises well.

"Personally, I am located in Woodbridge, New Jersey, about three miles from business. I have acted as Secre-

tary for our local club, the Woodbridge Athletic Association, for the past two years, and have helped train the little ones in the First Presbyterian Sunday School, having been Superintendent for the past three years."

Daniel B. Brinsmade, M.D.

564 West End Avenue, New York City.

DANIEL BRADLEY BRINSMADE was born Nov. 7th, 1873, at Washington, Conn. He is the son of Samuel Leavitt Brinsmade and Frances Elizabeth Bradley, who were married Oct. 26th, 1872, at Roxbury, Conn., and had one other child, a girl.

Samuel Leavitt Brinsmade (b. March 6th, 1848, at Washington, Conn.; d. Jan. 21st, 1895, at Washington) was a merchant of Washington and of New York City. His father, Thomas Franklin Brinsmade, was also a merchant of those two places. His mother was Elizabeth Leavitt, of Washington. The family came to America from England about 1628, and settled at Stratford, moving, in 1748, to Washington, then called Judea, where Daniel Brinsmade, Yale 1745, was the first minister. They include in their number many Yale graduates.

Frances Elizabeth (Bradley) Brinsmade (b. June 23d, 1850, at Roxbury, Conn.) is the daughter of Eli Nichols Bradley, a Roxbury farmer, and Elizabeth Rising, of Springfield, Mass.

Brinsmade prepared for College at Washington, Conn. He was Second Tenor in the Freshman Glee Club and a member of Phi Gamma Delta. The Senior Year Class Book speaks particularly of his prominence as an attendant at Poli's.

He was married June 3d, 1903, in Grace Church Chantry, New York City, to Mrs. Grace (Downey) Clark, daughter of Robert A. and Ellen Preston Downey, late of Oswego, N. Y., and has one child, a daughter, Eleanor Preston Brinsmade (b. Aug. 5th, 1904, at New York City).

BRINSMADE "entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in the fall after graduation and in 1900 received the degree of M.D. Spent three months as Assistant Physician of a Sanatorium, and in the fall of 1900 went abroad, where six months were spent in Italy and Egypt. Entered the Presbyterian Hospital as

Pathological Externe in June, 1901, and on January 1st, 1902, started in business on West End Avenue, New York.

"In 1898 I paid a visit to Cuba and Mexico. In 1899 the holidays were spent in Italy and Southern France.

"Since 1902 I have taken only one trip away from New York State, that being through the Great Lakes and Northern Michigan. A few minor trips in New York State and Connecticut make up the rest. I got married in 1903, but the 'honeymoon' was spent within a radius of one hundred miles of New York City. Of course Bicentennial saw me in New Haven. Having never missed a Class Dinner, and running in at the Yale Club occasionally, gives me the opportunity of seeing quite a number of '96 men.

"My amusements have been those that generally fall to the New Yorker of moderate means,—the theatre, etc. Have done some automobiling, and am now enjoying my second car. There is not much to say so far about my professional record. Practice is growing slowly as I 'percolate more and more into the community.' Within the past three years I have become a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. I am an associate editor of the Medical Review of Reviews, and Physician to the O.P.D. of the Presbyterian Hospital."

He adds, "If you happen to know of anything else I've done that does n't occur to me, put it down."

O excellent Brinsmade! *O mens conscia recti!*

Jno. S. Brittain, Jr.

House and Special Road Salesman for the John S. Brittain Dry Goods Co.,
St. Joseph, Missouri.
Residence, 9th and Faraon Streets.

JOHN SHERRARD BRITTAİN, JR., was born Oct. 21st, 1874, at St. Joseph, Mo. He is the son of John Sherrard Brittain and

Susan Mary Turner, who were married Jan. 5th, 1865, at Forest City, Mo., and had four other children, all girls.

John Sherrard Brittain the elder (b. Nov. 30th, 1841, at Belvidere, N. J.) has lived at Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Forest City, and St. Joseph. He is in the wholesale dry goods trade. His parents were William Baker Brittain, a newspaper editor, of Trenton, and Letitia Jones, of Philadelphia, whose father, Samuel Jones, was expelled from a Quaker Church in that City for bearing arms in the War of 1812. The family came originally from England and Scotland. The date is unknown, but it is certain that they were living in Trenton, N. J., some time prior to 1750.

Susan Mary (Turner) Brittain (b. Dec. 13th, 1846, at Miami, Mo.) is the daughter of Samuel Johnson Turner (of Culpepper Court House, Va., and of Weston, Mo.), and Mary Noel, of Essex Co., Va. Mr. Turner was a pioneer trader, and was connected at one time with The Nicaragua S. S. Co., of San Francisco.

Brittain prepared for Yale at the Hill School. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition, a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club and of Psi. U.

He has not been married.

BRITTAIN went at first into his father's dry goods business in St. Joseph, Missouri. Early in 1901 the condition of his health necessitated a change of climate, so he left St. Joseph and went to Dallas, Texas, where he became Assistant to the General Agent (for Texas and Louisiana) of the Chicago Great Western Railway. His health improved in Dallas and in January, 1903, he returned to St. Joseph "to re-enter the employ of the John S. Brittain Dry Goods Company, Jobbers, and Importers of Dry Goods, etc." He is a house and special road salesman.

"There have been no startling events in my career to tell you of, or that would be of any interest," he wrote this spring. "In the fall of 1903 I was badly mixed up with a runaway horse, and although my head was considerably cut up, and my nose 'busted' and turned across my face, instead of up and down, a clever surgeon got in some fine work with his needles and splints, and I came out of it just as beautiful as ever."

* Rev. Wm. Hall Brokaw

Died July 13th, 1902, New York City.

WILLIAM HALL BROKAW was born Jan. 16th, 1874, in Newburgh, N. Y. He was a son of William Bergen Brokaw and Mary Alice Hall, who were married Jan. 9th, 1872, at Jersey City Heights, N. J., and had altogether seven children, four boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

William Bergen Brokaw (b. March 1st, 1846, at Bound Brook, N. J.) served nearly four years in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting as a drummer and rising to the rank of Major by brevet. He was severely wounded at Fort Harrison, Va. His occupation since the war has been that of a manufacturer. He has lived in New York City, in Newburgh, and in Yonkers. He is the son of George V. L. and Sarah Brokaw; the former a merchant of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and the latter a resident of Bound Brook, N. J. The family came to America from Holland and France about 1600, and settled at Staten Island.

Mary Alice (Hall) Brokaw (b. March 25th, 1851, at New York City) is the daughter of Alonzo Burr Hall, a merchant, and Anna VanTine Hall, both of New York City.

Brokaw prepared for Yale at Newburgh, N. Y., and in College was identified with certain lines of Dwight Hall work. He was a member of the Yale Union, and received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Yonkers, N. Y., June 15th, 1899, to Miss Annetta Kerr, daughter of George Kerr of Yonkers, N. Y. She died suddenly Oct. 28th, 1900, at Yonkers, N. Y.

BROKAW was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary of New York in 1899, receiving a certificate of graduation which would have entitled him to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity upon the presentation of a thesis. On July 13th, 1902, he died in New York City of consumption. He was sadly wasted the last time any of us saw him, in June,—too ill even to read,—but he had made his sexennial letter, nevertheless, so complete, that it is here republished in lieu of any other biographical account:—

“My wedding day was June 15th, 1899. Immediately thereafter my wife and I left for Brownsville, Texas,

which place we reached July 1st. It is truly the jumping-off place of these United States and one of the most isolated towns in the country, being 160 miles from a railroad; and this distance must be traversed in a slow-going stage which takes 36 hours to make the trip. I assure you we were glad when this portion of our journey came to an end.

"Brownsville has a population of about 4,500, but four-fifths are Spanish-speaking Mexicans. My work lay among the American contingent, and a very interesting work it was. The church of which I had charge was the only one in town in which the services were held in English, so my congregation was not limited to members of the Episcopal Church but represented nearly every denomination. I say it was a deeply interesting and inspiring work, and I was happy in it and in my home life, in spite of our isolation, but before the year was up I was compelled to resign my charge and come North. I had been in poor health during almost the whole of my stay, and in the spring my condition became so precarious that there was but one thing to do, and that was to seek a different climate at once. We left there in May, 1900, stopping in San Antonio for a week's rest. Here I was ordained priest, having been ordained deacon the preceding January in Brownsville.

"Soon after reaching my home in Yonkers I consulted my physician who advised me to go at once to the Adirondacks, preferably to Dr. Trudeau's sanatorium at Saranac Lake. Thither I went and remained until April of the following year. It was during my stay here that the great sorrow to which I have referred" (in an unpublished portion of this letter) "came to me. My wife had been with me during a portion of the summer, but for three months past had been at her parents' home in Yonkers and I had not been able to see her. The last Sunday morning in October a telegram came to me stating she was seriously ill and to come home at once. She had died very suddenly that morning and I reached her side twenty-four hours too late. Again I say I hope



Brokaw



no classmate may have to suffer as I did; but I also say the dear God knoweth best.

"I returned to Saranac and remained until spring; then went out to Liberty, N. Y., where I spent the summer with my parents. In the fall of last year I left Liberty for San Antonio, Texas, and there spent last winter. My health had improved very little, but I managed to do some work while in San Antonio, chiefly in the form of occasional preaching. During April of this year the weather grew very hot, so May first I came North again. I expect to be in the country somewhere with my parents this summer. . . .

"As to my present occupation it is doing nothing, except trying to get back my health. Let those who are able to work rejoice. 'Doing nothing' is the hardest work I ever did."

Alexander Brown, Jr.

Torresdale, Pennsylvania.

ALEXANDER BROWN, JR., was born Sept. 25th, 1872, at Torresdale, Pa. He is the son of Neilson Brown and Elizabeth Laurence Carson, who were married Oct., 1868, at Torresdale, and had one other child, a daughter.

Neilson Brown (b. July 3d, 1845, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. July 20th, 1905, at Atlantic City, N. J.), gentleman of leisure, was the son of Alexander Brown, a banker of Philadelphia, Pa., and Katherine Neilson.

Elizabeth Laurence (Carson) Brown (b. Feb. 5th, 1851, at Philadelphia, Pa.) is the daughter of George C. Carson, a merchant, and Rosalie Morgan, both of Philadelphia.

Brown prepared at St. Paul's, and spent parts of his youth in Washington, D. C., and in Paris. He was a Class Wrestler, a substitute on the Varsity Football Team, President of the St. Paul's School Club, and a prize winner for several years on the Track Team, including the Special Track Team that went over to England to play Oxford in '94. His specialties were the shot and the hammer. He rowed No. 2 on the Varsity Crew in Senior year, and sang Second Bass in the Second Glee Club. He Boule, D. K. E. and Bones.

He has not been married.

BROWN described himself on the class-blank this year as a "Farmer," explaining, when interviewed, that it was because he raised a good deal of hay to feed his ponies. He is a member of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club; and of the 542 men rated as active players by the National Polo Association he is one of the first 54 (all of whom have a handicap rating of four or over). He has made several trips in the West and South-West, looking for likely mounts.

"The Blues and Reds had a lively polo match this afternoon," said a recent despatch from Newport, R. I., to a New York paper, "the former winning 13 to 8. The game was devoid of interest except to the contestants and a few of their friends. The teams were as follows:—Blues: William A. Hazard, Alexander Brown, Rudolph L. Agassiz, and R. C. Snowden. Reds:—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, W. H. T. Huhn, J. M. Waterbury, and R. Livingston Beeckman."

"After I left Yale," wrote Brown at our Sexennial, "you know we rowed at Henley. In the fall went into Brown Brothers & Company, Bankers, for seventeen months. April 4th, 1898, went into United States Navy. Stayed until December 4th, 1898. Went to Europe. Stayed until August, 1899. Ill most of the time. Next spring went into United States Forestry, South Dakota, brought home carload of horses. Broke and sold them. Since then traveled in West and Europe."

His decennial postscript reads:—"Nothing except living in country and traveling some in Europe and the Western States."

Brown's term of service in the Navy was spent as Assistant Paymaster on Wainwright's ship, the *Gloucester*—the unprotected little converted yacht which ran in at the very start of the great sea-fight off Santiago and put the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers out of action. The Sexennial Record (pp. 63-66) contained some interesting reminiscences about "Skim" as a ship-mate, contributed by one of his fellow-officers.

Herbert S. Brown

Consulting Electrical Engineer, 319 East 23d Street, New York City.

HERBERT STANLEY BROWN was born Nov. 26th, 1872, at Detroit, Mich. He is a son of Charles Hall Brown and Georgiana Newcomb, who were married Dec. 4th, 1867, at Detroit, Mich., and had two other sons.

Charles Hall Brown (b. July 5th, 1843, at Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.) has lived at Charlton, at Detroit, and at Little Falls, Minn., engaged as a wholesale seed salesman, wholesale drug salesman, and now as a retail druggist. He is a son of Nathan Hollister Brown, a farmer, carpenter, contractor, "and luckless inventor," of Detroit, formerly of Charlton, N. Y., and of Amanda Hall, of South East, Putnam Co., N. Y. The family are said to have come from the north of Ireland, and the direct ancestor, Thomas Brown, was one of the original settlers of Freehold, N. J.

Georgiana (Newcomb) Brown (b. Jan. 3d, 1838, at Quincy, Mass.; d. Dec. 24th, 1881, at Detroit) was the daughter of George Newcomb (Amherst '32), a physician, and Lucy Ann Packard, both of Quincy, Mass.

Brown entered our Class from Northwestern University in Sept. '93. He took Two Year Honors in Political Science and Law, and in Senior year received the Cobden Club Medal. A Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married.

BROWN's pre-sexennial diary ran as follows:—"1896-97: Instructor in Mathematics, Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut. 1897-98: Graduate student in Social Science at Yale. 1898-1901: Editor of the Charities Review (New York City), succeeding Dr. F. H. Wines, now Assistant Director of the United States Census Bureau. 1901-02: Secretary of a Committee of Twenty (Herbert Parsons, Chairman) organized to protect the state charitable institutions from political manipulation. 1902: Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, succeeding Mr. Homer Folks, now Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York. 1902: Returned to the electrical construction business

with which I have been connected or in close touch since boyhood. Am editing a series of historical studies of 'American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century' for the Macmillan Company. Have lived for several years among the working people of New York City."

His electrical construction business, which was carried on under the name of "Herbert S. Brown, Trustee," was fully described in the Sexennial Record (pp 66-68).

"'Brown, Trustee,' of 1902 notoriety," says his decennial letter, "prospered beautifully for two years, employes getting 20% bonus on their wages—and *earning* it by their interest. Then came a cheerful row in the New York building trades, and Mr. Trustee, unwilling to take sides against his men, or enter into combinations obviously in restraint of trade, bowed himself out. At last reports he was squandering on the Lord knows what impossible inventions 101% of his income from a modest engineering practice, living the simple life, and vowing that some day he would get into the 'Trustee' game again. There is a private suspicion that Brown's unreasonably cozy fireplace (that's patented, too), and an endless procession of queer-titled books that litter his desk and shelves, have a formidable conspiracy of their own in restraint of trade—and fair ladies. But 'God, you know, what can you do!'"

This alleged fireplace is in a small squat one-story fortress, situated in the interior of an East-side New York block, and surrounded by the rear walls and yards of tenements. The Secretary has never been able to gain admittance, owing to the absence (or the suspicions) of the tenant, and to his cautious habit of locking all accessible windows. It looks rather interesting, from without, though smelly.

Wm. F. Brown, M.D.

Lyon Mountain, New York.

WILLIAM FULLER BROWN was born Aug. 27th, 1873, at New York City. He is the only child of John Fuller Brown and Carrie

Spicer, who were married Dec. 2d, 1871, at Cincinnati, O. An uncle, E. W. Brown, was graduated in the Class of '65.

John Fuller Brown (b. Sept. 12th, 1848, at West Killingly, Conn.) served as a private in Co. C., 3d N. H. Vol. Infantry in the Civil War. He is now (Jan. '06) engaged as a bookkeeper and salesman at Lyon Mountain, N. Y. He has lived at West Killingly and New Haven, Conn., Cincinnati and Cleveland, O., and New York City. He is the son of William Brown, a cotton mill overseer and merchant, and Elizabeth Fuller, both of Killingly.

Carrie (Spicer) Brown (b. Nov. 22d, 1849, at Hamilton, O.) is the daughter of George Spicer, a farmer, and Elizabeth Schaffer, both of Germany. She spent her early life at Hamilton and Cincinnati, O.

Brown prepared for College at the Plattsburg High School, at which place and at Northampton, N. Y., his early life was spent. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Plattsburg, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1901, to Miss Marie E. Williams, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Williams, and has one child, a son, William Fuller Brown, Jr. (b. Oct. 21st, 1905, at Lyon Mountain, N. Y.).

BROWN took his M.D. at McGill University, Montreal, in 1899. He received a hospital appointment, spent one year as Resident Physician and Surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, and was then appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Chateaugay Ore & Iron Company, and the Chateaugay Railroad Company, with residence at Lyon Mountain, New York. At Sexennial he reported that he was also serving as Health Officer for the Town of Dannemora, New York, and as Medical Examiner for the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

"Tending strictly to business," says his decennial letter, "helping the undertaker out when his trade gets dull, and by way of variety doing a little veterinary work on the side.

"By the way," he adds thoughtfully, "the animals always croak."

George S. Buck

Lawyer. 543 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Residence, 60 Irving Place.

GEORGE STURGES BUCK was born Feb. 10th, 1875, in Chicago, Ill. He is a son of Roswell Riley Buck and Maria Catherine Barnes, who were married Nov. 8th, 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y., and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl, one of whom died before maturity.

Roswell Riley Buck (b. Oct. 21st, 1826, at Wethersfield, Conn.; d. Sept. 10th, 1904, at Buffalo, N. Y.), a grain merchant, spent the greater part of his life at Buffalo and Chicago. He was the son of Winthrop Buck, a farmer of Wethersfield, Conn., and of Eunice Moseley, of Glastonbury, Conn. His direct ancestors came from England in 1649, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn.

Maria Catherine (Barnes) Buck (b. March 5th, 1836, at Buffalo, N. Y.; d. May 5th, 1905, at Buffalo, N. Y.) was the daughter of Josiah Barnes (Yale '26), a physician of Tolland, Conn., and Delia Marsh, of Litchfield, Conn. Josiah Barnes like his grandson, our classmate, was a Junior Exhibition man.

Buck spent his early life chiefly in Buffalo, and prepared at the Buffalo High School. He was one of the speakers at the Junior Exhibition, receiving a second Ten Eyck Prize. He also took part in the DeForest Prize Speaking in Senior year, taking a Townsend Premium. He was Class Orator and a member of the Yale Union. A Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement. Beta Theta Phi.

He was married Oct. 6th, 1903, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Ellen Louise Hussey, daughter of Dr. Elisha Pinkham Hussey of Buffalo, and has two children, a son, Roswell Seymour Buck (b. Aug. 22d, 1904, at Buffalo) and a daughter, Ruth Buck (b. May 29th, 1906, at Buffalo).

IN 1898 Buck was graduated second in his class at the Buffalo Law School, and began practice, for awhile as a member of the firm of Buck & Cole. He "went abroad in 1899 and stopped off for a few hours at the North Cape. Otherwise did the usual things."

His decennial letter follows:—"I have been for three years a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors, a body which has charge of the County affairs.

I have tried to do something for better government, and I believe I have been effective, for I have been called everything from 'a damned fool,' and 'the supreme objector,' to 'the guardian angel of the County Treasury'."

One of his friends has supplemented this information with the following letter:—"George S. Buck is serving his second term in the Board of Supervisors of Erie County, where he represents the twenty-first ward of the City of Buffalo. During the year 1905 Mr. Buck instituted and conducted an investigation into the affairs of the office of the Superintendent of the Poor of Erie County. The inquiry was conducted by him before a committee of the Board of Supervisors, of which he is a member, and this committee and its chairman were extremely hostile toward him during its progress, evidently desiring to shield the official whose acts were under investigation. Nevertheless there was disclosed a well-developed system of graft, consisting of exorbitant and illegal fees, costly junkets, etc., which combined to make the care of its poor highly expensive for the County. As a direct result of the exposure the practice of grafting received a decided check in that department, and it is probable that the whole fee system will soon be abolished.

"The same year saw the beginning of another hot fight in which George took a leading part. This was brought on by an attempt on the part of the local traction company to obtain a valuable franchise in some of the streets and parkways of the City of Buffalo for nothing. The alderman and other city officials were falling over each other in their eagerness to help a rich corporation to a good thing at the expense of the taxpayers. But unfortunately the law required public hearings, and at these hearings strenuous objections were raised to the measure being jammed through without providing for any compensation to the city. Among the leaders of the opposition were George Buck, Wm. Burnet Wright Jr. '92, and Robert S. Binkert, Sheff '04, Secretary of the Municipal League of Buffalo.—The fight

was carried into the Supreme Court, and at one time the Mayor and other city officials were restrained by an injunction order from taking any action in the matter. The traction company has already offered forty thousand dollars for this franchise, which the city fathers wanted to give them for nothing; but the fight is still going on, and franchise values, at least from the taxpayers' point of view, are steadily increasing."

George Lamb Buist, Jr., M.D.

3 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Permanent mail address, 283 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE LAMB BUIST, JR. was born May 18th, 1872, in Charleston, S. C. He is a son of George Lamb Buist and Martha Allston White, who were married May 22d, 1863, at Charleston, and had altogether ten children, six boys and four girls, seven of whom lived to maturity. Two of the sons are Yale graduates; the other being Henry Buist, '84.

George Lamb Buist the elder (b. Sept. 4th, 1838, at Charleston, S. C.), a lawyer, served as a Major of Artillery in the Confederate service. He was for sixteen years a State Senator from Charleston, and has been for some time a Trustee of Charleston College, and a member of the Educational Board of School Commissioners. His father, George Buist, of Charleston, a graduate of South Carolina College, was a lawyer and Probate Judge. His mother was Mary Edwards Jones, of Charleston. The Buist family settled in Charleston when they came from Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1793.

Martha Allston (White) Buist (b. Oct. 21st, 1840, at Charleston) is the daughter of Alonzo James White, a merchant and commission agent, and Eliza Maria Ingraham, both of Charleston.

Buist prepared for Yale at Exeter and at Hopkins Grammar School. He was College Gymnast in Sophomore and in Junior years, Captain of the Yale Gymnastic Association during the last two years of the course, Coxswain of the Class Crew in Junior year, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Club. He was also a member of the Yale Union and of A. D. Phi.

He was married at St. George's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb.

27th, 1906, to Miss Adelaide Richardson, daughter of Addison Bentley Richardson, of Bentleyville, Pa., and the late Ella Cotton Richardson.

BUIST was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1900. Incidentally he served during the summer of 1898 in the Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, and, later, in the Hospital Corps at Camp Wikoff. The summer of 1899 he spent in study and travel abroad.

After getting his degree he was awarded an appointment as interne to the Brooklyn Hospital for the eighteen months ending January 1st, 1901. He then passed the State Medical Board Examinations and was given license to practise medicine and surgery in New York. In April, 1902, he was appointed Anæsthetist to the Brooklyn Hospital, and on May 1st he opened an office in the Alhambra apartments on Halsey Street (Brooklyn). He moved to his present offices on July 1st, 1904.

"Since 1902," he writes, "I have been trying to cure some of the sick and to leave the 'well enough alone.' I was appointed Clinical Assistant to the Gynecological Service of the Brooklyn Hospital in 1902, and Associate Surgeon to the same Hospital in January, 1906.

"Among my most pleasant avocations since Sexennial was attendance at the wedding of our genial attorney and classmate, Nat Smith, followed by a short visit with Wade to Pete Allen's camp. Also a most delightful visit to Hort Loomis in his bungalow just outside of Rochester."

George E. Bulkley

Secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of
Hartford, Connecticut. Residence, 943 Asylum Avenue.

GEORGE EDWARD BULKLEY was born Nov. 4th, 1873, at North Granville, N. Y. He is a son of George Lucius Bulkley and Mary Salisbury, who were married in June, 1859, at Jersey City,

N. J., and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

George Lucius Bulkley (b. Feb. 22d, 1832, at North Granville; d. Aug. 31st, 1893, at North Granville) was the son of Brigadier-General Edward Bulkley, of North Granville, and Mary Brown. He spent his life partly in his birthplace, and partly in Hartford, Conn. The family came from England in 1634-5.

Mary (Salisbury) Bulkley (b. Nov. 16th, 1832, at New York City; d. Feb. 16th, 1902, at Hartford) was the daughter of Henry Salisbury, a jeweler.

Bulkley spent his early life at his birthplace and in Hartford, preparing for College at the Hartford High School. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement and was a member of Zeta Psi.

He was married at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 10th, 1900, to Miss Juliette H. Lawrence, daughter of Charles H. Lawrence, of Hartford, and has two children, one daughter and one son, Juliette Hamlin Bulkley (b. April 7th, 1904, at Hartford) and George Lawrence Bulkley (b. March 11th, 1906, at Hartford).

BULKLEY has been associated with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut, ever since graduation, occupying in turn the positions of mail-boy, clerk, Actuary, and Secretary. He has succeeded in making this sometimes dramatic occupation so honorably uneventful in his own case that there seems to be nothing more to say.

"The most evident results of the last four years," says his decennial letter, "appear to be the doubling of my family. I have stuck to my first job of life insurance, which has kept me pretty close to the State of Connecticut, most of my vacations having been spent on Long Island Sound. I occasionally take my chances in a trip to New York, where I have seen a few '96 men, but as a general rule have not had the luck to see very many of them, which record I hope to put out of business next month."

In the hope of padding this bloodless tale with storms at sea, or of otherwise imparting to it some elemental flavor, the Secretary asked Bulkley just what he meant

by "on the Sound." He replied patiently that he meant "on the shore of the Sound, except when I decide it is time for a bath, or some good friend takes me for a sail."

J. L. Burnham, M.D.

Lyme, Conn.

JOHN LADD BURNHAM was born Nov. 24th, 1870, at Meredith, N. H. He is a son of Charles Burnham (Dartmouth '36) and Mary Melvina Noyes, who were married Feb. 8th, 1857, at Windham, N. H., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

Charles Burnham (b. July 19th, 1812, at Pelham, N. H.; d. July 3d, 1883, at Townshend, Vt.) spent his life at Quincy, Ill., Brighton, Ia., Knoxville, Ia., Bath, Me., Meredith, N. H., Jamaica, Vt., and Newfane, Vt. He was a clergyman, being prominent in the work of the Andover Band in the West. He was the son of James Burnham and Nancy Smith, both of Pelham, N. H. The family came from England in 1635, and settled at Chebacco, Mass.

Mary Melvina (Noyes) Burnham (b. Nov. 13th, 1831, at Windham, N. H.; d. March 10th, 1897, at Townshend) was the daughter of James Noyes, a farmer of Windham, and Abigail R. Lovejoy, of Amherst, N. H.

Burnham prepared for College at the Springfield (Mass.) High School. He took a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement, and received One Year Honors in Natural Sciences.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., on Oct. 4th, 1899, to Mrs. Irene Alice Gillette (née Manwarring), daughter of the late Daniel H. Manwarring and of Harriet E. (Chapman) Manwarring of Clinton, Conn.

BURNHAM studied for three years in the Yale Medical School, received his M.D. degree in 1899, and settled down in Lyme, Connecticut. "Practised medicine here ever since, and no vacations," says his decennial letter. It is slow work sometimes for a country doctor. Peo-

ple may be trained to eat pills from the hand, even by a fledgling, but a man generally has to have wrinkles before he is allowed to carve or to take charge of an important case.

In addition to having served as Health Officer for Lyme, Burnham is Insurance Examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life, the Northwestern Mutual Life, the Massachusetts Mutual, the Travelers, and other insurance companies.

The Secretary met a man in New Haven a while ago who said he had seen and had a talk with Burnham. "He did n't look so very well at that time," said the man, "and I asked him whether he was n't a little run down. 'Oh no,' says he, 'this is too healthy a place for that. This is one of the healthiest towns in all New England.' And then he looked sort of serious, and sighed."

R. H. Burton-Smith

Residence, 1705 Rebecca Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
Law Office, 305-6 Iowa Building.

ROBERT HENRY BURTON-SMITH was born Feb. 15th, 1875, at Sioux City, Ia. He is a son of William Remsen Smith and Rebecca Osborne, who were married July 12th, 1859, at Tecumseh, Mich., and had seven other sons, five of whom died before maturity.

William Remsen Smith (b. Dec. 30th, 1828, at Barnegat, N. J.; d. July 4th, 1894, at Sioux City) was Surgeon of the Iowa Board of Enrollment during the Civil War, and for thirteen years was receiver of the United States Land Office in Sioux City. He was twice elected Mayor of that place, served as Iowa Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, and was an honorary member of the Cobden Club. His parents were Daniel Smith, Jr. (b. June 2d, 1801), a brick and tile manufacturer, of Middletown, N. J., and Elizabeth Boude (b. Jan. 26th, 1807), of Farmingdale, N. J. Daniel Smith was the descendant of John and Mary Smith, who came to New York in 1670, and bought a plantation at Middletown, N. J.

Rebecca (Osborne) Smith (b. Aug. 5th, 1840, at Ovid, N. Y.) is the daughter of John Hogarth Osborne, a farmer of Tecumseh, Mich., and Loraine Bryant Smith, of Ovid.

Burton-Smith spent his early life in the West. At College he was a member of the Yale Union and he received a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married Jan. 24th, 1906, at Frederick, Wyo., to Miss Leona Brownrigg, daughter of Dr. William J. Brownrigg, a ranchman of Frederick, who was formerly a specialist (eye, ear, nose and throat) and practised in Omaha, Nebraska.

BURTON-SMITH taught in the Sioux City (Iowa) High School for three years; entered the Harvard Law School in 1899, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1902. Being of an original turn of mind he spent one of his summer vacations working in Wall Street, and another in the University Settlement of New York, which is on Rivington Street over on the East side. These are the two strangest places to spend a summer vacation ever selected. Burt ought to write them up. In addition to the individual interest possessed by each they would make a charming study, considered jointly:—"Wall Street and Rivington: A Comparison and an Antithesis."

"Since my graduation at Harvard Law School in 1902," he wrote this spring, "I have been practising law in Sioux City. Several franchise issues have afforded me opportunity to work off surplus energy and perhaps render some public service of more or less value. The best thing I have done for myself has been to discover a mate and settle down to domestic happiness." "It is very kind of you to ask for details," he said in a later letter. "My franchise fighting has been in the direction of securing publicity clauses and optional purchase clauses in public franchises. We fought the gas and electric company to a stand-still and secured an option to purchase at the cost of duplication of the physical plant during the tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, and last year of the franchise."

In addition to his practice Burton-Smith is interested in the Sioux City Foundry & Manufacturing Company, which operates a foundry, boiler works, and steel yard,

and which is owned by his brother and himself. A memorandum of his writings is given in the Bibliographical Notes.

Bertram J. Cahn

Partner in the law firm of Simeon Straus and Bertram J. Cahn,
Rooms 509-11, 85 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Residence, 4809 Grand Boulevard.

BERTRAM JOSEPH CAHN was born Nov. 10th, 1875, at Chicago, Ill. He is a son of Joseph Cahn and Miriam Schwab, who were married Feb. 2d, 1875, at Chicago, and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls.

Joseph Cahn (b. Aug. 16th, 1837, at Partenheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany) has been a manufacturer and merchant of Chicago for the last fifty years. He is the son of Isaac Cahn, a cattle dealer, of Partenheim, and Henrietta Jacoby, of Alzei, Hesse Darmstadt. Isaac Cahn came to America in 1850, after which date he never engaged in business.

Miriam (Schwab) Cahn (b. April 9th, 1851, at Natchez, Miss.) spent the early years of her life at Rochester, N. Y. and at Chicago. She is the daughter of Berin Schwab, a merchant, and Sophia Mann, both of Nordstadt, Bavaria, Germany, who came from Nordstadt to New York in 1840, and settled later at Natchez.

Cahn prepared for Yale at Dr. Sachs' School in New York City, in which place and in Chicago he spent his early life. In College he took One Year Honors in Political Science and Law. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He was a member of the Chicago Club.

He has not been married.

CAHN has done nothing but live in Chicago and practise law since he was graduated from the Northwestern University Law School (with the degree of LL.B.) in 1899. It seems as though there ought to be something to add to this bare statement, or, at least, some way of clothing it in more ample verbiage, but neither Cahn nor the Secretary can think of a word to say. Why, confound it, the man has not even changed his address! It would

take a Balzac and a Boswell rolled into one, to do a biography for a character like this.

He is associated in his practice with Mr. Simeon Strauss. He plays golf. His decennial letter follows:—

“Practising law.

“Playing golf.

“Cahn.”

Theodore Carleton

Illustration. Residence, 22 Allen Street, Bradford, Mass.

THEODORE CARLETON was born Dec. 28th, 1872, in New Britain, Conn. He is a son of Isaac Newton Carleton (Dartmouth '59; Yale '72 hon.), and Laura Tenney, who were married Aug. 8th, 1860, at Hanover, N. H., and had altogether seven children, four boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

Isaac Newton Carleton (b. June 10th, 1832, at Bradford—now a part of Haverhill—Mass.; d. Aug. 8th, 1902, at Bradford) of the Carleton School for Young Men and Boys at Bradford, was an eminent teacher and educator. He was at one time principal of the only State School in Connecticut (New Britain, 1869-83); and was for two years President of the American Institute of Instruction, a national educational association. Late in life he was licensed a Congregational preacher, and often supplied pulpits, though he never held a pastorate. (An account of his life is given in “Universities and their Sons,” published in 1900). He was the son of Isaac Carleton, a farmer, and Mary Carleton, (née Carleton) both of Bradford. The family came from England in 1637, and settled at Rowley, Mass.

Laura (Tenney) Carleton (b. Feb. 13th, 1835, at Hartford, Vt.) is the daughter of Reuben Tenney, a farmer, and Polly Savage, both of Hartford.

Carleton prepared for College at home and at Andover. He was a member of the Andover Club at Yale, and received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married.

CARLETON taught in a private school for boys the first year out of college, and then, in June, 1897, entered the

New York offices of the Western Electric Company. His residence was in Brooklyn.

"Referring to page 72 of the Sexennial Record," says his decennial letter, "I find myself quoted as 'now a member of the Export Sales Department' of the 'Western Electric Co. of *Brooklyn*.' That was an error, but not mine, I feel sure. The Western Electric Company has a factory, with offices and retail stores in Manhattan, and was then otherwise variously established in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, London, Antwerp, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Milan, Cape Town, Tokyo, and may have had designs on Oshkosh and Kalamazoo besides—but not Brooklyn.

"Early in 1903 the Export Sales Department passed under the control of a manager 'who 'd make Simon Legree look like a Sister of Charity' (Oakley: 'Idyls of a Claim Agent'). He 'd keep forgetting he was not boss of a ball-and-chain gang, and as I did not share his unique point of view as to certain matters involving a subordinate's clearly established rights, I left the Company's employ in October, 1903.

"Removing shortly thereafter to Hartford, Connecticut, I entered Hartford Theological Seminary several weeks late in the fall term, but should have selected a sanatorium instead, as the condition of my health after months passed under a severe strain of anxiety finally landed me at home for the Christmas Holidays on the verge of nervous prostration.

"I did not return to Hartford, but after a period of rest here in Bradford, decided to take up again the work for which I seem naturally best qualified, and began the systematic study of illustrating, with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Along with my study I have done considerable newspaper and commercial illustrating, the latter being my present aim as an important part of the work of the 'all-around advertising man' I hope soon to be.

"Although not less interested in theology than formerly I have turned my attention from the babel of

'modern thought' to Bible school teaching along safely and surely conservative lines, and greatly enjoy the work."

John A. Carley

Lawyer. 41 Park Row, New York City.
Residence, 24 West 16th Street.
Permanent mail address, Leominster, Mass.

JOHN ARTHUR CARLEY was born April 17th, 1869, at Lawrence, Mass. He is a son of Patrick Carley and Mary McGinn, who were married in 1866, at Lawrence, and had four other children, all sons.

Patrick Carley (b. Aug. 1831, at Balnafade, County Clare, Ireland; d. June 20th, 1895, at Leominster, Mass.) was a farmer and paper maker, of Lawrence and of Groton, Mass. His parents were Michael Carley and Ann Egan, both of County Clare, Ireland.

Mary (McGinn) Carley (b. at Armagh, Ireland, c. 1840; d. Jan. 1905, at Leominster, Mass.) spent her early life in Ireland and Peacedale, R. I. She was the daughter of Patrick McGinn, a laborer, and Sarah Tierney, both of Armagh.

Carley spent most of his early life in Groton, Mass. He came to Yale from Phillips Exeter Academy. He was a member of the Exeter Club, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He has not been married.

CARLEY "came to New York the last week in September, 1896, and entered the New York Law School on the first of October; I graduated from that Law School in June, 1898, and was then admitted to the Bar. While I was attending the Law School I also served a two years' clerkship in the office of Tyler, Pratt, & Hibbard, 111 Broadway. In January, 1900, I became managing Attorney in the office of Ullo, Reubsamen & Higginbotham, 11 Broadway, and remained with them until January of this year when I moved to my present office. I have been very busy since graduation and have

had no time for travel and very little opportunity for any kind of recreation."

This was written in 1902. His decennial letter adds:—"I have traveled none. I leave the city only to spend one month each summer at my home in Leominster, Massachusetts. I attend all the important Yale football games that I can reach, and attend the theatres a little more regularly each year.

"Am a member of the local Democratic organization, as member both of the General Committee and of the Law Committee; have held no office and have sought none."

T. F. Carroll

Lawyer. Towanda, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FRANCIS CARROLL was born July 2d, 1871, at Towanda, Pa.

He is the son of John Carroll and Maria Dunn, who were married Oct. 4th, 1863, at Towanda, and had altogether eight children, four boys and four girls, five of whom lived to maturity. Charles J. Carroll, '99 S., is a brother.

John Carroll (b. March 27th, 1837, in County Monaghan, Ireland; d. Aug. 26th, 1891, at Towanda, Pa.) spent most of his life at Barclay, Longvalley, and Towanda, Pa., in charge of mines and mining operations. His parents were Dennis Carroll, a farmer, and Elizabeth Cummiskey, both of County Monaghan. The family came to America in 1839, and settled in Bradford County, Pa.

Maria (Dunn) Carroll (b. April 17th, 1843, in County Tipperary, Ireland) spent her early life at Towanda, where she still resides. Her parents were Thomas Dunn, a farmer, and Catherine Tracy, both of County Tipperary, who came to America and settled in Bradford County, Pa., in 1851.

Carroll was graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of B. S., in 1894, and joined our Class in Sept. of '95. He received an Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married.

CARROLL was in Nebraska when the material for this volume was being collected and he sent no direct reply.

At Sexennial he wrote:—"As to my life, there is nothing worthy of being put in the record."

After engaging for a time in the contracting business he took up the practice of law. His office is in Towanda, Pennsylvania. His other principal places of residence since graduation have been Youngstown, Ohio, and Pittsburg.

Herbert B. Cary

Residence, 83 Williams Street, Norwich, Conn.
Accountant for Eaton, Chase & Company (Hardware and Electrical Goods),
129 Main Street.

HERBERT BISHOP CARY was born Oct. 16th, 1873, at Norwich, Conn. He is a son of Charles William Cary and Nancy Bingham Bishop, who were married March 10th, 1871, at Norwich, and had one other son and one daughter. The brother was graduated from Williams College, and the sister, after two years at Smith, was graduated with high honors from The Teachers' College of New York.

Charles William Cary (b. July 15th, 1843, at Middletown, Conn.; d. Aug. 27th, 1888, at Norwich, Conn.) served with the 18th Conn. Regiment in the Civil War, was imprisoned at Libby and Bell Island, and later became Secretary and Treasurer of the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Co. He was for twenty-two years a Sunday School Superintendent. His parents were Frederick William Cary, contractor and builder, and Henrietta Richards Woodworth, both of Norwich, Conn. The family came from England in 1634, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass.

Nancy Bingham (Bishop) Cary (b. Jan. 21st, 1845, at Hanover, Conn.; d. May 16th, 1898, at Norwich, Conn.) was the daughter of Nathan Perkins Bishop, a farmer and merchant, and of Nancy Lee, both of Lisbon (now Sprague), Conn.

Cary prepared for College at the Norwich Academy. He entered Yale with the Class, and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He was married Nov. 11th, 1903, at Norwich, Conn., to Miss Alice Maples Crary, daughter of John T. and Eunice P. (Maples) Crary.

"DURING my first year after graduation," wrote Cary in 1902, "I was associated with my brother in the manufac-

ture of bicycle chains. Our company was known as the Thames Chain and Stamping Company, and we made 10,000 chains for the M. Hartley Company that year. The chain business, like many others, has its ups and downs, so I retired at the close of the first year, and went into the office of L. W. Carroll & Son, dealers in mill supplies and paints. After more or less success with the above firm for nearly two years, I resigned and secured the position of Accountant for Eaton, Chase & Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, where I have since made my berth. Our business is that of a wholesale and retail trade in hardware, iron, and steel. We employ electrical engineers and contractors, and we have wired for electricity some of the largest mills of the eastern part of the State. Our business was established in 1764, so it is one of the oldest in the State."

His decennial letter follows:—"Since 1902 I have been tied up in the hardware business, and any one who has had experience in that line knows that this business is full of details every minute.

"Have been to New Haven only once in the past four years, and then it was to see Yale down Princeton in baseball in 1903. In fact, business, and writing genealogies for Day, have kept me on the '*qui vive*' all the time. When I look for a rest along comes another letter from Day with more questions to answer by 'return mail.'

"Attended the banquet of our Class in New York in 1905, and enjoyed the occasion very much indeed. It makes one feel as though he were back in college again, when about 150 of the Class are gathered together, and old times are brought vividly into view.

"Walter H. Clark called at my office in Norwich last winter, and we passed a pleasant hour together. Arnold comes to the 'Rose City' quite often, and I run across him occasionally, thus keeping old friendships 'green.' Gaylord comes to town frequently, and Coit is with us for the present. Edwin L. Robinson summers here, so we think that old Norwich is well favored with members of Yale 1896.

"In addition to my regular business I have been associated with my brother (Williams College 1894) in the manufacture of revolvers. We have recently sold out our business, and all of our stockholders received a handsome return for the money they invested.

"We have a boat club in our town, known as the Chelsea Boat Club. Coit and I are members, and I am on the Governing Board. We have over one hundred members and we own a handsome piece of property on the river front. There are twenty-five launches connected with the club, and over fifty other boats, shells, and canoes. Other organizations too numerous to mention take my time, and I must close here."

Wm. Wallace Chace

Partner in the law firm of A. Frank B. Chace & Sons, Hudson, New York.

WILLIAM WALLACE CHACE was born March 11th, 1872, at Hudson, N. Y. He is one of the three sons of A. Frank B. Chace and Mary Zilpah Bruce, who were married Aug. 16th, 1865, at Hillsdale, N. Y. The brothers are Alfred B. Chace, '92, and J. Frank Chace, who entered with the class of '94, but was obliged to leave during Sophomore year on account of ill health.

A. Frank B. Chace (b. Feb. 13th, 1837, at Hillsdale, N. Y.) enlisted April 23d, 1861, as a private, in Company K, 14th Regiment, N. Y. State Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, fell into the hands of the Confederates, went to Libby Prison, and was finally exchanged and honorably discharged for wounds received in battle, on Oct. 11th, 1862. As a young man he was a school teacher. The rest of his life has been spent as a lawyer. His parents were John McGonegal Chace, a farmer, of Austerlitz, N. Y., and Eliza Ann Becker, of Hillsdale, N. Y. The Chaces came from England in 1630, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. (now called Boston Highlands).

Mary Zilpah (Bruce) Chace (b. March 9th, 1843, at Albany, N. Y.; d. Oct. 5th, 1904, at Hudson, N. Y.) was the daughter of Alfred Bruce, a merchant, and Mary Ann McAlpine, both of Hillsdale, N. Y., where she spent her early life. She was the sister of Wallace Bruce, Yale '67, and W. Irving Bruce, Yale '82.

Chace prepared for College at Williston, and became famous during our course by his rendering of "Tim Toolan." He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married.

CHACE went back to Hudson after graduation, studied law, and in 1900 entered the paternal firm of A. Frank B. Chace & Sons, soon after his admission to the New York Bar. His brothers, Alfred Bruce Chace '92, the District Attorney, and J. Frank Chace ex '94, are also partners.

He writes:—"Since Sexennial have settled down, and have been plugging away at the law without any serious interruptions. Let up long enough to deliver the Memorial Day Address at Hudson, New York, on May 30th last.

"'Pop' Loughran and myself, however, have held several reunions of the Class, principally at Kingston, New York. Have served as Secretary and Treasurer of the University Club of Hudson, New York. Have been a member of the Board of Directors of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and Recording Secretary of the Board. At present am serving a second term as Master of Hudson Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M. In May last was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the 14th Masonic District of New York State by Grand Master Townsend Scudder."

The Memorial Day Address to which Chevy alludes was printed in full, together with his portrait, in the "Hudson Evening Register."

"Alas," said he in his peroration, "the time is not far distant when that Grand Army of the Republic shall be no more! In the presence of such a thought the lips are sealed to much that the heart would utter, for when speech endeavors to fathom those sadder emotions our utterances are 'As sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.' No structure of human words may hold the deepening significance to us of that melancholy fact. With pro-

priety we may borrow an immortal sentiment of a martyred president: 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did.'

"Where then is the veteran's son with heart and feeling so dead that he does not count it both a grand privilege and a distinguished honor to be an heir to the glories which they achieved and the blessings which they have bequeathed as a rich heritage to their posterity and their country! It is for us to see to it that both their living and their dead shall have a home in the heart, a green spot in the memory, and an honorable place on the pages of history. They are the preservers of the Republic, and as such they shall be remembered. To-day, they are our gray-haired, battle-scarred fathers, but in the times that tried men's souls they were 'The Boys in Blue.' And when at last they shall have crossed the river to the elysian fields beyond, and become guards of honor in the armies of Heaven, then what a precious privilege—nay duty—it will be for us to keep their glories bright, and, as Cæsar was wont to say, hand the memory down!"

W. Woods Chandler

Organist and Instructor of Music, Westminster School,
Simsbury, Connecticut.

WILLIAM WOODS CHANDLER was born March 23d, 1874, in New Haven, Conn. He is a son of William E. Chandler and Mary Peirce Woods, who were married Nov. 25th, 1868, at Enfield, Mass., and had two other children, one boy (Robert Woods Chandler, '01) and one girl.

William E. Chandler (b. Sept. 5th, 1839, at Longmeadow, Mass.) is the son of Samuel Franklin Chandler, an inventor and mechanic of Springfield, Mass., and Chloe Converse of Palmer, Mass. He has spent the greater part of his life at Worcester, Mass., and at New Haven, Conn., engaged as an organist, choirmaster, and teacher, and has served as Treasurer of the Connecticut Society of the S. A. R., as Alderman, as President of the Common Council, and as an officer of

various civic, social, and philanthropic organizations. He is now living in New York City and is a Director of the Bankers' Loan & Investment Co., of 76 Wall St. On Oct. 5th, 1904, he married Anna Blanchard Souther, née Pond.

Mary Peirce (Woods) Chandler (b. at Enfield, Mass.; d. March 22d, 1903, at New Haven, Conn.) was the daughter of Josiah B. Woods, a manufacturer of Enfield, Mass., and Frances Catherine Belcher, of Boston, Mass.

Chandler prepared for College at the Hillhouse High School. At Yale he was a member of the College Choir and Association Organist of the Y. M. C. A. He took One Year Honors in Music, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He has not been married.

CHANDLER entered the Music Department at Yale in the autumn after our graduation. In May, 1901, his Concert Overture for full orchestra was played by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra at the Department's Commencement Exercises, and he was given the degree of Bachelor of Music. During part of his course he was troubled with paralysis of his right hand.

The winter of 1901-02 he "studied the organ with Mr. H. R. Shelley of New York City. Was conductor of the Yale University Glee Club the last part of this year." The winter of 1902-03 he spent in New Haven. In May, 1903, he went to New York to act as organist at Saint Luke's Church in Brooklyn and Saint Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York. The following October he began his present duties as organist of the Hay Memorial Chapel and Instructor of Music in the Westminster School, Simsbury, Connecticut. He spends his summers at Enfield, Massachusetts.

During the five years ending May 1st, 1903, Chandler also acted as organist and choir-master of the Prospect M. E. Church at Bristol, Connecticut, where he conducted (and helped to organize) the Bristol Choral Union, a mixed chorus of one hundred voices. At the close of his services he was given a gold watch by the congregation and a silver dressing-case by the choir.

"I hear that you have been visiting many '96 men," he wrote to the Secretary last fall. "How about taking a trip up here, before the snow comes? Any time would be convenient if only you would let us know a day or two in advance. The boys have cabins in the woods, and, following their example, a Pembroke (Cambridge) man, Gerald Chittenden '04 and I have put together a faculty cabin, where we entertain distinguished visitors. Henry Wright '98 was here on All Saints' Day, and gave a bully talk in honor of the boy in whose memory our chapel was built."

After thanking Bill for this invitation, the Secretary wrapped an extra piece of red flannel around his legs and carefully removed Simsbury and its "cabins" from the map.

Harvey W. Chapman

Teaching. Permanent mail address, care of the Rev. A. P. Chapman,
Northfield, Connecticut.

HARVEY WOOD CHAPMAN was born Feb. 22d, 1875, at Stratford, Conn. He is a son of Adelbert Putnam Chapman, '65, and Ellen Harvey, who were married April 2d, 1874, at Mansfield, Conn., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl.

Adelbert Putnam Chapman (b. Oct. 17th, 1844, at Ellington, Conn.) is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church (formerly of the Methodist Church). He has lived at Ellington, Naugatuck, Bethel, Middle Hadden, Putnam, and Sandy Hook, Conn., Quincy, Ill., and Northfield, Conn., where he now (Jan. '06) resides. His parents were Thomas White Chapman, a contractor of Ellington, Conn., and Cottage City, Mass., and Damaris Houghton Chapman (of another family of that name) of Ellington. Thomas White Chapman was interested in an ice business and in the street railway of Cottage City. Upon his retirement (sometime in the late eighties) he moved to Windsor, Conn., where he died. The family came from England in 1660, and settled at Windsor, Conn.

Ellen (Harvey) Chapman (b. Feb. 4th, 1850, at Mansfield, Conn.; d. Jan. 12th, 1898, at Bridgeport, Conn.) was the daugh-

ter of Samuel Cone Harvey, a farmer (afterwards a tanner) of Mansfield, and Delia Shephard, of Bolton, Conn.

Chapman prepared for College at Cheshire Academy. At Yale he was a member of the Yale Union and served as its Secretary during part of Senior year. He received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

CHAPMAN lived for three years in Bridgeport, spending his time in tutoring and in commuting to New Haven, where he took graduate work in English. In 1899 he went to the Morristown School (at Morristown, New Jersey) to teach Latin, Greek, and Geometry.

"As to biography," he wrote this spring, "I submit the following: I have not been married or engaged to be married. I have no degrees, decorations, or titles. No office in state or church has sought me out. I have written no books, pamphlets, or articles in any periodical.

"Until June, 1904, I continued to be one of the teaching staff of the Morristown School. From July, 1904, to February, 1905, I did private tutoring in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and Morristown, New Jersey. From February, 1905, to January, 1906, I was superintendent of agents under the manager for New Jersey of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in that capacity visited almost every town and hamlet in the State it seemed. From January, 1906, to date I have been doing private tutoring again at Morristown."

Harvey's life insurance work was checked by last year's upheaval in that business. His plans for the coming year were not settled at the time he wrote, but we are hoping that he will be found in or near New York.

Douglas Charnley

Dealer in Western Lands.
New York address, care of J. H. Oliphant & Co., 20 Broad Street.
Chicago address, 125 Michigan Avenue.

DOUGLAS CHARNLEY was born Jan. 27th, 1874, at Chicago, Ill. He is the son of James Charnley, '65, and Helen Douglas, who

were married Oct. 22d, 1872, at Chicago, and had two other children, both girls, who died before maturity. Three uncles are graduates of Yale: Charles Meigs Charnley, '65, Walter Hatch Charnley, '71, and Lester Bradner, '57.

James Charnley (b. April 15th, 1844, at Philadelphia; d. Feb. 11th, 1905, at Camden, S. C.) was a business man of Chicago, having large interests in the Chicago lumber trade. He was a member of the firms of Bradner, Charnley & Co.; Charnley Brothers; James Charnley & Co.; and the Garden City Wire & Spring Co. He was the son of William S. Charnley, a banker and broker, of Philadelphia, later of New Haven, and Elisabeth Atwater of New Haven. The family came from England in 1780, and settled at Philadelphia.

Helen (Douglas) Charnley (b. Jan. 3d, 1852, at Galena, Ill.) is the daughter of John M. Douglas of Chicago, a lawyer (for many years President of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.), and of Amanda Marshall of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Charnley prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He was a member of the St. Paul's School Club and of the Chicago Club, and was one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Society of Kappa Beta Phi.

He has not been married.

THE statement that Charnley began his postgraduate career by making beds has a winsome ring to it, yet that seems to be the fact, for his first recorded connection is one with the Garden City Steel & Wire Company of Chicago. Just what this company made, besides beds, has not been entered in the Class files. The matter is now of minor interest, however, because in July, 1899, Charnley's father sold it out to the American Steel & Wire Company, built a place in Santa Barbara, California, and went to live there, for his health's sake, taking Douglas with him to keep him company. "Dug's" only business interests at this time were centered in the ownership of a plantation in Cuba, devoted to the production of coffee and tobacco. Henry Baker says that Charnley was long of Northern Pacific during the 1901 "corner" in that acrobatic investment, and that his valet "arose from the panic of that year like a Phoenix from somebody else's ashes." However this may be, it was reported in 1902 that Charnley was tired of slave-driving and that the Cuban plantation was for sale. We next find our—shall we say?—

hero, managing Granger Farwell & Company's bond department (Granger Farwell '78 S.) and endeavoring to sell the Class Secretary (who had rashly dropped in to get an overdue receipt for the Sexennial Record) some Sanitary District of Chicago 5s on a 3 1-2% basis. It will be seen that the effort—although fruitless—left an indelible impression.

He left this firm in 1903 and traveled about with his father in Santa Barbara, Danville, N. Y., &c. until Mr. Charnley's death in 1905. Later that year he took his mother abroad for a prolonged tour in Europe.

They returned in 1906 and Charnley came to our Decennial with a collection of such stories as a recent three months' stay at Monte Carlo would naturally produce. He says that he is now a dealer in Western lands. He has managed to deal in them in London and he intends to deal in them in New York, and he wishes it understood that the populace should regard this statement rather as a golden promise than a threat.

*Ward Cheney

Soldier. Died in the service, from wounds received in action, January 7th, 1900, at Imus, Philippine Islands.

WARD CHENEY was born May 26th, 1875, at South Manchester, Conn. He was a son of Frank Woodbridge Cheney, Brown University, '54 A. M., and Mary Bushnell, who were married Nov. 3d, 1863, at Hartford, Conn., and had altogether twelve children, eight boys and four girls. Horace B. Cheney, '90 S., Howell Cheney, '92, Austin Cheney, '98, and Frank D. Cheney, '01, are brothers.

Frank Woodbridge Cheney (b. June 5th, 1832, at Providence, R. I.) served as Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Conn. Vol. Regt. during the Civil War. He is engaged in the manufacture of silk, holding the office of Treasurer of Cheney Bros. His life has been spent at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in Rhode Island, and at Hartford and South Manchester, Conn., at which latter place he now resides. His parents were Charles Cheney, a silk manufacturer of South Manchester, and Waitstill Dexter Shaw of Providence, R. I. Charles Cheney was Brigade Inspector

C. N. G., with rank of Major. The family came from England and Holland in 1622, and settled in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Mary (Bushnell) Cheney (b. Sept. 25th, 1840, at Hartford, Conn.) is the daughter of Horace Bushnell, a minister and writer, of Hartford, and Mary Apthorpe of New Haven, Conn.

Cheney prepared at the Hartford Public High School. He was elected a Class Historian in Senior year and a member of the Senior Promenade Committee, was a Cup Man, a member of the Renaissance Club, and received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He Boule. D. K. E. Bones.

He was unmarried.

"IN the early afternoon of Tuesday, the ninth of January, 1900, was held the simplest, yet to some the most impressive gathering ever known in Dwight Hall. From the Philippines had first come rumor, and then, that Monday, certainty of Cheney's death. The meeting had been called at but a few hours' notice, yet every Ninety-Six man in New Haven who had been reached was present. Some one read the newspaper despatches—another, an editorial touchingly phrased—the simplest possible resolutions were drawn up and signed by each man. But no spoken word bore such full tribute to Ward Cheney as the hush that hung over the '96 room when all had been said, and yet none stirred away."

A full account of Cheney's life, from which the preceding paragraph is taken, will be found in the Sexennial Record, pp. 343-49. After graduation he spent the summer in England, France, Switzerland. In September he went to Brunswick to study German, and picked up enough of it to enable him to understand lectures in Berlin University, to which he repaired in November. During the winter holidays and the long spring vacation he visited Vienna, Budapest, and Constantinople, and with two Yale men older than himself took a horseback trip through Palestine. They returned by Cairo and Italy. In the summer he was at Heidelberg and came home in the early autumn. In December, 1897, he was

given a position on the staff of the *Hartford Courant*, and there he began his chosen work. But the Spanish War breaking out in the spring, he enlisted April 26th, 1898, in Company G, First Connecticut Volunteers. He was soon detailed for recruiting duty in Hartford, and did not rejoin his regiment until it was on its way to Camp Alger, Virginia, where it remained until September. At Camp Alger, Ward Cheney received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, to date from July 9th, and was assigned on July 26th to duty with the Fourth United States Infantry.

On January 19th, 1899, he sailed with his regiment for Manila on the transport *Grant*, the first United States transport to go to the East via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. They arrived at Manila on March 10th. The news of the outbreak of war with the Filipinos reached the command at Port Said, and hurry orders awaited them at Colombo. After arrival the Fourth Infantry was stationed first at Manila and then for some three months near La Loma Church. From the latter point two brief campaigns were made, one to Maraquina, a twenty-four hours' march, on May 18th, and one of several days, early in June, to Morong and Santolan. There were a number of severe engagements about this time. In June the regiment was moved to Imus, in Cavite province, where its headquarters were fixed for the remainder of the year. An engagement which took place on the road between Imus and Las Marinas on July 19th, when the First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry was ambuscaded by about 2000 Filipinos, was one of the most severe fights of the war. On this occasion Cheney, acting as Battalion Adjutant, was recommended for a brevet by the Major in command, and afterwards by General Lawton in his last report. He prepared for his examination for First Lieutenant in May while at La Loma, and his commission for that duty was dated to June 2d, 1899. While at Imus, many of the officers being ill, he was assigned to the command successively of Companies M, H, and C. The latter was his own company, and he re-



Cheney



mained in command of it for several months, and up to the time of his death. In October, November, and December there were frequent brushes with the enemy and two night attacks. Cheney's health had been excellent all the time he had been in the Island of Luzon, but in December he had an attack of dengue fever, which after a week of delay sent him on December 8th to the Second Reserve Hospital in Manila. He improved under good care, and hearing that active campaigning under General Wheaton was about to begin in Cavite province, after only four days of rest he left the hospital on December 12th and returned to Imus. Friends who saw him said that he looked ill and was obviously unfit for service, but their persuasions and the advice of the doctor were alike unavailing to keep him longer idle. He resumed command of his company, and, although not strong, was able to attend to his duties. January brought the movement for which they had waited so long, the invasion of Cavite by an adequate force under Generals Wheaton, Bates and Schwan. The first move from Imus was a reconnaissance entrusted to Lieutenants Cheney and Henry N. Way, the official account of which is given in a regimental general order as follows:

"G. O. 9, Jan. 14, 1900, 4th Inf., Imus, P. I.

"Again the 4th Infantry mourns the death of an officer, one of its bravest.

"First Lieutenant Ward Cheney fell at the head of his company on the morning of January 7th, 1900, while leading a charge upon intrenchments of the insurgents near Puente Julian. Lieutenant Cheney with his company ('C,' 4th Infantry) and Lieutenant Henry N. Way, with the scouts, 4th Infantry, had been ordered to reconnoitre the position of the enemy at day-break, to ascertain their strength at the bridge, before the general advance which was to take place that day.

"The movement began at 5.15, and was a very successful one, and a complete surprise to the enemy. At about a mile and a half from here, Lieutenant Cheney's advance guard struck the enemy's outpost, and drove them in precipitately. Taking personal command of the advance guard, without a pause, he followed closely on their heels, his company following as a support. Upon coming in sight of the main body, already in confusion, he instantly charged their works, from which he encountered a heavy fire, however, and fell while crossing the barricade. A

few minutes later, the insurgents were routed by the attack of the scouts in the flank, five hundred of them flying in every direction, but leaving two officers and seven men dead on the bridge. When Lieutenant Cheney fell, his men attempted to carry him to the rear, but with that unsurpassed courage he repulsed them, exclaiming: 'I will not go to the rear until those works are taken.'

"This affair was a brilliant success, but it has cost the 4th Infantry one of its best young officers; one who, by his high courage, devotion to duty and courteous bearing, had won the esteem and affection of all who served with him.

"Lieutenant Cheney was appointed from civil life, July 9th, 1898, and has served with the regiment since August 1, 1898. His death is a blow that is felt by every one in the regiment.

"By order of Major PRICE.

(Signed)

"AUSTIN H. BROWN,
"Adjutant."

Edward C. Chickering

In charge of the Department of Latin and Greek in the Jamaica High School of New York City.
Residence, 31 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, New York.

EDWARD CONNER CHICKERING was born Feb. 19th, 1875, at Exeter, N. H. He is the son of Joseph Knowlton Chickering, Amherst '69, and Mary Elizabeth Conner, who were married Sept. 9th, 1873, at Exeter.

Joseph Knowlton Chickering (b. July, 1846, at Portland, Me.; d. Dec. 27th, 1899, at Burlington, Vt.) spent his life at his birthplace, Amherst, Mass., Burlington, Vt., New Haven, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cambridge, Mass. He was an instructor in rhetoric in Amherst College, and professor of English, University of Vermont. His parents were John White Chickering (A. B. Middlebury, D. D.), a clergyman of Woburn, Mass., and Frances Eveline Knowlton. The family came from Wrentham, England, in the seventeenth century, and settled at Dedham, Mass.

Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Chickering (b. Aug. 24th, 1845, at Exeter; d. March 12th, 1875, at Exeter) was the daughter of Charles Conner, a merchant, and Mary Taylor Gilman, both of Exeter.

Chickering prepared for College at Exeter, and came to our Class from the University of Vermont in Sept., '93. He took One Year Honors in Ancient Languages, a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Christ Church, Exeter, N. H., July 6th, 1901, to Miss Cornelia Baldwin Colton, daughter of Walter Ewing Colton, a violin maker of Exeter.

CHICKERING studied at Harvard, 1896-97, and received the degree of M.A. During the year 1897-98 he was Teacher of the Classics and Mathematics at the Concord School, Concord, Massachusetts. He then became head of the Greek and Latin Department in the Jamaica High School at Jamaica, Long Island, New York. "Nothing unusual," he wrote this spring. "Teaching, with special charge of examinations and certain branches of athletics." His postscript follows:—

"Although there is really very little to add, I should have answered your request for more information much sooner had it not been for examinations; for the giver is often no less distressed by these than the taker.

"The Jamaica High School is a part of the New York City system, and contains some four hundred pupils; so the charge of the Department of Greek and Latin occupies a good deal of time. The Principal is C. J. Jennings, '84. We sent one boy to Yale last year, and have three more to go next fall. The reason we send so few comparatively is that two-thirds of the pupils are girls. In addition to the classes I have charge of baseball, and general supervision over examinations of all sorts. I am also a member of a special committee appointed at large from the City schools to mark examination papers in Cicero and Virgil. That about covers regular work in the winter, except for some research at Columbia each year to keep from rusting out. In summer I go to Exeter, New Hampshire, and rest, playing golf and tennis and anything else that suggests itself. Last year I varied the program by taking in some fishing and tramping in the White Mountains."

Arthur S. Chittenden, M.D.

269 West 90th Street, New York City.

ARTHUR SMITH CHITTENDEN was born June 27th, 1872, at Binghamton, N. Y. He is a son of Joseph Henry Chittenden and Helen De Ette Smith, who were married at Binghamton in 1865, and had one other child, a son.

Joseph Henry Chittenden (b. at Greene, N. Y., in 1838) studied medicine at Bellevue, entered the army in 1861, and rose during four years of service to Surgeon in Chief of the Nashville (Tenn.) Hospitals. He is now (Oct., '05) pursuing the general practice of medicine at Binghamton. He is the founder of the public school system of that town, has served as President of the Board of Education, and is doctor, educator, and friend to the entire community. His parents were Adijah Chittenden, a blacksmith and wheelwright, of Whitney's Point, N. Y., and Miranda Lyon of Greene, N. Y. The family came from England in 1656, and settled at Guilford, Conn.

Helen De Ette (Smith) Chittenden (b. at Castle Creek, N. Y., in 1846) is the daughter of Lyman B. Smith, a lawyer, of Binghamton, and Malinda Simmons, of Delhi, N. Y.

Chittenden came to Yale from Colgate University in Sept., '93. He played guitar on the Second Banjo Club during Sophomore and Junior years and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement. D. K. E. (Colgate election).

He was married Feb. 16th, 1905, at All Angels' Church, New York City, to Mrs. Anna (Preston) Beebe, daughter of James Frederick Preston, a rubber goods manufacturer of New York City, and has one child, a son, Joseph Henry Chittenden, 2d (b. Dec. 11th, 1905, at New York City).

IN the autumn of 1896 Chittenden went down to Johns Hopkins to study medicine. Incidentally he received an M.A. from Yale in 1899. After being graduated in 1900 from the medical school and winning appointments to the House Staffs of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the New York Hospital, he went home to Binghamton, New York, for six months' private practice and then accepted the New York Hospital appointment. His decennial letter follows:—

"After leaving the New York Hospital in 1902 I spent five months in Europe. Then I returned to America, where I practised medicine for the succeeding three years. During this time I was Pathologist to the Lincoln Hospital, and Instructor in Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York for two years. In 1904 and 1905 I was again abroad for study. During 1906 I have lived at above address and have again engaged in the practice of medicine." He added, in a later note:—"In Paris I studied with Hartmann in gastro-intestinal surgery. In Berne I was associated with Kocher in the surgery of goitre. In Bonn I worked with Schede. I have devoted myself almost entirely to surgery, and have made that branch my especial work since returning to this country."

T. B. Clark

In the Sales Department of the Pennsylvania Electrical & Railway Supply Company. 723 Lewis Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

THOMAS BENTON CLARK was born July 10th, 1873, at Youngstown, O. He is a son of William Clark and Jane Dunn, who were married Sept. 14th, 1854, at Pittsburg, Pa., and had altogether nine children, seven boys and two girls, eight of whom lived to maturity.

William Clark (b. June 30th, 1831, in Staffordshire, England; d. Oct. 4th, 1884, at Boston, Mass.) was a steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa. He was the son of Thomas Clark, an iron manufacturer, of Staffordshire, and Jane Franks. He came to America in 1845, and settled at Pittsburg, where he spent the greater portion of his life.

Jane (Dunn) Clark (b. Dec. 3d, 1830, at Pittsburg) is the daughter of John Dunn, a distiller, and Agnes Dunlap, both of Pittsburg. She is now (Dec., 1905) living in New York.

Clark spent his early life in Pittsburg, and prepared for Yale at the Shady Side Academy. In College he took a First Dispute in the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and received an election to A. D. Phi.

He has not been married.

AFTER resting for just one week at his sister's home in Pelham (N.Y.), Clark entered the employ of the Solar Steel Works, his father's plant, in Pittsburg. He became purchasing agent and continued in that capacity until the spring of 1899, when the works were purchased by the American Steel Hoop Company.

"When I had turned over my records to the new company," he wrote in 1902, "I decided to take a long vacation, and so I went to Magnolia, Massachusetts, where my mother had a summer cottage. At Magnolia I was intensely busy doing nothing but I stuck it out until fall. I never was a good loafer and when I got back to Pittsburg I cast around for something to do, and right here I found the hardest task of my life. Finally . . . in the spring of 1900 I organized the Solar Engraving Company." His decennial letter follows:—

"In 1902 I was President of the Solar Engraving Company of Pittsburg, engaged in general advertising business. I resigned from that company in 1903, and from the summer of that year until the fall of 1905 I was engaged in the merchandise brokerage business in Pittsburg. In September of last year I went into the Sales Department of the Pennsylvania Electric and Railway Supply Company, where I can now be reached by addressing our home office. I have been doing quite a lot of traveling for our company over the Central Middle States in the sale of engineering supplies, and it may be some time before I can give you a permanent address. I have been in Cleveland for ten days, where I find our classmates scarcer than hens' teeth. If you see Tom Kingman tell him that I am feeling perfectly brxytheragyoppedu. He will understand."

Hon. Walter H. Clark

Partner in the law firm of Clark & Arnold, 50 State Street, Hartford, Connecticut. Residence, 38 Willard Street.

WALTER HAVEN CLARK was born Jan. 20th, 1872, at Hartford, Conn. He is a son of Mahlon Newcomb Clark and Mary Alice

Haven, who were married Sept. 20th, 1869, at Hartford, and who had one other son, who died before maturity.

Mahlon Newcomb Clark (b. Sept. 20th, 1846, at Enfield, Conn.; d. Nov. 14th, 1904, at Hartford) was for thirty-three years chief clerk and cashier of the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford. His parents were Charles Clark, a manufacturer of plows, and Dorothy King, both of Enfield. The family came from England in 1636, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., moving to Northampton in 1659.

Mary Alice (Haven) Clark (b. Dec. 12th, 1849, at Hartford, Conn.) is the daughter of Hiram Haven, a music dealer, of Hartford, and Adeline Olivia Lambert, of Boston, Mass. She is now (Oct., 1905) living at Hartford.

Clark prepared at the Hartford High School. He was President of the Freshman Union, Vice-President of the Yale Union in Junior year, President during Senior year, and President of Phi Beta Kappa. He took an Elocution Prize in Recitation in Sophomore year, and represented Yale in two of the debates against Harvard. He was a member of the Senior Promenade Committee and the Class Day Committee, and was Treasurer of the Hartford Club. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement. A. D. Phi. Wolf's Head.

He was married June 26th, 1902, at Hartford, Conn., to Miss Julia Ellen Gilman, daughter of the late George Shepard Gilman, a lawyer, and Ellen Maria (Hills) Gilman of Hartford. He has one child, a daughter, Eleanor Mary Clark (b. March 6th, 1904, at Hartford).

CLARK was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1899. He passed off his Bar Exams at the end of the second year, and during his third was in the office of Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol. "On leaving New Haven," he wrote in 1902, "'Billy' Arnold and I entered into a partnership, under the firm name of Clark & Arnold, and opened an office at 50 State Street, Hartford. In the spring of 1900 Doctor E. V. Reynolds, Instructor of the Senior Academic Course Debates on Public Questions, was obliged to take a leave of absence because of ill health, and I was invited to substitute for him. He was eventually obliged to give up the course entirely. I have been retained in the position, and find the work and the opportunity it offers of keeping in touch with the College

very delightful. I go to New Haven one afternoon (Tuesday) of each week to conduct the class. Early in 1900 I was elected a councilman from the 10th ward in this city, and am now serving my third term. I was Vice-President of the Board last year, and am President this year. I am Vice-President and Director of the Willimantic Traction Company, which is a street railway with privileges of about twenty-five miles, connecting Willimantic with the surrounding towns and running through that city, now in course of construction. We are counsel for the road, and obtained its charter from the Legislature." His decennial letter follows:—

"The Sexennial Record sets forth the most fortunate event for me in 1902, or in any other year for that matter, my marriage to Julia Ellen Gilman, which took place on June 26th, and was the happy occasion of my failure to respond to my toast at the Sexennial Dinner—happy both for me and the Class, for it will be remembered that it was to be warmed over toast left from the Triennial Dinner, and it was pretty poor stuff. Mrs. Clark and I spent the summer in the White Mountains, returning in the fall to live at my father's home. In the spring of 1903 I was so fortunate as to be appointed Associate Judge of the Police Court, a position which I still occupy. It's hard to shake some men loose from the public teat when they once get hold! That summer Mrs. Clark and I spent in the Adirondacks, and in the fall we set up housekeeping for ourselves. In the spring of 1904, our daughter, Eleanor Mary, was born. That fall I lost my father, Mahlon N. Clark, who died November 14th of a stroke of paralysis at the age of fifty-eight. He had been connected with the Phoenix Insurance Company of this city, as chief clerk and cashier, for over thirty years. The Roosevelt wave came along just in time to sweep me into the Legislature as one of the two representatives from the town of Hartford—we still have 'town representation' in this State—where I served on the Committee on Judiciary. That Legislature broke the record for long-windedness, remaining in session nearly

seven months, one explanation for which will readily occur to those who recall my 'hot-air' equipment. After adjournment I gave myself and the State a rest by a trip to Atlantic City, where Mrs. Clark had difficulty in restraining me from accepting a position as 'barker' for a side show. I believe that this article is my most serious breach in the talking line since that time."

The '96 files contain a newspaper clipping with this stimulating heading:—

"WHEN IS A MAN 'DRUNK?'"

*"Question for Judge Clark to Decide—First
Prosecution of the Kind in Years."*

It seems that a bar-keep who was accused of selling liquor to an intoxicated person, raised the point, *When is a man intoxicated?*—and put it up to Walter. The most radical utterance in the ensuing wrangle was that of the Court Interpreter. His definition was, "A man is drunk when he begins to give his money away."

Alex. Smith Cochran

President of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, Yonkers, New York.
Residence, Town, 5 East 45th Street, New York City.
Country, "Grasslands," East View, N. Y.

ALEXANDER SMITH COCHRAN was born Feb. 28th, 1874, at Yonkers, N. Y. He is a son of William Frances Cochran and Eva Smith, who were married at Yonkers, N. Y., c. 1870, and had five other children, two boys (William Frances Cochran, '98 S. and Gifford Alexander Cochran, '03) and three girls.

William Frances Cochran (b. at New York City in 1837; d. at New York City c. 1901) was engaged at various periods as clerk, owner of a large grocery store, in the lumber business in Canada, and, before his retirement from active affairs, as a carpet manufacturer. He was the son of Sara Phillips, and of Alexander Gifford Cochran, a merchant of Amsterdam, N. Y., and New York City, of Scotch descent.

Eva (Smith) Cochran was born at West Farms, N. Y., where, and at Yonkers, she spent her early life. She is the daughter of Alexander Smith, a manufacturer of West Farms and Yonkers, and Janet Baldwin of Yonkers.

Cochran prepared for College at St. Paul's School in Concord. He was a member of the Yale Union and the University Club, and received a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Kappa Psi. A. D. Phi. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married.

COCHRAN went to Yonkers after graduation to enter the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, a venerable concern which occupies a commanding position in the carpet industry. Early in 1902 he became its President. In the spring of 1903, through the death of Warren B. Smith, his uncle, he became a millionaire.

"The inheritance tax which the State will collect on the estate of the late Warren B. Smith, the Yonkers carpet manufacturer, will be over \$1,000,000," said the "New York Tribune." "This will be the second largest amount ever collected in the State. . . . Alexander Smith Cochran is now one of the wealthiest active manufacturers in the world. At the age of twenty-eight he is President of the Alexander Smith and Sons' Carpet Mills, having succeeded Francis T. Holder in that position a little over a year ago. He is also President of the Hollywood Inn, which was erected by his father."

At this time Cochran was a Director of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, but he has since resigned from the board, and his present directorships are in the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Union Trust Company of New York City.

"My principal occupation at present is loafing up here" (at East View), he wrote this spring. "When you get tired of Class Records let me know and run up and spend a night. . . . Will be delighted to post you on these matters first hand and show you the delights of a pastoral, bucolic existence."

At East View, New York, where Cochran does his temporary resting from his labors, he has an estate of about 550 acres, called Grasslands. He belongs to the Union, Racquet, Riding, University, Brook, Knollwood, Turf and Field, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht,

Metropolitan (of Washington), Lambs, Yale, and Ardsley Clubs, and he is the owner of the steam yacht *Alvina*, on which a number of '96 men came up to our Decennial.

Charles Coit

Railroad man. 185 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.

CHARLES COIT was born March 28th, 1873, at Norwich, Conn. He is a son of Charles Morgan Coit and Mary Brewster Hillard, who were married June 18th, 1872, at Norwich, Conn., and had one other son, Augustus Coit, '97 S.

Charles Morgan Coit (b. March 29th, 1838, at Norwich, Conn.; drowned July 3d, 1878, in New London Harbor) served in the Civil War as Adjutant and Captain of the 8th Regiment Conn. Volunteers, 1861-65. After the War he held the position of Postmaster of Norwich (1866). He was at one time Treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich. He was a brother of George D. Coit, '66 S., and the son of Charles Coit, a merchant of Norwich, and Sarah Perkins Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Conn. The family came to America from Glamorganshire, Wales, about 1630, and in 1638 settled at Salem, Mass.

Mary Brewster (Hillard) Coit (b. June 8th, 1843, at Matagorda, Texas) is the daughter of William Hillard, a druggist of Norwich, and Caroline Elizabeth Wrigley, of Manchester, England. She is now (Dec. 1905) living at Norwich.

Coit prepared for College at Norwich Academy. He was a point winner on the Track Team in '94 in putting the shot. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married.

AN instructor of ours who used to amuse himself by looking for humorous juxtapositions in the class's roll, once gave birth to an epigram which is reprinted here for the sake of a certain biographic value it possesses, although as it is not one that will commend itself to either of the men concerned we forbear to expatiate upon it. He said that Coit following Cochran always reminded him of "roast-beef after roses."

Coit started in with the New York Central Railroad

in the Auditor's office in New York City. His subsequent connections were, Paymaster of the Honduras Railway in Central America (Dec. 1897-Feb. 1898), with the Thames National Bank of Norwich (Feb. 1898-May 1898), in the General Offices of the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul (July 1898-Sept. 1898), and with the Division Superintendent of the Great Northern at Everitt, Washington (Dec. 1898-Spring 1900). During the summer of 1900 he was engaged in construction work in Montana. He returned to Everitt in the fall, and on April 1st, 1901, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway System with headquarters at Spokane.

"Just at present," he wrote in 1904, "my endeavors are being directed toward getting my eyes in good shape once more, for when I was at Grand Forks, North Dakota, with the Great Northern, I nearly ruined them using them so much by electric light." His decennial report follows:—

"Left the Great Northern Railway Company in February, 1904, on account of trouble with my eyes. Between then and 1905 did a little life insurance work, but only a little, and then entered the employ of The Thomas Phee Company, Chicago, General Contractors; worked for them in Iowa and Kentucky on piers for bridges on the Chicago Great Western and Illinois Central. Came home on account of further eye difficulties in January and have been here ever since."

Professor C. B. Coleman (B.D.)

Professor of Modern History and Church History, Butler College,
Indianapolis, Ind. Residence, 33 Downey Avenue.

CHRISTOPHER BUSH COLEMAN was born April 24th, 1875, at Springfield, Ill. He is a son of Louis Harrison Coleman and Jane Logan, who were married at Springfield, Ill., c. 1870, and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls. One of the sons was graduated at Princeton.

Louis Harrison Coleman (b. at Hopkinsville, Ky. c. Sept. 6th, 1844) has resided at Hopkinsville, Monmouth, Ill., and Springfield, Ill., as a farmer, dry goods merchant and manufacturer. He is a director of Oak Ridge Cemetery and of Eureka College.

Jane (Logan) Coleman (b. at Springfield, Ill. c. 1850; d. at Springfield, Ill., May or June, 1891) was the daughter of Stephen T. Logan, a lawyer of Springfield, and America Bush.

Coleman prepared for Yale at the Springfield (Ill.) High School and at Lawrenceville. He received a Second Ten Eyck Prize as a speaker at the Junior Exhibition and served on the Executive Committee of Phi Beta Kappa. He was Secretary of the Freshman Union, and Secretary and Treasurer, and afterwards President, of the Lawrenceville Club. In Sophomore year he was a Class Leader in Bible Study. He took Two Year Honors in Political Science and Law, and received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. D. K. E.

He was married at Indianapolis, Ind. June 25th, 1901, to Miss Juliette J. Brown, daughter of the late Mattie Julian Brown, and of Edgar A. Brown, a lawyer and ex-judge of the Circuit Court, of Indianapolis. He has had two children, Ruth Coleman (b. Dec. 15th, 1902, at Indianapolis; d. Dec. 24th, 1903, at Indianapolis) and Constance Coleman (b. Jan. 18th, 1905, at Berlin, Germany).

COLEMAN studied one year at the Auburn Theological Seminary with Tom Archbald, one year at the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), and one at the Divinity School of Chicago University, receiving his B.D. degree in 1899 at the September Convocation. Meantime he did some preaching at various churches. He then took up the teaching of History and Church History in Butler College, Indianapolis, where he is now Professor of those subjects. He is also Secretary of the Christian Church Union of Indianapolis, and a member of the State Executive Committee of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association. He traveled in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany during the summer of 1904 and spent the following year as a student in the University of Berlin.

"I have caught an occasional Yale man as he came within hailing distance," he writes, "and have had life

made brighter by a visit or two from Phil Allen, but have the misfortune to live without any '96 men as near neighbors. Pratt came my way once. You see all such occasions are treasured up. Had a telegram once from Clarence Day that he had passed through the city. Have inflicted my presence and occasionally a speech at the meetings of the Indiana Yale Alumni Association."

Russell Colgate

Partner in Colgate & Company, Soap Manufacturers, 55 John Street,
New York City.
Residence, 25 Berkeley Avenue, Orange, N. J.

RUSSELL COLGATE was born May 6th, 1873, at Orange, N. J. He is a son of Samuel Colgate and Elizabeth Ann Morse, who were married March 30th, 1853, at New York City, and had altogether eight children, six boys and two girls, six of whom lived to maturity. Russell numbers among his Yale relatives five brothers, four uncles, and many cousins. The brothers are Richard M., '77; Gilbert, '83; Austen, '86; Sidney M., '86; and Samuel, '91. The uncles are Sidney E. Morse, '56; Richard C. Morse, '62; William H. Morse, '67; and Oliver C. Morse, '68.

Samuel Colgate (b. March 22d, 1822, at New York City; d. April 23d, 1897, at Orange, N. J.) was a soap manufacturer, a prominent Baptist, a Trustee of Colgate University, President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, etc. His parents were William Colgate, a soap manufacturer, and Mary Gilbert, both of New York City. The family came from Kent, England, in 1795, and settled at Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Ann (Morse) Colgate (b. Aug. 5th, 1829, at Claverack, N. Y.; d. Oct. 8th, 1891, at Narragansett Pier, R. I.) was the daughter of Richard Cary Morse, Yale 1812, of New York City, a minister and an editor of the "New York Observer," and Sarah Louisa Davis, of Claverack, N. Y. Mrs. Colgate's grandfather was Jedidiah Morse, Yale 1783.

Colgate prepared for Yale at Andover and at the Hill School. He was elected Temporary Deacon in Freshman year, served as Superintendent of the Bethany Sunday School and played First Base on the Class Baseball Team from Freshman year on, serving later as its Captain. He was President of the University Tennis Club in Senior year. D. K. E. Keys.

He was married April 25th, 1903, at East Orange, N. J., to Miss

Josephine Bigelow Kirtland, daughter of John Campbell Kirtland, of East Orange, and has one child, a son, John Kirtland Colgate (b. June 19th, 1905, at Orange, N. J.)

COLGATE writes:—"The past four years have been eventful in that I have deserted the ranks of the Bachelors. The wedding took place in April, 1903, following which the bride and groom made a most delightful trip to Italy. My two subsequent vacations have been spent camping in the wilds of Canada and last year we took a cottage at Watch Hill, Rhode Island. The rest of my time has been spent between my home in Orange and business in New York." He has served as Treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of Essex County, New Jersey, and last spring he played first base in the game between the Yale and Princeton Alumni Associations at Orange (which Yale won, 14 to 9).

His previous history, as given in the "Sexennial Record," is as follows:—"Shortly after graduation I went to Chicago, where I learned my first lessons in business in the Produce Refrigerating Company. I enjoyed life in the Windy City for two years, but in December of 1898 my sojourn was cut short by my swallowing a typhoid germ. It took me nearly three months to eject the bug from my system, but by the following March I was strong enough to start on a trip around the world. Tom Archbald accompanied me, and for six months we had the time of our lives.

"Upon my return I tried my luck in the contracting business bearing the name of the Merrick Fireproofing Company. The company was a small one, but was always ready to tackle the mason work on the highest of sky-scrapers. For two years I was identified with the company, but in January of 1902 I was offered a position with Colgate & Company, and am now hard at work selling soap. During the last three years I have been living with my brothers in Orange." The firm now consists of the following members of the Colgate

family: Richard M., '77, Gilbert, '83, Austen, '86, Sidney M., '86, and Russell '96. On January 20th, 1906, they gave a dinner to everybody connected with the concern, one thousand in all, to celebrate the firm's centenary. Each employee was given a five-dollar gold piece for each completed year of service, the total distribution amounting to about \$40,000.

Charles Collens

Partner in the firm of Allen & Collens, Architects, 6 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.
Residence, Dudley Road, Oak Hill, Newton Center, Mass.

CHARLES COLLENS was born at New York City, Oct. 14th, 1873. He is a son of Rev. Charles Terry Collins, '67, and Mary Abby Good, who were married Dec. 26th, 1872, at Pittsfield, Mass., and had three other children, two boys (Clarence L. Collens, '96 S., Arthur M. Collens, '03) and one girl.

Charles Terry Collins (b. Oct. 14th, 1845, at Hartford, Conn.; d. Dec. 21st, 1883, at Yonkers, N. Y.) was a Congregational minister. Most of his life was spent at Hartford, New York, and at Cleveland, Ohio. His parents were Charles Collins, a wholesale dry goods merchant of Hartford and New York, and Mary Hall Terry of Hartford. He is descended from Timothy Collins, 1718. The family came from England in 1632, and settled at Salem, Mass.

Mary Abby (Good) Collins (b. May 13th, 1852, at Baldwinsville, Mass.) spent her early life at Pittsfield, Mass. Her father is Moses Hill Good, a coal and feed merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, and her mother was Abby Sawyer Wesson of Phillipston, Mass. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Collens spent his early life in Cleveland, Yonkers, Hartford, Germany, etc. He prepared for College at the Yonkers High School. He sang in the College Choir, was elected an Editor of the Yale Record in the fall of Junior year, and, as owner of the cat "Caprice" was one of the Captains in the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. Psi U.

He was married at Brookline, Mass., May 20th, 1903, to Miss Margaret Winsor, daughter of Alfred Winsor, President of

the Boston & Philadelphia S. S. Co., the Boston Steamship Co., and the Boston Tow Boat Co. of Brookline, and has one child, a daughter, Margaret Lyman Collens (b. March 24th, 1904, at Newton Center, Mass.).

COLLENS wrote in 1902:—"For one year after graduation acted as traveling tutor to two boys, traveling with them in Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. From 1897-1900 was draughtsman in the Architectural office of Peabody & Stearns, Boston. In April, 1900, sailed for England and traveled and studied in England, Holland, Belgium, and France, until September, 1900, when I went to Paris and passed the examination for the Ecole des Beaux Arts in October. Remained at the School until May, 1901, when I went on a sketching tour to Italy and Switzerland returning to the Ecole in August. Worked at the Ecole from August, 1901, to March, 1902. Went to Germany for two months, returned to Boston April, 1902, and became associated with Francis R. Allen, architect." On January 1st, 1903, he was admitted to partnership. His decennial letter follows:—

"Have spent almost all my time with my nose at the grind-stone pushing a pencil, or traveling about the country overlooking work. As I am located at the Camp of the Enemy (Harvard) I never see any classmates except P. R. Allen, who helps me bear up under the burden of life. The greatest event in the past four years has been my marriage in May, 1903, followed by a trip to North East Harbor, where we took a cottage for a few weeks. Our summers have been spent at Cataumet, Mass., on Buzzards Bay. In March, 1904, a little daughter came to us. We live a healthy country life at home, having our own house which we built on some eight acres of grand country land. Our nearest neighbor is Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward of literary fame. I have been made a member of the Boston Society of Architects, the American Institute of Architects, and the Beaux Arts Society of New York. Have also been appointed on the Per-

manent Committee, having in charge the formulating of plans for the Municipal Improvement of Boston."

In the "Pot-pourri" Section of this volume will be found an article by Collens on College Architecture. Some of his firm's recent buildings are the Women's Hospital in 109th Street, New York City, The Thompson Memorial Library at Vassar, The Thompson Memorial Chapel at Williams, Mrs. Eddy's Church in Concord, N. H., a City Hall for Marlborough, Massachusetts, a Bank building for the State Trust Company in Boston, the Hospital for Ontario County, New York, etc. (See Appendix.)

Edward D. Collins, Ph.D.

Principal of the State Normal School, Johnson, Vermont.

EDWARD DAY COLLINS was born at Hardwick, Vt., Dec. 17th, 1869. When he was three years old he was adopted by the family whose name he now bears, and was made the legal heir of I. D. R. Collins. He is a son of Squire Newell Bullock and Harriet Nichols, who were married July 4th, 1866, at Irasburg, Vt., and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Squire Newell Bullock (b. Oct. 29th, 1839, at Berlin, Vt.; d. Oct. 9th, 1873, at Sheffield, Vt.) was a farmer and carpenter. The greater part of his life was spent at Hardwick, Vt. His parents were Benjamin Bullock, a farmer, and Ruby Spencer, both of Marshfield, Vt.

Harriet (Nichols) Bullock (b. June 16th, 1848, at Wolcott, Vt.) is the daughter of Asa Nichols, a farmer of Wolcott, and Eliza Ann Hitchcock of Westmore, Vt. Three brothers, Frank, Harry, and Ulysses Nichols, served as privates in the Civil War. She is now (Oct. '05) living at Johnson, Vt.

Collins prepared for Yale at the Lyndon Institute. In Sophomore year he divided the C. Wyllys Betts Prize in English Composition with H. Towle, who afterwards was graduated with '95. He took Two Year Honors in History, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and the same at Commencement. He sang Second Tenor on the Freshman Glee Club and on the Second Glee Club and was a member of the Yale Union and Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married July 8th, 1903, at Newport, Vt., to Miss Ruth Mary Colby, daughter of John Sullivan Colby of Chicago, and Helen (Rutherford) Colby, and has one child, a daughter, Ruth Mary Collins (b. Sept. 9th, 1904, at Montreal, Canada).

SINCE December, 1904, Collins has been Principal of the State Normal School at Johnson, Vermont. "The State," says their pamphlet, "recognizes its public property in the children who are to become its citizens, and for this reason maintains Normal Schools for the purpose of producing teachers skilled in the business of educating its youth. . . . To train teachers to do superior work in the schools of Vermont is the purpose of the Johnson Normal School. It is not a high-school, it is not an academy; it is not a college preparatory school; nor is it a college. Its aim is not general; it is definite, concrete, specific, in a way which does not hold of these other institutions. It is, in other words, a professional school, in the same sense in which a medical school or a law school or a theological school is professional. Students come here to get a particular kind of training which will prepare them to do a certain kind of work and do it as well as it can be done. . . ."

"The plan of instruction combines three things:—a mastery of the fundamentals of education; a study of the science of education; and the application of the students' capabilities in practice teaching under the supervision of a skilled critic or training teacher. Teaching is an art, and we offer the full facilities of a well-graded school, embracing all grades of Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar-School instruction."

Collins' previous history follows:—"Foote Fellow and graduate student at Yale, 1896-99; Assistant in History to Professor G. B. Adams, 1896-97, 1897-98; Assistant in History to Professor E. G. Bourne, 1897-98; Instructor in History at Yale, 1899-1900, giving the course in Medieval History during Professor Adams's absence in Europe; Instructor in History at Yale,

1900-01, in the course of European History offered to Sophomores. During the last year of graduate work took a trip to England and the Continent, spending several months in independent research in the British Museum and Public Record office, and traveling through Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Declined a reappointment at Yale to accept a business position in June, 1901, became associated with the publishers of a farm paper recently started in Vermont, and in October became its Managing Editor."

This extract is from his sexennial letter. Later in 1902 the paper was sold. Collins' subsequent positions, as given in his decennial letter, were "Manager and Treasurer of the Canadian Carbonate Company, doing business at Montreal, from December, 1902, to September, 1904. Manager of the Publicity Department of The Tabard Inn Corporation, September, 1904, to December, 1904. Principal of the State Normal School, Johnson, Vermont, December, 1904, to date. Avocations: Writing a History of Vermont. Vacations: Have n't had any. Meetings: Pete Allen at Montreal Horse Show, May, 1903."

Collins received his Ph.D. from Yale in 1899. A list of his writings is given in the Bibliographical Notes.

Wendell P. Colton

Residence, 122 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(See Appendix.)

WENDELL PHILLIPS COLTON was born Dec. 22d, 1873, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a son of Frederick Henry Colton, '60, and Alice E. Gray, who were married Oct. 25th, 1865, at Brooklyn, and had altogether nine children, five boys and four girls, seven of whom lived to maturity.

Frederick Henry Colton (b. April 24th, 1839, at Longmeadow, Mass.) is an attending physician at St. John's Hospital, Long Island College Hospital, and Old Men's Home, of Brooklyn. His parents were Jacob Colton, a manufacturer of Longmeadow, and Clarinda Robinson, of Granville, Mass. The family is of English descent.

Alice E. (Gray) Colton (b. Jan. 11th, 1841, at Andover, Mass.; d. Feb. 1st, 1890, at Brooklyn) was the daughter of Alonzo Gray, a clergyman and teacher, of Brooklyn, and Sarah Hurd Phillips, of Boston, Mass., whose father, John Phillips, was the first Mayor of Boston.

Colton prepared for College at the Brooklyn Polytechnic. He took a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement, receiving also Two Year Honors in History. He was a member of the University Club and of Psi U.

He was married at Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., Oct. 31st, 1900, to Miss Anne M. Mason, daughter of William Peckham Mason, of Brooklyn, and has had three children, a daughter, Eileen Colton (b. Aug. 2d, 1901, and died same day), a daughter (b. Oct. 31st, 1903, at Brooklyn, who died at birth, unnamed), and a son, Wendell Phillips Colton, Jr. (b. Oct. 3d, 1905, at Brooklyn).

AFTER receiving his LL.B. from the New York Law School in 1898 Colton began work for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad as Auchincloss's office boy. He worked his way up gradually and became the Road's Advertising Agent in February, 1902. In 1904 he gave up writing for the papers and magazines—work which he had been doing "on the side" ever since his days in college. His present official designation is Industrial and Advertising Agent. He objected to writing a decennial biography on the ground that "there are investigations being made by the Legislature and Interstate Commerce Commissions. What a man does and what he says he does make two different stories and as I know you have n't room for both I 'll keep quiet."

The newspapers and magazines throughout the State of New York have been adorned for some years past with drawings of a woman in white standing in Lackawanna stations, or getting on and off of Lackawanna trains. Accompanying jingles affirm that the confidence with which she and her clothes begin each of these pictured journeys is equaled only by her immaculate sartorial finish. They tell you how this "Phoebe Snow" takes frequent trips to Buffalo, and only dares to dress

in white because the Road burns Anthracite. It is one of those advertisements which catch the popular eye, and although its origin was prosaic enough—just a routine idea of Danny's—the romantic possibilities have been too much for some of the local journalists. "One reporter," wrote Danny, "wrote a lurid account of how I had met Phoebe while a student at College (she happens to be a native of New Haven), and how my admiration for her led me to bring her to New York and place her on the Lackawanna payroll at a large salary to pose for advertisements; that Mrs. Colton had found, in my pockets, bills for feminine attire that she knew nothing about, and which were of course intended for vouchers by the Company and not paid by me personally; and that this nearly broke up my home, and a lot more of a 'Sunday Yellow' order.

"Consequently I hesitate to tell anything more about the young lady.—However, she has made a hit for our Company; and my office force, which includes about eight persons, spends its time in advertising the merits of the Lackawanna as exemplified by her spotless white clothes.

"I am in charge of this advertising as well as of the department for the promotion of industrial development of the territory through which the road runs, and am so busy I can't write more now." (See Appendix.)

Lewis R. Conklin

Partner in the law firm of Hamlin & Conklin, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, Ridgewood, New Jersey.
Permanent mail address, Monroe, New York.

LEWIS ROBERTS CONKLIN was born Oct. 10th, 1874, at Monroe, N. Y. He is a son of George Rensselaer Conklin and Isabella Roberts, who were married May 18th, 1869, at Monroe, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

George Rensselaer Conklin (b. Feb. 9th, 1843, at Monroe, N. Y.) is a Monroe merchant. He is the son of Rensselaer

Cory Conklin, a mining superintendent, and Mary Elizabeth Howser, both of Monroe. His ancestor, John Conklin, came to America from England in 1638, and settled at Salem, Mass., but soon moved to Huntington, L. I.

Isabella (Roberts) Conklin (b. March 11th, 1843, at Monroe, N. Y.; d. April 7th, 1892, at Paterson, N. J.) was the daughter of Lewis Roe Roberts, a railroad superintendent, and Sarah Marvin, both of Monroe.

Conklin prepared for College at Exeter. In Freshman year he took a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade and was Hurlburt Scholar of the House. In Sophomore year he took a Second Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prize. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was graduated second in the Class, being titular Salutatorian. Phi Beta Kappa. Beta Theta Phi.

His engagement has been announced and the marriage is expected to take place this summer. (See Appendix.)

CONKLIN wrote that he had spent the four years since Sexennial in "reading law, hunting for clients and other small game, and attempting to chase the hungry wolf." His autobiographical sketch in 1902 was as follows:—"I graduated from the New York Law School (in 1898), where I was President of my class, and succeeded in capturing the first prize based on a special examination and essay, and also the Prize Tutorship, which makes one a tutor for three years at \$500 per. I believe also that my record of 99% for the course has not yet been equalled. I have continued to give instructions in the Law School until now, when the pressure of office duties has compelled me to abandon it. As for my professional work, I began as Managing Clerk with Frederic G. Dow at 192 Broadway, New York City, in December, 1898, and was made a partner under the firm name of Dow & Conklin on January 1, 1901. My partner died on December 28, 1901, and since then I have continued alone under the name of Dow & Conklin, with the pleasures and burdens of a very pleasant but rather responsible commercial and corporation law practice."

This practice included the attorneyship for several

estates and for a large number of commercial enterprises, among which were the Hardware Board of Trade of New York, the Hard Rubber Board of Trade, etc. On May 1st, 1906, after practising for a time under his own name, Conklin formed the new '06 partnership of Hamlin & Conklin, with Elbert B. Hamlin, and moved his offices down to Wall Street. He is interested in motoring and golf and is President of the Ridgewood Golf Club. (See Appendix.)

William P. Conley

Lawyer. 88 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

WILLIAM PATRICK CONLEY was born June 8th, 1872, at Springbrook, N. Y. He is a son of Patrick Conley and Mary Ryan, who were married in 1859, in Erie Co., N. Y., and had altogether seven children, four boys and three girls, six of whom lived to maturity.

Patrick Conley (b. April 3d, 1834, in County Monaghan, Ireland) has spent the greater part of his life at Buffalo, and Elma, Erie Co., N. Y., as a railroad employee, nurseryman, and fruit farmer. He is the son of Bernard Conley, a linen manufacturer, and Margaret Duffy, both of County Monaghan.

Mary (Ryan) Conley (b. 1835 at Newport, Ireland) is the daughter of Michael Ryan, a farmer, and Mary Dahany, both of Newport.

Conley prepared for College at Exeter, and was a member of the Exeter and the Buffalo Clubs. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

CONLEY "attended the Buffalo Law School two years, serving clerkship during that time in the office of E. Corning Townsend, Secretary of the Law School, and graduating in 1899 (with the degree of LL.B.). Spent a few weeks in the office of Lewis & Lewis, and then took place as managing clerk in the office of Potter & Wright." On the dissolution of the firm he took up his present work as managing clerk for the junior member, William Burnet Wright, Jr., '92. He spent the summer of 1900 in Germany, England, and Ireland.

"Yours of the 16th was duly received," he wrote last May, "and I hope you have not been inconvenienced by my failure to make an earlier reply. The fact is that I have been racking my memory trying to recollect what has happened within my experience during the past four years, and the result has been more barren than you could imagine. I seem to have made the same rounds year after year, with but little variation. About the only amusements that I have had opportunities for indulging in are an occasional baseball or football game, a show or an opera, a trip on Lake Erie or down to the Falls. I am very fond of water sports and would go in for them more if I had the time and opportunity. I have scarcely been outside of Buffalo, or at least of Erie County, during the four years, and feel the need of a trip to New Haven, and have therefore about decided to attend the Decennial. I have had some correspondence with 'Ajax' Squires on the subject, with a view to getting him to go along. I am not yet certain that he can get away.

"I have seen but very few '96 men in the last few years outside of those living here. I meet Squires occasionally here and at his home in Batavia. I used to get together with Oakley once in a while when he was here with the New York Central, but Oak has left Buffalo, as you know, and gone to Corning. We have had a couple of Yale dinners here during the period under discussion, at one of which President Hadley was present and Wilson S. Bissell presided, and at another, last February, Julian Curtiss and Colonel Osborne were the distinguished guests. My recollection of the more recent one is that it was very enthusiastic."

Frederick Coonley, M.D.

22 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

FREDERICK COONLEY was born at Claverack, N. Y., May 29th, 1874. He is a son of Edgar David Coonley, '71, and Amelia Durland, who were married Jan. 2d, 1873, at Warwick, Orange

Co., N. Y., and had two other children, one daughter (Wellesley '99) and one son (ex '04 S.).

Edgar David Coonley (b. July 12th, 1844, at Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.) served as a private in the Civil War. He is a practising physician and surgeon of Port Richmond (Staten Island), N. Y. Most of his life has been spent at Staten Island, Greenville, and Claverack, N. Y., and Rahway, N. J. His parents were Frederick Coonley, a Greenville farmer, and Eliza Griffen of Bangall, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The family came from Germany in 1640, and settled in Dutchess County.

Amelia (Durland) Coonley (b. July 28th, 1849, at Peoria, Ill.) spent her early life at Warwick, N. Y. Her parents were Thomas Durland, a merchant and farmer of Warwick, and Mary Ellen Booth of Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y.

Coonley prepared for College at Andover. He rowed No. 4 on the Freshman Crew in the Spring Regatta, No. 5 on the Sophomore Crew in the fall and spring events, and No. 7 on the Junior Crew. He was also a member of the 'Varsity Squad. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

He was married Oct. 21st, 1903, in Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J., to Miss Mabel Worth, daughter of Frederick Worth of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., and has had one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Worth Coonley (b. Oct. 28th, 1904, at West New Brighton, N. Y.; d. March 10th, 1905, at West New Brighton).

ORDINARILY the Secretary wishes that he did not have to ask so many questions, but in Coonley's case he is tempted to invent more. Coonley hates it so. It is like poking up the animals, or opening a Jack-in-the-box,—safe, and yet piquantly thrilling—to send him a class letter. Howlings attend it. Furious purple bellows sound from across the bay, and when the postman hands in the reply his arm gives electrified jerks. All of this, however, is quite unprintable.

Coonley was a member of the large '96 colony in New Haven for four years after graduation, receiving his M.D. from the Yale Medical School in 1900. From June, 1900, to June, 1902, he served in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, where five of the eleven internes were Yale men, and he then began his practice in Staten Is-

land in association with his father, Dr. E. D. Coonley, '71. In addition to his regular work he is now Attending Surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, S. I.

In answer to the question as to vacations, travels, &c., He writes as follows:—"Vacations have been spent in Berkshires and Catskills. In the latter place last fall a small Yale Reunion included Tutor Farr and George Buist. Len Lampman promised to drive over from his country place and join us, but the ladies won.

"My travels have consisted solely in covering an average of thirty-five miles of Staten Island roads per day, with an occasional dash to Manhattan by way of variation.

"'And other experiences' will require a personal interview and free use of emphatic English. Pleasure, pity, sorrow, and scorn have tingled through my sensitive nervous system whenever I get time to sort over a fresh batch of mail from '96 Harpies; Fisher flatters, entertains, then pounds; Day, meek but persistent, writes again and again, then by some sad sketch awakens pity and repentance;—as for Paret and Hawkes—'Vel! Too much is enuf.'"

Wm. Henry Corbitt

Residence, 108 East 78th Street, New York City.

Lawyer. After September 1st, 1906, will be a partner in the law firm of Corbitt & Stern, 60 Wall Street.

WILLIAM HENRY CORBITT was born Feb. 17th, 1873, in New York City. He is a son of Patrick Corbitt and Mary Theresa McCaffry, who were married at New York City c., 1870, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Patrick Corbitt (b. 1847, at Danbury, Conn.; d. Nov. 1889, at New York City) spent the greater part of his life at Danbury and New York, as a manufacturer and merchant. He was the son of Patrick Corbitt, a farmer and manufacturer of Danbury, Conn., and Charleston, S. C., and of Catherine O'Neill, also of Charleston. The family came to America from Ireland soon after the Revolution, and settled in South Carolina.

Mary Theresa (McCaffry) Corbitt (b. in 1848 at New York City) is the daughter of Patrick McCaffry, a merchant, general mercantile and commission broker, and United States appraiser of New York City.

Corbitt was a member of the Class of '93 at the College of the City of New York for three years, joining while there the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. He then came to Yale, entering with us in the fall of Freshman year. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club and of Kappa Psi.

He has not been married.

CORBITT was graduated from the New York Law School in 1898 (LL.B. *cum laude*), entered the law offices of Shipman, Larocque & Choate (40 Wall Street, New York) the following July, and left in September, 1899, to join the newly formed firm of Corbitt, Kelly & Hoeninghaus (F. W. Hoeninghaus, '96, and J. Allison Kelly).

It is related of this partnership that the three members matched each other to see in what order their names should appear as a firm; and that, Corbitt having won, his two partners hurried off to the new offices they had rented and preëmpted the only two rooms equipped with windows to assuage their natural disappointment. This left Corbitt the occupant of a small closet-like cell, wherein he and his pipe used to be dimly visible, glooming over the disadvantages of Kingship. Visitors acquainted with his habits always took a long breath and held his door open some minutes before entering.

On October 1st, 1902, Corbitt retired from this firm, which then became Kelly & Hoeninghaus. He retained headquarters with them, however, and even got a window. "In addition to my practice," he writes, "I have given some attention to operating in real estate, individually and as President of the Glen Realty Company. No vacations, no meetings with classmates, no travels, no experiences." (See Appendix.)

This no-ness is overdone. He has had plenty of ex-

periences. "James de la Corbitt was with us last week," says one of Heaton's letters, "chasing the pill over our green fields, and I almost bust watching Jeems swat the air." He has had plenty of travels, too. "Once in a long while," writes Willard Drown, "the fame of some Ninety-Sixers spreads to this coast. Last week I went to market and ordered some ducks at the fowl stand of 'O'Brien & Sportorno.' (I mean no disrespect to that particular stand.) Upon giving my name and address, Mr. O'Brien says, 'Are you Mr. Willard Drown?' 'Yes,' says I. 'I believe I am very well acquainted with a couple of friends of yours,' says he. 'Last summer in the Yellowstone young Harry Kip and Jim Corbitt and I went on a five days coaching trip together. Very nice young fellows indeed—liked them very much—say, —they play the banjo fine.' 'Intimate friends of mine,' says I; 'charge those ducks.'"

Harry P. Cross

Lawyer. 32 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

HARRY PARSONS CROSS was born Sept. 29th, 1873, at Wakefield, R. I. He is a son of Elisha Watson Cross and Frances Cooper Wright, who were married Nov. 1st, 1872, at Wakefield, and had two other children, one boy and one girl.

Elisha Watson Cross (b. Sept. 22d, 1844, at Westerly, R. I.), a merchant of Wakefield, served in the Civil War, 1861-65 as 1st. Lieutenant, Troop C, 3d R. I. Cavalry and aide-de-camp on staff of Col. Gooding, 5th Brigade Cavalry, Dept. of the Gulf. He was for a short time Justice of one of the minor courts of Westerly. He is now (Feb. '06) living at Wakefield. His parents were John Hancock Cross, a lawyer of Westerly, and Mary Ann Watson of South Kingston, R. I. John Hancock Cross was the son of Judge Amos Cross and Elizabeth Barnes. The family are of English descent and were residents of Westerly, R. I., in 1666.

Frances Cooper (Wright) Cross (b. June 17th, 1842, at Omaha, Nebr.) is the daughter of Stephen Allen Wright, a banker and capitalist of San Francisco, Cal. (later of Wakefield), and Susan Allen of South Kingston, R. I.

Cross prepared for College at St. Paul's School in Concord. He was in the 'Varsity Football Squad in Sophomore and Junior years, and played Center Rush on the 'Varsity in Senior year. He played all four years on the Track Team, and won several Firsts and Seconds in the Hammer. He was Floor Manager of the Senior Promenade, and a member of the Class Day Committee, the Yale Union and the University Club. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. Psi U.

He was married (1) Dec. 17th, 1896, at Providence, R. I., to Miss Lorian Carrington King, daughter of Frederick Augustus King, of Providence, and sister of Frederick Augustus King, (Jr.), '95, and has three children, Lorian Carrington Cross (b. Aug. 10th, 1898, at Providence), Harry King Cross (b. June 25th, 1900, at Wakefield, R. I.), and Frances King Cross (b. Feb. 5th, 1903, at Providence). Mrs. Cross died at Wakefield, R. I., Jan. 3d, 1904, suddenly, of scarlet fever, caught from her children.

He was married (2) on April 18th, 1906, at Providence, to Miss Virginia Gammell, daughter of Robert Ives Gammell of Providence.

CROSS went to California in the autumn of 1896. He traveled East in November, was married in December, and then went back to California again to spend the winter, returning East in April, 1897. In October he took up his residence in Cambridge, Mass., and entered the Harvard Law School. Upon being graduated in due course in 1900, he moved to Providence (November, 1900), and in February, 1901, he was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar.

The following December he began a connection with the law firm of Norris & Hoffman, which lasted till after our Sexennial. "Since about that time," he writes, "I have been practising law independently. I have n't held any public office, nor received any honors that I remember. Probably because I did n't deserve them. I am afraid that the life of a practising lawyer in Providence is somewhat humdrum and devoid of interesting incidents.

"I spent the summer of 1904 in Europe and since that

time have continued to live in Providence, passing the summer at Wakefield. . . . On April 18th next I expect to be married to Miss Virginia Gammell of this city and to go abroad at once, returning in September. For that reason I shall miss Decennial."

W. Redmond Cross

Partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street,
New York City. Residence, 6 Washington Square.

WILLIAM REDMOND CROSS was born June 8th, 1874, at South Orange, N. J. He is a son of Richard James Cross and Matilda Redmond, who were married June 3d, 1872, at South Orange, N. J., and had altogether six children, three boys and three girls. John Walter Cross, 1900, is a brother.

Richard James Cross (b. Nov. 3d, 1845, at Liverpool, England) is a retired banker of New York City, and is now (Dec. 1905) living at Newfoundland, N. J. He is the son of William Cross, a banker of London, England, and of Anna Chalmers Wood of Glasgow, Scotland.

Matilda (Redmond) Cross (b. Aug. 30th, 1847, at New York City; d. May 14th, 1883, at South Orange, N. J.) was the daughter of William Redmond, a dry goods merchant, and Sabina Hoyt, both of New York.

Cross played left Guard on the Freshman Eleven, was a substitute on the 'Varsity for three years, and played Guard on the 'Varsity in Senior year. He was Captain of the Academic Freshman Crew which beat '95 S., Captain and No. 6 on the Freshman Crew in the spring of that year, No. 6 on the 'Varsity Crew in '94, and No. 5 on the 'Varsity in '95. He was Captain of the Freshman Boat Club and one of the Board of Governors of the University Club. A Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. He Boule. Psi U. Bones.

He has not been married. _____

"I WAS in the banking business in London for a year after graduation," said Cross's sexennial letter, "coming back to New York to go into the Manhattan Trust Company. In 1898 I became a member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Company, and on the formation of the Morton

Trust Company in 1899, I became Secretary of it. I was subsequently made Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company and Treasurer of the Cuba Company, both of which positions I resigned last summer. I went to British Columbia last fall on a shooting trip, and have been traveling in Mexico, California, and Oregon this spring."

This was in 1902. His decennial postscript says,—
"Mining, shooting, and traveling in the Southwest, British Columbia, Old Mexico, and California. July 1st, 1904, I joined the firm of Redmond & Company, and have been in the same place ever since."

In the "Alumni Weekly" for June 13th, 1906, there is a picture of Redmond & Company's new building, accompanied by the following text: "William Redmond Cross, '96, has had a large part in the work of planning and erecting the new building of the firm of which he is a member. The structure is broad and low, but simple and classic in appearance. It is 50 by 100 feet and four stories in height. The front is of white marble with finishings of bronze about the central windows and entrance doors on either side. Four monolith columns of Denver marble support the second floor. It contains only the offices of Redmond & Company and those of the Bank of Montreal. The interior, deep and high, gives a spacious impression. It is finished in Brèche Violette (Italian) marble with panels of oak in some rooms and mahogany in others. Redmond & Company use the first, and the Bank of Montreal the second floor. The removal of Redmond & Company to Pine Street is another evidence of the expansion of the Wall Street district. The firm was organized first in 1889 under the name of Redmond, Kerr & Company. Two years ago it was reorganized under the present name. The partners now are: Henry S. Redmond, F. Q. Brown, Otto J. Thomen, James C. Bishop and William Redmond Cross." It should have been added that de Sibour's firm were the architects.

When Cross returned from England in 1897, and entered Wall Street in full London regalia, top hat and all, he made a tremendous impression upon those of us who

were then serving as errand boys to brokers. We did not know at that time how nearly we had lost him, nor how strongly he had been tempted to settle down in England, but we felt at once that his large and resplendent frame lent added dignity to our own financial district. Since his advent the New York bank clearings have increased from \$33,427,027,471 in 1897, to the enormous sum of \$93,822,060,202 in 1905.

Alfred L. Curtiss

Lawyer. (See Appendix.)
Residence, 49 East 60th Street, New York City.

ALFRED LOOMIS CURTISS was born July 23d, 1874, at New York City. He is the son of Henry Wheeler Curtiss and Addie Beers, who were married Oct. 21st, 1868, at Fairfield, Conn., and had one other child, a girl.

Henry Wheeler Curtiss (b. June 12th, 1845, in Monroe, Conn.; d. May 1st, 1902, at New York City) spent the greater part of his life at Fairfield, Conn., and at New York City. He was a commission merchant and importer of silks, satins, velvets, etc. He was a veteran of the 23d and 7th Regiments, N. G. N. Y. His parents were Henry Tomlinson Curtiss, of Fairfield, and Mary Eliza Henderson Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn. The family came to America from England in 1638, and settled at Stratford, Conn.

Addie (Beers) Curtiss (b. April 30th, 1850, at New York City) spent her early life at Fairfield, Conn. She is the daughter of Henry Judd Beers, an importer of wines, etc., and Priscilla Armstrong Thorp, both of Fairfield. Henry Judd Beers was a veteran of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Curtiss prepared for College at the Cutler School in New York City, and entered with the Class in the fall of '92. He was a member of the University Club and received a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Kappa Psi. Psi U. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married.

IN 1899 Curtiss finished his three years' course in the Columbia Law School, received his LL.B., and was admitted to the Bar. After a summer abroad "sporting about the golf links of England and Scotland" he entered (Sep-

tember, 1899) the law offices of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. His decennial letter follows:—

“Dear Mr. Secretary:—My own stature not having elongated to any appreciable extent, my career since 1902 has done likewise. I still maintain that I am taller than Kingman. Up to November, 1905, I was connected with the law offices of Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett, but this winter has seen me engaged as Assistant Secretary with the ‘Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York’ in their successful fight conducted from end to end of New York State, against the Annual Mortgage Tax Law, and for the substitution of a simple Recording Tax. In connection therewith I have done some perfectly genteel lobbying in Albany, and so far the ‘man with the muck-rake’ has not attacked me.” (See Appendix.)

Curtiss was called upon to take Paret’s place on the Decennial Committee last spring, when Walter’s surgeons began their fruitless explorations of his interior. He was elected to serve again at Quindecennial.

* S. E. Damon

Member of the banking house of Bishop & Company, of Honolulu, Hawaii.
Died in Honolulu, September 27th, 1904.

SAMUEL EDWARD DAMON was born June 1st, 1873, in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. He was a son of Samuel Mills Damon and Harriet Baldwin, who were married Sept. 5th, 1871, in Honolulu, and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl, four of whom lived to maturity. One of the brothers is Henry F. Damon, '06.

Samuel Mills Damon (b. March 13th, 1845, in Honolulu) is a banker, and was for ten years Minister of Finance to the Hawaiian Government. He is a son of Samuel C. Damon, a Protestant clergyman of Holden, Mass., and for twenty-eight years Seamen’s Chaplain in Honolulu; and of Julia Mills of Torrington, Conn. The family came from England in 1633, and settled at Reading, Mass.

Harriet (Baldwin) Damon (b. Feb. 16th, 1847, at Lahaina-Maui, Hawaiian Islands) is the daughter of the Rev. Dwight

Baldwin, '21, of Durham, N. Y., and Charlotte Fowler of Northford, Conn. Dwight Baldwin was a doctor and an early missionary to the Hawaiian Islands. Charlotte Fowler was the granddaughter of Col. Douglas, who served in the Revolutionary Army under General Washington.

Damon was one of the founders of the Hawaiian Club at Yale, and served as its Vice-President in Junior year and President in Senior year. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement and was a member of Zeta Psi.

He was married at Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 17th, 1899, to Miss Gertrude MacKinnon, and had four children, two sons and two daughters, Gertrude Mary Esme Damon (b. Nov. 19th, 1899, at Honolulu), Heather Jean Damon (b. Nov. 19th, 1901, at Honolulu), Samuel Renney Damon (b. April 19th, 1903, at Honolulu) and Charles Gordon Damon (b. July 26th, 1904, at Honolulu; d. April 24, 1905, at Honolulu).

ON the day after Damon's death "all the banks, all the business institutions with which he had been connected and most of the retail stores closed their doors for the day, and all shut down during the funeral. Work was stopped on the waterfront and the flags of the ships were halfmasted. It was the same with the flags up town. The consuls all lowered their national ensigns and the leading Asiatic business places, club houses, etc., either did likewise or shut their doors. The streets looked as they do on Sunday. Oahu College closed at 11:30 in the college department and at 12 in the preparatory department. Down town only the newspaper offices, the courts, the hotels and Mrs. Taylor's florist shop, where the tributes of flowers were being prepared, showed any special signs of activity." This paragraph is from the "Advertiser." The following account of the tragedy appeared in the "Hawaiian Star," September 28, 1904:—

CRUEL MURDER OF S. E. DAMON.

A dastardly crime that has shocked the community to an unusual degree, was committed last night. S. E. Damon, son of Hon. S. M. Damon, and a member of the banking house of Bishop & Company, was fatally stabbed by a Porto Rican criminal named José Miranda, while in the act of trying to prevent the Porto

Rican from stealing a lamp from the scene of some repairs that were being made to the road near the Grace place, which adjoins the Damon property at Moanalua. The fatal wound was inflicted by a knife thrust in the abdomen, the victim dying within an hour after being attacked. . . .

So wanton was the crime and so certain the facts against the murderer that public indignation was aroused to a high pitch and crowds gathered in the vicinity of the police station last night, and made threats to lynch the man. . . . The High Sheriff, by a ruse, succeeded in getting the man safely away from the crowd over to the Oahu prison before any actual demonstration was made. . . .

The attack occurred shortly after seven o'clock last night, while Mr. Damon was driving home from doing some work on a boat in the bay. Repairs had been in progress on the Moanalua road, and in a flat portion near a hill that rises on the Ewa side of some rice fields near the Grace place, a number of lanterns had been placed by the contractors for the purpose of warning drivers of rigs of the rough portion of the road. Mr. Damon, who was accompanied in the carriage by a Chinese employee, noticed three people, two men and a woman, going from that section in the direction of Honolulu. One of them, a man, carried a lantern. This lantern had been taken from the scene of repairs, where it had been left as a warning, so Mr. Damon called at once to the man not to take the lantern, but to replace it.

José Miranda was carrying the lantern and he replied, "You go to ———, no ——— business you." Mr. Damon then got from the rig and approached Miranda and the two other Porto Ricans, telling the man to replace the light. Evidently Mr. Damon thought the trio were natives and had not the slightest apprehension of any danger of attack, for he spoke to them originally in Hawaiian and made no demonstration of violence against them. Without further warning Miranda drew a knife and plunged it into his body.

The deed was plainly witnessed by the woman companion of the Porto Rican, by Mr. Damon's Chinese employee, and by Eugene Sullivan, who, accompanied by a young Chinese boy, appeared upon the scene just as the assault was committed. "I'm stabbed," Mr. Damon is quoted as saying, and then staggered back toward his carriage and got into it without assistance. Sullivan went toward Miranda, who still held the knife threateningly. "You leave me alone, I do the same to you," exclaimed Miranda, advancing toward Sullivan. The latter was unarmed, and did not dare risk closing in on the Porto Rican, so backed away a few paces. An instant later the two Porto Rican men and the woman retreated along the road and disappeared in the darkness. Sullivan then hastened to the rig to ascertain the identity of the victim of the stabbing.

To his astonishment he discovered that it was young Damon. Sullivan realized that Damon was dangerously hurt, and getting into the buggy drove as rapidly as possible into the city. He drove to the police station, and from the police station the injured man was taken in the patrol wagon to the Queen's Hospital.



Damon



But it was too late. At the police station the extremities of the injured man were already cold, and by the time the Hospital was reached he was unconscious.

The account proceeds to describe the search for the three Porto Ricans and their swift arrest, and then continues:—

After Miranda had been locked in a cell and manacled and a guard placed over him, the woman made a more extended statement. She said in regard to the crime: "My name is Marie Antonia Collona. I was coming into town from Puuloa. I was with José Miranda. We come along the road and see a lantern on the fence. He told me to take the light. I say no, bimeby I get into trouble. I say you take it. José then took the lantern himself and we started toward Honolulu. Two men come along in carriage toward Moanalua, I think carriage have two white men. He stop carriage and say to us, thinkin' we natives: 'Eh, pehea hapai kela kukui?' (Why are you taking that lamp?) José said: 'You go to ———, no ——— business you.' We go on, but carriage turn around and come back toward us. The white man say: 'You please put the lamp back.' José said: 'You go to ———, no ——— business you.'

"The white man jump out of the rig and came toward José saying, 'Please put that lamp back.' I saw José fumbling about his waist. Then I saw knife in his hand and he went toward white man with his hand like this (holding her hand up in a striking attitude). I see him strike man down here in stomach, only one time, and then we turn around to go away. I ver' much afraid here in my heart. Just then another man come up, no, two men. José say to one man, 'You let me go, you stay from me, or I do same t'ing to you.' That 's all I know.

"No, white man no fall down. He stumble toward his buggy, grunting and groaning."

During the evening Miranda was questioned by the police and made a complete confession. He admitted stabbing Damon, or "the white man who got out of the buggy," as he expressed it. Miranda said that the reason he had stabbed him was because Damon had gotten out of the buggy and gone toward him.

Miranda had been out of jail only ten days, after serving a sentence of two years for burglary in the first degree. He knew that the police were after him again, for another burglary which he had committed in this brief interval. He had armed himself and had evidently formed an intention to oppose anyone who might attempt to stop his progress or arrest him. During his trial these facts were used to show premeditation. On Octo-

ber 6th the jury handed in their verdict. On October 27th he was hanged.

THE broad and honorable career for which Ned Damon was intended required careful building. He had been graduated at the Oahu College in Hawaii before he came to Yale, and after leaving New Haven he spent over two years more in study in the School of Chartered Accountants, Glasgow, Scotland. In January, 1899, he returned to Honolulu (by way of Asia) a trained man, ready for the duties there awaiting him.

He soon became a member of Bishop & Company (Established 1858), the banking house with which his father was connected. Late in 1902 he visited England and Scotland in the interest of the Tramway Company's minority stockholders, securing in their behalf the liquidation and division of assets which he sought, against the declared intention of the majority holders to pursue a different course. Returning from this mission in April, 1903, he was elected a director of the Oahu Railway & Land Company, President of the Whitney & Marsh Company, and (March, 1904) a director in the Hilo Railroad Company. He served for awhile as a Trustee of Oahu College, as treasurer and managing trustee of the Home for Incurables, and but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of the County Act he would have served as treasurer of Oahu County, to which office he was elected in November, 1903, on the Republican ticket. He was fond of yachting and of polo and was President of the Honolulu Golf Club.

He displayed, said one of the papers, "a striking physical resemblance to his father, and in demeanor was a grave and thoughtful man of affairs. He matured early and bore large responsibilities before he was thirty. The elder Damon was gradually shifting the burdens of the bank upon his shoulders. Steadily and rapidly he was becoming Bishop & Company."

On March 28th, 1903, when Damon arrived in New York on his way from England to Honolulu, he was

given a dinner by some '96 men at the Yale Club. He looked just the same as ever to those of us who saw him there that night, a straight, lithe, powerful man, with a ready smile and very kindly eyes. . . . He was one of our best.

Albert S. Davis

In the Statistical Department of Redmond & Co., Bankers, 33 Pine Street,
New York City.

ALBERT SARGENT DAVIS was born March 2d, 1873, at Cincinnati, O. He is a son of William Henry Davis and Mary Elizabeth Sargent, who were married May 23d, 1872, at Avondale (now a part of Cincinnati) and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl. One of the brothers is Howard Lee Davis '99 S.

William Henry Davis (b. May 25th, 1844, at Cincinnati) has spent his entire life at Cincinnati, engaged in mercantile pursuits, with the exception of four years at the University of Rochester (where he received the degree of B.A. '68), and sixteen months' service in the Army. He enlisted as a private in Company K, 83d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of eighteen, rising to the rank of Sergeant. He is a son of George F. Davis, a merchant and manufacturer of Brighton (now a part of Boston), Mass., and Nancy Wilson, of Marblehead, Mass. The family came over from England in 1642, and settled in Massachusetts.

Mary Elizabeth (Sargent) Davis (b. Jan. 20th, 1851, at Cincinnati; d. Feb. 18th, 1895, at Cincinnati) was the daughter of Lemuel Hamilton Sargent, a salt manufacturer and merchant of Virginia, and of Carrie Babb, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., both of whom moved to Cincinnati early in life.

Davis prepared for College at Andover, and was a member of the Andover Club and the Cincinnati Club. He wrote for the Yale Literary Magazine and in Senior year received an election to Chi Delta Theta. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

His engagement has been announced and the marriage is expected to take place this summer. (See Appendix.)

DAVIS writes that he was "in the publishing and advertising business continuously and continually until June,

1905, when I entered the employment of Redmond & Company, the bankers, then at 41 Wall Street, now 33 Pine Street, where I am at present in the Statistical Department. . . . My only considerable breakaway was in the summer of 1904, when I went for a month's camping and riding trip in the Yellowstone Park."

On April 3d, 1905, Albert's invalid sister died, and the little home which he had kept for her for so many years was broken up. . . .

The Sexennial Record contains a detailed account of his doings from 1896 to 1902. "On June 24th, 1896," it commences, "I hurriedly left the Alumni Dinner to catch a train for New York and start work at a desk in the Macmillan Company, publishers. I have always regretted that I did not wait for dessert." It goes on to give full details of his earlier connections, describes his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico on the United States Transport *McClellan* in 1901, and tells of the efforts of Post & Davis (of which firm he was a member, March 1st, 1901, to April, 1902) to make photogravure plates by a new process. Davis's principal connections, outside of those mentioned, have been with the American Lithographic Company and Charles Scribner's Sons.

Edward L. Davis

Secretary of the Davis, Hunt, Collister Co. (Hardware), 147 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Residence, 1062 Wilson Avenue.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD DAVIS was born February 18th, 1874, in Cleveland, O. He is the only child of John Jay Davis and Frances Hunt, who were married April 6th, 1864, at Aurelius, N. Y.

John Jay Davis (b. Oct. 11th, 1836, at Cleveland; d. March 9th, 1901, at Cleveland) was a hardware merchant of Cleveland, where he spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Thomas Davis, a farmer, and Minerva Short, both of Cleveland. The family came to America from England in 1800, and settled at Cleveland.

Frances (Hunt) Davis (b. Dec. 16th, 1839, at Aurelius, N. Y.) is the daughter of Lockwood Hunt, a farmer of Aurelius, and Laura Stuart of Richfield, Conn.

Davis was, while in College, a member of the Cleveland Club and sang Second Tenor in the College Choir. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

He was married at Bay City, Mich., Oct. 19th, 1898, to Miss Flora E. Eddy, daughter of Charles Albert and Harriet Lane Eddy of Bay City. Mr. Eddy is in the lumber and shipping business.

DAVIS has been in the hardware business in Cleveland since 1896,—for the first four or five years with the firm of Davis, Hunt & Company, and since then with the Davis, Hunt, Collister Company, of which corporation he is Secretary and Director. The other officers are Edward P. Hunt, President, and J. H. Collister, Vice-President and Treasurer. The note-head reads, "Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealers. House Furnishing Goods. Cutlery."

In order to provide our silent friend with a sporting incentive to reply, the Secretary wrote to him offering to give eight dollars to the Alumni Fund if an answer arrived by a certain date. Unexpectedly enough, the answer came. The Secretary does not think it was worth the money, except as a rarity, but in order that the Class may judge for itself he prints the text herewith:—

"The sight of your stamped envelope and your generous offer to the Alumni Fund was too much for my conscience. So here goes. In reference to the middle name of my mother-in-law—it is Lane. In reference to myself and my doings recently there is not much to say. My vacations for the past three years have been spent in Northern Canada, canoeing, fishing, camping, etc.

"My time at home has been taken up principally trying to earn enough money to keep an automobile running, but with indifferent success. I am looking forward with great pleasure to our reunion, and no unforeseen circumstance preventing, I shall be in New Haven on Saturday, the twenty-third."

Clarence S. Day, Jr.

Mail address, 45 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, 43 East 68th Street.
New Haven address, care of the Yale Alumni Weekly.

CLARENCE SHEPARD DAY, JR., was born Nov. 18th, 1874, at New York City. He is a son of Clarence Shepard Day and Lavinia Elizabeth Stockwell, who were married June 25th, 1873, at New York, and had altogether five children, all boys, four of whom lived to maturity. Two of the brothers (George Parmly Day, '97, and Julian Day, 1901) are Yale men. The fourth went to Columbia.

Clarence Shepard Day the elder (b. Aug. 9th, 1844, at New York City) is a banker and broker and was for many years one of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange. His mother was Eveline Shepard (b. 1806, at Amsterdam, N. Y.), and his father, Benjamin Henry Day (grandson of Benjamin Day, Yale 1768) was a printer and publisher, who came to New York from West Springfield, Mass., and founded (in 1833) the New York "Sun." His ancestor, Robert Day, came over from England in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.

Lavinia Elizabeth (Stockwell) Day (b. Dec. 8th, 1852, at Painesville, Ohio) is the daughter of Brutus Stockwell, a farmer, and Elizabeth Burrige, both of Painesville, in which town and in New York City she spent her early life. Two of her brothers were officers in the Civil War, one in the Navy and one in the Army.

Day prepared for Yale under a private tutor and at St. Paul's School in Concord. In Senior year he was elected one of the Class Historians. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. Psi U.

He has not been married.

"I ENTERED my father's office a few weeks after graduation, bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange the following February, and in 1898 became a partner in the firm of Clarence S. Day & Company. In April, 1898, I enlisted in the United States Navy, with other members of the local Naval Reserve, and was assigned—at first as seaman and later as pay yeoman—to the old Civil War monitor 'Nahant'; but we saw no active service, and all hands were mustered out at League Island

in September. In 1899 I began gradually to withdraw from business. I transferred the seat on the Stock Exchange to my brother Julian in 1902, and in 1903 I retired from the firm, which was then reorganized under the name of Day, Adams & Company.

"This change in my life was due to an attack of 'arthritic' rheumatism,—that diverting variety which soon inducts its subject into all the quaint sensations of dry toast. The chief objection I find to this disease, apart from its steadfast nature, is that the amount of acquiescence needed, to live with it contentedly, engenders torpor. It incapacitated me for the sort of work I had been doing, however, and it has made it advisable for me to live part of the time in the South and West. One year (1904) was spent 'ranching it' in Arizona. Last summer (1905) Gregory and I had a cottage together in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. While traveling to and from places like these I have 'seen many members of the Class.

"Following my election to the class secretaryship in June, 1902, I was instrumental in organizing a Yale Association of Class Secretaries, and in the spring of 1906 I was elected to the Advisory Board of the 'Yale Alumni Weekly.'" (See Appendix.)

Sherman Day

Residence, 6 East 44th Street, New York City.
Lawyer, 60 Wall Street.

SHERMAN DAY was born Sept. 7th, 1874, in New York City. He is the son of Henry Mills Day, Western Reserve '59; Yale A.B. '59 hon., and Sarah Vallette, who were married in December, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and had one other son (Harry Vallette Day, '95 S.) and one daughter.

Henry Mills Day (b. Oct. 28th, 1838, at Waterbury, Conn.; d. Oct. 12th, 1901, at New York City) at the time of his death had been a banker and broker in New York City for nearly forty years. His early life was spent in New Haven, Conn., and in Ohio, where for three years he practised law. He was the son of Henry Noble Day, '28, and Jane Marble, both of

New Haven. Henry Noble Day was a clergyman, Professor of Mental Science in Western Reserve University, and nephew of President Jeremiah Day, Yale 1795. His ancestor came from England in 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford.

Sarah (Vallette) Day (b. Sept. 20th, 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio) is the daughter of Henry Vallette, a banker of Cincinnati, and of Julia Carley of New York. She is now (Nov., '05) living in New York City.

Day prepared for College at the Cutler School in New York City. He was a Captain of Co. C. of the '96 Battalion of the Phelps Brigade, and served as Manager and President of the Yale Athletic Association, Director of the Yale Field Corporation and ex-officio as a member of the Yale Athletic Financial Union. In Junior year he was Assistant Treasurer of the University Club, and in Senior year was one of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. Eta Phi. Psi U. Keys.

He has not been married.

DAY became a clerk for Day & Heaton, his father's firm, after our graduation. He left them in 1897 to enter the New York Law School, received his LL.B. in 1899, and for several years afterwards was associated with Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter. In reply to the decennial request for an account of his life and works, he wrote simply and solely, "*Nothing doing.*"

The brevity of this reply has been a matter of anxious speculation to the Class Secretary. Sherman is distinctly not the man to hoard his words when the tongue's office should be prodigal, and when a person who ordinarily enters willingly and with an easy grace into the conduct of his correspondence, turns suddenly laconic, one must beware of attaching to his remarks a merely flippant significance. This is no flippancy. Either he said it

"Because a cold rage seizes one at whiles
To show the bitter old and wrinkled truth
Stripped naked of all vesture that beguiles. . . ."

or else he must have meant it to bear some profoundly esoteric construction. He may have had in mind, for example, that weighty observation of *Le Centaure* as

reported by M. de Guérin, to the effect that were a god asked to recite his life he would put it "*en deux mots*," and if this was his idea he has, perhaps, afforded a clue to those troubled scholiasts, who—with a passion for exactness to which *Le Centaure* was unhappily a stranger—have long boggled over the problem of just which two words a god would pick. It would be hard to find any other pair of vocables in the language, the use of which could so plausibly fill Olympian requirements.

In 1902 Day's humor was less godlike, or, if you will, more human. "Although of a pleasing and engaging personality," he said in the middle of his sexennial letter, "I am not married, and all indications are serene and tranquil." He is nowadays of a more pleasing personality than ever, yet indications are equally serene. He is Chairman of the House Committee at the Racquet Club, he travels abroad from time to time,—pays frequent visits to New Haven (as President of Henry Hooker & Company, Incorporated, the carriage makers),—and when in New York participates in the usual avocations of a man of taste.

Estey F. Dayton

Salesman for the Library Bureau, 316 Broadway, New York City.

(See Appendix.)

Residence, 188 North 18th Street, East Orange, N.J.

ESTEY FULLER DAYTON was born March 7th, 1873, at Torrington, Conn. He is a son of Arvid Dayton and Urania Hannah Marsh, who were married May 4th, 1854, at Warren, Conn., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Arvid Dayton (b. Sept. 14th, 1814, at Torrington, Conn.; d. Sept. 1st, 1891, at Torrington) was an organ builder and inventor, of Torrington. He was the son of Jonah Dayton, a farmer, and Mary Polley Flint, both of Watertown, Conn. The family emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1639, settling at Southampton, L. I.

Urania Hannah (Marsh) Dayton (b. Aug. 19th, 1830, near Rochester, N. Y.; d. May 12th, 1905, at New Haven, Conn.)

was the daughter of Riverius Chauncy Marsh, a farmer, of Warren, Conn., and Eunice Camp, of New Milford, Conn.

Dayton prepared for College at the Torrington High School. He was a member of the Mount Hermon Club, Vice-President of the Yale Chess Club, and took Two Year Honors in Philosophy and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married at New York City, Dec. 30th, 1900, to Miss Lucie Pinckney Lodge, daughter of the late William Benjamin Lodge and Charlotte Anna (Pinckney) Lodge of New York City, and has three children, two sons and a daughter, Cedric Lodge Dayton (b. Dec. 21st, 1901, at New York City), Malcolm Pinckney Dayton (b. Aug. 12th, 1903, at New York City), and Helen Marsh Dayton (b. Aug. 16th, 1905, at New York City).

DAYTON'S autobiography follows:—"On leaving college it was my intention to return for post-graduate work, but a long illness with typhoid fever changed my plans. After having fully recovered I left my old home in Torrington, Connecticut, in the spring of 1897, and came to New York City in search of a livelihood. My first engagement was with the firm of Ackerman & Ross, architects. . . . I next took a position as teacher in the New York Public Schools, which I was fortunate in keeping until, in January, 1900, I received and accepted an offer to go with the New York office of the Fred Macey Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, makers of office and library furniture. After staying with them about sixteen months I allied myself with the Library Bureau (New York), with whom I still find employment." (See Appendix.)

This concern founded in 1876, is at the head of the card system business. It has offices in eleven cities in this country and in three in England.

"Fifty weeks of each year," added Dayton this spring, "have been devoted to business. My two weeks vacation was spent at Lake Waramaug, Connecticut, in 1903 and 1904, and at Palmyra, New York, the former home of Mrs. Dayton, in 1905. My avocations are chiefly domestic.

"I regret that as yet I have no travels, meetings, or other experiences of sufficient general interest to relate, but, as you all can see, I have worked hard in my own way."

Rev. L. M. Dean

806 Main Street, Westbrook, Maine.
Pastor of the Congregational Church.

LEE MALTBIE DEAN was born May 16th, 1875, at Falls Village, Conn. He is a son of Lee Parker Dean and Seraph E. Maltbie, who were married May 27th, 1874, at Canaan, Conn., and had altogether four children, three boys (including Willard Parker Dean, '02 S.) and one girl.

Lee Parker Dean (b. Oct. 18th, 1838, at Canaan, Conn.) has lived in Canaan, Falls Village, and Bridgeport, Conn., and is now (Jan., '06) residing in New York City. His early life was spent on a farm. He later practised as an attorney at law, and served as Town Clerk, Treasurer and Registrar for several years, and was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, 1867-71. His parents were Henry Dean, a farmer, and Almira Munson, both of Canaan. Almira Munson was born at Hamden, Conn. The family is descended from William Dean, who married Mehitabel Wood, at Dedham, Mass., in 1667, and who is supposed to be the descendant of William Dean of Taunton, England.

Seraph E. (Maltbie) Dean (b. March 18th, 1852, at Canaan, Conn.) spent her early life at Canaan and Falls Village, Conn. She is the daughter of Charles B. Maltbie, a physician, and Elizabeth Higley, both of Canaan. For further details see the "Higley Genealogy."

Dean prepared for College at the Bridgeport High School, and entered our Class in the fall of Sophomore year. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He has not been married.

THE year 1896-97 Dean spent in post-graduate studies at Yale. The two following years he held a fellowship in Indo-European Philology at the University of Pennsylvania. His studies here were in Greek, Sanscrit and Arabic. During 1899-1901 he was at the Andover Theo-

logical Seminary. During 1901-02 he attended Columbia University and the Union Seminary, in New York. At Columbia the courses taken were chiefly in Persian.

In 1902 he became Pastor of the Congregational Church in South Brookfield, Massachusetts. He remained there until he left for Westbrook, Maine, in 1904, to become Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. He does not write much to the Class Secretary, but he is one of the men upon whom Harry Fisher can always rely for a response.

Johnston de Forest

Partner in the law firm of de Forest Brothers, 30 Broad Street
(Johnston Building), New York City.
Residence, Town, 7 Washington Square.
Country, Wawapek Farm, Cold Spring, Long Island.

JOHNSTON DE FOREST was born Sept. 5th, 1873, at Plainfield, N. J. He is a son of Robert Weeks de Forest, '70, LL.D. '04 hon., and Emily Johnston, who were married Nov. 12th, 1872, at St. Mark's Church, New York City, and had one other son, Henry Lockwood de Forest, '97, and two daughters.

Robert Weeks de Forest (b. April 25th, 1848, at New York City) is a lawyer and philanthropist of New York. He was Chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900, and the first Tenement House Commissioner of New York City. He is a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and has been since 1888 the President of the Charity Organization Society. His parents were Henry Grant de Forest, Amherst, '39, a New York lawyer, and Julia Mary Weeks, daughter of the first President of the New York Stock Exchange. His ancestors were Huguenots, who came to America from Avenes, France, via Leyden, Holland, in 1623, and settled at New York.

Emily (Johnston) de Forest (b. Feb. 13th, 1851, at New York City) is the daughter of John Taylor Johnston, a lawyer of New York City, and Frances Colles of New Orleans, La. John Taylor Johnston was the first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, etc., etc.

de Forest prepared for Yale at Andover. As owner of the cat "Volsung" he was one of the Captains in the Yale-Corinthian

Yacht Club. He took Two Year Honors in History, a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a first Dispute at Commencement. He was a member of the University Club and of Psi U.

He was married Oct. 6th, 1904, at Felsenheim Chapel, St. Hubert's, N. Y., to Miss Natalie Coffin, daughter of Sturgis and Elizabeth W. Coffin of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. de Forest died April 26th, 1906, at Asheville, N. C.

"IN the fall of 1896 I entered the Columbia Law School, was graduated in due course in June, 1899, and was subsequently in the same month admitted to the practice of the law in New York. . . . Shortly afterwards I entered the law office of Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader. I remained there until May, 1900, when I went into the office of de Forest Brothers, and was subsequently (July, 1901,) admitted to partnership in this firm, composed of my father, Robert W. de Forest, Yale '70, and uncle, Henry W. de Forest, Yale '76.

"In the fall of 1900 I spent three months in Idaho and Washington on business, and in December, 1900, and January, 1901, made a trip to the Pacific Coast on the same matter. I was admitted to the Bar Association of New York in 1901, and have served on the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of which I am now Chairman, since 1899."

This quotation is taken from Johnston's sexennial autobiography. In the spring of 1903 his engagement was announced and a year and a half later he was married. For the better care of his wife's health he spent the following months in Colorado Springs. Late in 1905, after an intermediate stay in New Canaan, Connecticut, he took her to Asheville, North Carolina, for the winter. . . . After her death, in April, 1906, de Forest went abroad. He will resume his practice in the fall.

E. E. Denison

Lawyer. Marion, Illinois.

EDWARD EVERETT DENISON was born Aug. 28th, 1873, at Marion, Ill. He is a son of Charles H. Denison and Mary E. Bundy, who were married March 21st, 1869, at Carterville, Ill., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl. One brother is a Harvard man, and the sister is a graduate of Monticello.

Charles H. Denison (b. Aug. 24th, 1837, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.) is a banker of Marion, at which place, and at Woodstock, Ill., he has spent the greater part of his life. He is a son of Edward Denison, a farmer of Seneca Falls, and of Eveline Hitchcock, of Syracuse, N. Y. The family originally came to America from Ireland and England, and settled in New York State.

Mary E. (Bundy) Denison (b. Feb. 8th, 1848, at Smithville, Tenn.) is the daughter of Samuel H. Bundy, a physician and surgeon of Marion (formerly of Tennessee), and of Mary A. Smith, of Buckingham Co., Va. Her maternal great-grandfather was a Frenchman, and came to America with Gen. Lafayette and his army during the Revolution.

Denison was graduated from Baylor University in '95, with the degree of B.A. He entered our Class in the fall of Senior year and joined the Yale Union and the Southern Club. He took One Year Honors in Political Science and Law and a Philosophical Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

AFTER one year in the banking business Denison went to Colorado for a three months' outing, for his health. "The next two years," he wrote in 1902, "I spent in Washington City attending the Columbian Law School. Graduated in Class of 1899, receiving the two degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. Was admitted to the Bar of Illinois by examination in October, 1899. Began practicing in June, 1900, here at my old home (Marion, Illinois). Formed a partnership with W. W. Duncan, an old lawyer, and have been busy ever since. We now represent professionally the two banks here and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad."

"I have been giving my whole time to the practice of

the law," he wrote this spring. "In 1902 my partner was elected to the circuit bench, and since then I've been practising alone. My work consists entirely of corporation practice—mostly personal injury cases—for the coal companies and railroads. Have hardly had time for a vacation. I've been trying to arrange matters so I could return to New Haven some June, but could never succeed, on account of court being held just at that time.

"While I've been practically interred here since I began my work, I nevertheless follow with deep interest the careers of all our '96 boys, especially those like yourself, with whom I was personally acquainted."

Denison saw Douglass and Griswold Smith in St. Louis a few years ago. "I found Smith sitting at his desk," he wrote, "with his feet upon the table, completely enveloped with the smoke from his briar-root, and we had quite a reminiscent chat about the different members of '96."

J. H. de Sibour

Partner in Bruce Price & de Sibour, Architects, 1133 Broadway,
New York City.
Residence, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y.

JULES [GABRIEL] HENRI DE SIBOUR was born Dec. 23d, 1872, at Paris, France. He is a son of Count Jean Antoine Gabriel de Sibour and Mary Louise Johnson, who were married May 22d, 1860, at Boston, Mass., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Count Jean Antoine Gabriel de Sibour (b. Aug. 7th, 1821, at Carpentras, France; d. April 6th, 1885, at Washington, D. C.) was for twenty years in the diplomatic service of France in America, living at Boston, Mass., Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., and Washington. He was the son of Count Jean Baptiste Joseph de Sibour, of Carpentras, and Pauline, Countess de Sallmard, of Chateau de Montfort, Eyzin Pinet, Isère, France.

Mary Louise (Johnson) de Sibour (b. Aug. 9th, 1840, at Belfast, Me.) is the daughter of the Hon. Alfred Johnson, a lawyer of Belfast, and Anna Atkinson, of Newburyport, Mass. Alfred Johnson was graduated from Bowdoin College, and

established therein the Alfred Johnson Scholarship, still existing. His father, Alfred Johnson, Sr., was one of the first graduates of Bowdoin.

de Sibour prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School, Concord. He was Secretary and afterwards President of the Yale University Boat Club, and ex-officio a member of the Yale Athletic Financial Union. He was on the Track Team in Sophomore year, was a member of the Junior Promenade Committee, and in Senior year of the Cap and Gown Committee. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and the same at Commencement. He Boule. Psi U. Bones.

He was married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 5th, 1898, to Miss Margaret Clagett, daughter of the late William H., and of Adelle Clagett of Washington, and has two children, both boys, Henri Jacques de Sibour (b. Dec. 26th, 1899, at Washington), and Jacques Blaise de Sibour (b. Dec. 26th, 1905, at Washington).

"AFTER graduation," wrote de Sibour in 1902, "I entered the office of Ernest Flagg, architect, and remained there for two years. From there I went to the office of Bruce Price, architect, and remained there for one year. After this I went to Paris and studied in the Atelier Daumet & Esquié of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. I remained in Paris sixteen months and returned to New York and again went into the office of Bruce Price and am now associated with him in the practice of architecture."

In May, 1903, Mr. Price died in Paris. The Count has since continued the business under the old firm name of Bruce Price & de Sibour. "I only need one line—'a strenuous life,'" he replied to the decennial circular. Later he added that he had been appointed consulting architect for the new terminal building for Hudson Companies, New York City (architects, Clinton & Russell)—and gave the following partial list of his firm's work in recent years:—

In New York:—the Bank of the Metropolis, Redmond & Company's Bank at 33 Pine Street, Royal Baking Powder Building, The Miriam Osborn Home at Harrison, N. Y., and the Barker, Murray, Babcock, and Benedict residences.

In Washington, D. C.:—the Freedmans Hospital, the

Home Life Building, the Gaff residence, and an Apartment for the United States Security & Trust Company.

He has plans under way for:—the Moore residence, the W. S. Hibbs & Company Building, four houses for the Potomac Realty Company, the Howard residence, and the Marine Barracks at Norfolk.

Clarence De Witt

Partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Meadows, Williams & Co.,
38 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, 152 West 57th Street.

CLARENCE DE WITT was born Dec. 26th, 1873, in New York City. He is a son of John Evert De Witt and Naomi Hawley, who were married Oct. 4th, 1864, at Hartford, Conn., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, two of whom died before maturity.

John Evert De Witt (b. Aug. 4th, 1839, at Milford, Pa.; d. Aug. 31st, 1893, at Chester, Mass.) spent the greater part of his life in New York City, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. He was at the time of his death President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was the son of Cornelius Wynkoop De Witt, a merchant of Milford, and Charity H. Van Gasbeeck of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y. The family came from Holland in or about the year 1650, and settled in New York City.

Naomi (Hawley) De Witt (b. July 1st, 1839, at Farmington, Conn.), now (Oct., 1905) living at Hartford, is the daughter of David Hawley of Farmington and Hartford, and of Adeline Rich of Bristol, Conn.

De Witt prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord. He was President of the Freshman Boat Club and Halfback on the Freshman Eleven. He was substitute on the 'Varsity Football Team in Freshman and Sophomore years, and played Halfback with them in Senior year. Eta Phi. Psi U. Keys.

He was married Jan. 8th, 1906, at West Union, Iowa, to Miss Eleanor Vaughn Kinsey, daughter of William Kinsey of West Union and granddaughter of the late Bishop Vaughn, and niece of the late Cardinal Vaughn of London.

AFTER a preliminary experience in the lumber business De Witt entered Wall Street as a clerk in the office of

Post & Flagg. In May, 1900, he bought a seat on the Stock Exchange and went into business for himself, with headquarters in Post & Flagg's offices; and in March, 1903, he became the Stock Exchange member of the brokerage firm of Meadows, Williams & Company (Harold G. Meadows and Gibson T. Williams), which was formed on that date. "A simple broker and nothing more," says his decennial letter.

Prior to his marriage De Witt traveled, more or less, in this country and abroad. The Secretary is informed that he has shown a marked fondness for riding and driving, and has taken several coaching trips in England. One of these trips is immortalized in the Benedictian Ode, or Chant, which, in the stanzas devoted to De Witt, entreats the reader to

Behold him scattering his smile
On counter-smiling country-sides—
A simple broker on his rides
Through a be-knighted isle.
&c., &c.

It is to be regretted that the remaining lines are of too intimate a nature to be printed without the permission of the author.

S. O. Dickerman

Student at the University of Halle, in Germany.
Permanent mail address, care of 140 Cottage Street, New Haven, Conn.

SHERWOOD OWEN DICKERMAN was born Nov. 23d, 1874, at Lewiston, Me. He is a son of George Sherwood Dickerman, '65, Yale Theo. Sem. '68, D. D. Bates, '95, and Elizabeth Mansfield Street, who were married Nov. 29th, 1870, at Lowell, Mass., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls. Elizabeth Street Dickerman, Smith '94, Ph.D. '96, and Amy Eliot Dickerman, Smith '00, are sisters.

George Sherwood Dickerman (b. June 5th, 1843, at Mt. Carmel, Conn.) is a clergyman. He has filled pastorates at Normal, Ill., West Haven, Conn., Lewiston, Me., and Amherst, Mass., has had charge of the Congregational Church at Stratton, Vt., and has of late been engaged in educational and

reformatory work at New Haven, Conn. His parents were Ezra Dickerman, a farmer of Mt. Carmel, and Sarah Jones of Wallingford, Conn. The family came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and in 1638 settled at New Haven, Conn.

Elizabeth Mansfield (Street) Dickerman (b. July 22d, 1843, at Jamestown, N. Y.) is the daughter of Owen Street, a clergyman of Lowell, Mass., and Eliza Mansfield Ruty of Clinton, Conn. Her early life was spent at Jamestown, N. Y., Ansonia, Conn., and Lowell, Mass.

Dickerman prepared for College at Andover. He took a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade in Freshman Year and a Second Winthrop Prize in Junior Year, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was graduated fourth in the Class. He was a member of the Andover Club and the Yale Union. Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married. _____ .

DICKERMAN held the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship for three years, the first of which he spent in the Graduate School and the other two at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. He was then appointed an Instructor in the Greek Department at Yale, where he remained until the end of the college year 1902-03.

"The next two years," he writes, "were spent in study at the University of Halle in Germany. During the summer of 1903 I was in England; the next summer in Italy. Last September I returned to Yale for the year to fill a vacancy in the Greek Department. This summer I plan to return to Germany to continue work there. . . . You will complain likely enough that this is not 'a full account,' but what am I to do? Unless, indeed, you care for the daily records of rushes and flunks of Yale Freshmen and the subjects of lectures delivered by German professors. We both know that would not help any. So don't call names as you did on a similar occasion four years ago, for this constitutes in my case 'all the news that 's fit to print'."

Dickerman was appealed to by Fred Robbins (at a '96 dinner in New Haven in 1905) to tell him "who that

fellow was that stood in the middle of a lot of grub and could n't get hold of any of it,"—Fred's belief that it was Sisyphus having been rudely questioned. Dickerman, however, declined to suppose that even a Coöp Superintendent could be serious in putting such a query. His bibliography will be found in the Bibliographical Notes.

John H. Douglass

Lawyer. 814 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Residence and permanent address, 16 Vandeventer Place,

JOHN HOWARD DOUGLASS was born at St. Louis, Mo., May 6th, 1873. He is a son of John H. Douglass and Caroline Amelia Durfee, who were married Sept. 15th, 1858, at Fort Madison, Iowa, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

John H. Douglass (b. June 20th, 1836, at Fort Madison, Iowa; d. July 20th, 1901, at St. Louis, Mo.) was a lumber manufacturer and merchant. His parents were Joseph Stephens Douglass, a manufacturer of farm implements of Skaneateles, N. Y., and Almeda Anne Knapp of Elmira, N. Y. His great grandfather, Jonathan Douglass, was a non-commissioned officer in the Militia at the battle of Bennington, and another great grandfather served in the War of 1812, and was afterward made Brigadier General of the New York State Militia. The family came from Scotland, in 1769, and settled at Pittstown, N. Y.

Caroline Amelia (Durfee) Douglass (b. Jan. 10th, 1838, at Marion, Ohio; d. May 21st, 1892, at St. Louis, Mo.) was the daughter of Joseph Durfee, a mechanical engineer of Marion, and Margaret Moore of Philadelphia, Pa. (later of Marion).

Douglass prepared for Yale at the St. Louis High School. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. He was a member of the University Club and A. D. Phi.

He was married April 26th, 1905, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Bessee Finney, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Monroe Finney, and of Lucinda (Edmanston) Finney of St. Louis.

THE Law School in St. Louis gave Douglass his LL.B. upon his completion of the two years' course in June, 1898. He has since then practised regularly in St. Louis,

largely in connection with Clinton Rowell, now Rowell & Ferriss. "Gris Smith was here Christmas time," he wrote, "and gave a good report of you all, although I fancy that he is in love and consequently does not see as much of the old crowd as usual. Copy his example and give the Class less of *your* time." The Secretary, however, declined to take the hint, and John finally furnished him with the following diary:—

"April, 1902. Business and pleasure called me West and I helped Billy Drown get married—seeing small droves of Yale men while in San Francisco.

"June, 1902. Returning home found press of accumulated matter which prevented me from attending Sexennial reunion of '96. Confined myself to legal and other matters with occasional vacations till Jan., 1904.

"Jan., 1904. Went East via Syracuse and with Frank Wade went to New York for 1904 class dinner. Then on southern trip till April, 1904. World's Fair summer saw a bunch of '96, and made ardent love. . . .

"April 26th, 1905. Married. On bridal trip West saw Drown, Day and others.

"Nov., 1905. Went on with my wife to see football games at New Haven and Boston.

"June, 1906. Hope to be in New Haven."

Before our St. Louis friends began to win the '96 Long Distance Cups the Secretary used to send them some account of each of the New York dinners. In response to one of these Gris Smith wrote:—"You are a Bird and I want to buy a ticket on you. Don't mention it to anyone, but John Douglass and I had a celebration on our own account the night of the Dinner and we had concocted a witty and voluminous telegram to send you. Alas, John found it in the lining of his hat the next morning." It is proper to add that when the Secretary next found himself at the Planters' Hotel and spoke to John of this, he was informed (1) that no "celebration" had occurred at all, and that no telegram whatever had been prepared, and (2) that it had been found in the lining of Griswold's hat, not John's.

W. N. Drown

Partner in the law firm of Drown, Leicester & Drown,
75 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Residence, 2822 Clay Street.

WILLARD NEWELL DROWN was born Dec. 17th, 1874, at San Francisco, Cal. He is a son of Albert Newell Drown, M. A. Brown '61, and Virginia Cullen, who were married May 10th, 1871, at Richmond, Va., and had three other children, one boy and two girls.

Albert Newell Drown (b. Dec. 9th, 1839, at Warren, R. I.) lived in Rhode Island until the age of twenty-one, when he moved to San Francisco where he has since resided, engaged as an attorney at law. He is the son of Nathaniel Drown, a merchant, and Mary Newell Burr, both of Warren, R. I. The family came from the west of England during the early part of the reign of Charles II., and settled at or near Portsmouth, N. H.

Virginia (Cullen) Drown (b. Sept. 17th, 1841, at Richmond, Va.) is the daughter of Simon Cullen, a capitalist, and Eliza Trent Rock, both of Richmond.

Drown prepared for Yale in San Francisco. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married April 9th, 1902, at Grace Church, San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Edith Josephine Preston, daughter of Col. Edgar F. Preston, and has two children, Josephine Drown (b. March 16th, 1903, at San Francisco) and Willard Newell Drown, Jr. (b. May 26th, 1904, at San Francisco).

UPON his graduation from the Yale Law School (LL.B.) in 1898, Drown returned to San Francisco to practise, and in 1900 he entered the law partnership of Drown, Leicester & Drown, consisting of his father, Mr. J. F. Leicester, and himself. A fuller account of his life prior to 1902 will be found in the Sexennial Record.

Last winter he appeared suddenly in New York,—having journeyed East, he said, to meet his wife upon her return from Europe. Mrs. Drown sailed for America three weeks behind schedule, however, and during all that time, except for a few days at his ancestral home in

Rhode Island, Drown was in the hands of his friends. Drown's friends are getting old and sluggish. They did their best for him, and they aged still further in the process, but he found things dull enough in spite of all. These Californians are exceptionally vigorous persons.

Drown's decennial letter follows, written three weeks after the famous earthquake:—

"Had intended writing you and Ibsen before, but have been so busy doing nothing and trying to get together that there has scarcely been time even to dictate a line. To go back to the morning of April 18th—there was something doing in earthquakes—as no doubt you have heard. It did n't seem possible that my house was going to stand up—and I thought it was all over. As with a drowning man, all my misdeeds passed quickly before me—such as leading Chub Morris astray—inflicting myself on you and John in New York—rape—homicide, &c.

"My house was n't damaged at all—with the exception of the top of a chimney falling—and although all the pictures, ornaments and furniture moved around and up and down, the damage was but nominal. The big shake occurred at 5:13 A.M., and I did n't take to the street, as many did, until 8:30, when quite a severe little shock was felt. Smoke could be seen arising down town but at that time no one thought that most of the city was going to burn. Mrs. D. and the children left for Redwood City with Mrs. Preston in an automobile and have been there ever since—a very fortunate thing, as there has been no gas or electricity here, very little water, and only the bread line for food until, within a day or so, some retail shops opened. The wildest rumors immediately spread over town. I heard that my office and the Occidental Hotel across the street from it had both burned, but when I arrived there, office and building were O.K., and the fire had been apparently stopped at Sansome Street—(one block below Montgomery). I stayed there until 3 P.M., and thinking there was no further danger did n't remove a solitary thing, but left for Redwood. Office burned at 1 A.M., Thursday morning. My partner Leicester saved 400 of the books and two typewriters (the machines) but did n't take a single paper, having no idea that the fire would reach the City Hall. When I tramped into town next morning (all trains and all street car lines had stopped) City Hall and every other building was gone, or going, all the way to Van Ness Avenue. The fire only crossed Van Ness in one place, so as to totally destroy my sister's new house on Franklin Street. I suppose you have seen maps of the burned district so will enter into no further details. The things we lost in our offices were of incalculable value—maps, books, real estate reports, which were the result of forty years collecting by my father, and worst of all all of our papers in about fifteen estates and twenty suits. The originals of all the latter were destroyed by the burning of the County Clerk's office, so all litigation and all estates are at a stand-still. We have opened

offices at 1860 Webster Street and hope to have lots to do during the next year. (But probably no one will have any money to pay for the work.) Everyone seems quite cheerful and we all think that a year or so will fix everything all right. . . .

"Our Irish maid rushed in after the earthquake crying, 'Oh, Misther Drown, how did it get back?' 'How did what get back?' said I. 'The house,' says she; 'it fell down once and turned over once—how did it get back?' It was n't so damned funny, though.

"Give my love to all the boys and tell them I may get on for my centennial."

Edward L. Durfee

Instructor in History in Yale College.
Residence, 95 College Street, New Haven, Conn.

EDWARD LEWIS DURFEE was born January 26th, 1875, at Palmyra, N. Y. He is a son of Oliver Durfee and Arloa Lovilla Whipple, who were married June 1st, 1873, at Palmyra, and who had one other son, who died before maturity.

Oliver Durfee (b. May 4th, 1852, at Marion, N. Y.) has spent the greater part of his life at Palmyra, Lyons, N. Y., and New York City, engaged as a bank cashier, manager of a manufacturing concern, Town Clerk, Treasurer, and Mayor. His parents were Pardon Durfee, a bank cashier, of Lyons, N. Y., and Annie Maria Durfee, of Marion, N. Y. The family came to America from France, via England, c. 1652, and settled at Taunton and Fall River, Mass.

Arloa Lovilla (Whipple) Durfee (b. May 7th, 1852, at Palmyra; d. Sept., 1884, at Palmyra) was the daughter of William Henry Whipple, a railroad man, and Susan McOniber, both of Palmyra.

Durfee prepared for College at the Palmyra Classical Union School. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and Two Year Honors in History. Phi Beta Kappa. Beta Theta Pi.

He was married Sept. 16th, 1903, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Alice Payson Judd, daughter of Edward Payson Judd of New Haven.

DURFEE wrote in 1902, as follows:—"After graduation, pursued graduate studies in history at Yale for two and a half years on the Eldredge Fellowship, September, 1896 to January, 1899. Was also Assistant in English and Mediæval History in 1898-99. Compelled to resign

on account of illness. Spent year in business in New York in the office of a manufacturing concern, June, 1899 to June, 1900. Taught in the Hillhouse High School, New Haven, and in the New Britain High School, September, 1900 to June, 1901. Resumed graduate work at Yale in connection with teaching in the City Schools of New Haven, September, 1901 to June, 1902."

"During the school year 1902-03," he added this spring, "I was Instructor in History in the Newton High School, Newton, Mass. In the fall of 1903 I took up my work as Instructor in History in Yale College, and have been pleasantly employed in that occupation ever since.

"I was married to Miss Alice Payson Judd, of New Haven, in September, 1903, beating out my roommate, George Buck, by about three weeks, and in consequence compelled him to visit us on his wedding trip.

"Visits from Conklin, Jimmie Frank, Henry Robert, all too short, have helped to hasten the flight of time, while the big bunch of fellows here in New Haven see each other pretty often."

In sending his regrets to the last New York dinner "Tubby" observed, "I am sorry, but lack of money, lack of time, and inability to squeeze into a dress-suit which is thirty pounds too small for me, will keep me away." This suit is now sixty-seven pounds too small, and strangers to whom it is reverently shown refuse to believe that he ever really was inside of it.

On another page will be found an account of his work as Pitcher for the Faculty Baseball Team. We close with a quotation from one of the New London papers of June 21st, 1905:—"The metropolitan press this morning improperly treated facetiously the fall overboard of Dr. E. L. Durfee, the Yale faculty member who has been here supervising examinations for the oarsmen. He started to go aboard the Yale launch last night, took a misstep and went over the side head first. John Kennedy and George St. John Sheffield called for help, and Coach Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., of the freshmen, responded with a

boat hook. Fish has been a fire fighter here. . . . As Dr. Durfee weighs more than 220 pounds the job of seeing him safely over the deck rail was no slender one. His accident cost him a valuable pair of eye-glasses, which are at the bottom of the river."

J. Frederick Eagle

Partner in the law firm of Harmon & Mathewson, 40 Wall Street,
New York City. Residence, 113 East 38th Street.

JOHN FREDERICK EAGLE was born May 12th, 1872, at New York City. He is a son of William Eagle and Mary J. Horner, who were married in Ireland, in 1853, and had altogether seven children, three boys and four girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

William Eagle (b. June 11th, 1818, at Monaghan, Ireland; d. March 17th, 1886, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) spent most of his life in New York City, engaged as a manufacturer. He was the son of John Eagle, gentleman, of Monaghan.

Mary J. (Horner) Eagle (b. July 1st, 1833, at Armagh, Ireland; d. July 3d, 1883, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) was the daughter of David Horner, gentleman, and Anne Moellen, both of Armagh.

Eagle prepared for College at Andover. At Yale he sang Second Bass first on the Second Glee Club and afterwards on the University Glee Club. He was a member of the University Club and of Kappa Psi, D. K. E., and Wolf's Head.

He has not been married. _____

UPON his graduation from the New York Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1898, Eagle commenced a connection with the firm of Harmon & Mathewson, which upon October 1st, 1903, ripened into a partnership. His associates are Benjamin S. Harmon, Charles F. Mathewson, and Edward J. Patterson. Outside of business hours he has been active in Yale Club affairs, having served as a member of the House Committee, member of the Council (1901-4 and 1904-7), and finally (1903-05) as Secretary. In answer to the request for

an account of his career he writes, "I have been practising law. (I was about to say 'law' merely, but as you wish more extended observations I have increased the length of the answer)."

A state of almost Lethean divorce from his not uninteresting past, coupled with a cautious habit which makes him instinctively frugal in his allusions to the present, has prevented Eagle at this time from exhilarating his expectant friends with a more adequate autobiographical survey. The Secretary is sorry. He has told Eagle so repeatedly,—even urgently,—and he has told Eagle's friends, but without other result than the securing of two additional items: (A), He is a member of the Committee on Arrangements for the Yale Glee Club's New York Concerts, and (B), on March 5th, 1906, he was one of the judges in the Joint Debate in Williamstown between Williams and Dartmouth. We hope that this latter evidence of authority will fall under the observation of some who were spectators of that first important public appearance of our classmate, years ago,—when, modestly disguised as Mr. Engle, he electrified the New Haven Bar and proved his aptitude for skilful manipulation of the scales of Justice.

Professor J. G. Eldridge

Dean of the University Faculty, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
Residence, 822 Elm Street, Moscow.

JAY GLOVER ELDRIDGE was born at Janesville, Wis., Nov. 8th, 1875. He is a son of William Glover Eldridge and Augusta Maria Van Wormer (name by adoption Ward), who were married Oct. 4th, 1866, at Delavan, Wis., and had two other children, one son (who died before maturity) and one daughter.

William Glover Eldridge (b. Feb. 27th, 1842, at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.) has been a contractor and builder, a Deputy Sheriff and U. S. Deputy Marshal (in Colorado in pioneer days), a captain on Gen. C. C. Howell's staff in Colorado, and is now engaged in the fire insurance business. His life has been spent at Salem and Marion, N. Y., Janesville, Wis., Oak-

land, Cal., Buena Vista, Colo., and Penfield, N. Y. He and Mrs. Eldridge are now (Dec., '05) living at Batavia, N. Y. He enlisted in Co. A. 111th N. Y. Vol. Regt., in 1861. His parents were Elijah Eldredge (whose father, William Case Eldredge, served with Washington in the Revolutionary War for five years), a farmer of Salem, N. Y., and Olive Experience Short of Easton, N. Y. When the family came from England, c. 1635, and settled at Stonington and Yarmouth, the name was Eldred.

Augusta Maria (Van Wormer) Eldridge (b. May 1st, 1844, at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y.) spent her early life at Delavan, Wis. She was a student of Madison University, now the University of Wisconsin. Her parents were the Rev. Aaron Van Wormer (of Dutch descent) a clergyman of Rolla, Mo., and later a circuit judge; and Mary Wallace (of Scotch descent) of Hudson and Pembroke, N. Y. Her father and maternal grandfather were graduated from Dartmouth.

Eldridge spent most of his early life in Penfield, N. Y., but before settling there lived in several places in Kansas and Missouri. He prepared for College at the Fairport (N. Y.) Classical Union School. At Yale he received a High Oration at Junior Exhibition and a Philosophical Oration at Commencement and One Year Honors in Modern Languages. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 20th, 1900, to Miss Mary Evelyn Walker, daughter of Dr. E. G. Walker and Martha (Pittman) Walker of New Haven, and has two children, both sons, Robert Walker Eldridge (b. Jan. 24th, 1903, at Moscow, Idaho) and Francis Glover Eldridge (b. Dec. 4th, 1905, at Moscow).

ELDRIDGE remained at Yale for five years after our graduation, one as a plain P.G., two teaching Freshman German in Sheff, and two as an Instructor in German in Academic. He received an M.A. in 1899, spent the summer of 1900 in Germany, and in 1901 was called to the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of Idaho, where he has been giving courses in German, French, and Spanish. He received his Ph.D. from Yale at our Decennial in return for a thesis on "Studies in the Infinitive after Modal Auxiliaries in the Middle High German Epic." His decennial letter follows:—

"When I try to think back over what I have done since

1902 it seems pretty hum-drum, though I swear I have kept mighty busy. You know these Western chairs of learning are apt to have settee attachments. Teaching twenty hours a week, and administrative work besides, keeps one going. Of course I don't really have to teach all this (one of the finest things out here is the perfect departmental freedom), but when you know a thing needs to be done and that there is no one else to do it, why, it is hard not to step in.

"Seeing that you ask so explicitly, I suppose I might tell what I do as Dean, though it seems devoid of human interest. In September, 1902, I was amazed at being appointed Chairman of the Committee on Admissions and Courses (later divided), and this led to my appointment, in 1903, as the first Dean. To be exact, the title is 'Dean of the University Faculty', rather than any of the separate colleges, so that my duties are in part general, such as presiding at Faculty Meetings and University Meetings in the absence of the President and performing some of his routine work. While the functions of the office do not, like 'Baldy' Wright's, include discipline or attendance, I do not feel the loss, as I do have charge of all grades and recording, the issuance of timetables of recitations, examination schedules, warnings, condition notifications, and the annual catalogue (which, by the way, will be gladly sent to any inquiring Easterner who wishes to know what we are like). Further, it falls to my lot to be general kick-receiver and advice-dispenser for faculty and students.

"You ask about vacations and travels. Moscow is situated only a mile from the Washington boundary, in the wheat region, on the western edge of the great white pine timber belt which runs back into the Bitter Roots, where the Weyerhaeusers have such large holdings. Possibly 'Dutch' has even been in Moscow, but I have never run across him. If this should meet his eye here 's an invitation to call. Well, this nearby forest offers great opportunity for sport, being filled with game. One summer three faculty families of us had a fine camping trip

into these white pines near Elk Creek Falls, a glorious succession of cascades, one perhaps of fifty or seventy-five feet. The trout, while not remarkably large, are numerous, and the woods primeval and grand. Next summer I hope to pass there again. I write this to offset the impression that Idaho is a treeless desert (so Billy Hess informed me), as the sagebrush on the Union Pacific might lead some of the traveled members of the Class to infer. That is in the southern part. With us irrigation is not necessary.

"In 1903, though an off-year for reunions, we took the trip to New Haven, going via Salt Lake, the Royal Gorge, and Denver. In the summer of 1904 we put in several weeks over in Seattle, the center of the very interesting Puget Sound region. While there I took in a fervid Yale-Harvard baseball game and dinner, in which Yale won out by a sensational finish—at least the game, I am not so sure about the dinner finish.

"Last summer my only outing was going as Prexy's proxy down to Boulder, Colorado, where the University of Colorado conferred the degree of LL.D. on our President MacLean, who could not attend in person, as our Commencement fell on precisely the same day. I was treated as royally as if I had been the real thing, and enjoyed the experience. A Yale man (Dudley, '77, of Denver) made the best speech at the Alumni Dinner, though another regent, a big old Harvard crew man, was a good second. I can boast, you see, of being the first '96 man to *receive* an LL.D., though I had to relinquish it on my arrival home. The rest of the summer I ground Middle High German syntax, as indeed I have for several years.

"This year was about like all the years, until we had our big fire destroying our Administration Building, which contained some forty-six recitation rooms and offices—big, that is, until the San Francisco fire shortly after put our little loss in the shade. As we lost all our University library we are looking for a Croesus to give us a building and books. I was glad to be able

to procure a ladder and throw my office files and desk drawers out of the window and so to save all my Dean's office records intact.

"Now, of course, all my thoughts are bent towards New Haven and Decennial. I wonder if we shall all look as ancient as the ten year grads. did to me in '96. I am also wondering what the Committee can do to shock the people after last year's 'kilties.' I should be loath to show to my admiring students a photo containing myself in any worse rig.

"Later—got an additional assistant in my department, a 'raise', and notification of my Ph.D. from Yale, all within three days. My wife says my thesis is poor summer reading."

Professor Hollon A. Farr

Assistant Professor of German in Yale College and Chairman of the Freshman Faculty, 351 White Hall, New Haven, Conn.
Usual summer address, 175 School Street, Athol, Mass.

HOLLON AUGUSTINE FARR was born at Athol, Mass., Sept. 2d, 1872. He is a son of Hollon Farr and Mary Wheeler, who were married Oct. 17th, 1849, at Athol, and had altogether nine children, four boys and five girls, four of whom lived to maturity. Charles Everett Farr, A.B. '98, M.D. '03, is a brother.

Hollon Farr (b. Feb. 13th, 1819, at Athol, Mass.; d. Sept. 23d, 1901, at Athol) in early life was a manufacturer of shoe pegs, wooden pails and tubs, afterwards a master stone mason, and from 1885 until his death dealt in real estate. His parents were Amariah Farr, a stone mason of Chesterfield, N. H., and Athol, and Clarissa Farnsworth of Westmoreland, N. H. The ancestors of the family were English settlers at Lynn, Mass.

Mary (Wheeler) Farr (b. May 21st, 1832, at Athol, Mass.) is the daughter of Jonathan Wheeler, a manufacturer of wooden pails, tubs, etc., of Athol, and Hannah Davis of Royalston, Mass. She is now (Oct., '05) living in her native town.

Farr prepared at Andover. In Junior year he received the Scott German Prize. He received Two Year Honors in Ancient Languages, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibitor and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. Zeta Psi.

He has not been married.

IN 1896 Farr went to Germany on a Fellowship from Yale. He studied at Jena, Heidelberg and Berlin, traveled in Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and England, and in 1898 returned to New Haven as a Tutor in German. He has continued his work in that department, as Instructor and as Assistant Professor; and in addition has been concerned with administrative duties, with the result that in June, 1906, he was appointed Chairman of the Freshman Faculty. His letter follows:—

“It is difficult to give a full account of my life for the past four years. Nothing out of the ordinary has happened, and I have devoted my attention solely to getting fat and contented. In 1902 I received the degree of M.A. from Yale, and in 1904 that of Ph.D. I worked up some old puppet play manuscripts, which were brought to this country from Berlin with the library of Professor Wilhelm Scherer. In 1905 I was appointed Assistant Professor of German at Yale, and am now dividing my time between teaching and committee work. Have been Campus Proctor for seven years, and am death on piano-playing, ball-playing, bottle-nights, etc., etc. I have also had the pleasant duty of conducting crew exams. at Gales Ferry for the past six years. Usually one has a very pleasant time there, and the Daly incident, which brought such unpleasant notoriety, was the exception which proves the rule. The newspaper prominence brought several rather funny letters, one of which I found especially good:—

“‘Prof. H. A. Farr :

“‘Dear Sir:—As I do not know the Pres. name of Yale University, and have seen your name in the “Evening World” as one of the members of the faculty, I will write you a brief letter asking for information concerning the school. Since graduating from the ——— of ——— I have had a great desire to study medicine and would like to take the course there if possible. I hope to hear from you or the President soon.’

“I enjoyed similar newspaper notoriety again in the summer of 1905, when three of us swam across the New

Haven harbor from Savin Rock to Morris Cove. We thought we had 'fixed' the papers, but the next morning the cat was out of the bag, in large type 'Yale Professor Swims the Harbor.' One member of the Faculty reported that it was the only interesting bit of American news he read in the Paris 'Herald' all that summer.

"In general, however, my movements have been very quiet. I took a trip to Germany again in 1903, and spent the entire summer in a leisurely way, looking up familiar scenes and visiting some new places. The summer of 1905 I spent in the Summer School at Yale. It was so awfully hot that I am not inclined to do it again for fear I should do something more foolish than to swim across the harbor—perhaps I should tackle the Sound."

William P. Field

Assistant Secretary of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg, Pa.
Residence, Neville Apartments.

WILLIAM PEREZ FIELD was born at Geneva, N. Y., March 22d, 1873. He is the only son of Perez Hastings Field and Clara Ann Eddy, who were married Dec. 23d, 1869, at Albany, N. Y., and had one other child, a daughter.

Perez Hastings Field (b. at Geneva, N. Y., in August, 1820; d. by accident in Long Island Sound, Aug. 31st, 1872) spent the greater part of his life in Geneva, engaged as a grain merchant. He was a member of the Assembly for two years, and held various other offices in the village. His parents were David Field, a dry goods merchant, and Electa Hastings, both of Geneva. The family came from England in the eighteenth century, and settled at Deerfield, Mass.

Clara Ann (Eddy) Field (b. May 1st, 1834, at Albany, N. Y.) is the daughter of John Randolph Eddy, a farmer of Orwell, Ohio, and Alice Ann Moshier of Rockaway, N. Y. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Hector, N. Y.

Field prepared for Yale at St. Austin's, Staten Island, N. Y., and at the Hill School, and entered with the Class. He was a member of the University Club.

He has not been married.

AFTER traveling for three months for the nursery firm of R. G. Chase & Company of Geneva, on January 1st, 1897, Field entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad, at first in the Passenger Department and later in the Cashier's Department. In 1900, following 'Pop' Loughran's speech at the New York dinner, Field fell ill and took an extended trip through the West. He spent the summer of 1901 in Canada and part of the following winter in the South.

"I continued in the service of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Finance Department until January 1st, 1904," says his decennial letter. "I then came to Pittsburg as Private Secretary to Mr. Hamerschlag, who had recently been appointed Director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, which Mr. Carnegie had given the funds to establish in the fall of 1900. My duties have been clerical in character and as I have experienced nothing startling to write about, will conclude with these few lines about the establishment of this institution, which may be of interest.

"During the year 1904 a down-town office was maintained. In the early spring, a group of men versed in scientific subjects was engaged to deliver a course of lectures in and about Pittsburg, to ascertain the public sentiment toward technical education. At the same time, an architectural program had been drawn up, giving floor areas of the different departments, which made it possible to institute a competition for the selection of an architect. The prize was awarded to Palmer & Hornbostel of New York City, who at once began the preparation of working drawings. In the meantime the Director's time was taken up with outlining the curriculum, the selection of men to form the nucleus of a Faculty and the purchase of equipment.

"Working drawings were received early in 1905, the contract was let April 1st, and on April 3d ground was broken for the first buildings, which were ready for occupancy early in September. The four separate schools of the institution were established during the last year,

on the following dates: School of Applied Science, Day Courses, October 16th; School of Applied Science, Night Courses, November 20th; School of Apprentices and Journeymen, January 29th; Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, March 5th.

"The total first year enrollment amounted to 759. At present about one-tenth part of the building scheme is completed, which will eventually contain thirty-two acres of land given by the City of Pittsburg."

* Charles Louis Fincke, M.D.

Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19th, 1906.

CHARLES LOUIS FINCKE was born March 29th, 1873, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a son of Col. Charles Louis Fincke and Clara Hutchinson, who were married Dec. 1st, 1868, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and had three other children, one boy (Clarence Mann Fincke, '97) and two girls.

Charles Louis Fincke the elder (b. June 16th, 1844, at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; d. Nov. 11th, 1890, at Asheville, N. C.) was a resident of Brooklyn and by occupation a broker. He was Colonel of the 23d Regt. N. Y. N. G. His parents were Charles Fincke, a banker of Brooklyn, and Anna Nancy Mann of Herkimer Co. The family came from Mannheim, Germany, in 1700, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, New York State.

Clara (Hutchinson) Fincke (b. Dec. 22d, 1844, at New York City) is the daughter of Samuel Hutchinson, a merchant of Brooklyn, and Elizabeth Jaycocks of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She is now (Oct., '05) living in Brooklyn.

Fincke prepared at the Hill School, and while at College served as Treasurer of the Hill School Club in Junior year. He played on the Class Base Ball Team, and received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. D. K. E.

He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25th, 1901, to Miss Mattie I. Brown, daughter of Joseph E. Brown, and had two children, Charles Louis Fincke, Jr. (b. March 5th, 1902, at Brooklyn) and Margaret Epes Fincke (b. April 12th, 1904, at Brooklyn).

FINCKE died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 19th, 1906. His illness lasted only two weeks. The

cause was blood-poisoning which developed from a wound received in the performance of his professional duties.

At the '96 Decennial Meeting in A-2 Osborn, John Hollister read a paper about Louis, which was afterwards published in full in the "Alumni Weekly" (XV. 39. p. 898), and from which the following extracts are here reprinted:—

He attended for three years the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn and graduated in '99 as Valedictorian of his Class. After graduation he won in a competitive examination the first place as interne at the Brooklyn Hospital. His record there was such that the hospital staff appointed him clinical assistant and a little later associate visiting physician, opportunities which come to few, as so many excellent men are anxious to obtain them. Louis also was appointed on the teachers' staff of the Long Island College Hospital and there it was that the younger students found out how simple and exact he was in his knowledge and how clear cut in his teaching. He was also assistant pathologist at the Long Island College Hospital and at Hoagland Laboratory. Further he was connected with the dispensary of the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, teaching here especially general medicine. He was a member of the Brooklyn Medical Society, and served as Secretary of the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He wrote a book upon the principles of medicine, used as a text-book in the college and highly valued by the students, the greatest test of the worth of such a work.

All of this Louis did, not hoped to do or thought that some day possibly he would do, but did, and within four years after leaving the hospital. He sought no position of honor or opportunity by outside influence; all were given him because those in authority wanted Louis.

Last March, Louis had one day some autopsy work to do and infected a slight abrasion on one of his hands. Blood poisoning followed and after sixteen days' of struggle and patient suffering, in spite of the best care, he died from a final pneumonia. In spite of all he had to live for and of wanting to live so much, when he finally was told he could not live, he said, "It is all right. It is His way."

On account of the many requests coming in from all sides, the funeral instead of being held at the home, was held at one of the large churches in Brooklyn and the church was filled to the doors.

The following was one of the many notices that appeared in the leading Brooklyn papers: "He had done much original investigation and his opinion was valued by those much older in the profession because of the care with which he investigated a subject submitted to him for opinion. Dr. Fincke was equipped by temperament, by education, by his admirable character to become an ornament to his profession. Few men of his years have



Fincke



accomplished so much and he gave promise of rapidly becoming a leader in his special line of work. His death not only is a loss to his profession, but to the community on account of his exceptional qualifications."

Then came a flood of letters from not only the poor, ignorant charity patients whom Louis loved so well to serve, but from the men who stand highest in Brooklyn. [A number of these were printed in the "Alumni Weekly." The following is one that came just before his death.]

"I wish you could hear, for it would make you proud and glad, the heartiness and vigor of the expressions of regard for Fincke's character and admiration for his work which break out these days whenever doctors meet. Once or twice he has expressed some discouragement to me—temporarily handicapped as he is by his appearance of youth and by modesty. One wishes he could know what is thought of him and how certain is success and promotion, provided he cares for his health, to a man of whom the profession of Brooklyn stands in need and will stand in great need, just this scholar and scientist, this internist and general practitioner, this gentleman and Christian."

* * * * *

And after all this is said, we know no one could be more surprised at its being said than Louis himself. "I am afraid I am going to make a failure," he used to say. He did not know that he had done so well.

H. J. Fisher

Residence address, 9 West 56th Street, New York City.
After August 1st, 1906, General Manager of the Crowell Publishing Company. (See Appendix.)

HENRY JOHNSON FISHER was born Oct. 30th, 1873, at Marion, Ohio. He is the only son of William Bennett Fisher and Katherine Everett Johnson, who were married Oct. 25th, 1871, at Marion, and had one other child, a daughter.

William Bennett Fisher (b. Dec. 27th, 1845, at Marion, Ohio) served in the Civil War as a member of the 136th O. V. I. His life has been spent in Marion, on a ranch in Kansas, in California, New York City and France. He has been engaged as a ranchman, manufacturer of carriages, and real estate operator. His parents were Timothy Bruen Fisher, a physician of Columbus, Ohio, and Elenora Permelia Bennett of Delaware, Ohio. The family came from Germany in 1695, and settled near Newark, N. J.

Katherine Everett (Johnson) Fisher (b. April 14th, 1849, at Marion, Ohio) spent her early life at Marion, and at Pittsfield, Mass. Her parents were Richard Henry Johnson, a merchant and banker of Richmond, Va., New York City,

Mobile, Ala., and Marion, Ohio; and Sara Haskins Reed of Deerfield, Mass., New York City, and Marion, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are now (Oct., '05) living at New York City.

Fisher prepared at Andover, and while at Yale served as Secretary and afterwards as President of the Andover Club. He made the Record in January of Junior year, and was one of the five Class Historians and a member of the Senior Promenade Committee. He was also an Editor of the *Pot-pourri*. A First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He Boule. Psi U. Keys.

He was married Feb. 27th, 1906, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, to Miss Alice Gifford Agnew, daughter of Andrew Gifford and Mary Hervey Agnew of New York City.

IN the matter of circulars Fisher holds that it is more blessed to send than to receive. There is a business-like one-sidedness to his attitude, too, for whereas he expects the Class Secretary to stand and deliver at his lightest word, he has no idea of responding with equal servility to the secretarial requests. He says that the Secretary knows all about him without asking. He says, furthermore, that his personality, which is notoriously inseparable from his written word, is obtruded so regularly upon each member of the Class already (annually if you subscribe to the Alumni Fund and three times a year if you don't), that he shrinks from the further publicity involved in contributing an autobiography to this volume. Fisher is not very good at shrinking.

He left New York the Saturday after graduation on the *Umbria*. "Wheeled with Foote, Ford, Pardee, and Cheney through England. Later, on the Continent for a month. Went to work September 21st, 1896, with Hartley and Graham, 313 Broadway, New York, Arms and Ammunition—\$6 per. Remained there until February, 1899, with exception of three months during Spanish unpleasantness." (Enlisted July 27th, 1898, in Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry. Arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, on transport *Massachusetts*, August 3d. Was attached to the headquarters of the army.

Acted as escort to General Miles with Troop B, Second United States Cavalry. Detailed as Orderly to Surgeon-Major Daly to conduct hospital supplies across the mountains to the west coast to General Schwan's headquarters. Sailed from Ponce on the transport *Mississippi*, September 3d, arriving in New York September 8th. Mustered out November 28th).

In February, 1899, Fisher obtained a position with the Frank A. Munsey Company, publishers of "Munsey's Magazine," and several other periodicals. He became a director and later the Vice-President of this concern, with which he remained until this summer. (See Appendix.) His duties were always of an exacting, and sometimes of an exciting nature, for at Munsey's everything is marked "Rush." A sample: "Dear Clarence:—Up against it for fair getting things New-Yorkized on 'The Boston Journal' (sleepy fellow). Return to New York uncertain. You will have to take charge of the notices. I give you full authority—where I got it I forget." A month later: "I am feeling like a Fourteenth Street remnant sale and expect to hie myself to Dunn McKee at Saranac tonight for a three days' rest." That was the usual course. Whenever they needed somebody to do four men's work and do it quick, they sent Fisher, because he was willing to come nearer killing himself before he dropped than anybody else. He had some close shaves.

He was married this year, however. George Hollister was his best man; Thorne and Neale and Redmond Cross were ushers. He is still a member of Squadron A, and in 1903 he broke his own collarbone and his horse's neck in Central Park.

Carroll H. Fitzhugh

602 German National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

CARROLL HAMILTON FITZHUGH was born Jan. 22d, 1873, at Pittsburg, Pa. He is a son of Charles Lane Fitzhugh and Emma

Shoenberger, who were married Sept. 14th, 1865, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and had two other children, both sons, one of whom died before maturity.

Charles Lane Fitzhugh (b. Aug. 22d, 1838, at Oswego, N. Y.) is a West Point man (ex '63). He served through the Civil War, remained in the Regular Army for several years afterwards, and later became President of the Shoenberger Steel Co., of Pittsburg, which city has been his principal place of residence. He is now (April, '06) living in Washington, D. C. His parents were Henry Fitzhugh, a merchant of Oswego, and Elizabeth Barbara Carroll of the Genesee Valley, New York State. The family came from Bedford, England, in 1671, and settled in Virginia.

Emma (Shoenberger) Fitzhugh (b. July 23d, 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio) is the daughter of George R. Shoenberger, an iron manufacturer of Cincinnati, and Sarah Hamilton of Lancaster, Pa.

Fitzhugh prepared for Yale at the Belmont School (Belmont, Mass.) and at St. Paul's. He was a member of the University Club and of A. D. Phi. A First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Allegheny, Pa., April 22d, 1897, to Miss May Marshall Bell, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Bell, and sister of Arthur Wellington Bell, '97, of Allegheny.

"FITZHUGH always reminds me of Stevenson's essay on Idlers," says one of his friends. "He idles so gracefully that one could neither imagine nor desire his doing anything else." Some eighteen months of law, to be sure, followed upon his graduation from Yale, but then he received no degree for it, nor did he take examinations for the Bar. The record otherwise is clean. It trails from Florida to California, from Mexico to Canada, from Europe to Japan.

If Fitzhugh were likely ever to open his copy of this book, or, opening it, to do anything quite so crudely commonplace as to read his own biography, the Secretary would feel qualms over publishing the appended letter which came from Sicily this spring. But because in no other way can a picture of the present day Carroll be thus vividly drawn for his friends he has decided to print it.

“Your latest inquisitional demand,” it reads, “reached me this morning, and I have been busy ever since tearing down the votive tablets which I had erected to the classic gods of Sicily, at first with the hope that you might forget about me this time—or at least that your challenge to stand and deliver might be lost in the mail—and later with the growing belief, unhappily premature, that one of these contingencies was actually to be realized.

“All these hopes were blighted by the arrival of an envelope this morning addressed in your still small characters, containing, of course, a printed form with blanks to be filled out with genealogical details of the most confoundedly uninteresting description, except perhaps to me.

“I am hastening to acquire merit in your eyes by the promptness of my reply, for I don’t believe that it will have any other. In the next quarter of an hour I shall have made up my mind as to whether or no it can really help to lighten your secretarial labors and enhance the value of your decennial compilation if I oblige you with the maiden names of my grandmothers, great grandmothers, etc., etc., etc.

“Surely anybody who feels enough interest in me to thirst for such preliminary details of my existence as these should be more than satisfied with the news that I am in the best of health, and enjoying myself very much at present in this agreeable island. This fragment of my personal history is official, and I make you a present of it.—

“Clarence, I scarcely expect to be believed, but, during the short lapse of time which is represented by the above dash, the genealogical blank has completely disappeared, leaving my origin shrouded in mystery, so far as you are concerned, and preventing me from filling in those business-like blanks, which I was almost resolved to treat with the consideration which they perhaps deserved. Of course you will protest that this is really too thin, and that I am attempting to stretch the long arm of coincidence beyond the furthest limit of its elasticity; but

it is a fact nevertheless. The document is gone, and I am as innocent and as ignorant of its disappearance as though it had been my letter of credit. You must look at the date of this letter—February 23d—and try to believe that in writing so near that anniversary when the heroic episode of the cherry tree and hatchet is foremost in every patriotic mind, I could not tell a lie. However, I shall reërect my votive tablets to the Sicilian gods.”

Michael Flaherty, Jr.

Lawyer, and City Clerk of Derby. Derby, Conn.

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, JR., was born Nov. 7th, 1873, at Derby, Conn. He is a son of Michael Flaherty and Margaret Byrne Geraghty, who were married Aug. 6th, 1865, at Birmingham, England, and had six other children, three boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

Michael Flaherty the elder (b. at Lisnoren, County Galway, Ireland, in March, 1834) is a wine and liquor merchant of Derby, Conn., at which place and at Wolverhampton, England, most of his life has been spent. He is also a large holder of real estate. His parents were Hugh Flaherty, a farmer, of Lisnoren, and Mary Finnerty of Aughterard, County Galway, Ireland.

Margaret Byrne (Geraghty) Flaherty (b. April 25th, 1838, at Cong, County Galway, Ireland; d. Oct. 13th, 1904, at Derby, Conn.) spent her early life in Birmingham, England. She was the daughter of John Geraghty, a farmer, of Cong, and Mary Byrne of Headford, County Galway, Ireland.

Flaherty prepared for Yale at the Derby High School. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Colloquy at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

IN his speech at the banquet of the Royal Academy last May, Mr. Kipling told a legend of the original tribal story-teller, or biographer, “a masterless man who had taken no part in the action of his fellow, who had no special virtues, but was afflicted—that was the phrase—

with the magic of the necessary words." Briefly, the tribe took that man and killed him, and Mr. Kipling showed that it was much the safest thing for them to do.

Our classmate Flaherty is one of those Ante-Cadmeans in whom these ancient tribal feelings still work strongly. He does not like correspondence, and he seems to hold the unfortunate Secretary, who is obliged by his position to pretend to the exercise of this dangerous magic, in profound distrust. His decennial letter, consequently, is limited to the statement that he is a "lawyer, and City Clerk of Derby."

As for the law part, he was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1898 and received his LL.B. from the Yale Law School in 1901. His appointment to the City Clerkship was in 1905. He is said to own the "Bassett House" (hotel) property on the corner of Elizabeth and Fourth Streets, and to be a man of standing in his community.

Arthur E. Foote

Advertising Manager for James Pyle & Sons, 436 Greenwich Street,
New York City.
Residence, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.
Permanent mail address, 19 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.

ARTHUR ELLSWORTH FOOTE was born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 3d, 1874. He is a son of Sherman Frisbie Foote and Mary Hutton Rice, who were married Oct. 25th, 1871, at New Haven, Conn., and had one other child, a son.

Sherman Frisbie Foote (b. Nov. 27th, 1841, at New Haven), is a manufacturer of New Haven, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Jonathan Foote, a merchant of New Haven, and Sarah Reynolds Stevens of West Haven. His ancestor, Nathaniel Foote, came from England in 1635 (or earlier) and was one of the founders of the Wethersfield (Conn.) colony in 1636.

Mary Hutton (Rice) Foote (b. Dec. 4th, 1846, at New Haven) spent her early life at Brooklyn, New Haven, and Paris. Her parents were George Rice, a merchant, and Sarah Cornelia Thomson, both of New Haven.

Foote prepared at the Hillhouse High School and at Andover. He won the singles in the Tennis Tournament in the spring of

'93, and in Sophomore year won the Yale and the New England Championships. He played regularly in the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Matches, and for two years was Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Association ('93-'95). He was Assistant Manager of the Yale University Football Association in Junior year, and ex officio a member of the Yale Athletic Financial Union, and a Director of the Yale Field Corporation. He was Chairman of the Junior Promenade Committee and an editor of the *Pot-pourri*. A Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. *Eta Phi*. D. K. E. Keys.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., May 5th, 1900, to Miss Edith Burr Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer, '55, and has three children, two sons and one daughter, Ray Palmer Foote (b. May 15th, 1901, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.), Margaret Ellsworth Foote (b. Oct. 29th, 1903, at Dongan Hills), and Alfred Sherman Foote (b. April 13th, 1906, at Dongan Hills). It will be noted that there is just 2 years, 5 months and 14 days between Margaret and each of her brothers.

FOOTE traveled in Europe during the summer of 1896, and then entered the perfumery business chez Maison Bruno, Court Grasse, Alpes Maritimes, France. From May, 1897, to July, 1898, he lived in London and worked in the London office of the Crown Perfumery Company. In December, 1897, he took a trip to Spain. After leaving London he spent a year and a half in the New York office of the same company, and then, in December, 1899, entered the advertising department of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. On December 1st, 1902, he resigned this position to become Advertising Manager for James Pyle & Sons, the Pearline people. "My tale is that of the 'Simple Life'," he writes. "The winter of 1902 was spent in New York City. During the spring of 1903 I moved to a permanent home on Dongan Hills, Staten Island. The summer vacation of 1903 found us in Nova Scotia, and the vacations of 1904 and 1905 were spent in the White Mountains with George and Mrs. Nettleton."

This career reads tamely enough, perhaps, but Foote

himself acquires a richer flavor every year. The Secretary and John Sargent found him talking French to Pius in the Yale Club Grill last spring—quite unavailingly—and they took him away to dinner and the theatre. It was Weber's Music Hall;—"je m'encanaille!" cried Arthur. It had to be Weber's because that is where smoking is permitted, and we had to smoke because Foote's eldest is collecting cigar bands.

F. A. Forbes

President of the A. M. Forbes Cartage Co., 375 E. Indiana Street,
Chicago, Ill. Residence, 650 W. Monroe Street.

FRED ALBERT FORBES was born at Chicago, Ill., March 26th, 1875. He is the only son of Albert Martin Forbes and Ellen Louise Griswold, who were married June 9th, 1874, at Chicago, and had three other children, all girls.

Albert Martin Forbes (b. June 20th, 1840, at Willsboro, N. Y.; d. April 21st, 1902, at Chicago) served in the Civil War with an artillery regiment from Illinois, and thereafter lived in Chicago, engaged in the teaming and transferring business. His parents were Albert Galatin Forbes, an iron manufacturer and farmer of Cannon, Conn., and Hannah Finck of Jay, N. Y. His grandfather, John Forbes, was Captain of a Vermont regiment during the Revolution. The ancestors of the family were Scotch settlers in Connecticut.

Ellen Louise (Griswold) Forbes (b. June 15th, 1850, at Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y.) spent her early life at Janesville, Wis. She is the daughter of Lucius Augustus Griswold, a merchant of New Haven, Conn., and Maria Louise Sweet of Marcy, N. Y. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Chicago, Ill.

Forbes prepared for Yale at the Harvard School in Chicago, and while in College was a member of the Chicago Club. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899, to Miss Alvena Florence Press, daughter of the late Jacob Henry Press, and has one child, a son, Albert Martin Forbes (b. May 5th, 1902, at Chicago).

AFTER graduation Forbes went into business with his father, under the firm name of Forbes & Son, Cartage

Contractors. He is now President of the A. M. Forbes Cartage Company of Chicago (established 1868). For the last seven or eight years he has had constant trouble with strikes, which have been complicated by the existence of a team-owners' association in addition to the teamsters' union. The two have worked in together, at times, in a way that made it hard for an independent man like Forbes to do any business at all. Each member of the team-owners' association had to give a large bond not to accept business from any other team-owner's customers. Result, an owner could go to his own customers and demand a hundred per cent. raise on the rate any time he wanted,—the customer was powerless. Nobody else dared do any carting for him. For a long time Forbes refused to join this association, but when his drivers joined the teamsters' union he had to give in. He has not been a tractable member.

When the Secretary visited Chicago last year he found that there had been so much violence and rioting that Forbes went armed at all times and avoided going to public places altogether—theatres, etc. They lunched together, however, with Nod Mundy, at a convenient restaurant. Forbes said that he had seen one of his men killed outside that very place. The man had three policemen with him, too. "Along came the mob. Somebody jerked the driver off the seat, and—down and out for him. The policemen were held back. Sometimes they preferred to let themselves be held back."

All this is under-statement, for there was much worse to tell, of fights and acid throwing and of shooting. But Forbes asked not to have it printed. He said it would make him "appear too much like a wild western brigand," and that he "would not like to have the boys get a wrong impression."

It made a decided impression on the Secretary. Not only did he find it difficult to digest his food, but upon leaving the restaurant he was unexpectedly confronted with a choice of entering Forbes' buggy,—the companion of a marked man!—or accompanying Mundy in his first

motor, which he had purchased the day before. He finally chanced it on the motor, and having persuaded Mundy to steer an erratic course for the railroad station, he thankfully took the next train for Colorado.

W. B. Ford

Secretary and Treasurer of the Menzies Shoe Company, Detroit, Michigan.
Residence, 1017 Fort Street.

WALTER BUHL FORD was born at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22d, 1873. He is a son of James Henry Ford and Frederica Buhl, who were married Nov. 14th, 1872, at Detroit, Mich., and had two other children, one a daughter, who died before maturity, and the other a son, Frederick Clifford Ford, Yale 1907.

James Henry Ford (b. Nov. 2d, 1849, at Lowell, Mass.; d. May 21st, 1902, at Battle Creek, Mich.) was in the iron business in Detroit. His parents were John Nealy Ford, a foundryman of Nottingham, N. H., and Charlotte Elvira Clifford of Sanbornton, N. H. The family came from Ireland and England in the eighteenth century, and settled in New Hampshire.

Frederica (Buhl) Ford was born Nov. 24th, 1850, at Detroit, Mich., where she now (Dec., '05) resides. She is the daughter of Frederick Buhl, a furrier, and Matilda Beatty, both of Detroit.

Ford prepared for College at the Detroit High School. He was a member of the Renaissance and University Clubs. Played Guitar on the University Banjo Club in Senior year and as a postgraduate, and was a member of Kappa Psi, Psi U, and Wolf's Head.

He has not been married. _____

FORD traveled abroad with Fisher, Foote, Pardee, and Cheney, the summer after graduation, entering the Yale Law School in the fall. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1898, returned to Detroit, and in 1899 began work for the Detroit Stove Works. Late in 1903 he left them to become Secretary and Treasurer of Menzies Shoe Company of Detroit (H. D. Menzies, President), "Manufacturers of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, River Drivers', Cruisers, Hunting Boots, The American Boy Shoes," etc.

His first decennial letter said merely that he had been "making shoes." His second added the following:—"My previous answer to your last question about covered the ground I am sorry to say. I have n't traveled or taken any trips, except some sailing voyages around the lakes. I have seen but two or three '96 men. My amusements are simple. Baseball Saturday afternoons and sailing in summer. Nothing particular in winter. What experiences I have had have been comparatively tame, but if anything does happen to me before you go to press I 'll let you know."

Nothing happened, apparently, even at Decennial. Ford had been put down for a speech at the Class Dinner, but he did n't know it, and never showed up after the baseball game at all. It was while the toastmaster was looking for him that the disorder broke loose which suddenly ended that repast. Stragglers from the campus later on found Ford at the Graduates' Club, peacefully dining in retirement, and testing a rashly extensive collection of cures for hoarseness. "It 's the effect of this unaccustomed sea air *I* believe," he said the next morning, summoning a waiter. Bond, whose home is in New London, and who was equally hoarse, thought it was the sea air too.

Clarence V. Fowler

Teaching at present, in New York City.
Permanent mail address, 294 Liberty Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

CLARENCE VERNON FOWLER was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 17th, 1873. He is the only child of William Harrison Fowler and Anna Augusta Chandler, who were married April 12th, 1870, at Newburgh.

William Harrison Fowler (b. March 24th, 1846, at Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y.) before his retirement on March 16th, 1904, was engaged in the fancy dry goods business. Most of his life has been spent at Marlborough, Middle Hope, and Newburgh, N. Y., at which latter city he now (March, '06) resides. His parents were David Fowler, a builder, and later

a farmer, and Elisabeth Devoe, both of New York. The ancestors of the family were Welsh settlers on Long Island.

Anna Augusta (Chandler) Fowler (b. Aug. 24th, 1844, at Bethlehem [Newburgh], N. Y.) is the daughter of Ford Chandler, a farmer, and Caroline Hedges, both of Bethlehem.

Fowler prepared for College at Siglar's Preparatory School, and while in Yale was a member of the Siglar Club and of Beta Theta Pi. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Haworth, N. J., Dec. 14th, 1898, to Miss Portia Robert, daughter of Gen. Henry Martyn Robert, U. S. A. of Philadelphia, Pa., and sister of H. M. Robert, Jr., '96, and has had two children, Portia Darrow Fowler (b. June 3d, 1900, at Haworth; d. Sept. 4th, 1905, at Dinard-St. Enogat, Bretagne, France) and Corinne Fenner Fowler (b. May 16th, 1903, at No. 172 Front St., Plainfield, N. J.).

"I STARTED the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897, in pursuance of convictions formed before entering Yale," wrote Fowler in 1902. ". . . My future financial interests then became centered around the d'Auria Pumping Engine Company, and that was, and still is, a thing of the future, so that my life, since dropping medicine, has been characterized by the endeavor to solve the problem of how best to fill in the time. I took a short law course for the use I might make of it in business, but with no idea of practising it. I was in New York Law School during the year 1898-99 and part of 1899-1900. After that, the d'Auria Pumping Engine Company being still in the embryonic stage, *i.e.*, all of its energy directed towards developing and promoting, I started on the career of an Instructor, and am most happily and delightfully situated with Mr. Leal, a Yale man, and one of the best Prep. Schools in the country."

This school is in Plainfield, New Jersey. In 1901 Fowler studied abroad, in France and Germany. During the winter of 1903-4 he was private Secretary to William Medlicott Fleitmann of New York City, and on May 10th, 1904, he sailed for Europe, planning to spend the

summer in Brittany and the winter in Rome. His decennial letter follows:—

“I can say that I have not lost my vermiform, nor have I added to my alphabetical appendix, but though I have not been so publicly honored, yet I have an easy conscience that I have undergone a proper degree of mental expansion in the time allotted me. The only ‘degrees’ I have taken are ‘degrees of comfort’, which are not expressed in capitals, though capitally worth it. I am cherishing the fond hope that I shall shortly be called to fill the Chair of Leisure, and am arranging all my studies to that end. I have been knocking about Europe during the past two years, which included a notable automobile trip from Rome to Paris, over three mountain ranges.

“I am still marking time between the business and scholastic worlds, and next fall I will be assistant to Mr. Syms in Syms’ School on West Forty-fifth Street, New York.”

James Frank

Counsel and Secretary of the Hudson Realty Company, 135 Broadway,
New York City. Residence, 1947 Seventh Avenue.

JAMES FRANK was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 21st, 1873. He is a son of Nathan Frank and Mathilde Friedberger, who were married Oct. 4th, 1860, at New York City, and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls. Laurence Frank, ex, '00, is a brother, and a sister, Ida (Frank) Guttman, holds the degree of A.B. Vassar, '87.

Nathan Frank (b. Aug. 4th, 1830, in Germany) is a merchant of Ogdensburg, where he has lived for the past fifty years, and of which city he is Charity Commissioner. His parents were Julius Frank, a farmer, and Rosa Fuld, both of Germany.

Mathilde (Friedberger) Frank (b. April 20th, 1840, at Laupheim, Germany) is the daughter of J. Friedberger, a farmer, and Charlotte Elumenthal, both of Laupheim.

Frank prepared at the Ogdensburg Academy. He was interested in debating during his college course, was a member of the Yale Union, and served as President of the Freshman Union. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Beta Theta Pi.

He was married at Far Rockaway (L. I.), N. Y., May 31st, 1906, to Miss Adele Morgenthau, daughter of Maximilian Morgenthau of Far Rockaway.

AFTER TWO years in the New York Law School (from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1898) and two years of office work, Frank associated himself with three men from Harvard, Columbia, and Ann Arbor, under the firm name of Franc, Newman, Frank & Newgass. He left them in 1903 and practised alone until 1905. He visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and was present at Bicentennial.

"I have followed the worthy example of many '96 men," says his decennial letter, "and joined the ranks of the benedicts and am now on my wedding trip, so the trend of my thoughts is rather of the present than of the past. My wife was Miss Adele M. Morgenthau of New York City, and she is already imbued with the superlative greatness of our Class and looks forward to attending our Decennial.

"Since I last wrote you I have continued the practice of law with average success, until about a year ago, when I was elected Counsel for, and subsequently Secretary of the Hudson Realty Company, one of the large realty corporations in New York.

"Aside from my professional duties my interest has been largely centered in the work fostered by the Educational Alliance, situated in the great East Side of New York, the general aim of which is the 'Americanization of the newly arrived immigrant'. After several years of active effort in the field of boys' club work I was elected a Director of the institution, and later appointed Chairman of the House Committee, which has complete charge of the physical care of the building.

"I have ever looked forward to the '96 dinners and reunions, and always hope to be counted in when muster is called."

Clement A. Fuller

With the law firm of Fessenden & Carter, Stamford, Conn.

CLEMENT AUSTIN FULLER was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 26th, 1873. He is a son of Austin Brainerd Fuller, '66, M.D., '92, and Harriet Augusta Pierpont, who were married Feb. 11th, 1868, at New Haven, and had two other children, one boy (Pierpont Fuller, '92, LL.B., '94) and one girl (Smith, '03).

Austin Brainerd Fuller (b. May 7th, 1838, at Northbridge, Mass.) is a physician and dentist of West Haven, Conn. His life has been spent at Northbridge, Worcester, and Wilbraham, Mass., Davenport, N. Y., New Haven and West Haven, Conn. His parents were Levi Fuller, a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and Lydia Bacheller, both of Northbridge, Mass. The family came from England, in 1620, and settled at Plymouth, Mass.

Harriet Augusta (Pierpont) Fuller (b. April 18th, 1846, at New Haven) is the daughter of Elias Pierpont, a school teacher, grocer, real estate dealer, landlord and mortgagee, and Grace Bradley, both of New Haven. Her great-grandfather was Joseph Pierpont, 1751, M.A., 1754.

Fuller prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School and while in College was a member of the Hillhouse High School Club and of the Yale Union. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married.

AFTER receiving his LL.B. from the Yale Law School, in 1898, Fuller settled in Stamford, where he proceeded to cultivate those patulous hirsute growths which have puzzled so many of our gladhanders at reunions. Since December, 1898, he has been associated with the law firm of Fessenden & Carter (Fessenden, Carter & Cummings until 1900), which now consists of Samuel Fessenden and Galen A. Carter. For the last four years he has been a member of the Stamford School Committee, of which he has also served as secretary.

"Your request for a more specific statement received," says his decennial letter. "I should be glad to give you more details, but there are none of any interest to the Class at large.

"As for my travels—they have n't amounted to much since I stopped commuting. Last summer I managed to get as far as Salt Lake and back, studying the country and the manners and customs of the inhabitants from a tail end platform. The rest of my travels have been confined to bicycle rides over southern New England and the reasonably accessible portions of New York and New Jersey.

"Amusements. I don't have any in particular; don't have time for them. My time out of office hours has been spent largely in instructing the professionals how to teach school; mixing into politics a little, helping to organize Hearst clubs (during the season), and, either as a member of the ward committee or as a mere private in the ranks, lending my aid to the great work of raising the Town, State, and Nation out of the depths of degradation to which they had sunken before I entered the field.

"During office hours, I have been spending most of my time as the hireling of trusts and monopolies, helping corporate greed and predatory wealth to evade the law.

"I cannot give my 'professional record in more detail.' There are no details to it. I have not been appointed a judge nor raised to any other post of honor; neither have I been disbarred or taken in hand by the Grievance Committee. I am just a country lawyer in a rather large country law office and have been so ever since I left the Law School in 1898. If you are really looking for an 'interesting series of biographies', don't waste any time on me. I can't help you."

Frederick W. Gaines

Lawyer. 21 Federal Building, Toledo, Ohio.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GAINES was born Jan. 8th, 1873, at Cleveland, O. He is the son of James C. Gaines and Lucy Loret Reed, who were married March 13th, 1851, at Sudbury, Vt., and had one other child, a daughter.

James C. Gaines (b. Dec. 25th, 1828, at Castleton, Vt.;

d. July 2d, 1902, at Cleveland, O.) spent the greater part of his life at Castleton and Rutland, Vt., Cleveland, O., and Pickens Co., Ga., engaged as a manager of marble quarries and mills. He enlisted in the 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry in 1861. His parents were James Gaines, a business man, and Sarah Maryfield Clark, both of Castleton.

Lucy Loretta (Reed) Gaines (b. Sept. 10th, 1832, at Rutland, Vt.) is the daughter of Aaron Reed, a farmer, and Lucy Woodward, both of Rutland. She is now (Jan., '06) living at Toledo, O.

Gaines prepared for College in Cleveland. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the Cleveland Club and of Zeta Psi.

He was married at Stamford, Conn., June 21st, 1898, to Miss Fanny Olmstead, daughter of the Hon. James H. Olmstead, of Stamford, and has two children, James Olmstead Gaines (b. June 30th, 1903, at Toledo, Ohio) and Frederick William Gaines (3d) (b. May 6th, 1905, at Toledo).

ON October 14th, 1901, Gaines was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. On June 2d, 1904, he was appointed United States Commissioner, Northern District of Ohio, by the Honorable Francis J. Wing, United States District Judge, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States. He continues his practice as an attorney, "except as barred by statute."

After graduation he entered the Yale Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1898. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar at Columbus on March 17th, 1899, and to the Bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Ohio on December 13th, 1901, at Toledo. Meanwhile he practised law in Cleveland alone and (from April 1st, 1899, to April 1st, 1900) with the law firm of Ford, Snyder, Henry & McGraw, excepting for the period August 21st, 1900, to October 12th, 1901, between which dates he was connected with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, at first in the general offices in Cleveland, and later in Detroit, Michigan, where he held the position of contracting agent.

Upon such captious readers as may complain that this accurate marshalling of dates and places is not biographically vivid, we bestow the further enlightenment of Frederick's reply to a request for more: "While I cannot but commend your zealously as Secretary," he says, "I feel that it would be useless to burden you or others with unprofitable reading, and beg to be excused from further descriptions of myself."

John M. Gaines

Auditor and Credit Man. With the M. Hartley Company,
315 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN MARSHALL GAINES. was born May 11th, 1873, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Marshall Richard Gaines, '65, B.D., M.A., and Louise Walker, who were married Aug. 20th, 1868, at Portsmouth, N. H., and had two other children, one boy (Morrell Walker Gaines, '98) and one girl.

Marshall Richard Gaines (b. Nov. 15th, 1839, at Granby, Conn.) served in the 60th Regt. Mass. Vol. for some months during the year 1864. His early life was spent in teaching at Stamford, Conn., Olivet, Mich., New Haven and Litchfield, Conn. In 1880 he was Principal of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. In 1884 he was ordained as a Missionary (A. B. C. of F. M.), and became teacher in the Doskicoka Training School, Kyoto, Japan, returning to America after five years successful work. In 1890 he engaged in fruit ranching at Los Gatos, Cal. In 1893 he became Professor in the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, in 1896 President of Tillotson College, Austin, Tex., and in 1904, Principal of Normal & Industrial Col. Institute, Joppa, Ala., where he is now (Oct., '05) living. His parents were John Richard Gaines, a farmer of Granby, Conn., and Sarah May Bennett of Belchertown, Mass. The family came from England in 1639 and settled at New Haven.

Louise (Walker) Gaines (b. Aug. 26th, 1840, at Concord, N. H.) spent her early life at Concord, South Milton and Portsmouth, N. H. Her parents were Asa T. Walker, a manufacturer of Milton and Portsmouth, and Louisa Morrell of Falmouth, Me. Asa T. Walker was a farmer in early life.

Gaines spent his early life in New England, New York, Japan, California, New Mexico, and Colorado. He was graduated

first in our Class and was consequently titular Valedictorian. He took a first DeForest Mathematical Prize in Freshman and in Junior years, a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade in Freshman year, and was Woolsey Scholar for the last three years of the course. He was a member of the Colorado Club and of Psi U., and served as Vice-President of Phi Beta Kappa. A Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12th, 1901, to Miss Cornelia G. Welch, daughter of the Hon. Pierce N. Welch, '62, of New Haven, and has three children, sons, John Marshall Gaines, Jr. (b. Oct. 31st, 1902, at New Haven), William Welch Gaines (b. June 12th, 1904, at New York City), and Pierce Welch Gaines (b. Aug. 13th, 1905, at New York City).

GAINES held the Douglas Fellowship at Yale for three years, while studying Mathematics, Economics, and Statistics, and he was Instructor in Political Economy during the years 1897-1900. In 1900 he received his Ph.D., and in May of that year he came to New York and joined the Actuarial Department of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1902 he received the two actuarial degrees of A.I.A. (Associate, Institute of Actuaries—English), and member of the Actuarial Society of America—the former in Montreal, the latter in New York.

“The first of the year,” he wrote in April, 1904, “I shook the New York Life for more independent work. Am at present a sort of organizer and auditor for the M. Hartley Company, and am on a round of visits to their various works. Very interesting and novel for me. Young Marcellus Hartley Dodge is principal owner.” John is now Auditor for the M. Hartley Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the Remington Arms Company, and is Treasurer of the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company. His field is really that of a specialist in organization. “Mostly work, day and night,” says his decennial letter. Some horrid hours in New York & New Haven trains. One short vacation—most enjoyable—with the Yale Forest School.”

He is seen often at the Yale Club, ready for a game of dominoes or bridge, or for a quiet smoke, as the case may be. A list of his writings is given in the Bibliographical Notes.

W. S. Gaylord

Actuary. Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York City.
Residence, Bard Avenue, West New Brighton (Staten Island), N. Y.
Permanent mail address, 264 Washington Street, Norwich, Conn.

WILLIAM STANDISH GAYLORD was born March 14th, 1874, at Meriden, Conn. He is a son of William Luther Gaylord and Juliet Foster Hyde, who were married June 12th, 1861, at Norwich, Conn., and had two other children, both girls.

William Luther Gaylord (b. Oct. 14th, 1831, at Woodstock, Conn.; d. Dec. 26th, 1882, at Chicopee, Mass.) was a clergyman. He attended Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, for several years, and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary. He lived at Ashford and Meriden, Conn., Fitzwilliam, N. H., and Chicopee, Mass. His parents were Horace Gaylord, a farmer of Ashford, Conn., and Mary A. Davis of Pomfret, Conn. His great-grandfather, William Gaylord, was graduated from Yale in 1730. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.

Juliet Foster (Hyde) Gaylord (b. March 26th, 1833, at Norwich, Conn.; d. March 17th, 1875, at Meriden, Conn.) was the daughter of Augustus Hyde and Fidelia Welthea Foster, both of Norwich.

Gaylord while in College was elected to Zeta Psi and to Phi Beta Kappa. He received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

His engagement has been announced to Miss Mary E. Coonley, Wellesley, '99, daughter of Dr. E. D. Coonley, '71, and Amelia Durland of Port Richmond, Staten Island, and sister of Frederick Coonley, '96. (See Appendix.)

"My first year in business," wrote Gaylord in 1902, "was spent in selling bicycles, and since that time I have been in the office where I am now." The office referred to was that of David Parks Fackler, Consulting Actuary, 35 Nassau Street, New York City. In 1902, as a result

of his work and study there, Gaylord was admitted as a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

"Since 1902," he wrote this spring, "I have left previous office and come to the Home Life, but have spent most of my time getting engaged. My fiancée (by the way) is Miss Mary E. Coonley, sister of Fred Coonley, '96, and daughter of Dr. E. D. Coonley, '71. She herself is a Wellesley, '99, girl." (See Appendix.)

This statement, it will be observed, is mostly girl. It gives neither the date of his change of employment nor the nature of his new connection. It is a sample of what one may expect from freshly converted gynarchists. Gaylord supplemented it, however, by stating in person that he was an actuary for the Home Life Insurance Company, and by sending the following note: "Possibly last night's conversation makes this letter superfluous, but for the sake of record I'll just drop you a note, and say that mail had best be sent to me here. I find that I came here on November 10th, 1902, to show the exactness characteristic of a true actuary. For any other information regarding myself that will bear the test of pen and ink, address, yours sincerely," etc.

Bill's work and experience is not exclusively actuarial; his training in that direction is rather a foundation than a goal.

Emile Godchaux

Partner in the law firm of Foster, Milling, Godchaux & Sanders,
Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La.

EMILE GODCHAUX was born at New Orleans, La., Jan. 29th, 1874. He is a son of Leon Godchaux and Justine Lamm, who were married at New Orleans, in 1854, and had altogether ten children, seven boys and three girls. Walter Godchaux, '98, is a brother. Another brother was graduated from the Boston School of Technology, and a third is now a member of the Class of 1909 at Yale.

Leon Godchaux (b. June 10th, 1824, at Herbéville, France; d. May 18th, 1899, at New Orleans, La.) came to America in 1841, and settled at New Orleans as a merchant and sugar

planter. His parents were Paul Godchaux, a merchant of Blamant, France, and Michelette Lazard of Metz, France.

Justine (Lamm) Godchaux (b. April 18th, 1838, at Metz, France) spent her early life at Metz, and at New Orleans, She is the daughter of Isaac Lamm, a merchant, and Ann Alexandre (daughter of Alexandre Alexandre), both of Metz.

Godchaux prepared for College at Exeter, and as an undergraduate was a member of the Exeter Club and of the Southern Club. Kappa Beta Phi.

He was married at Montgomery, Ala., on March 14th, 1901, to Miss Mabel V. Goetter, daughter of Joseph Goetter, deceased.

FOR two years Godchaux attended the Yale Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1898. He came out strong at the Law School, saw more of the fellows than he had in college, and, as his friends expressed it, "began for the first time to do himself justice."

Since December, 1898, he has been practising law in New Orleans. "In 1899 was a member of the law firm of Horner & Godchaux, which was dissolved in July, 1900. Practised on my own hook until February, 1901, when the firm of which I am now a member was formed. The firm name is Foster, Milling, Godchaux & Sanders, and the composition of the firm is as follows: Murphy J. Foster, United States Senator from Louisiana; Robert E. Milling, Godchaux, and Jared Y. Sanders, Speaker of House, State Legislature. I have taken no part in politics. Have let the other members of the firm do that." At the time he wrote this extract (1902) he was also Secretary of the Leon Godchaux Co., Ltd., and of the Leon Godchaux Clothing Co., Ltd.

"I have been in New Orleans about a week," wrote Henry Baker, later on, "attending the American Bankers' Convention and incidentally having a very good time in this interesting old southern city. I have seen quite a good deal of Godchaux. He has settled down to hard work, has been very successful, and is very much in love with his wife, whom he first met two days after his graduation from the Yale Law School. Godchaux is cer-

tainly a splendid fellow." (The rest of Baker's letter, by the way, is about being at the theatre with his Highness the Crown Prince of Siam.)

There appears to be no recent news about Godchaux in addition to the above. He telegraphed the Secretary (July, 1906), "Regret have no further personal data of interest to the Class at large." He is said to be growing quite pleasantly opulent. In 1905 Mrs. Godchaux and he were members of Secretary Taft's investigating party to the Philippines, as those of us will remember who saw his face in the many newspaper photographs of that assemblage.

Richard J. Goodman

Partner in the law firm of Newberry & Goodman, 50 State Street, Hartford, Conn. Residence, 834 Asylum Avenue.

RICHARD JOHNSTON GOODMAN was born March 23d, 1875, at Hartford, Conn. He is a son of Aaron Cossett Goodman and Annie Matilda Johnston, who were married April 9th, 1857, at New York, and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

Aaron Cossett Goodman (b. April 23d, 1822 at West Hartford, Conn.; d. July 29th, 1899, at Hartford) spent the greater part of his life in New York and Hartford, engaged as a book publisher, and later as President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. He was the son of Aaron Goodman, a farmer of Hartford, and Alma Cossett of Granby, Conn. The family came from England in 1632, and settled at Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Annie Matilda (Johnston) Goodman (b. July 7th, 1835, at New York) is the daughter of Robert Rhea Johnston, a manufacturer and farmer, and Mary Sears Hatch, both of New York. She is now (Jan., '06) living at Hartford.

Goodman prepared at the Hartford High School. He served as Lieutenant in the Senior Military Company, was a member of the Hartford Club and of the Yale Union, and took Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

AFTER a few months at his home in Hartford, Goodman entered the Yale Law School (January, 1897,) and was

graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1899. During his last year at the school he was in the New Haven offices of Case, Ely & Webb. In September, 1899, he opened an office of his own in Hartford, and in January, 1905, he formed the law firm of Newberry & Goodman with Leslie W. Newberry. His decennial letter follows:

"The summer of 1901 I spent in Europe (I forgot to tell you this for the last 'Record'). After the Sexennial I returned home and plodded along in the usual way; I stayed in Hartford most of the summer; in November I was appointed a lieutenant in Company K, First Infantry, C.N.G., and in December was made Captain of the Company. On February 1st, 1903, we were sent to Waterbury, Connecticut, to do riot duty at the time of the street-car strike there. I commanded Company K, and was assigned to protect the car barns. This was the first assignment, so far as I know, ever given an officer in this State for duty of this character. In April, 1903, I was elected a member of the Common Council of Hartford, and was re-elected to the position in 1904. I spent part of the summer of 1903 in England. In January, 1904, I was elected a member of the Republican Town Committee of Hartford, which position I still hold. In September, 1904, I was present at and took part in the army manœuvres at Manassas, Virginia. Through all this time, in spite of politics and military, I have been practising law with some little success.

"I have been present at various mid-winter dinners in New York with various results. If I undertook to detail all of my meetings with classmates it would take more space than I think I am entitled to. I did run into Harry Fisher at the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1905. Harry was sitting on a beautiful horse in a beautiful light blue uniform. I happened to run across him at that time as I had been fortunate enough to pull the leg of the Governor of Connecticut, and was present at the inauguration as an aide on the staff of the Chief Marshal of the parade, General Chaffee.

"Aside from the above I think of nothing worthy of note. I find that politics is politics and that 'war is hell.'"

William S. Gordon

Partner in the law firm of Lavelle & Gordon,
220 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM SPOOHNT GORDON (whose name at matriculation was Solomon Ephraim Spooht) was born Jan. 26th, 1874, at Odessa, Russia. He is a son of Nathan Spooht and Anna Gordon, who were married in 1867, at Moghilev (the capital of the province of that name), Russia, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Nathan Spooht (now Nathan Spooht Gordon) was born at Moghilev, Russia about 1826. He is a retired coal merchant and has lived principally at Moscow, Vienna, and Odessa. He served for twenty-five years in the Russian Army, taking part in two campaigns, in which he received several medals and other distinctions.

Anna Gordon (whose surname has been adopted by her husband and children) was born March 9th, 1848, at Moghilev, at which place, and at Odessa she spent her early life. She came to America with her husband in 1905, and they are now (Mar., '06) living in New York City.

Gordon after coming to this country entered the Lancaster, Pa. High School and came from there to Yale. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He has not been married.

"AFTER graduation," wrote Gordon in 1902, "I entered the Columbia University Law School, but remained in that institution only until January, 1897, when I found it more convenient to attend the New York Law School, where I graduated with the class of 1898 and received the degree of LL.B. During the same year I was admitted to the New York Bar and opened an office for the practice of law at 35 Nassau Street in the City of New York. During the summer of 1899 I made an extended tour in Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Switzerland. Since my return from Europe I have traveled considerably in this country."

Gordon's offices are now at 220 Broadway, and he has been for the past year or two a partner of George A. Lavelle, under the firm name of Lavelle & Gordon.

W. H. Gorman

To be addressed in care of the Class Secretary.

WILLIAM HARDY GORMAN was born in Nashua, N. H., March 29th, 1873. He is a son of Rev. Thomas Lovett Gorman and Isabel Hardy, who were married March 16th, 1872, at Dresden, Germany, and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls.

Thomas Lovett Gorman, a Unitarian Minister, was born in September, 1831, at Ottawa, Canada. Nashua, N. H., and Columbus, Ohio, were his principal places of residence; a number of years were spent in traveling. In after life he became interested in the real estate business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death, which took place July 27th, 1891, at Columbus.

Isabel (Hardy) Gorman was born in 1846 at Leicester, Leicestershire, England, and died Jan. 19th, 1888, at Columbus, Ohio. She was the daughter of William Hardy (a Leicester manufacturer) and Ann Wright.

Gorman prepared for College at the Columbus (Ohio) High and Latin School. He spent three years at Williams College, then traveled for a year, and on returning entered Yale and was graduated with our Class after one year's residence. He received a First Dispute at Commencement.

He has not been married.

UPON his return to Columbus after graduation Gorman took up the management of his father's real estate, which included a number of house and business parcels. He was at that time contemplating a course in law, but in October, 1898, he was taken ill and he has not recovered. The trouble is mental. Members of the Class wishing to communicate with the family may obtain their address from the Class Secretary.

George W. Govert

Partner in the law firm of Govert, Pape & Govert, Blackstone Building,
Quincy, Ill. Residence, 1517 Spring Street.

GEORGE WOOD GOVERT was born June 24th, 1874, at Jacksonville, Ill. He is the son of Willam Henry Govert, Ill. '67; LL.B.

Michigan '70, and Rosa Fannie Wood, who were married Sept. 25th, 1873, at Jacksonville, and had two other children, both girls.

William Henry Govert (b. Sept. 10th, 1844, at Fort Madison, Ia.) is a lawyer of Quincy, Ill., of which city he was City Attorney 1874-6. He was State Attorney for Adams Co., Ill., 1876-84. His parents were John Bernard Govert, a merchant of Fort Madison, and Anna Schoney of Hanover, Germany. The family came originally from Hanover and settled at Fort Madison.

Rosa Fannie (Wood) Govert (b. Oct. 6th, 1848, at Jerseyville, Ill.) is the daughter of George Clinton Wood, a Presbyterian clergyman of New York City, who was graduated from Williams in the twenties; and Frances Emmeline Bulkeley, of Williamstown, Mass.

Govert was graduated with the degree of B.A. from Illinois College in '95, and entered our Class in the fall of that year. He received an Oration at Commencement.

He was married at Hannibal, Mo., June 19th, 1902, to Miss Agnes Worrell, daughter of Stanley Edward Worrell, a manufacturer, and Virginia Buswell (Warner) Worrell, both of Hannibal, and has one child, a boy, George Wood Govert, Jr. (b. Dec. 24th, 1904, at Quincy, Ill.).

As Govert's 1902 report did not arrive in time for publication in the last "Record" it is here printed for the first time: "The summer of '96 I spent in Colorado in camp among the wild animals I had n't known, and the year following in Quincy, growing accustomed again to the ways of the civilized man. By the fall of '97 I had so far outgrown the tin-can habit as to enter the Law Department of the University of Michigan in safety, and by lapse of the required time graduated in 1900, rolled up diploma number three, and marched for the present drilling grounds. The firm of Govert & Pape, being short a member by reason of the elevation of Judge Carter to the Supreme Bench of Illinois, gathered me in, and in January of 1901 my name was added to that of the firm. The other members are my father and Theodore Pape, now and for many years past Corporation Counsel for Quincy. The positions I have held have not

been numerous enough nor of sufficient importance to create any stir. Have done a little talking on various occasions, have been editorially termed an honor to my parents, after making an harangue at a Chamber of Commerce dinner, and have become pretty well acquainted with the great American cross-roads schoolhouse during campaigns. Occasionally I have got out into the mountain country—one summer in Montana, where the glaciers grow and the tin can has not been heard from, and another in the Olympics of Washington, where we ran our own pack train, mastered the diamond hitch, and chased the elk until they could n't rest."

He added, this spring: "It has been chiefly a matter of plugging at the law, getting ahead a little, learning to be thumped without feeling hurt, and gaining a firmer grip upon the future. In the summer of 1903 camped in Montana near the Divide, and put in part of last summer in the Wisconsin woods. Shall be on the trail again in a few weeks, and am already preparing my war bag."

Theodore M. Gowans

Assistant Secretary of Gowans & Sons (Inc.).
Residence, 162 Park Street, Buffalo, New York.

THEODORE MEECH GOWANS was born July 19th, 1874, at Buffalo, N. Y. He is a son of John Gowans and Emily Fitch Hoyt, who were married Feb. 4th, 1858, at Brewster, Putnam Co., N. Y., and had altogether seven children, four boys and three girls.

John Gowans (b. May 5th, 1834, at Buffalo, N. Y.) of Buffalo is a soap manufacturer of the old firm of Gowans & Sons. His parents were Peter Gowans (also a soap manufacturer) of Crieff, Scotland, and Mary Strachen of Perth, Scotland. They came to America from Scotland in 1828, and settled at Buffalo, and their other son, James Strachen Gowans, served in the Civil War.

Emily Fitch (Hoyt) Gowans (b. Aug. 10th, 1837, at South East, Putnam Co., N. Y.) is the daughter of Asa Hoyt, a farmer and trader of South East, and Sarah Penny of Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y.

Gowans was prepared for College by a private tutor. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. He served as Second Vice-President of the Buffalo Club in Junior year, and was a member of the University Club, Phi Beta Kappa and Psi U.

He was married March 18th, 1903, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Daisy Chesley Bond, daughter of Young Hance Bond, a physician and surgeon of St. Louis, and Dean of the Medical School of the St. Louis University. He has one child, a son, Benjamin Bond Gowans (b. March 15th, 1904, at Buffalo, N. Y.).

EXCEPT for a three-weeks honeymoon-trip in the spring of 1903 Gowans has nothing to report but the fact that he has continued work with Gowans & Sons, Incorporated, of which concern he is now Assistant Secretary. Perhaps if he and the Class Secretary had not had a chance to talk things over together in Buffalo last fall he would have been more communicative this spring. He looks much the same, in spite of all his unreasonably hard work.

The following extracts, reprinted from his sexennial letter, will serve to complete the biography. "When we were graduated," he wrote, "I came home to Buffalo and loafed around the Tennis Club till August. Then started in to work for Gowans & Sons as under floor cleaner and barrel roller. I worked for two years in overalls, going through the different parts of the factory work, till I got so that I could run the place, and did—for two months—while my brother was in Europe. When he came home we thought it would be a good idea for me to know some law, so, in September, 1898, I entered the Buffalo Law School, at the same time clerking in the law firm of Moot, Sprague, Brownell & Marcy. I was graduated in 1900, and took a trip to Paris. Left Paris for home the last of September, and went to St. Louis to visit my brother-in-law. Stayed in St. Louis till Christmas, 1900, and then came back here to work. Went into the factory for another year, and am now in the office keeping books and 'learning the business.'"

Henry Grant

Teaching at the Horace Mann School, 120th Street and Broadway,
New York City. Residence, 402 West 124th Street.
Permanent mail address, "The Trilliums,"
Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

ASAHEL HENRY GRANT was born Nov. 9th, 1875, at Stirling, N. J. He is a son of Henry Martyn Grant and Mary Jeannette Putnam, who were married August 19th, 1863, at Cortland, N. Y., and had three other children, all boys, two of whom lived to maturity.

Henry Martyn Grant (b. June 3d, 1836, at Urumiyah, Persia; d. Feb. 13th, 1892, at Eau Claire, Wis.) was a Congregational clergyman (graduate of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., in the Class of '63). He spent the greater part of his life in the states of New York, Missouri, and Massachusetts, and at Charleston, S. C. He was the son of Asahel Grant, a physician of Utica, N. Y., and Judith Lathrop Campbell of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Asahel Grant left his practice in Utica to go as a missionary to Urumiyah. The family came from Dorchester, England, in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.

Mary Jeannette (Putnam) Grant (b. April 10th, 1836, at Dryden, N. Y.) is a daughter of Hamilton Putnam (son of Dr. Elijah Putnam), a merchant and magistrate, and Jeannette Cleveland (daughter of Gen. Erastus Cleveland), both of Madison, N. Y. She is now (Jan., '06) living at New York City.

Grant prepared for Yale at Andover and entered with the Class. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 28th, 1898, to Miss Mary Evelyn Wickwire, daughter of Charles E. Wickwire, a farmer of Hamilton, and Secretary of the Hamilton Dairy Co., and has one child, a daughter, Evelyn Putnam Grant (b. March 1st, 1904, at Pittsburgh, Pa.).

WITH the exception of a short time with the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company, Grant has been constantly engaged in teaching. He spent one year with the Bridgewater State Normal School, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, one year as Instructor in Latin at the Waban School, Waban, Massachusetts, and three years as Professor of Latin and Greek in the Westerleigh Institute,

West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York. The next four years (1901-1905), he spent in Pittsburgh, two as Professor of Latin in the Pittsburgh Academy, the largest preparatory school in Pennsylvania, and two in the Shadyside Academy. In June, 1905, he resigned the latter position to accept his present appointment as teacher of Latin in the Horace Mann School of New York. His summers have been spent in rest and study, mainly at Hamilton, New York.

As the Secretary knew that Grant was doing post-graduate work in the Department of Classical Philology at Columbia, he wrote to him for further information concerning that and for some details of his duties as a teacher, receiving the following reply: "My post-graduate work has been, in general, Roman Epigraphy, advanced work in Prose Composition, and work in Education. The most important work is done with Professors James C. Egbert, and Nelson G. McCrea. In the past five years I have been teaching Latin to youngsters of assorted sizes and ages, from twelve or thirteen years in first-year classes to the last year of preparatory school work. At present I have only third and fourth-year classes—Cæsar, Cicero, Prose Composition. The Horace Mann School, as you probably know, is the Observation School of Teachers' College, *the* school of Education of Columbia—so I am supposed to present an object lesson in teaching my division of the subject to Teachers' College students, and then in turn to observe and criticise their practice teaching.

"My work has been badly broken into the past year by illness, so that since returning to work I have had to let most of my graduate work go, for the present. I am at last feeling quite well again and expect to do some work this summer. If I am 'talking for publication' I wish you would make as little of my humdrum history as possible—if you will let it go at facts and dates I shall appreciate it. It is of so little interest to me, I cannot believe it can be of any to others."

Harris R. Greene

Mechanical Engineer, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Residence, Summit, N. J.

Permanent mail address, 1406 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

HARRIS RAY GREENE was born Nov. 4th, 1873, at Worcester, Mass. He is a son of Harris Ray Greene, Brown '54, and Maria Antoinette Seamans, who were married Oct. 9th, 1856, at Springfield, Mass., and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls, three of whom lived to maturity. A brother was in Yale, '90.

Harris Ray Greene the elder (b. Aug. 16th, 1829, at North Kingstown, R. I.; d. Aug. 18th, 1892, at Wickford, R. I.) was a Baptist clergyman and educator, the author of many text books, Principal of the Oread Institute, Worcester, Mass., etc. Besides Worcester his principal places of residence were Cambridge, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. His parents were James Greene, a farmer, and Lucy Sherman (a descendant of Roger Sherman), both of North Kingstown. The family came from England in 1636, and settled in Rhode Island.

Maria Antoinette (Seamans) Greene (b. June 24th, 1833, at Springfield, Mass.) is the daughter of Otis Arnold Seamans, a lawyer, and Emelia Steele, both of Springfield. She is now (Oct., '05) living at New York City.

Greene prepared for College under a private tutor. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and sang tenor in the College Choir and in the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club.

He was married (1) at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24th, 1901, to Miss Edith Rebekah Maltby, daughter of Theodore Augustus Maltby of New Haven, and has one child, a daughter, Edith Maltby Greene (b. Nov. 6th, 1901, at New Haven). Mrs. Greene died three hours after this daughter's birth, while giving birth to a second child (still-born).

He was married (2) Sept. 19th, 1904, at New Haven, to Miss Alice Thomas Alling, daughter of Albert H. Alling of New Haven.

AFTER a short experience in the brokerage business, Greene decided to fit himself for consulting engineering work. With this end in view he obtained a position with the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York City, makers of Patent Water-Tube Steam-Boilers. "I have been connected with the Babcock & Wilcox Company,"

he wrote this spring, "the Fitzgibbons Boiler Company, the W. N. Best American Calorific Company (Oil and Coal-Tar Burners and Furnaces, 11 Broadway, New York), and the Parson Manufacturing Company (Combustion Engineers). My occupation is that of a Mechanical Engineer, especially furnace and boiler efficiencies. My time has been spent in work and evening study along the line of my profession and in the social sciences. My vacations have been brief and hurried."

Greene's writings have been confined to collaboration upon engineering catalogues, technical and descriptive. In reply to a request for details he wrote, "I cannot but feel that my work has been far from brilliant and original enough to warrant any interest to the reader.

"I'm trying to 'pull out' this little game of life (little only because it's short) the best I can. Some few things I have thought out, over others I am still at sea. My ideas towards social conditions have greatly changed with experience, and I find myself far more conservative as I grow older. I have had a hard struggle, and the end is not yet, but I have been blessed with good health. If this continues I can succeed, I am sure."

Professor Herbert E. Gregory

Silliman Professor of Geology in Yale University and Associate Editor of
the American Journal of Science.
Address, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

HERBERT ERNEST GREGORY was born Oct. 15th, 1869, at Middleville, Barry Co., Mich. He is a son of George Anthony Gregory and Jane Ann Bross, who were married Dec. 27th, 1845, at North Adams, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and had altogether thirteen children, five boys and eight girls, twelve of whom lived to maturity.

George Anthony Gregory (b. Aug. 20th, 1822, at East Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y.) spent his boyhood at his birthplace and at Akron, Erie Co., N. Y. At the age of fourteen he was a deckhand on one of the Lake Erie steamboats. He afterwards worked in a machine shop, and at twenty was engaged as a farmer, in which occupation he continued for many years.

He has lived at Moscow, Hillsdale, and Middleville, Mich., and Crete, Neb. He is now (Jan., '06) living at Council Bluffs, Ia. His parents were James Gregory, a farmer of East Sparta, N. Y., and Margaret Brewer, of Shamokin, Pa. The family came originally from Scotland, and settled at Norwich, Conn.

Jane Ann (Bross) Gregory (b. March 8th, 1828, at Montezuma, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; d. Oct. 14th, 1881, at Crete, Neb.) was the daughter of Luke Bross and Theodocia Britain of Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gregory was graduated at Gates College in 1890 with the degree of B.S. He taught for some years, took his B.A. at Gates in 1895 and entered '96, the following fall. He received a Philosophical Oration at Commencement and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

GREGORY was a graduate student for three years at Yale and Harvard, receiving his Ph.D. from Yale in 1899. As he also did some work at Amherst in 1893, it will be seen that he has had a varied collegiate experience. His faculty positions have been as follows: Assistant in Biology 1896-98; Instructor in Physical Geography 1898-1901; Assistant Professor of Physiography 1901-04; and, since March 21st, 1904, Silliman Professor of Geology. In 1903 he became one of the nine members of the University Library Committee, succeeding Professor Dana. He has also served upon the committees on Improvement of Instruction ("Snap Course Committee") and on Biological Instruction. Since 1904 he has been an associate editor of the "American Journal of Science," and he is a Fellow of the National Geographic Society, the Geological Society of America, and the Association of American Geographers.

Prior to Sexennial his summers were spent working for the United States Geological Survey in different parts of the country. His post-sexennial diary is as follows:

"1902: Summer vacation spent in Europe in company with C. H. Warren, '96 S., some general travels but mostly study of glaciers and climbs in the Alps. 1902-3: Taught classes in Yale and was Principal of New Haven

Evening Schools. 1903: Summer spent in Tennessee and adjoining States, lecturing at the Summer School of the South (Knoxville), conducting geological excursions, making geological investigations. 1903-4: Taught at Yale and had charge of Government investigations in underground water in Connecticut. 1904: Summer, lectured at Summer School of the South, June and July. Worked on Connecticut geology August and September. 1904-5: Taught at Yale, October to February. Trip to Bermuda in March. April to July spent at Yale Infirmary, guarded by Keller, Schevill, and Oviatt. 1905: Summer at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, with Day, recuperating. 1905-6: Taught one class October to February 15. Then trip to Arizona and California, for health and recreation."

When Greg arrived in Colorado in 1905 he brought with him a brand-new pipe and a signed appeal from some of the New Haven crowd that the Secretary would teach the bearer how to smoke. It took some months to do it, but done it was. "I toiled after it, sir, as some men toil after virtue," replied Charles Lamb, when Dr. Parr asked him how he had acquired his power of "puffing out smoke like some furious enchanter." Thus it was with Greg. Little by little, and day by day, struggling patiently with each weak moment, he clothed himself in that protecting habit which will be for him an irreplaceable solace in all the years to come.

F. L. Griffith

Broker and President of the Columbus Stock Exchange.
Office 20 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Residence, Station A, Route 5, Columbus.

FRANK LIBBY GRIFFITH was born Oct. 15th, 1873, at Taylorsville, Ill. He is a son of William Chenowith Griffith, State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill., '68; and Elnora Libby, State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill., '71, who were married Dec. 25th, 1871, at Ottawa, Ill., and had four other children, all boys, three of whom lived to maturity.

William Chenoweth Griffith (b. May 5th, 1845, at Marshall, Ill.; d. Jan. 13th, 1892, at Indianapolis, Ind.) was Professor of Mathematics, State Normal School, Bloomington, Ill., from 1870-1874, and from 1874-1892 was engaged in the loan business at Indianapolis. His parents were Warden H. Griffith, of Marshall, Ill., and Elizabeth Black. The family came originally from Wales, and settled at Baltimore, Md.

Elnora (Libby) Griffith (b. Sept. 8th, 1851, at Ottawa, Ill.) is the daughter of Francis Libby, a farmer of Ottawa, and Jane Brown. She is now (Jan., '06) living at Indianapolis.

Griffith prepared at the Indianapolis High School. He was a member of the Yale Union, served as Vice-President of the Freshman Union, and received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17th, 1899, to Miss Flora Adeline Schneider, daughter of Theophilus Huffman Schneider of Columbus, and has one child, a son, Robert Libby Griffith (b. Dec. 13th, 1904, near Columbus).

GRIFFITH writes: "After devoting three years to the establishment of the 'Daily Law Reporter,' directly after I returned from a trip to Europe, subsequent to graduation, I succeeded in placing said paper on a paying basis. I sold the same for cash in 1900, and with my money purchased stock in the Ohio Trust Company of Columbus and became Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of same, also Director. It is the biggest trust company in Columbus." (During this period Griffith was also employed by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company to look after its local court bond business.) "In 1902 I resigned to enter the more congenial brokerage business. I was instrumental in forming the Columbus Stock Exchange, of which I was a charter member. All my time has been devoted to the strictly local securities dealt in on the Columbus Stock Exchange only, and in 1905 I was elected President of the Exchange, an office which I now hold." His headquarters are with Messrs. White Wagner & Co.

"My home is on the edge of the golf links of the Arlington Country Club. I am the only scratch man

on our golf team and for two years have held the local championship in golf. Last year I became the winner of the Club Tennis Tournament, although I have practically laid aside my racquet.

"I am a member of the Columbus Club, the Ohio Club, and the Arlington Country Club, also a member of the newly formed 'Sun Fish Club,' a very exclusive fishing club that is building a club house at Buckeye Lake, a large body of water near Columbus, Ohio. Last fall I won the Ohio State Handicap Golf Tourney, defeating Harold Weber, semi-finalist in the National Championship of same year, by eleven up and ten to go.

"I hope," he adds, "that you will find this complete. It certainly sounds conceited enough." It does not sound conceited to the Secretary. Anything that Griff does he does mightily. In college he was inordinately fond of tennis, but even that passion was as nothing compared with his post-graduate love of golf, and it is not surprising that his letters should be full of it. Last fall, ten minutes after the Secretary had arrived at Griff's new home (at 9 P.M.) for an overnight visit, he was taken forth again by his host and led over to the golf club. Bobum Griff, his son and heir, is already in training; and over the family mantel, on which are several silver trophies, hangs a huge reminder of the game in the shape of a "driver" six or seven feet long, by way of ornament. Or maybe it is a "niblick."

Maitland F. Griggs

Lawyer. 32 Liberty Street, New York City.
Residence, Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York.

MAITLAND FULLER GRIGGS was born Feb. 12th, 1872, at Granby, Conn. He is a son of Joseph Fuller Griggs and Helen M. Bagg, who were married at West Springfield, Mass., in 1868, and had one other child, a son.

Joseph Fuller Griggs (b. at Somers, Conn. in 1845; d. July 24th, 1878, at Hartford, Conn.) spent the greater part of his life at Springfield, Mass., holding various clerical positions.

He was the son of Joseph Maitland Griggs of Springfield, Mass., and Elvira Fuller of Somers, Conn. Joseph Maitland Griggs was General Passenger Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Helen M. (Bagg) Griggs (b. Dec. 20th, 1842, at West Springfield, Mass.; d. Sept. 6th, 1905, at Hartford) was the daughter of John Bagg, a farmer, and Elvira Brown, both of West Springfield.

Griggs prepared at the Hartford High School and was in business for a few years before entering College. He was Class Deacon, a member of the Sophomore German and Junior Promenade Committees, editor of the "Lit," President of the Hartford Club, and ('94-'96) Waterman Scholar. He served on the Executive Committee of the Yale Union, was Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and led the Junior Year Class in Bible Study. A Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. A. D. Phi. Bones. Chi Delta Theta.

He was married at New York City, Nov. 9th, 1898, to Miss Carolyn Cowles Lee, daughter of Charles Northam Lee of Farmington, Conn., and has three children, a girl and two boys Dorothy Maitland Griggs (b. July 29th, 1899, at Monmouth Beach, N. J.), Maitland Lee Griggs (b. Sept 13th, 1902, at New York City), and Northam Lee Griggs (b. March 6th, 1905, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.).

"IN July, 1896," wrote Griggs in 1902, "I entered business and upon the study of law at the New York Law School, continuing at both together for two years. In June, 1898, was admitted to New York Bar, and in the fall of that year was married. Entered upon active and independent practice of law in January, 1899, at 32 Liberty Street, and have pursued it without interruption—hardly for vacations—at the same place."

"Have pursued the practice of the law, with only slight interruption for vacations. No travels or noteworthy events," he wrote this spring. He has in some respects so important a practice that he was asked to amplify this answer.

"I have just returned from a trip West," he responded, "and find your second communication asking for partic-

ulars about myself, and as any word will probably relieve your mind more than no word at all, I will attempt to enlarge a little on my previous history as written to you. I am sorry that it cannot be interesting talk, as you suggest. As to the courts in which I have practised, I would say that I have been in court very little, most of my practice being in the nature of counsel work, and work in the Surrogates' Court. I do not think there have been any particularly interesting experiences. In fact, Clarence, I fear that the record of an old, settled down, married man like myself, would be quite uninteresting. I will say that during the last year a great deal of my time and nervous energy has gone into the building of a country house at Ardsley-on-Hudson, which house is one of the first examples in this section of the country of a complete fire-proof country house built of concrete reinforced with steel. I doubt if this would be of any general interest, but it may be of some to you. It is too bad that we have so few chances of seeing each other, but I find that a steady commuter is apt to see very little of his friends."

Richard C. Haldeman

Electrical Engineer. Harrisburg, Pa.
Residence, 219 South Front Street.

RICHARD CAMERON HALDEMAN was born July 13th, 1874, at Harrisburg, Pa. He is a son of Richard Jacobs Haldeman, '51, and Margaretta Brua Cameron, who were married in 1869, at Harrisburg, Pa., and had two other children, one boy (Donald Cameron Haldeman, '93) and one girl.

Richard Jacobs Haldeman (b. May 19th, 1831, at Harrisburg, Pa.; d. Oct. 1st, 1885, at Harrisburg) was a representative for the 15th District of Pennsylvania in the United States Congress, and held the offices of Secretary of the United States Legation in France, and Secretary of the United States Legation in St. Petersburg, Russia. Most of his life was spent at Harrisburg; Paris, France; Heidelberg and Berlin, Germany. His parents were Jacob Miller Haldeman, an iron master of Harrisburg, and Eliza Ewing Jacobs of Cornwall Furnaces, Pa. The family came from Neufchatel, Switzer-

land, in 1722, and settled in Rapho Township, Lancaster, Co., Pa.

Margaretta Brua (Cameron) Haldeman was born at Middletown, Pa., at which town and at Harrisburg and Washington, D. C., she spent her early life. Her parents were Simon Cameron, a United States Senator, printer, contractor and banker, and Margaretta Brua, both of Harrisburg. She is now (Mar., '06) living at Harrisburg.

Haldeman prepared for Yale at Andover. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. He was a member of the University Club and of D. K. E.

He has not been married. _____

HALDEMAN went abroad the summer after graduation, entered Johns Hopkins University in the fall, and left there in 1898 with the degrees of Electrical Engineer and Doctor of Philosophy. He then began a connection with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, which lasted until December, 1905. His work with this concern was of an arduous description—long hours, and, at times, great strain. Especially was this the case when he was called upon to assist at or to superintend some protracted experiment, requiring his presence for thirty or forty hours at a stretch.

The Secretary had an evening with him in Pittsburgh a little while before he left Westinghouse, found him surprisingly reduced in weight since 1896, and asked for some particulars. "Saluting aloofly his fate he made swift with his story," like the man in Kipling, and his story was in its way quite as interesting as that other fellow's and exhibited much the same cheerful determination. It is probably a good thing for Dick that he left that employment. With the training he now has he can easily command a choice of positions less likely to wear him out before his time.

He signaled his freedom last winter by descending upon New York just after Drown's historic invasion, but he did not stay so long as Drown. At Decennial he became conspicuous by accepting a challenge at the Gradu-

ates' Club one evening that he could not raise an additional thousand dollars from '96 for the Alumni Fund within ten minutes. A crowd of '96 men were singing in the front room when he began operations, and before the ten minutes were up they were singing louder than ever and Dick had the pledges for the thousand in his hand. The thing was subsequently declared off because of a dispute about the conditions involved, but it was an illuminating incident.

Elbert B. Hamlin

Partner in the law firm of Hamlin and Conklin, 59 Wall Street,
New York City. Residence, The Yale Club.

ELBERT BACON HAMLIN was born Nov. 21st, 1874, at Troy, N. Y. He is a son of Teunis Slingerland Hamlin, Union '67, D.D. '86, and Frances Bacon, who were married Feb. 4th, 1873, at Ypsilanti, Mich., and had one other child, a son, Francis Bacon Hamlin, now in the Class of 1909. (See Appendix.)

Teunis Slingerland Hamlin (b. May 31st, 1847, at Glenville, N. Y.), after teaching for a brief period became a clergyman and is now one of the best known Washington preachers. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and was for a time President of the University. He also writes for periodicals. He was appointed by both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt one of the five governors of the National St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane in Washington. His parents were Solomon Curtis Hamlin, a farmer of Glenville, N. Y., and Ypsilanti, Mich., and Christiana Slingerland of Albany, N. Y. The family came from England in 1639, and settled at Barnstable, Mass.

Frances (Bacon) Hamlin (b. May 31st, 1847, at Marine City, Mich.) is the daughter of James Harvey Bacon, a lumberman of Marine City, Vassar, and Ypsilanti, Mich., and Amanda Ward of Marine City and Vassar.

Hamlin prepared at the Westminster School (Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.). He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Played the rôle of the "Recruiting Sergeant" in the Third Joint Play, and was a member of the University Club and of D. K. E.

He has not been married.

HAMLIN was graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1898, and after some ex-

perience in the offices of Manice, Abbott & Perry he began practice in New York City under his own name. His cases occasionally get into the newspapers, but not his receiverships, which have ranged from bucket-shops to bathing-suits. He is an usher in the Brick Church, he served on the Floor Committee of the Presidential Inaugural balls in 1900 and 1904, and he is a member of the Library Committee at the Yale Club, where he has lived since May, 1901. During the year 1904-5 he gave a course of lectures on Commercial Law to the Young Men's Christian Association. His decennial letter follows:

"From 1902 to 1906: How long a time and how little really accomplished! Still, it seems but last month since we were writing for that 1902 book. The story of the last four years with me is one of incessant but pleasant work, for which, and for the health to do it, I 'm very grateful.

"In 1902 I moved my law office to 59 Wall Street, where I still am. My business grew, so that from time to time I was able to enlarge my facilities. In May, 1906, Conklin and I formed a partnership at 59 Wall Street, and are now congenially associated in comfortable quarters with some half dozen assistants. My waking—and sleeping—hours have been absorbed with work. I've had one vacation of six weeks, when, in the summer of 1905, I took an automobile trip through France and England. I've been interested in some commercial enterprises, including the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink in New York, which two associates and I acquired in 1905, and through which I have been trying to promote inter-collegiate hockey. For amusement I've been addicted almost solely to automobiling, having owned four of the creatures to date, and having made some study of the mechanics involved, in many tours through New York and the New England States. My longest single ride was 1500 miles, through seven States. And now to work, for this is enough of 'T'—too much, in fact; and we've got only five years in which to accomplish something worth while for the next book."

Paul D. Hamlin

Secretary and Treasurer, Sargent Lumber Company,
Room 67, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Residence, 87 Rush Street.

PAUL DELANO HAMLIN was born June 24th, 1873, at Smethport, Pa. He is a son of Delano Richmond Hamlin, and Alice Eugenia McCoy, who were married May 3d, 1871, at Smethport, and had one other child, a daughter.

Delano Richmond Hamlin (b. Aug. 10th, 1847, at Smethport; d. May 31st, 1884, at Smethport), a lawyer, was the son of Byron Delano Hamlin, also a lawyer of Smethport, and Harriet Richmond Holmes of Guilford, N. Y. The family came from England in or before the year 1675, and settled in Barnstable, Mass.

Alice Eugenia (McCoy) Hamlin (b. Feb. 26th, 1849, at Smethport) is the daughter of William Young McCoy, a doctor, who was born at Basking Ridge, N. J., and died at Smethport; and Charlotte Darling, of Gill, Mass.

Hamlin prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord, and while at Yale was a member of the St. Paul's Club. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30th, 1900, to Miss Sallie Shoenberger of Chicago, daughter of George K. Shoenberger. Mrs. Hamlin died suddenly at Chicago, March 16th, 1904, of blood poisoning.

HAMLIN studied law for six months or so after leaving college, principally because so many of his people have been professional men that it seemed the only thing to do. He found, however, that it did not appeal to him, and he gave it up. After traveling for a while he served from May 1st to November 1st, 1898, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Newark Natural Gas & Fuel Company (Newark, Ohio). He resigned from this position because of an attack of typhoid fever, traveled for some months, and on May 1st, 1899, went into the Garden City Wire & Spring Company of Chicago, controlled by the Charnleys. A little over two months later the American Steel & Wire Company absorbed this plant and closed it up. Off started Hamlin again upon further

travels, which lasted until he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Sargent Lumber Company of Chicago on May 1st, 1900. He is now one of the Directors of this concern and of James C. Woodley & Company, and Vice-President of the Maywood Lumber Company.

His decennial letter says: "I have traveled a good deal in this country at odd moments. Was married most happily October 30th, 1900; a widower March 16th, 1904."

With the exception of Arnold Scudder, Mundy, and Charnley, there are none of the old crowd whom Hamlin sees at all often nowadays. His tastes and inclinations have led him in other directions and into other and more stimulating circles. Chicago, with her unresting hordes, would seem an improbable sort of place to afford any satisfaction to a man like Paul who is obviously not interested in "the unseemly obstacle race which they dignify by the name of a career"; but this cartoon view of the city is wholly superficial. Chicago is as many-sided as is any other port of call for travelers. And if Hamlin wished to (which he does n't) he could show you the way to a cosmopolitan little set whose conversation has nothing whatever to do with the wheels of commerce.

George B. Hatch

Lawyer. 15 William Street, New York City. (See Appendix.)

GEORGE BATES HATCH was born Aug. 29th, 1874, at Hanover, N. H. He is a son of John Eddy Hatch, Dartmouth, '69, and Caroline Bates, who were married at Cincinnati, O., and had one other son.

John Eddy Hatch (b. July 5th, 1846, at Strafford, Vt.; d. Dec. 1st, 1880, at Strafford) was a patent attorney of Cincinnati, O. He was the son of Royal Hatch of Strafford, and Marian Chandler. Royal Hatch was a manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and Justice of the Peace. The family came from England in the year 1626, and settled at Falmouth, Mass.

Caroline (Bates) Hatch (b. at Cincinnati, O.; d. 1876, at Cincinnati) was the daughter of George Henry Bates, a mer-

chant and steamboat owner, and Caroline Augusta Perry, both of Cincinnati.

Hatch was one of our representatives on the Track Team when in College (1894-5-6) and played in the Yale-Oxford and Yale-Cambridge Games. He won first place in the 120 yard hurdles against Harvard in 1895, and won one other first, two seconds, and a third at other meets. In Junior year he was a substitute on the 'Varsity Football Team. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of the Cincinnati Club and of D. K. E.

He has not been married.

"No travels since 1902," writes Hatch, "except vacation each summer canoeing in Canada. The usual business experiences. Stump speaker for Republicans each campaign till last fall, when I was on Jerome's campaign committee."

Hatch rather overdid himself in behalf of District Attorney Jerome, and has had to take things easy all this year in order to build himself up again. His sexennial letter, giving an account of his life up to 1902, is here reprinted:

"After leaving New Haven I spent the summer hunting and fishing in the region between the Ottawa River and Hudson Bay, and in the fall entered the Harvard Law School. There, with 200 others, including a handful from our own Class, I toiled three years; working half the summers and spending the other half in the woods. In my second year I became an editor of the "Harvard Law Review," and the last year had charge of the Note Department of that magazine. I graduated (LL.B. *cum laude*) in 1899, took a trip in the woods of Northern Maine, and then started as the bottommost clerk in the office of Anderson & Anderson, Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

"After a profitable year there, the position of Managing Clerk for Mitchell & Mitchell was offered me, and I accepted. I got a six weeks' vacation between places, and used it to see the Paris Exposition and to climb a hill or

two in Switzerland. Then I returned to a most enjoyable year's work.

"The end of this year (1901) seemed the psychological moment to hang out a shingle of my own, and I did, in the company of my friend and law-school classmate, Philip J. McCook, Trinity, '95." (See Appendix.)

Hatch has lived in the summers with the Yale colony on Staten Island, which numbers among its members Ben Gilbert and Norman A. Williams, Fay, '93, Smythe and Sumner, '97, etc.

Franke S. Havens, Ph. D.

Chemical Engineer.
3500 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANKE STUART HAVENS was born at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 17th, 1871. He is the only son of Francis Wayland Havens and Eliza Wright Brainerd, who were married May 18th, 1870, at Haddam, Conn., and had one other child, a daughter.

Francis Wayland Havens (b. Dec. 2d, 1845, at Wethersfield, Conn.) has spent the greater part of his life at Hartford, where he now (Jan., '06) resides, engaged in the insurance business and as a journalist. In 1898 he was Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut. His parents were Hiram Havens, a manufacturer of Wethersfield and Hartford, and Mary Welles Adams of Wethersfield. Captain Elijah Wells, who took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Trenton, and Jabez Arnold, who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, are ancestors in direct line. The family came to Boston, Mass., c. 1636 from England, and in 1637 settled at Hartford, Conn.

Eliza Wright (Brainerd) Havens (b. Sept. 24th, 1843, at Haddam, Conn.) is the daughter of Martin Brooks Brainerd, a farmer of Haddam, and Mary Robertson Baldwin of Mansfield, and, at the time of her marriage, of Willimantic, Conn.

Havens served as Lieutenant in the Senior Military Company while in College, took Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences, and was on the Executive Committee of the Hartford Club. He belonged to the Yale Union and to Beta Theta Pi, and was one of the three '96 undergraduates elected to Sigma Xi. A Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

HAVENS was for three years assistant to Professor Gooch at the Kent Laboratory at Yale. "After receiving degree of Ph.D. in 1899," said his sexennial letter, "I took a position with the New York Silk Conditioning Works. Afterwards was elected Secretary and Managing Director of same Company and built present new conditioning house for them. Resigned September, 1901, to take a position as Chemical Expert for Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Chemical Company and Erie Chemical Works, with headquarters at 35 Burling Slip, New York City. Residence removed to Hartford, Connecticut . . ."

He has written a number of chemical research articles and some special articles for textile journals. In answer to the request for his decennial biography he replied, "Mostly working. Four last years with F. H. Kalbfleisch Company of New York, Manager Export and Alum departments. Now resting in Philadelphia. Assistant to the President of Harrison Brothers & Company, Incorporated. Travels—no long distance cups, but very thorough. If there's any square mile between the Dakotas and Maine or Florida and Northern Canada (provided it's not under water), that I have n't covered, I would like to have some one come and tell me about it so that I can go there." He added later, "If you care to do so you may publish in the class notices that I have been elected First Vice-President of the National Bauxite Company, and that my address is as above. Our Company has deposits of aluminum ore equalled by none except the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. Am just starting on a trip West, so I am writing this in haste to give you address as promised." (This position he holds in addition to that with Harrison Brothers.)

* Emory Hawes

Lawyer. Died November 14th, 1904, in New York City.

EMORY HAWES was born Jan. 31st, 1875, at New York City. He was a son of Granville Parker Hawes, Bowdoin, '60, and

Euphemia Anderson Vose, who were married March 15th, 1870, at New York City, and had two other sons, James Anderson Hawes, '94, and one who died before maturity.

Granville Parker Hawes (b. July 3d, 1838, at East Corinth, Me.; d. Dec. 29th, 1893, at New York City), whose father was a farmer and justice of East Corinth, was a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York and a School Commissioner. He served as a volunteer in the Civil War, holding the rank of General by brevet. His ancestors came over from England in 1620, on the ship "Mayflower," and settled at Yarmouth, Mass.

Euphemia Anderson (Vose) Hawes (b. July 12th, 1841, at New York City) is the daughter of Charles L. Vose, a merchant and foreign shipper, and Sarah Anthony Anderson, both of New York City.

Hawes prepared at Cutler's School in New York City. He served as Treasurer of the Freshman Union, took a College Prize of the First Grade in English Composition in Sophomore year, and, as one of the speakers at the Junior Exhibition, received a Second Ten Eyck Prize. In Sophomore year he was offered an editorship on the "Courant," which he declined, and later he declined a nomination for an editorship on the "Lit." He was a member of the University Club, D. K. E., and Chi Delta Theta.

He was unmarried.

IN the fall of 1896 Hawes began the study of the law, at first in the New York Law School, where he remained for about two years, and later in the offices of Messrs. Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, and of Messrs. Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt. He was admitted to the Bar in due course and up to 1902 had an office with the Hon. Theron G. Strong; but owing to a severe illness which left him in delicate health, he never engaged actively in the practice of his profession. This illness also necessitated his withdrawal from Squadron A of New York, in which he had enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

Besides Squadron A, he was a member of the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Yale Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The last two years of his life were spent chiefly in travel and in literary work. He was unable, however, to conquer his malady, and on November 14th, 1904, he died of heart trouble, in New York City.

Hawes was a sensitive, reserved sort of man, who never knew many of us intimately, and who avoided, more often than he sought, companionship, so that the news of his death and of the painful struggle which preceded it, came to the Class as a surprise. . . . "It may interest you to know," wrote his brother, "that one of the last things he asked for, the day before he died, was to have his Yale class flag brought down to the room he was lying in and hung over his bed."

Professor Herbert E. Hawkes

Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Yale College.
Residence, 45 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

HERBERT EDWIN HAWKES was born Dec. 6th, 1872, at Templeton, Mass. He is a son of George P. Hawkes and Abigail Elizabeth Sparhawk, who were married March 3d, 1857, at Templeton, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, the daughter dying before maturity.

George P. Hawkes (b. March 7th, 1824, at Templeton; d. Sept. 21st, 1903, at Templeton) held various Templeton town offices, and in 1867 represented the town in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He was a volunteer in the Civil War, and became Captain of the 21st Massachusetts Regiment in 1861, which regiment he commanded during the greater part of the war. In 1865 he was commissioned Brigadier General. His parents were Benjamin Hawkes, a cabinet maker, and Mary Ballard, both of Lancaster, Mass., afterwards of Templeton. The family came from England to America in 163-, and settled at Saugus, Mass.

Abigail Elizabeth (Sparhawk) Hawkes (b. March 7th, 1829, at Lockport, Pa.) is the daughter of Samuel Sparhawk, of Norton, O., and Mary Hudson, of Putney, Vt., and Framingham, Mass.

Hawkes prepared for Yale at Williston Seminary, and spent a good deal of his time in College helping other men through the course. He received an Oration at Junior Exhibition and



Hawes



a High Oration at Commencement, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Huntington, Mass., July 8th, 1896, to Miss Nettie May Coit, daughter of Edwin Hall Coit, a farmer, and Emily Adams, both of Huntington, and has two children, John Ballard Hawkes (b. March 17th, 1898, at New Haven, Conn.), who is our Class Boy, and Elizabeth Stanley Hawkes (b. May 21st, 1903, at New Haven).

IN 1900 Hawkes received his doctor's degree from the Yale Graduate School, in which he had been enrolled as a student of Mathematics since graduation. He was appointed an instructor in Mathematics in the Academical Department in 1898 and an assistant professor in 1903. "The year 1901-02 was spent in study and a little travel, chiefly in Göttingen, Germany. During the year 1902-03, owing to Professor Richards' illness and consequent absence, I conducted his courses. On May 21st a daughter, Elizabeth Stanley, was born, and on the 30th of that month I was operated on for appendicitis." [Some expensive excitement that month.] "In the fall (1903) received promotion to Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Since then there has been no startling event. Have served seven years on the Freshman Committee, and three years on the Committee on Admission, representing the Department of Mathematics on the latter. My teaching usually consists of about half of Freshman divisions, and the other half of upper class and graduate courses."

Hawkes has omitted to mention his service upon the famous "Snap Course" Committee. Everybody on the Faculty knew that snap courses existed, and said they ought to be abolished, but when it came down to particulars no one would admit that *his* course was a snap. The situation had existed for some time before the committee was appointed on which Hawkes and Gregory served. This committee, proceeding in a cold, clear, mathematical fashion, as novel as it was effective, ultimately produced a chart on which was graphically dis-

played the tell-tale distribution of low-stand men. It brought out the situation so vividly that there was no replying to it. The dead-lock was broken.

The work which Hawkes did last winter in testing the results of '96's college experience has already received attention in educational circles, owing to the printing of advance sheets in the "Alumni Weekly." He carefully avoided asking opinions on questions which could be settled only by men upon the ground, and sought in general to collect data rather than suggestions. The value of the results will be increased, it is hoped, by a continuance of the inquiry among other decennial classes.

In the Bibliographical Notes will be found a list of Hawkes's writings. His principal topic seems to be hyper-complex numbers. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society and of the Deutsche Mathematische Vereinigung.

His son, the Class Boy, is in good health and spirits. His picture will be found in some of the decennial snapshots. "Hebe" generally speaks of him as "the boy John," and generally shakes his head over him with a mixture of pride and foreboding. The neighbors say that John is a holy terror.

Carlos C. Heard

Lawyer. 11-12 Masonic Building, Biddeford, Maine.
Residence, 15 Union Street.

CARLOS CLAYTON HEARD was born July 5th, 1875, at Biddeford, Me. He is the son of Carlos Heard and Harriet Alberta Lunt, who were married Sept. 10th, 1874, at Biddeford, and had two other children, girls.

Carlos Heard (b. July 25th, 1845, at Porter, Oxford Co., Me.) spent the first twenty-three years of his life in his birthplace, and then moved to Biddeford where he still lives. He was Alderman of Biddeford in 1868; Representative in the Legislature 1879-80; Street Commissioner 1887, '88, '89; Mayor 1896-97; City Treasurer 1898-99. He is now President of the Biddeford Savings Bank, and is engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business. He is a son of James Heard, a

farmer of Porter, Me., and Eunice McKenney of Limington, Me. The family came to America from England in 1636, and settled at what is now Dover, N. H.

Harriet Alberta (Lunt) Heard (b. at Biddeford in 1852; d. at Biddeford, in April, 1898) was the daughter of Cyrus K. Lunt, a master mechanic of Biddeford, and Harriet Graves of Topsham, Me.

Heard entered College with the Class and was elected to membership in Phi Gamma Delta.

He was married at Biddeford, Me., July 15th, 1903, to Mrs. Isabella Falconer Bardsley (née Paterson) of Saco, Me., daughter of George F. and Jeannette MacGregor Paterson, both of whom were born in Edinburgh, Scotland. George F. Paterson is Chief Engineer of the Laconia Division of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's Cotton Mills, Biddeford.

HEARD went into the wholesale and retail hardware business in Biddeford in July, 1896, and kept at it for two years. Then he changed to law and studied with the Mayor, Nathaniel B. Walker (Yale, '77, L.S.), until, in June, 1900, he was admitted to the Bar.

He has since then practised with Mr. Walker in Biddeford. March, 1899, he was elected a member of the Board of Assessors of Taxes, served as Chairman of the Board the third year, and was re-elected for three years more in 1902. He was Secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee in 1900-1901. He is now City Assessor of Taxes, President of the Association of the Descendants of John Heard, member of the York County Bar Association, Counsel for the Biddeford Savings Bank, and local counsel for the Ætna Indemnity Company of Hartford, Loftis Brothers & Company of Chicago, and Bradstreet's.

"Been practising law steadily since 1900," he writes, "and this, together with my work as Assessor of Taxes for past eight years, has kept me in the harness all the time. In 1905 took business trip through Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas. Ordinarily I can be found at my 'Lawshop.'"

Wm. Wilson Heaton

Partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Day & Heaton, 6 Wall Street, New York City. (See Appendix.)

WILLIAM WILSON HEATON was born Aug. 7th, 1874, at Bergen Point, N. J. He is the son of William Weaver Heaton and Sarah A. Wilson, who were married at Salem, Ohio, in June, 1869, and had one other child, a daughter.

William Weaver Heaton (b. May 30th, 1845, at Salem, Ohio) was educated at Andover, Mass. In 1866, after a year's residence at Cincinnati, he moved to New York, where he has since resided. He has for thirty-five years been a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and has served a number of terms on its Board of Governors. He is a son of Jacob Heaton, a merchant of Salem, and Mary Haldeman, of Bucks County, Pa. Jacob Heaton served for three years in the United States Army as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, being appointed in May, 1861, and retiring in 1864. He was on the staff of General Crittenden and of General Garfield. Jacob Heaton's family came from Wales to America, and Mary Haldeman's from Holland, in the year 1682, and settled near Philadelphia, Pa.

Sarah A. (Wilson) Heaton (b. Sept. 25th, 1846, at Salem) is the daughter of Uriah Wilson, a merchant, and Julia A. Webb, both of Salem.

Heaton prepared for Yale at the Morse School in New York, and while in College was a member of the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and belonged to the University Club and D. K. E. He took part regularly in the Varsity Football practice, was a member of the Squad, and won a prize offered for the best long-distance kicking.

He was married at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26th, 1901, to Miss Mary Whitman Chase, daughter of Simeon Borden Chase of Fall River, and has two children, a girl and a boy, Mary Heaton (b. Oct. 21st, 1902, at New York City) and Chase Heaton (b. Oct. 21st, 1904, at New York City).

HEATON started as a clerk with Day & Heaton, stock-brokers, 6 Wall Street, New York, in July, 1896. In May, 1900, he became a member of the Stock Exchange, doing a commission business on his own account. He

married in September, 1901, and in October, upon the death of the senior member of the firm, Henry Mills Day, he was taken into partnership with Day & Heaton, together with H. Vallette Day, '95, S. In May, 1898, he enlisted as a private in Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, sailing for Porto Rico in July and returning to New York in September.

"You are about as far off from Wall Street," said one of his letters to the Secretary, then in the West, "as I feel when I'm in Boston and buy a daily paper with one inch about the New York markets and a pageful of quotations for odd lots of Allouez Mining. You probably think because a letter never, or rather almost never, reaches you from 'Wilson Bill' that his memory is short and he forgets all about you, and you are not to be blamed in such a belief, for I admit that as a correspondent I am the extreme limit. But as for the memory, in spite of the swiftly flying seasons it stays green as alfalfa (if that is spelled correctly). . . . So you are ranching it. Well, by the gods, it is a fine life, and were the income derived therefrom as good as that now coming from eighths and sixteenths I should be tempted to take up my bed and sneak for a ranch myself, family and all. Better times are upon the Stock Exchange again. Things are booming. This country has grown big and you can't sit down hard on its growth. It is going to grow bigger too, and with it will follow a growth of wealth which is within the grasp of all who will take a share and not try to get it all at once. One or two things trouble my views, 'the only partial suppression of unionism in labor' and the high prices of commodities—but I guess these are only obstacles and are surmountable.

"I am going to be here at Mamaroneck until October, when I shall open my palatial residence on 36th Street, and that means that football is coming and my life will recommence. I shall throw off my Rip Van Winkle sleep of the summer time. Harvard has good material, but I don't know how much insides. We will hope for the best, and we'll probably get it."

It is a pleasure to see a man enjoy himself as much as Bill does at our reunions. At Decennial, in particular, he was observed to be leaping through the campus bonfire with a happy indifference which would have made the solemn performance of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego seem positively priggish by contrast.

Hon. Gilbert L. Hedges

Lawyer. Oregon City, Oregon.

GILBERT LAWRENCE HEDGES was born Jan. 19th, 1874, at Oregon City, Ore. He is a son of Joseph Hedges and Ellen Judith Allen, who were married Sept. 14th, 1854, at Canemah, Clackamas County, Ore., and had altogether nine children, seven boys and two girls, seven of whom lived to maturity. One of the sons, Joseph E. Hedges was graduated from Yale in the Class of '91.

Joseph Hedges (b. Dec. 26th, 1827, near McConnellsville, O.; d. Aug. 9th, 1895, at Canemah) was an undertaker, carpenter, contractor and builder. He was the son of Isaac Hedges, a farmer of Morgan County, O., and Mary Fouts. The family settled originally in Virginia.

Ellen Judith (Allen) Hedges (b. June 20th, 1839, at Palmyra, Mo.; d. Sept. 24th, 1896, at Canemah) was the daughter of William R. Allen, a physician.

Hedges prepared for Yale at Andover. He was a member of the Class Baseball Team, a substitute on the Varsity, and a member of the Andover Club and of the Yale Union. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He was married Oct. 3d, 1904, at Oregon City, Oregon, to Miss Dorothy Hinsdale Chase, daughter of James W. and Sarah A. Chase of Oregon City. Mr. Chase is a retired machinist.

HEDGES received his LL.B from the Yale Law School in 1898 and returned to Oregon City to practise. He was elected a representative in the lower house of the Oregon State Legislature for 1900-02. It was said at the time that he had left no non-voting constituent unvisited

throughout his bailiwick, and that the ground was covered in all directions with his sedulous ear prints.

"There is very little to add to my former biographical sketch," he wrote this spring. "I have continued to practise law here. At one time I was associated with Hon. William Galloway, under the firm name of Hedges & Galloway. This partnership continued for two years (1902-04), or until Mr. Galloway was elected Circuit Judge, a position which he now holds.

"I visited the Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and spent some days there, meeting, among other acquaintances, Joe O. Moré, Yale, '96." (See Appendix.)

Owing to Hedges' continued absence from what Pratt calls our midst, Fisher has long been nursing a plan to run a transcontinental private car (or perhaps it is a special train which his vaulting ambition hopes some day to compass) to the Class's midwinter dinner. It seems as though nothing short of that would serve to bring Pete East. When he does arrive he will be expected to refute current stories (concerning his legislative experiences) which have described him and his fellow law-givers as

"— inserting of their boot heels into one another's eyes
As a further illustration of their meaning,"

like the members of the Austrian Reichsrath. Cruel slanders, of course, as applied to Oregon.

Edward C. Heidrich, Jr.

Assistant Manager of the Peoria Cordage Co.
President of the Interstate Bank & Trust Co., Peoria, Ill.
Office, 1506 S. Washington Street. Residence, 208 Perry Street.

EDWARD CHARLES HEIDRICH, JR., was born Nov. 9th, 1873, at Dayton, Ky. He is a son of Edward Charles Heidrich and Augusta Johanna Meyer, who were married Nov. 23d, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind., and who had one other son and four daughters.

Edward Charles Heidrich the elder (b. June 29th, 1844, at

Steinhalleben, Germany) is President and Manager of the Peoria (Ill.) Cordage Co., at which place, and at Cincinnati, he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Theodore Heidrich, a manager of storage and transfer warehouses, of Cincinnati, and Maria Krause of Steinhalleben.

Augusta Johanna (Meyer) Heidrich (b. Aug. 9th, 1853, at Kelbra, Germany) spent her early life at Indianapolis. She is the daughter of Theodore Meyer, a managing farmer, and Frances Werther, both of Indianapolis.

Heidrich prepared at the Peoria High School, and while in College was a member of the Track Team, winning third place in the Two Mile Bicycle Race in the Yale-Harvard Games ('94). He was also a member of the College Choir and received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married.

HEIDRICH went abroad with Schuyler, Bulkley, and Ed Davis after graduation, in November entered the University of Berlin, "made some small excursions through Germany together with H. Farr, and spent the Christmas holidays in Russia. Returned May 1st, 1897, and since then have been engaged more or less closely in the manufacture of Binder Twine & Cordage, at Peoria, Ill."

He is now Assistant Manager of the Peoria Cordage Company, and President of the Interstate Bank & Trust Company (paid-up capital, \$200,000). His decennial letter follows:

"In review, my life during the past four years looks monotonous. I am trying to succeed to the position of Manager of the Peoria Cordage Company, and that undertaking has kept me comparatively close to the office and has permitted of very little travel, even for the purpose of business. Our busy season is at its height in June, and consequently I have been unable to be present at any of the reunions, but manage to get down every year during the fall to see the football games, and consider it great luck to be able to meet so many of the fellows at the Club in New York.

"The topic, business, is such a broad one and the experiences of the different fellows in business are probably

so diverse that it is a difficult subject on which to comment. A man in business, and especially in manufacturing to-day, has the satisfaction of feeling that he is in, and part of, the spirit of progress of the present epoch and to a certain extent he can feel satisfied with the work he is undertaking, because business seems to be the one thing that the world is trying to accomplish at the present time. But, on the other hand, one comes in contact with so many unprincipled men with their crooked practices that he wishes there might be some path in life where the status of mutual dealings was on the same exalted plane on which he found intercourse with his fellows during his college life. We are in the unenviable position of being a small 'independent' factory outside of a large trust, which has almost a monopoly of the business, and consequently experiences come thick and fast. However, it is a good game and keeps the interest at a high pitch and renders impossible any chance for monotony or for the proverbial rut.

"The former President of our Bank withdrew from the institution after having involved its affairs to such an extent that a bad run had set in, and men of experience decided there was nothing could possibly save the institution. I was advised that it was a useless task to undertake to stop the run, but the instruction I had received under Mike Murphy taught me to believe that the 'game is not up until the tape has been crossed,' and so I jumped in and oddly enough we soon re-established confidence and the Bank is now doing very well and promises to soon regain all it lost. If any one is looking for an opportunity to work under great tension, I would advise him to get control of a Bank during a run. (Please do not illustrate these remarks with a cut of one of Aristophanes' songsters.)"

W. L. Helfenstein

Life Insurance and Banking, Shamokin, Pa.
Special Agent, Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia.
President First National Bank of Trevorton, Pa.

WILLIAM LEONARD HELFENSTEIN was born Jan. 14th, 1872, at Shamokin, Pa. He is a son of Charles Philip Helfenstein, '41, and Caroline Hill Perkins, who were married Nov. 6th, 1855, at Newmarket, N. H., and had altogether nine children, five boys and four girls, four of whom lived to maturity. One of the brothers is John Philip Helfenstein, '80.

Charles Philip Helfenstein (b. Sept. 12th, 1817, at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.; d. Feb. 14th, 1900, at Shamokin) was engaged in the development of anthracite coal fields, living during different periods of his life in Dayton, O., New Haven, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., and Shamokin. He was the son of John Philip Helfenstein, a merchant of Lancaster and Carlisle, Pa., Dayton, O., and Milwaukee, Wis.; and Elizabeth Leonard, of Carlisle, Pa. The family came from Germany in 1772, and settled at Philadelphia.

Caroline Hill (Perkins) Helfenstein (b. March 4th, 1837, at Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa.) is the daughter of Jeremiah Colcord Perkins, a lumberman of Exeter, N. H., and Esther Ann Colcord, of Salem, Mass. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Shamokin.

Helfenstein prepared for Yale at the Hill School (Pottstown, Pa.) and while at College was a member of the Hill School Club and of the University Club. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8th, 1900, to Miss Edith E. Miller, daughter of the late Charles Miller of New Haven, Conn., and has one son, Charles Philip Helfenstein (b. Nov. 23d, 1902, at Harrisburg, Pa.). Mrs. Helfenstein died Aug. 8th, 1903, at Harrisburg, Pa.

"AFTER graduation," wrote Helfenstein in 1902, "I spent three months in England and on the Continent on a cycling tour. In the spring of 1897 became interested in lumber business, and later in the river coal business, and had my headquarters at Port Trevorton, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1899 I joined with my father and brother in the building and promoting of independent telephone

lines throughout our section of the State, and became a director of the Shamokin Valley Telephone Company of Shamokin, the Penn Telephone Company of Selingsgrove, and the Schuylkill Valley Telephone Company of Ashland. On the consolidation of the independent companies throughout the State under the name of the United Telephone and Telegraph Company, I accepted the position of District Superintendent with the new company. Was located for a time at Pottsville, Pennsylvania; later on transferred to Harrisburg.

"I have been interested in the starting of a National Bank at Herndon, Pennsylvania, and am a Director of same."

His decennial letter follows: "Resigned as Superintendent of the United Telephone & Telegraph Company in the fall of 1903, after the death of my wife on August 8th, of that year. Returned to old homestead in Shamokin, with my little son, Charles Philip, who was born November 23d, 1902, at Harrisburg. During spring of 1904 I connected myself with the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, representing them as Special Agent in four adjoining counties. Since 1902 I have had to do with the establishment of two national banks in Pennsylvania, and the organization of two independent telephone companies in the State of Mississippi. In January, 1906, I was made President of the First National Bank of Trevorton, Pennsylvania."

Helf gives his occupation as "Life Insurance and Banking." He is also part owner of the "Trevorton Times," and contributes occasional editorials to its columns.

William Lester Henry

Teaching Latin and German at Lawrenceville School
Lawrenceville, N. J.
Permanent mail address, Plattsburg, N. Y.

WILLIAM LESTER HENRY was born June 26th, 1874, at Plattsburg, N. Y. He is a son of Lester Rutherford Henry and Flora

Amanda Reynolds, who were married Sept. 8th, 1856, at Morristonville, N. Y., and had one other child, a boy.

Lester Rutherford Henry (b. June 14th, 1835, at Schuylers Falls, N. Y.; d. Dec. 2d, 1883, at Plattsburg, N. Y.) was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Plattsburg. He was the son of James Henry, a farmer, and Mary Lobdell, both of Schuylers Falls, N. Y. The family came originally from Ireland.

Flora Amanda (Reynolds) Henry (b. Aug. 14th, 1833, at Schuylers Falls) is the daughter of Charles Reynolds, a potter, and Laura Bullis, both of Schuylers Falls.

Henry prepared for Yale at the Pittsburg Public High School. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, took Two Year Honors in Ancient Languages, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

DURING part of the first year out, Henry was in the employ of Funk & Wagnalls, the New York publishers. In the fall of '97 he returned to Yale, intending to take up work in Latin and Greek in the Graduate School, but left in January, 1898, to accept a position as teacher in the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie. This lasted until June, 1901. Since then he has been in the Lawrenceville School as Instructor in Latin and German.

"It has been a very uneventful life I have been leading here at Lawrenceville getting boys ready for Princeton and Yale," he wrote this spring. "Classes come and go, and there are enough boys in each who are sufficiently impressionable and responsive so that one feels that his work is not in vain.

"My interests apart from teaching have been about the same as in college—reading and the theatre—in fact could not live without the excitement dramatic.

"My summers have been spent at home, which has been all that I wanted as a change each year. But this summer I am to tempt fate and spend the time abroad.

"I'm afraid that I am lazier than ever before; perhaps it grows on a teacher. Proof—'Robbie' Root has been only five miles away, at Princeton, all this year, and

we 've not sought one another out. Age is really creeping on apace, too, when I find a youngster whom I prepared for college teaching here along with me."

There are about two hundred pounds of Henry nowadays, they say, and every pound of it gets excited when a good football game is on.

Rev. Wm. Milton Hess, Ph.D.

Recorder in the Dean's Office, Yale College. (See Appendix.)

WILLIAM MILTON HESS was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 26th, 1870. He is the son of Jacob Hess and Maria Shaffer, who were married in 1869, and had one other child, a daughter.

Jacob Hess is in business in Philadelphia, in which city he was born in 1846. The record of his ancestry goes back to Germany and Denmark.

Maria (Shaffer) Hess was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and died in February, 1892.

Hess prepared at the Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia. He received a College Prize of the Second Grade in English Composition in Sophomore year, and took Two Year Honors in Philosophy. He worked with the Rescue Mission for Men for two years, was Chairman of the Citizens' Mission Committee of the Y. M. C. A. ('94-'96), and served as Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A. for the P. G. Department ('96-'97). He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement, and was a member of the Yale Union and of Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married Oct. 24th, 1900, at the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Conn., to Miss Josephine Webb, daughter of Charles Henry Webb.

SINCE 1900 Hess has been Recorder in the Dean's office, in which position he comes into frequent and unquiet contact with great numbers of the undergraduates. For four years of this time he was also a lecturer, and then instructor, in philosophy, doing for the college at large what he used once to do for those clouded intellects in '96 which he alone seemed able to clarify (at so much

a cloud) for examination purposes. There was plenty of tutoring done in our day, and digests were common enough, but the remembrance of Hess's unofficial class in philosophy sweltering faithfully over the task of reducing all abstractions to a comprehensible vernacular, still stands out above other cramming experience. It was a grateful class; and that June, when all was done, they gave the man to whom they owed their degrees a silver cup.

Prior to 1900 Hess was a Yale P.G. and a Theolog., receiving his B.D. in 1900 and his Ph.D. in 1899. His preaching, while subordinate to his educational work, continues to be a part of his occupation. He has "done a good deal of supplying," he says, "in churches in Massachusetts and Connecticut."

In Gilbert and Sullivan's "Castle Adamant" one of the characters who wants Lady Blanche to countenance some special plan begs her just for once to wink at it, and the forbidding dowager replies, after some show of reluctance:—

"... Well, well, well, I'll try —

Though I've not winked at anything for years."

At Decennial, when our stern Recorder indulgently showed up in uniform, these words of Mr. Gilbert's sprang instantly to mind. (See Appendix.)

Fritz W. Hoeninghaus

Partner in the law firm of Kelly & Hoeninghaus,
108 Fulton Street, New York City.
Residence, Town, 27 West 52d Street.
Country, "Stonehill," Greenwich, Conn.

FRITZ WILHELM HOENINGHAUS was born March 18th, 1874, at Bridgeport, Conn. He is a son of Friedrich Hoeninghaus and Sarah Taylor Beardsley, who were married May 27th, 1873, at Bridgeport, and had one other child, a son.

Friedrich Hoeninghaus (b. at Crefeld, Germany) is a commission merchant. He has spent the greater part of his life at his birthplace and at New York City, and is now (Dec. '05) living in Paris. He is a son of Friedrich Wilhelm Hoeninghaus, a lawyer of Crefeld.

Sarah Taylor (Beardsley) Hoeninghaus (b. at Bridgeport, in 1853) is the daughter of Sydney B. Beardsley, a lawyer and judge of Bridgeport, and Eliza Daskam of Norwalk, Conn.

Hoeninghaus spent his early life at Bridgeport and at New York City. He was a member of the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club, the University Banjo Club, the University Club, and D. K. E.

He was married at Williamstown, Mass., Sept 21st, 1901, to Miss Lillie Sanford Procter, daughter of Harley Thomas Procter of New York City, and sister of William Procter, '94 S. and Rodney Procter, '03 S., and has one child, a son, Frederic William Procter Hoeninghaus (b. Aug. 23d, 1902, at New York City).

A WEEK after graduation Hoeninghaus sailed for New Orleans with Cy Mackey, and went from there to a ranch near Wilcox, Arizona, to learn something about cattle punching. He returned to New York in September to enter the Columbia Law School. "I remained there," he wrote in 1902, "until about the first of May, 1898, when the war broke out and I enlisted with a great many other Yale men in Troop A, First New York Volunteer Cavalry. After spending about a month at Camp Black near Hempstead, Long Island, we were sent to Camp Alger, Virginia, where we were stationed until early in August, when we sailed for Porto Rico on the transport *Massachusetts*. We sailed from Newport News and arrived at Ponce about five days later. The fighting was practically over by the time we got there, and the troop was split up in numerous small detachments which were sent all over the island for various purposes, such as escort duty, carrying messages, etc. In September we returned to New York on the transport *Mississippi*, and after sixty days' furlough were mustered out in November.

"I had a slight disagreement with the Dean of the Columbia Law School as to whether or not I should take the examinations covering the work embraced during my second year, and entered the New York Law School, taking the Bar examinations in January, 1899, and being admitted to the Bar of New York State in the following

month. I then served clerkships with Merrill & Rogers, and Underwood, Van Vorst, Rosen & Hoyt, and in September, 1899, formed the partnership of Corbitt, Kelly & Hoeninghaus with Jim Corbitt, '96, and J. Allison Kelly." On October 1st, 1902, Corbitt withdrew and the firm name was changed to Kelly & Hoeninghaus, as it now stands."

"I left Squadron A, in which I was Corporal, in June, 1904," the Baron wrote this spring, "and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, N.Y. N.G. Attended the manoeuvres at Manassas, Virginia, in the autumn of that year with my regiment. Received my commission as Captain of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, this spring. It takes one or two nights a week. Officers of the Twelfth are mostly ex-Squadron A and Seventh Regiment men, ex-army officers, or men from civil life. No enlisted man can receive a commission. This is merely the custom, as there is no rule or law forbidding it. Other Yale men in the regiment as officers are Major Nelson B. Burr, '93 S.; Captains, W. S. Terriberry, '93, H. Rogers Winthrop, '98, Edwin A. Strong, Reginald L. Foster; First Lieutenants, Frederic Kernochan, '98, Cornelius Vanderbilt, '95; Second Lieutenants, Henry S. Kip, '96, Morris Kellogg, Thomas R. Fisher, '99 S., Bayard Livingston, Jr., '04, and N. H. Cowdrey, '98."

George Clay Hollister

Member of the New York Stock Exchange. (See Appendix.)
Residence, "Little Hillandale," Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GEORGE CLAY HOLLISTER was born Sept. 8th, 1871, at Grand Rapids, Mich. He is a son of Harvey James Hollister and Martha Clay, who were married June 6th, 1855, at Cleveland, Ohio, and had two other sons (Clay H. Hollister, Amherst, '86 and John Chamberlain Hollister, Yale, '96) and one daughter.

Harvey James Hollister (b. Aug. 29th, 1830, at Romeo, Mich.) has lived principally at Grand Rapids (connected with the First National Bank, then Old National Bank). He is a son of John Bentley Hollister, a civil engineer of New York, and

Mary Chamberlin of Sangerfield, N. Y. The family came from Glastonbury, England in 1642, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn.

Martha (Clay) Hollister (b. June 30th, 1833, at Putney, Vt.; d. Dec. 24th, 1901, at Grand Rapids, Mich.) spent her early life at Deerfield, Mass. She was the daughter of George Clay, a contractor, and Sarah B. Goodhue of Vermont.

Hollister prepared for Yale at the Boston Latin School. While in College he was a member of the Freshman Committee on the Boys' Club, served as Chairman of the Boys' Club in Sophomore year, made the "Courant" in December of Junior year, and became its business manager in the following February. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married at Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 1st, 1899, to Miss Martha Swift, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Davies Swift, and has had three children, one boy, unnamed (b. Aug. 15th, 1902, at Mamaroneck; d. Aug. 16th, 1902, at Mamaroneck), and two daughters, Martha Hollister (b. July 30th, 1904, at Mamaroneck) and Anita Hollister (b. Feb. 12th, 1906, at New York City).

AFTER one year in the lumber business in Norfolk, Virginia, Hollister moved to New York in September, 1897, to enter the Stock Exchange house of Dominick & Dickerman (now Dominick & Dominick). In June, 1899, he married Mr. Dickerman's niece and on July 1st, 1900, he formed the partnership of Halsted & Hollister with E. Bayard Halsted, a member of the Exchange. "Since 1902," he wrote this spring, "I have been occupied with my business on the Stock Exchange, up to April 30, 1904, as a member of the firm of Halsted & Hollister; then, having bought a seat on the Exchange, alone, until October, 1905, when, with Mr. Atwood Violet and Mr. Gilbert C. Greenway, Jr., '97 S., I formed the firm of Atwood Violet & Co." While alone Hollister made his headquarters with Foster & Adams (D. C. Adams, '95). (See Appendix.)

"In 1902 I took a short trip in Europe. Since April, 1905, I have made my home in Westchester County."

This home is "Little Hillanddale," Mamaroneck, New York, and one hears many pæans about it at the Yale

Club from reluctantly returning guests. Prior to establishing themselves in Mamaroneck, the Hollisters lived at 515 Madison Avenue, where the class reception was given in 1903.

"What have we here?" observed a '96 Trinculo who chanced to see the manuscript of this book. "Do you call this a proper biography of George? Why, Day, you 'll certainly have to add to this. And you have n't said anything about Mrs. Hollister." The Secretary explained that he did not think that Mrs. Hollister would care to go down to posterity quite so publicly and that anyhow this was all that George had seemed willing to furnish. "Oh, well," said his friend, "at least insert that story of their visit to the home of some people they knew down in Florida, don't you remember?—that time when George, on one of his morning walks, found, fought, and ultimately shot an immense alligator, concealed in some bushes near the house!" "I never heard of this," exclaimed the Secretary. "Well, it was a very exciting moment for George, I assure you," replied the other. "I should explain that when the combat was at an end, his hosts, who had maintained their coolness admirably, immediately had the horrid saurian dragged into view; and they say that George would have arranged upon the spot to have it stuffed and mounted as a trophy but for his tardy discovery that it had already undergone that very process."

John C. Hollister, M.D.

Office, 100 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN HOLLISTER was born March 27, 1873, at Grand Rapids, Mich. His parentage and antecedents are given in the biography of his brother George.

Hollister prepared for Yale at the Boston Latin School, and while in College sang First Bass on the Freshman Glee Club, and on the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club. He served as Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. in Senior year, received a Second

Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married May 17th, 1902, at St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Jane Bowen, daughter of Captain E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., of Elbridge, N. Y., and Minerva Simpson of St. Paul, and has one child, Isabelle Hollister, who was born in Chicago, Ill., July 29th, 1903.

HOLLISTER spent last winter in Germany. His letter is dated at Berlin, in April, and as he sent in no report for our Sexennial it covers the whole ten years. "All right!" it says. "Here goes! Have been trying to get this off to you for months. When I left college I threw down begging requests for me to study medicine at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and P. & S. in New York, and went to Chicago, where I had visions of being the whole thing and winning all the prizes. These soon faded, and I found that instead of getting all medical knowledge in three years it would take me four. Was d— popular the first month of my course, and was elected class president. Soon got into trouble over class jollities and was cussed on all sides,— and if it had n't been for a friend of giant strength, who licked every man that he heard call me names, I would have been killed myself. This Southern pal and Tommy Vennum and myself had a flat in Chicago in a tough neighborhood. Tom enjoyed the neighborhood, but pretended he did n't.

"Well, after two years of cutting up dead people, and examining the fragments through the microscope, we pounded, and pinched, and looked at, and listened to, and gave poison to live people for another two years; and then I entered St. Luke's Hospital, knowing absolutely everything worth knowing about medicine. But what a revelation was to come in that interne's life! A service in a hospital simply cannot be described—the experiences and all they mean—human nature and how it appears without mental and physical clothing—no one knows who has n't lived it, and no one could describe it who was not a born writer. From the time I entered the hospital to

the present day my medical knowledge has steadily decreased—I knew everything then, and I know almost nothing now. Two of the happiest years of my life were spent in the hospital—ambulance service (we all hated it), out-patient department, accident ward in the night, new babies at night, sick children—the poor little cubs!—complaining men and women in the white tiled suites, and uncomplaining heroes in the charity wards (though not always, for one of the most splendid characters I have ever known was the inspiring and beautiful, but desperately sick wife of a very wealthy man).

“And the funny things that happened. They outnumber the tragical two to one in a hospital. Never shall forget when one of the nurses gave a half ounce of an extract instead of an infusion to one of three men in a small ward, and when we internes found it out we washed out the wrong man’s stomach! Of course there is an element of tragedy there—but even the dignified attending physician nearly died laughing the next day.—No, not all is tears and mourning and desperate work in a hospital—not all is in the operating room and suffering—there ’s a lot besides.

“Within a few days after leaving the old hospital I was married, and we started for Japan and China on our wedding trip. Made an excuse to my bank account for going so far by deciding to look into the Yale medical business in China for old Louis Fincke, for we had some notion in our heads that we could do medical stunts among the pigtails. . . .

“Well, we did n’t stay in China, but came back to live in Chicago, where we have been ever since, and where we ’ll probably stay. Have been fortunate enough to have been for three years the assistant of Dr. L. L. McArthur. I have an associate surgeon job at St. Luke’s Hospital, a surgical out-patient department job, and a chance to air my knowledge about how people are made in the Medical School in class room work.

“About seven months ago I thought I ought to learn more about these Dutchmen who have done so much for

medicine, so came over here to Germany, and have been here ever since. Have discovered that Germany is ahead of us in but two or three lines, and away behind us in the others. They know a lot about theory and abstract things and almost nothing about application. They know a dozen ways of performing an operation, and all by name, and yet, with some glorious exceptions, they are absolutely crude in the performance itself. They are thorough thinkers, but far more superficial than we are when they *do* anything. . . .

"So there is a lot of what I have been doing, and some of what I 've thought. As for my pleasures—I can imagine no better fun than a midnight 'perforation to fix up.' Second to that is playing golf with some good pal whom I can just beat. . . ."

Frank T. Hooker

Record and Securities Clerk, Secretary's Office, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,
New Haven, Conn.

FRANK THOMAS HOOKER was born July 14th, 1868, at Macedon, N. Y. He is a son of William Hooker and Amy J. Gibbs, who were married Nov. 6th, 1866, at Macedon, and had four other children, all boys, two of whom lived to maturity.

William Hooker (b. March 13th, 1838, in Parish of Aldington, Kent Co., England; d. Sept. 10th, 1895, at Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y.) lived in England until the age of eighteen, when he came to America (June 3d, 1856) and settled at Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y. He afterwards lived in Poughkeepsie, and was graduated from Eastman's Business College of that city. He then went to Chicago as expert bookkeeper for a business house. He was later engaged in farming at Macedon and Ontario, N. Y. For fifteen years prior to his death he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. His parents were Stephen Hooker, of the Parish of Aldington, and Fannie Norley of Bethersden, Kent Co., England.

Amy J. (Gibbs) Hooker (b. May 22d, 1846, at Wichford, Warwickshire, England) was brought to America at the age of three years. She spent her early life at Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. Her parents were Joseph Gibbs, a carpenter of Wichford, and Amy Harris, of Oxford, Oxfordshire, England.

She was re-married Oct. 8th, 1903, to Edmund Davis, of Ottawa, O., and is now (Feb., '06) living at Newark, New York.

Hooker spent his early life in Ontario, N. Y., and prepared for Yale at Andover. He was a member of the Andover Club, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 22d, 1896, to Miss Frances H. Canfield, daughter of George W. Canfield, a farmer and fruit evaporator, and Harriet (Bloomfield) Canfield, all of Eaton. He has one child, a daughter, Sylvia Marie Hooker (b. Sept. 18th, 1898, at New Haven).

HOOKEE is now Record and Securities Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. After one year in the Graduate School and two years with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, he became Manager of the Mutual Mercantile Agency's Boston office and was so unfortunate as to invest his savings in the Mutual's stock. He got started again as credit man for another agency, served as district manager for the International Mercantile Agency in 1902-03, and then entered upon his present duties.

"Our daughter Sylvia," he writes, "was subjected to a very severe operation at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, June, 1904, and was under treatment there until October. Is now fully recovered. On account of her health we removed from the city to the shore and are living at 'Old Savin Rock,' where I spend my two weeks' vacation, as well as other leisure hours, in bathing, boating and fishing." (See Appendix.)

L. P. Hoole, M.D.

974 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESTER PAGE HOOLE was born May 29th, 1873, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is the only child of William Henry Hoole and Celia Augusta Dame, Mt. Holyoke, '69, who were married Aug. 24th, 1871, at Exeter, N. H.

William Henry Hoole (b. July 31st, 1844, at New York City; d. Jan. 8th, 1902, at Brooklyn) was a wholesale hat merchant. He spent the greater part of his life in New York City and Brooklyn. His parents were John Hoole, a manufacturer of Manchester, England, and Mary Barnes.

Celia Augusta (Dame) Hoole (b. Oct. 9th, 1846, at Falmouth, Me.) spent her early life at Falmouth and Exeter, N. H. She is the daughter of Charles Dame, a clergyman of Falmouth, and Nancy Jenness Page, of Acton, Me. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Brooklyn.

Hoole prepared at the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, and while in College was active in organizing the Basket-ball Team. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

HOOLE entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the fall of 1896. He received the degree of M.D. in 1900, and after a competitive examination entered St. John's Hospital (Brooklyn) as interne. His father's illness, however, forced him to leave before his term. In January, 1902, his father died, leaving little besides some small insurance, and then his mother's health broke down. "A patient," he writes, "was rarer than hen's teeth. We rented our house and I bought out an M.D. deep in debt. He stuck me, but I began to see patients oftener than once a year. Since then I have grown, like the baby's kitten, 'every day and sometimes twice a day.' Plenty of motion for what I get, but I get it C.O.D.—no trust and no bad bills. My mother is now better, and we have a ground-floor flat on edge between sweldom and poverty—live on the latter and among the former. In some three or four hundred years I can take a vacation, but not yet. No 'trips or travels' except from one victim to another. Yours volubly, L. P. Hoole."

In addition to his service at St. John's he was for a while an interne at the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital. He has been on the visiting staff of the Bedford Hospital and the Bushwick Dispensary, the associate staff of the Bushwick Hospital, and is a member of the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society, the

New York State Medical Society, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also treasurer of St. Paul's Chapel (of the Central Congregational Church), and is a member of and physician to the National Provident Union, the Star of Hope, the Companions of the Forest, the Shepherds of Bethlehem, etc.

Charles Vernon Hopkins

Of Catskill, New York.

CHARLES VERNON HOPKINS was born Dec. 11th, 1872, at Catskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. He is a son of Henry Hopkins and Mary Elizabeth Cornell, who were married at New York City in 1857, and had two other sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Samuel Cornell Hopkins was graduated from Yale in 1882.

Henry Hopkins (b. at New York City, c. 1820; d. 1872 at Catskill) was the son of Caleb Hopkins of New York and Keturah Hill of Catskill. The family came from England in 1620, and settled at Plymouth, Mass.

Mary Elizabeth (Cornell) Hopkins (b. Sept. 1833, at New York City; d. Nov. 1887, at Catskill) was the daughter of Samuel Mott Cornell of New York and Emeline Howland, of New Bedford, Mass.

Hopkins prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord. He rowed No. 6 on the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of '92, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Paul's Club in Junior year. He was a member of the University Club and of Psi U.

He has not been married. _____

HOPKINS seems to have given up his old plan of taking orders in the Episcopal Church. He lives quietly at Catskill, taking long country walks or motor trips, goes now and then to New York during the winter months, and visits English and American resorts when the humor strikes him. His health—for a time uncertain—is nowadays excellent. His reading is principally concerned with the literature of reminiscence, such as Grant Duff's Diary. He is rather a devotee of Trollope.

"I have been here since April," he wrote in 1904 from England, the year in which he was presented to the King. ". . . I have rather a late breakfast and then do an errand or so and then go to the Row to see the people, all interesting in a mild way, then lunch, and generally read in the afternoon and after tea go out to Stanhope, between 5:30 and 7, to see the people again. It looks like a large garden party, as lots of beautifully dressed women and perfectly attired men assemble there, whose coats are my envy and despair, especially as my tailor has gone back on me and made me some of the worst clothes it has ever been my misfortune to wear. . . . The Levee was most interesting, especially to those arriving beforehand. I went over early, wearing the regulation Court dress, which made me feel rather as if gotten up for private theatricals. We assembled in a long low room divided by columns, with settees between and along the sides, white walls covered with red silk, and red carpet, and rather interesting portraits and battle-scenes, etc. There were lots of military and naval officers in full uniform, and of all ages, almost, from the nursery to the grave, and of all ranks—from subalterns to Admirals. It was a fine sight, and one heard scraps of interesting conversation. Then we were all sent up-stairs through a long room into another large room on the south side of St. James' Palace, overlooking St. James' Park, and I was lucky in standing near a window opposite the entrance gate and so saw the King arrive in state. Then the thing began. It takes about ten seconds. You walk in through a crowd of people; your name is called; you bow, H. M. bows and you sidle off and out. Then I sat in an ante-room for a while and watched the people come out. It is not a very dreadful process, and one worth doing, I think. I did another interesting thing, and as a St. Paul's boy you will appreciate it: I saw the procession of boats at Eton on the occasion of the King and Queen's visit there, which I dare say you saw an account of in the papers a week or ten days ago. There were nine eights and one ten-oared barge, all in their 4th of June costume. I was merely an

outsider, but could hardly have seen better if I had been of the Royal party. They embarked farther down stream than where I was and then got into line, with the ten-oar leading, and then rowed up past the Royal stand, and, as they passed their Majesties, tossed their oars and cheered; and then went farther up and turned and floated down past the Royal party, and when opposite some stood up (those with open rowlocks) and held their oars and cheered and waved their hats; the others just tossed their oars, sitting, and cheered, etc. Then they waited around for a while, and then the Royal party embarked in the state barge, manned by eight watermen in scarlet and gold, and rowed down the river accompanied by the crews. It was a pretty sight, with the lovely surroundings of the Eton playing fields, and I was pleased to find that the boys looked very much as the boys at school, though of course the top hats and black coats and jackets give a little different effect.

“I hope Arizona is doing you good and that your Chinese cook has n’t murdered you, but I should think it would be rather lonely so far from the Bowery.”

Walter S. Hoyt

With the United States Leather Company.
Office, 72 Gold Street, New York City.

WALTER STILES HOYT was born June 26th, 1873, at Stamford, Conn. He is a son of Oliver Hoyt and Maria Corse, who were married Oct. 19th, 1852, at New York City, and had altogether eight children, six boys and two girls, four of whom lived to maturity. Theodore R. Hoyt, Wesleyan, '84, is a brother.

Oliver Hoyt (b. Aug. 20th, 1823, at Stamford, Conn.; d. May 5th, 1887, at Stamford), the well known New York leather merchant and philanthropist, served as Connecticut State Senator 1877-79; was President of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University, etc., etc. His parents were Joseph Blachley Hoyt, a farmer, and Maria Blachley Weed, both of Stamford. The family came from England in 1628, and settled in Salem, Mass.

Maria (Corse) Hoyt is the daughter of John Barney Corse, a leather merchant of New York City, where she was born. She is now (April, '06) living in Stamford.

Hoyt prepared at the King School in Stamford. He shot on the Yale Gun Club Team for two years, served as President of the Gun Club in Senior year, and was one of the Board of Governors of the University Club and Rear Commodore of the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club (sloop "Bob"). He was a Cup man, a member of the Renaissance Club, and he made Eta Phi, D. K. E., and Keys. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Nov. 7th, 1900, at New York City, to Miss Lillian Adele Johnson, daughter of Edward Hibberd Johnson, and has two children, a daughter Edna Hoyt (b. Jan. 8th, 1902, at New York City) and a son, Walter Stiles Hoyt, Jr. (b. Oct. 1st, 1904, at Stamford, Conn.).

HOYT has been continuously connected with the New York offices of the United States Leather Company, of which his brother is President. He is at present in the selling department. He is a *very* busy man.

"Not to the staring Day
For all the importunate questionings he pursues
In his big, violent voice,
Shall those mild things of bulk and multitude, . . .
Yield of their huge unutterable selves,"

sings Mr. Henley, referring to trees of all families, but Hoyt's in particular. Last fall the Secretary found Hoyt in Chicago, in the Pompeian room of the Auditorium Annex, and there and then commenced his campaign for a decennial reply. The correspondence continued for several months—at first concerning itself with the antecedent data, and then with the middle name of Hoyt's daughter Edna, who has n't any,—so that when the time finally arrived to secure some account of the subject's recent life Hoyt's patience was exhausted, and he merely answered, "If any more of these come, the axe for yours."

It were a pity to let the record stand with so menacing a close. The Secretary begs to add, therefore, that, in

forwarding him some earlier information, Walter explained that he was "busy as the deuce," and that "only absence on pleasure bent throughout the Sunny South" had prevented him "from contributing to the reunion record of our famous Class." This communication was written in green ink.

A. E. Hunt, Jr.

Permanent mail address, 801 Clay Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

ALEXANDER EVERETT HUNT, JR., was born June 24th, 1874, at Scranton, Pa. He is a son of Alexander Everett Hunt and Frances Elizabeth Gay, who were married June 25th, 1862, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

Alexander Everett Hunt the elder (b. at Paulina, N. J., in 1835) has spent the greater part of his life at Scranton, where he is now (Oct., '05) living. He is a merchant. His parents were Wilson Hunt and Margaret Everett, both of Paulina, N. J.

Frances Elizabeth (Gay) Hunt (b. Aug. 29th, 1837, at Seneca Falls) is the daughter of John Sedgwick Gay, a merchant of Seneca Falls, and Laura Bostwick Hoskins, of Auburn, N. Y.

Hunt came to College from Scranton and entered with the Class. He received a First Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club and of D. K. E. In Senior year he served on the Picture Committee.

He has not been married.

HUNT has invariably given the Class Secretary the scantiest possible information about his career, thus leaving the burdens of the necessary correspondence to his friends. His reason, if he has one, is mere conjecture, for his silence cannot be laid to lack of "sympathy" or interest. "It may be argued with great plausibility," says Mr. Hardy, "that reminiscence is less an endowment than a disease," and Hunt, like Mr. Hardy's Sergeant, may perhaps be a man to whom all memories are an incumbrance.

He was at first associated with the Hunt & Cornell

Company, in the wholesale hardware business, and with the Dickson Manufacturing Company's Locomotive Works, both Scranton concerns. At our Sexennial he was connected with the Descubridora Mining & Smelting Company, Descubridora, Province of Durango, Mexico. Then, or soon afterwards, he became the secretary of Thomas H. Watkins—formerly President of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, and in 1903 a member of the Coal Strike Commission, sitting in Philadelphia. He has continued this connection. He has traveled in Mexico and the Southwest for the Mexican Mining Company and other similar concerns, but his headquarters nowadays are in New York. In 1904 he was a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni Association of Scranton. (See Appendix.)

James A. Hutchinson

Bond Salesman for Mackay & Company, 16 Nassau Street, New York City.
Residence, 115 East 6th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES ABBOTT HUTCHINSON was born May 20th, 1874, at Lynn, Mass. He is a son of William Henry Hutchinson and Jane Howard Howes, who were married Jan. 13th, 1859, at Lynn, and had two other sons and one daughter. One of the sons is a graduate of Boston University.

William Henry Hutchinson (b. at Lynn in 1835; d. March 23d, 1902, at Lynn) was a merchant of Lynn. His parents were Nathaniel Chickering Hutchinson, a merchant of Milton, N. H., and Rebecca Jane Lyons, of Marblehead, Mass.

Jane Howard (Howes) Hutchinson (b. Aug. 24th, 1838, at Augusta, Me.) is the daughter of Samuel Howes, a merchant of Augusta, and Sarah Brooks, of Farmington, Me. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Lynn.

Hutchinson prepared for Yale at the Lynn High School. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married May 11th, 1905, at Plainfield, N. J., to Miss Mary Knowlton Whiton, daughter of John Milton Whiton (an ex-member of one of the early Sheffield classes) of Plainfield, and niece of James M. Whiton, '53, and has one child, a son, James Abbott Hutchinson, Jr. (b. Jan. 25th, 1906, at Plainfield.) (See Appendix.)

HUTCHINSON "went into newspaper work after graduation (Boston 'Financial News'), but after eight months' labor the paper 'busted.' . . . Attracted by the unpaid dividends of the United States Leather Company I next turned my attention to sole leather and entered the employ of William F. Mosser & Company. I passed through the successive stages of office boy, letter copier, figuring clerk, 'buffer' for the head of the house, salesman, etc., and finally was sent to their Western Office in Chicago."

"In 1902," he wrote this spring, "I represented W. F. Mosser & Company in Chicago. Left them in the fall of 1902 and started with Vermilye & Company (bankers) in their Boston office. Traveled on the road for them through New England States and in 1904 was transferred to the New York office, traveling through New York State. Mackay & Company succeeded Vermilye & Company in April, 1905. Was taken off the road and given New York City as a territory. Married May 11th, 1905, and took up residence in Plainfield, N. J.

"Aside from business have traveled but little in last four years. Vacations—a week or two each year, spent usually in Maine, fishing."

The Yale Club version of Jim's change from leather to finance has it that one afternoon in Chicago he got talking about the bond business with some man from the East, and this man happened to refer to a vacancy as bond salesman which Vermilye & Company were then trying to fill. "There is a tide," etc. Jim felt at once that this was meant for him, and without delay called up Boston on the long distance telephone. "This is Hutchinson," said he; "I 'm the man you want for that position." They wanted to know who "Hutchinson" was, and whether he had had any experience and all that, but Jim, having ascertained that the position was still open, merely told them to wait until he arrived, and took the next train for Boston. (See Appendix.)

* Gerard Merrick Ives

Soldier. Died in the service, August 9th, 1898, in New York City.

GERARD MERRICK IVES was born Feb. 19th, 1872, at Rome, Italy. He was the son of Chauncey Bradley Ives and Maria Louisa Davis, who were married Oct. 4th, 1860, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and had altogether seven children, four boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity. A brother, Frederick Merwin Ives, B.S., C.E., M.D., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Chauncey Bradley Ives (b. Dec. 14th, 1810, at New Haven, Conn.; d. Aug. 2d, 1894, at Rome, Italy), the sculptor, spent his early youth at New Haven, studied in Boston and Philadelphia, lived from 1844 to 1851 in Florence, and from that time on in Rome. He was elected a member of L'Accademia de' Quiviti in 1859. The colossal statues of Sherman at the Capitol at Washington, and of Trumbull, at the State House, Hartford, are his work. His parents were Jared Ives, a farmer, and Surveyer-in-Chief of the State of Connecticut, of New Haven, and Sylvia Bradley, of Boston, Mass. The Iveses came originally from England, and settled at New Haven.

Maria Louisa (Davis) Ives is the daughter of Benjamin Wilson Davis, a wholesale and retail wine and liquor dealer and grocer, and Louisa Ann Philip (daughter of Maria Marks, and sister of the Rev. Joseph Dean Philip, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church), both of Brooklyn. The mother of Benjamin W. Davis, Jeannette Price, of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales, widow of William Davies, of Brecon, Breconshire, Wales, emigrated in May, 1819, and settled in New York. Gottfried Wilhelm Philippe, father of Louisa Ann Philip, emigrated from Samrad, near Elbing, East Prussia. Mrs. Ives is now (Feb., '06) living at New York City.

Ives passed his boyhood in Rome, attending the Roman public schools and the Federico Cesi, or Technical School. In September 1889 he came to America and entered Lawrenceville School, to prepare for Yale, although he would rather have gone to West Point. He was one of our Freshman Wrestlers and received an election to Psi U.

He was unmarried.

IVES joined Squadron A of New York at the first rumor of a war with Spain, abandoning the plans which he had formed at that time to go into business. A few weeks

later, finding it improbable that he would reach the front through the Squadron, he withdrew from that organization, and succeeded in being enlisted at Tampa in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, with Jim Tailer, '96.

In the "Sexennial Record" (pp. 331-41) are published several of his letters home, from camp. They "are characteristically free from criticism and complaint," wrote his biographer, "and give no indication of the causes of his last illness and death. The daily tasks of those who remained at Tampa after the departure of the unmounted troopers proved too great a burden, even for those who had been long accustomed to labor, privation, and exposure. The work of grooming, feeding, watering, and otherwise caring for the horses of the regiment devolved upon those troopers who remained at Tampa. Real or feigned sickness depleted the ranks until Gerard was one of five men caring for ninety horses. The heavy rains of the season flooded the camp and rendered the quarters unsanitary and uninhabitable. Many of the men, accustomed to the luxuries of life, derived little nourishment from the rations which army regulations provide.

"Gerard's frame at last failed to respond to the call. His friends prevailed upon him to obtain sick leave, to secure accommodations in the town of Tampa and to summon a local physician. Though symptoms of typhoid fever were pronounced, he seemed sufficiently strong to travel North alone.

"He left Tampa on August 4th, 1898, reached his home in New York City on August 6th, and died on August 9th."

Following is the text of a letter received by the Class Secretary:

"SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA,
"March 23rd, 1900.

"To the Ninety-Six Class Committee of Yale College:

"GENTLEMEN: I am prompted to write this in sympathy with and in commemoration of the loss of one of your classmates in our late war. I speak of Gerard Ives of the Rough Riders, who saw his short-lived hope of serving at the front frustrated for lack of equipments, a lack which many of us then felt sorely. Even now I speak with difficulty of a period fraught with such bitter disappointment.



Ives



The Vanderbilt Hall Crew on which Ives rowed No. 5

"Ives joined Roosevelt's regiment in Tampa, on the eve of its departure for Cuba, and was assigned to Troop K, a detachment of which had been left in my charge. It is fitting that he receive in death some recognition from a comrade for whom he ever showed the greatest kindness and consideration.

"Among the many trials which attended the attempts to instill some sense of order into unruly men; to get the most distasteful and unpalatable kind of work done, that is, the care of the picket line, by men, none of whom were in good health, and more than one-half of whom were always on the sick list; it was more than relief to feel that I could always turn to Ives as one who appreciated the difficulties, and who would do his best to ease them. When illness compelled me to leave camp, it was to Ives I turned for aid and support, and, though my burdens had then devolved on him, right readily did he render them. During the week spent in the town of Tampa, he paid me many visits, and did the commissions which a sick man will impose, with cheerful readiness. I little thought when he helped to carry me on to the train bound Northward, that the parting would be our last through his death. Two weeks later the most stalwart man in Troop K has ceased to be. It is a noble end. God rest his soul.

"Very sincerely,

"WILLIAM TUDOR, Jr.,

"Harvard, '96."

Frederick S. Jackson

Lawyer. Offices, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FREDERICK STEPHEN JACKSON was born July 10th, 1873, at Waterbury, Conn. He is a son of Charles Jackson and Bridget Walsh, who were married Aug. 17th, 1857, at Waterbury, and had altogether eight children, seven boys and one girl, of whom one of the boys and the girl died before maturity.

Charles Jackson (b. Oct. 17th, 1835, at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland; d. May 25th, 1901, at Waterbury) was a sculptor, and at one time City Councilman of Waterbury. He was the son of Timothy Jackson, an innkeeper, and Catherine Curry, both of Mitchelstown.

Bridget (Walsh) Jackson (b. April 2d, 1832, at Rossbog, County Tipperary, Ireland) came to America at the age of twenty. She is the daughter of Michael Walsh, a gentleman farmer and Overseer of the Poor, and Alice Hennessy, both of Rossbog. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Waterbury.

Jackson prepared at the Waterbury High School. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

JACKSON entered the Yale Law School in the fall of 1896 and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1899. He was admitted to practice in Connecticut in 1898. After leaving the law school he went to New York City, entered the offices of Sackett, Bacon & McQuaid (later Sackett & McQuaid) and in January, 1900, became a member of the New York Bar. His connection with Sackett & McQuaid ended in 1904. Since that time he has practised under his own name. This year he moved his offices uptown to No. 1 Madison Avenue, on Twenty-third Street, two blocks from the beautiful court-house occupied by the Appellate Division. He rooms with Addie Pratt over on the west side, near old Dr. Vincent.

"Too unromantic to recite," was his first reply to the request for a decennial installment of his autobiography. Having been asked to expand this, on the ground that romance was not exactly a prime factor, he added the following paragraph:

"Don't see how I can expand my answer much without appearing ridiculous. Fact is, I have been practically nowhere of any account since 1902—or before that, for that matter—except one business trip to Louisiana, where, of course, I saw Godchaux. Have spent nearly every summer commuting from Jersey with Ad. Pratt and some other fellows. About the only amusements I go in for are tennis and riding, although I was once among the enthusiasts of golf. My temper and style of play were about on a par at that, so I have given it up as a bad job."

Frank M. Jeffrey, M.A.

Instructor at the Smith Academy, VanVersen Avenue and Windermere Way, St. Louis, Mo.
Permanent mail address, 296 Prospect Street, Torrington, Conn.

FRANK MASON JEFFREY was born Aug. 9th, 1874, at Torrington, Conn. He is the only child of Joseph Henry Jeffrey and Kate Elizabeth Mason, who were married Oct. 9th, 1873, at Torrington.

Joseph Henry Jeffrey (b. March 22d, 1846, at Birmingham, England) came to America in 1859, and has since resided at

Waterbury, Conn., and Torrington, engaged as a mechanic. His parents were Job Henry Jeffrey, a chain maker, and Mary Ann Warr, both of Birmingham.

Kate Elizabeth (Mason) Jeffrey (b. Oct. 18th, 1850, at Torrington) is the daughter of George Henry Mason, a mason, and Lucy Bissell, both of Torrington.

Jeffrey prepared for Yale at the Torrington High School, and while in College took Two Year Honors in Ancient Languages. He received a Philosophical Oration at Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married Aug. 20th, 1902, at Torrington, Conn., to Miss Alice Dayton Woodward, daughter of the late Andrew J. Woodward, and Lillie Dayton Woodward (now Mrs. Frank A. Pickett) of Torrington, Conn., and has two children, daughters, Catherine Mason Jeffrey (b. Aug. 31st, 1903, at Torrington) and Eleanor Dayton Jeffrey (b. March 30th, 1905, at St. Louis, Mo.).

SINCE the summer of 1898 Jeffrey has been teaching at the Smith Academy in St. Louis, where he is Instructor in Latin and History, and Treasurer of the Athletic Association. Prior to that he taught for the six months ending June, 1898, in the Rectory School at New Milford, Connecticut, and studied for a year and a half in the Graduate School at Yale. In 1900 Yale gave him his M.A.

His decennial letter follows:

"In August, 1902, I was married and spent a large part of the summer at Freeport, Long Island, after which I came to St. Louis. Remained there till following June. Spent the summer of 1903 in Torrington. Returned to St. Louis in September, attended the Yale meeting at the World's Fair, meeting there a number of Yale men, among them Louis C. Jones. The summer of 1904 was also spent in Torrington. The summer of 1905 in Lebanon, Illinois. Since then have remained here, but shall spend the summer of 1906 mostly in Torrington. At the meeting of the Western Federated Yale Clubs at St. Louis I met a number of other '96 men. Since coming to Smith Academy I have held practically every position in the Academy except that of principal, my teaching having ranged from arithmetic and grammar in my first year, to

college preparatory Greek and Latin. The thing I take greatest pleasure in, in regard to my work, is the increasing number of desirable boys whom we send to Yale. Smith Academy is beginning to be looked upon almost as a Yale preparatory school."

The boys who go to Smith's are not—or at least have not always been—of the ultra submissive variety. Tales have been heard of outbreaks there which no inexperienced man might hope to quell. Jeff says, however, that he has had no trouble. He sits on one of the usual platforms facing a large roomful of these youths, apparently wholly at his ease, and prepared at all times, in the words of the old rule, to benefit or injure, please or displease, command or obey, serve or resist, indulge, spare, pardon, threaten, persuade, and the like, as all good teachers should.

Frederic B. Johnson

Sales, Correspondence, and Executive departments of the Library Bureau,
316 Broadway, New York City. (See Appendix.)
Residence, Franklin Street, Englewood, N. J.

FREDERIC BLAIR JOHNSON was born March 2d, 1876, at Unionville, Conn. He is the son of Frederic Waterman Johnson and Celia MacDonald, who were married at Bridgeport, Conn., c. 1870, and had one other child, a daughter.

Frederic Waterman Johnson (b. Aug. 24th, 1849, at Unionville; d. Feb., 1882, at Unionville), a machinist and mill-wright by trade, was Superintendent of a machine shop and a paper mill. His parents were Daniel Blair Johnson, a carpenter and builder of Oswego, N. Y., and Harriet Newton Woodruff, of Avon, Conn.

Celia (MacDonald) Johnson (b. Jan. 20th, 1851, at Woodstock, New Brunswick) is the daughter of James MacDonald, a farmer, saddler, and merchant, of Aberdeen, Scotland; and of Eleanor Kirk of Antrim (or Belfast) Ireland. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Unionville.

Johnson spent his youth in Unionville, Conn., and prepared for College at the Unionville High School. At Yale he took a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition, and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He was married Dec. 25th, 1899, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to Miss Cora Bailey Neher, daughter of Charles Edwin Neher.

JOHNSON entered the employ of the Library Bureau of Boston on the 28th of July, 1896, and was one of their local and traveling representatives for two years. In October, 1898, after an intervening three months in Hartford, he was transferred to New York to represent them (under the direction of their New York manager) in a part of New York City and in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts. Since July, 1900, his work has been almost entirely in the New York office and since September of that year he has lived in Englewood, New Jersey. His letter follows: (See Appendix.)

"I have worked for the Library Bureau all the last ten years, and have had experience in almost all departments of the business in one capacity or another. I started with them in Boston as floor salesman, and have worked mostly at the selling of goods and ideas. Have been a traveling salesman, city salesman, head store salesman, etc. For the last three or four years I have given little time to selling goods by personal contact and solicitation, but have been handling a large correspondence, writing rough drafts for advertising matter, devising a cost system, or, rather, cutting down a system for a large factory to suit a small one, supervising and directing about thirty young men and as many young women on one of the largest card index contracts in operation, and looking out for the proper execution of contracts taken by others for the equipment of public libraries, banks, vaults, etc.

"The card index contract work has been at times very interesting—for while there is a lot of routine about it, there are new things coming up frequently. The work is in the nature of an information exchange. The information is confidential up to a certain point, and its proper distribution involves the handling (not once, but several times) of eight or ten million cards a year, card by card. We not only prepare the cards for filing, but we file them in over three hundred different offices, removing canceled cards, and maintaining a very high degree of accuracy by the exercise of constant care and watchfulness. It is a contract where our mistakes are likely to cost other people money in good-sized lumps, so the job is worth while.

“You ask me what I find most interesting; and I am glad to say that I find men the most interesting things to me in all creation: to meet men, especially fine men, and to influence them, and to be influenced by them, to direct the effort of intelligent people, to feel that I am rubbing shoulders with the progressive men of my time, and keeping step with them, is great fun. I like to organize, to systematize office and factory detail, and to trace the effect back to its cause, and to find out what a thing costs, and what it is worth.

“I have run across the small man and the mean man—some of them in high places, and wondered how they got there, but I can’t say that I envied them. I have grown a bit—in some ways at least—since I left College, and hope not to stop till I stop for good. Still have a willing and receptive attitude of mind.

“One of the pleasantest things I have done is to build a house. It is a real home, though not pretentious, and any ’96 man, or any other man with a modicum of Yale spirit, is welcome there at all times.”

Henry S. Johnston

Residence, 221 West 49th Street, New York City.
Lawyer, 71 Broadway, or in the Corporation Counsel’s Office in
44 East 23d Street.

HENRY SELDEN JOHNSTON was born April 7th, 1874, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a son of Henry Phelps Johnston, ’62, and Elizabeth Kirtland Holmes, who were married Oct. 26th, 1871, at Cleveland, Ohio, and had three other children, all boys, John Holmes Johnston, ’99 S., Rev. Donald Kent Johnston, ’03, and one who died in childhood. Johnston’s other Yale relatives include an uncle, Rev. William C. Johnston, ’60, and two first cousins, James Walker, ’94, and C. H. Walker, ’99. He is also a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, one of the founders of Yale College.

Henry Phelps Johnston (b. April 19th, 1842, at Trebizond, Turkey) is an author, and a Professor of History at the College of the City of New York. His parents were Thomas P. Johnston, a minister and missionary, and Marianne Cassandra

Howe of Granville, Ohio. The ancestors of the family were Scotch settlers in Iredell County, N. C.

Elizabeth Kirtland (Holmes) Johnston (b. Nov. 19th, 1848, at Hadlyme, Conn.) spent her early life at Lebanon, Conn. Her parents were Joseph Holmes, a manufacturer of Lebanon, and Maria Selden of Hadlyme.

Johnston prepared for College at Andover. He played quarterback on the Freshman Eleven; took the First Prose Prize offered by the "Courant," and was elected to the Courant Editorial Board in December of Junior year. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. D. K. E.

He has not been married. _____

JOHNSTON took the three year course at the Columbia Law School (New York), being graduated in 1899 with the degree of LL.B. He practised for one year in the Law Department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., and one year with Charles D. Cleveland. In May, 1901, he formed a partnership under the name of Johnston & Benedict with Elliot S. Benedict, Harvard, '96, which lasted until 1904. Meantime, in June, 1902, Johnston had become one of the Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, under Mayor Low, a position in which he has been retained through subsequent administrations. His work is done in the Tenement House Department, of which Robert W. de Forest, '70, was the first Commissioner. In addition to his official duties he has a law office at 71 Broadway. Until 1905 he was chairman of a committee of the Charity Organization Society, in charge of the Society's wood-yard work.

In the summer of 1900 he traveled in Europe with H. A. Perkins, spending a month in Iceland, and three years later he was elected to the Arctic Club, as a member of the "Perkins Icelandic Expedition of 1900." Most of his other vacations have been spent at the old homestead in Hadlyme, Connecticut. Basso Wells went up with him one year "for the shooting," a criminally reckless arrangement, owing both to Basso's contented inexperience in the matter of firearms and his intemperate lust of adven-

ture. In 1905 Mallon visited him. "Would that you were with us upon Johnnie's farm," he wrote. "Johnnie is a farmer and a hunter. He asked me down here to shoot a few ducks and partridges. I could not hit a flock of barn-doors, but I have had a fine old time. The most beautiful river valley I have ever seen. We have done a little hunting, some boating, a little swimming and walking, and have managed to enjoy every minute. Johnnie seems to have the time of his life up here. . . . It is now four p.m., Sunday. I am sitting in front of the house and he is leaning over a picket fence talking to 'Grey,' a twenty-three-year-old horse, and planning vast improvements on the farm. He has just called over, 'Don't tell Day I am not a good farmer, for he thinks I am.' Please, dear Day, he is a most excellent farmer."

Rev. Albert Corey Jones

Rector, St. Mark's Church, Mystic, Conn.

ALBERT COREY JONES was born June 5th, 1873, in New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Edward Lewis Jones and Charlotte Amelia Corey, who were married Nov. 22d, 1866, at New Haven, and had one other son, Edward Clinton Jones, '95, and two daughters.

Edward Lewis Jones (b. June 13th, 1844, at New Haven) is a merchant of New Haven. His parents were David Lewis Jones, a shoemaker of Orange, Conn., and Sarah Clinton of New Haven. The family came from Wales in 1748, and settled at Stratford, Conn.

Charlotte Amelia (Corey) Jones (b. June 1st, 1846, at Seymour, Conn.) spent her early life at Orange, Conn. She is the daughter of John F. Corey and Melinda Camp, both of Seymour.

Jones spent his youth in New Haven, and prepared for College at the Hillhouse High School. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement, and was a member of the Hillhouse High School Club.

He was married June 28th, 1905, at Grace Church, Noank, Conn., to Miss Katherine Spicer Chesebro, daughter of Walter Scott and Prudence (Spicer) Chesebro. (See Appendix.)

JONES spent two years at the Yale Divinity School and one year at the Berkeley Divinity School. From July, 1899, to January, 1901, he was Assistant Minister at St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio. During 1901 he officiated as Rector of St. Philip's Church at the same place. Since February, 1902, he has been Rector of St. Mark's Church at Mystic, Connecticut.

"As my parish includes Gales Ferry and parts adjacent thereto," he wrote this spring, "I have been self-appointed chaplain to the Yale crews for a term of five years, with no visible results. Most of the Class have passed through my bailiwick in Panhard or Mercedes cars, but few have ever run up the lane that leads to the Rectory. Please, some one, throw off a package of old newspapers."

Louis Cleveland Jones, Ph.D.

Chemist for the Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

LOUIS CLEVELAND JONES was born Dec. 24th, 1871, at Oak Hill, N. Y. He is a son of Daniel Sutherland Jones and Julia Ellen Cleveland, who were married Feb. 1st, 1866, at Oak Hill, and had one other son and one daughter.

Daniel Sutherland Jones (b. at Oak Hill in 1839) served for three years as a volunteer in the Civil War. He has spent the greater part of his life at his birthplace and at East Durham, N. Y., where he is now living, engaged as a farmer, and holding the office of Magistrate. His parents were Daniel Jones, a farmer and local Magistrate, and Angelina Doolittle, both of Oak Hill. The direct ancestor was Morgan Jones, (father of Daniel Jones), of Llandovery, Wales, who left Oxford University and came to America about 1800, and settled at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

Julia Ellen (Cleveland) Jones (b. 1845 at Oak Hill, N. Y.) is the daughter of Ezra Allen Cleveland, a farmer, and Ruth Utter, both of Oak Hill.

Jones spent his early life at Oak Hill, N. Y., and prepared at the Starkey Seminary. He took Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences at Yale, and received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

His engagement has been announced to Miss Ursula Northrup, daughter of Judge Ansel Judd Northrup, Hamilton, '58, and Eliza Sophia Fitch, of Syracuse. Mr. Northrup, who is an author, was Judge of Onondaga Co., 1882-94. He has been a United States Commissioner since 1897. (See Appendix.)

JONES was a post-graduate student in chemistry at Yale and an assistant to Professor Gooch in the Kent Chemical Laboratory three years. Received his Ph.D. in June, 1899, and since that time has been with the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse as chemist. He is also connected with the By-Products Coke Corporation and is Assistant Chief Chemist of the Semet-Solvay Company. "In 1903," he wrote this spring, "I attended the International Congress of Chemists in Berlin, as a delegate of the Company, and spent the summer traveling in Europe—Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, and Wales—studying electro-chemical manufacture, also coal tar products, and glass manufacture. 1904 was spent in Alabama establishing sulphate of ammonia plant for the Company. 1905-6, spent considerable time in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia studying coal and coal geology. My horse-back experiences in these States and in Tennessee, with Spellman's tongue or H. D. Baker's pen would 'fill a house,' but I refrain."

A request was sent to Jones for some information in regard to his bibliography (which will be found in the Bibliographical Notes), in reply to which he wrote as follows:

"About the time that the articles on boric acid were published, the 'embalmed beef' scandal was up. At that time there was no quick and accurate chemical method for determining by analysis the amount of boric acid or its compounds in any material. Chemists generally determined all other constituents of a substance, and called the residue boric acid. The principles of the method described in my papers have been so well received that in the original or some modified form the method is now in general use. The papers were reprinted in the English

chemical journals, 'Chemical News' and 'The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry,' also translated into German and French by the German and French chemical papers. This is, however, no very extraordinary distinction, since all the publications by students of Professor Gooch are similarly received in Europe.

"Since coming to Syracuse my work has been such (as is true with all industrial chemical work) that the publication of descriptions of important improvements is out of the question. My investigations of the glass manufactures and the electro-chemical works in Europe are of a similar nature, and I can only say that in these two branches we in America have little to learn from them."

Warren S. Jordan

Lawyer, 984 Main Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

WARREN SOUTHARD JORDAN was born July 4th, 1872, at Peekskill, N. Y. He is a son of Warren Jordan and Ann E. Royce, who were married May 9th, 1870, and had two other children, one son and one daughter.

Warren Jordan (b. at Croton-on-Hudson, April 24th, 1833; d. March 9th, 1906, at Peekskill) was the principal hardware merchant in Peekskill, Vice-President of the Peekskill Savings Bank, Trustee of the Peekskill Military Academy and of St. Paul's Church (of which he was a member for nearly half a century), Water Commissioner, President of the Dunderberg Club, etc. His parents were Edmund Jordan and Jenetta Lent of Croton. Edmund Jordan, who was a member of the old Quaker family of Jordans, well known in that section of the county, died when his son was six years old, and the boy lived on his grandfather's farm until (at the age of 21) he went to Peekskill to make his way.

Ann E. (Royce) Jordan (b. at Peekskill, c. 1836) is a daughter of William Royce, a storekeeper of Peekskill, who was also Postmaster of that city for several years.

Jordan prepared for College at the Peekskill Military Academy. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married at Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1900, to Miss Florence Anne Hyde, daughter of Frank Hyde of Peekskill. He has two children, one son and one daughter, Warren Southard Jordan, Jr. (b. Oct. 20th, 1901, at Peekskill), and Priscilla Jordan (b. Aug. 9th, 1904, at Peekskill).

“IMMEDIATELY after graduation,” wrote Jordan in 1902, “I became an adjunct to the law office of Thomas D. Husted, '83, and in the fall of the same year entered the New York Law School. In October, 1898, I was admitted to practice, and for a year made New York City hum keeping up with my progress, for I was out for myself. I found, however, that the life of a young attorney in New York was not sufficiently strenuous, so I came to Peekskill and have since resided here.” He added that he had taught German for one year at the Clinton Classical School, but did not give the date.

Jordan was not heard from directly this spring, but he is known to be practising in Peekskill, as before. He sees Herbert Strong occasionally, and when Squadron A goes up to camp he has a glimpse of other '96 men.

Professor Albert G. Keller

Assistant Professor of the Science of Society, Yale University.

(See Appendix.)

Residence, 55 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER was born April 10th, 1874, at Springfield, Ohio. He is a son of Jeremiah Keller and Laura Stevenson Smith, who were married Jan. 22d, 1867, at Springfield, Ohio, and had one other child, Samuel Smith Keller, A.B., Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Jeremiah Keller (b. Oct. 16th, 1839, at Frederickton, Ohio; d. May 18th, 1905, at Chicago, Ill.) enlisted at President Lincoln's first call, served later on as Lieutenant Commander in the “Mosquito Fleet,” took part in Banks' Red River Expedition, and was thereafter invalided home. He was afterwards engaged as an insurance adjuster, business manager, etc., in New York City and the Central West, but never recovered in mind or body from the hardships of his service. He was

the son of Adam Keller, a millwright, who lived in succession at Somerset, Pa., Frederickton, Ohio, Burlington, Iowa, and Mansfield, Ohio, and Sarah Huyple, of Pennsylvania, who was of Dutch descent. The family came from Baden, Germany, about 1750, and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., thence moving to Somerset about 1796.

Laura Stevenson (Smith) Keller (b. May 3d, 1843, at Greenfield, Ohio; d. Aug. 26th, 1875, at Springfield, Ohio) was the daughter of Samuel Smith, a tanner and farmer of Greenfield and Springfield, and Sarah Galloway, of Gettysburg, Pa.

Keller spent most of his boyhood in Milford, Conn., and prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School. He took the Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize in 1892 for the best entrance examinations in Greek; won a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade in Freshman year, and was made 3d Freshman Scholar. In Sophomore year he took a First Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prize, and a College Prize of the Second Grade in English Composition. In Junior year he took a First Winthrop Prize. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was graduated third in the Class. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Philadelphia, Pa., July 16th, 1898, to Miss Caroline Louise Gussmann, daughter of the late Charles Ferdinand Gussmann and Caroline Wilhelmina (Fackler) Gussmann, and has two children, a daughter, Caroline Keller (b. Dec. 7th, 1899, at New Haven, Conn.) and a son, Deane Keller (b. Dec. 14th, 1901, at New Haven).

FOR the three years 1896-99 Keller was a Graduate Fellow at Yale, studying under Professor Sumner. He was appointed an assistant in Social Science in 1899, an instructor in 1900, and an assistant professor in 1902, becoming an editor of the "Yale Review" that same year. The summer of 1896 he spent in Maine. "Rest of time in immediate environs of New Haven." His decennial letter, or diary, runs as follows:

"Summer of 1902 in cottage at Woodmont, Conn. Went to Washington and made collection of ethnographical slides for Yale University in July. Ran entrance exams. at Philadelphia. Uneventful summer.

"Carried on regular academic work for the year 1902-03. Taught Anthropology in Sheff., too. Served

on Faculty committee on Members and Scholarship. Advised in the founding of the Elihu Club. Sumner proposed Junior course in Anthropology. Got out 'Queries in Ethnography' during last weeks of year. Anthropology Club founded. Summer in New Haven. Spent it mostly on Darwin. Great enlightenment. Ran exams. in Philadelphia. Began writing 'Colonization.' Read a lot of novels. Got ready for the Junior Anthropology.

"1903-04: Regular work in Academic and Sheff. Summer: Ran exams. at Philadelphia. Short trip for wife's health in Berkshires. Uneventful. Regular tennis.

"1904-05: Regular work as usual. Working all the time on Colonization and Commercial Geography. End of year got idea of commercial museum; result of conference with Anson, and Gifford Pinchot, '89. Went to Washington and got connected. Bishop, 1903, later secured Portland exhibit for Museum. Ran exams. in Pittsburgh. Began house. Summer in New Haven as usual. (No vacations since 1896.) Read a lot of novels as usual in summer. Progressively involved in details of college work. Edited Keltie's 'Africa' early in 1904. Summer school.

"1905-6: Regular college work, and on books. Published chapter on Portuguese in Brazil in 'Yale Review.' Baltimore, Xmas time, assisting in launching American Sociological Society (humbly).

"Experienced little elation, little sorrow, during the four years. Humdrum existence. Uneventful, vacationless, vocation-ful. No travels, no illness. Met the regular crowd here and few others. Attended to business. Moved into house April 14, 1906, as per changed address above. Wrote Day a sour article on the Professor. Got some ideas and tried to give some. Have worked hard to make a real department of Anthropology. Regular association with Billy Sumner leading to better appreciation of him as a scholar and man, and much advantage to self." (See Appendix.)

W. C. Kellogg, M.D.

Physician, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Skin,
2d Floor, Leonard Building, Augusta, Georgia.

WILLIAM CRISSEY KELLOGG was born April 6th, 1874, at Greenwich, Conn. He is a son of George Kellogg and Polly Mills Benedict, who were married Nov. 19th, 1863, at New Canaan, Conn., and had two other children, one boy and one girl.

George Kellogg (b. Oct. 17th, 1840, at New Canaan) is an architect and a coal and lumber merchant of New Canaan. He has lived at Greenwich, Conn., Ocean Grove, N. J., and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. His parents were Matthew Kellogg, a farmer, and Electa Crofoot, both of New Canaan. The family came from England in 1651-2, and settled at Norwalk, Conn.

Polly Mills (Benedict) Kellogg (b. March 24th, 1841, at New Canaan) is the daughter of Caleb St. John Benedict, a boot and shoe manufacturer, and Hannah Elizabeth Crissey, both of New Canaan.

Kellogg spent his boyhood at Ocean Grove, N. J., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and New Canaan, Conn., and prepared for College at the Dwight School in New York City. He was a member of the Yale Union, and received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition, and a First Dispute at Commencement. Beta Theta Pi.

He was married Sept. 18th, 1902, at Binghamton, N. Y., to Miss Loubelle Kniffin, daughter of Daniel McNiell and Carrie (Dyer) Kniffin, of Auburn, N. Y.

"IN October, 1898," runs Kellogg's sexennial autobiography, "I entered the Medical School at Johns Hopkins and graduated from there in 1900. The summer of 1898 I spent in Germany, studying Pathology in the University of Greifswald and traveling through Germany, France, England, and Holland. In June, 1900, immediately after getting my M.D. degree, I went to the Barnes Hospital, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and served as Assistant Resident Surgeon until September, 1901; when I came to Augusta, Georgia, and entered practice with Dr. T. E. Oertel, as Specialists in Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Skin diseases. In October, 1901, I was appointed Assistant in Pathology in the Medical De-

partment of the University of Georgia, which is situated here in Augusta."

Kellogg is now Professor of Physiology in this Medical School and is also Secretary of the Richmond County Medical Society. "Since 1902," he writes, "I have been in Augusta almost continuously, with practically no 'vacations, avocations, meetings with classmates, travels, or other experiences.' I have a very good practice in eye, ear, nose and throat work here, but . . ." [The "but" precedes an account of a fire which destroyed most of his belongings.] "I miss the old familiar faces sadly down here. I had hoped to be in New Haven this Commencement, but my work would not permit my leaving town at this time. I expect to come North in August for a couple of weeks and if I do I shall surely hunt up the Yale Club and knock about a bit there. As there are but two other Yale men in this town, one of whom is old and feeble, I endeavored to send another one to Yale for the sake of company; but he miscarried, went to Harvard, and captained his Freshman football team!"

Robert Kelly, Jr.

With the Holophane Glass Co. (See Appendix.)

ROBERT KELLY, JR., was born May 15th, 1875, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Robert Kelly, '70, and Mabel McClellan Silliman, who were married Sept. 25th, 1873, at New Haven, and had altogether seven children, three boys and four girls, six of whom lived to maturity.

Robert Kelly the elder (b. Dec. 26th, 1849, at New York City) was admitted to the New York State Bar three years after graduation from Yale, having studied at the Columbia Law School. He never practised law, however, but immediately engaged in the iron business, and afterwards in the manufacture of hosiery. He was at one time manager of the New York House of Refuge. He is now General Manager of the Land & Improvement Co. and Vice-President of the National Bank of West Superior, Wis. The greater part of his life has been spent at New York City and Superior, Wis. His parents were Robert Kelly, B.A. Columbia, a financier and

philanthropist of New York City; and Arietta A. Hutton of Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The family emigrated from England, Ireland, and Holland in 1797, and settled at New York City.

Mabel McClellan (Silliman) Kelly (b. Aug. 21st, 1854, at New Haven) is the daughter of Benjamin Silliman, '37, Professor of Science at Yale College, and Susan Forbes, both of New Haven.

Kelly's youth was spent in New York City, in Yonkers, and in West Superior, Wis. He prepared for Yale at the Yonkers High School, and he received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition, and a First Dispute at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

He has not been married. _____

OUTSIDE of his war service at Chickamauga as Sergeant of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers (May-July, 1898), Kelly has stuck very closely to work. From graduation until June, 1900, he was foreman and Superintendent of the West Superior (Wisconsin) plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company. On the latter date he became a foreman and Superintendent for the Illinois Steel Company of South Chicago, and on March 15th, 1902, he left them to become Superintendent of the Holophane Glass Company's works at Newark, Ohio. His decennial letter follows:

"Since Sexennial, I have lived in Newark, O., with occasional jaunts to New York, Chicago, etc., looking after the manufacture of Holophane glass. Our business has grown appreciably and present prospects are bright.

"Life in this thriving Ohio town has its advantages, though the doings of a citizen of average prominence are subject to a more or less microscopic inspection by the local sewing circles, Tuesday Afternoon Euchre Club, the Monday Talk Club, and kindred societies, whose chief aim is the prevention of feminine ennui. A conservative estimate of the population of Newark would be 20,000 detectives and six hacks. The chief amusements are roller skating and dancing in winter, and baseball and dancing in summer. A necessary accompaniment to all is an abundance of chewing gum for the women, and

a superabundance of chewing tobacco (termed 'scrap' in the vernacular) for the men. It is noticeable that ladies of Newark display remarkable dexterity in the manipulation of their skirts, acquired in dodging expectorants.

"However, one wakes up in the morning to the singing of the robin and oriole, and not to the dull roar of a city. Upon looking out of the window one can really tell whether the day bids fair or not, for though we have factories, we are in a rich natural gas belt and there is no smoke nuisance. The country about us is healthy, as well as fertile and beautiful. If the placid serenity of our life palls a little, we have only to jump on a train and in a few hours we can indulge in the pleasures and excitement afforded by a big city; appreciating them much more than the residents, to whom things are humdrum that give us enjoyment.

"In fine, Clarence, I am quite happy. Both my health and credit are still good. What more can mortal ask? The next time you come through this part of the country, I hope you will stop off. I have commodious quarters, and assure you a warm welcome."

Tom S. Kingman

Lawyer. 80 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, 50 West 37th Street.

TOM SIDNEY KINGMAN was born July 20th 1874, at New York City. He is a son of Thomas Sewall Kingman and Anna Helena Jenks, who were married July 23d, 1867, at Brookville, Pa., and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

Thomas Sewall Kingman (b. April 5th, 1843, at North Bridgewater [now Brockton], Mass.; d. Oct. 10th, 1903, at South Orange, N. J.) was a merchant. He lived at North Bridgewater until he was twenty years of age. He afterwards lived in Boston, New York, and South Orange. His parents were Abel Washburn Kingman, a physician, and Clarissa Alden, both of North Bridgewater. Abel Kingman's ancestors came from Weymouth, England in 1635, and settled at Weymouth and Duxbury, Mass. Clarissa Alden was a lineal descendant of John Alden of Plymouth.

Anna Helena (Jenks) Kingman (b. April 24th, 1847, at Brookville, Pa.) is the daughter of David Barclay Jenks, a lawyer, and Sidney Jack, both of Brookville. She is now (Feb., '06) living at South Orange, N. J.

Kingman spent most of his boyhood in Orange, N. J., and prepared for College at the Newark Academy. He was a member of the University Club, of Kappa Psi, and of D. K. E.

He has not been married.

KINGMAN entered the New York Law School in the fall of 1896 and the offices of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg the following December. In 1898, after getting his degree of LL.B., he became associated with this firm, then styled Dill, Seymour & Baldwin, and remained with them until May 1st, 1900. He has practised under his own name since that date. His cable address ("Incorporate") ingeniously describes his specialty.

"My occupation," he writes, "you know. Hand on the plough, Mr. Secretary, and all the rest is said. My practice has been chiefly in matters pertaining to corporation organization and management, and the creatures of statute occupy my chosen field, from the 'Incorporated Gentlemen of Leisure,' as the Court dubbed one innocent holding-company because it claimed to have been over-taxed, down to the hard-working industrial.

"I have no secret processes, except the 'Little Hill-anddale' cocktail, and as I look back over the last four years, I find them entirely devoid of the interestingly publishable."

Tom's ancient title of Councillor has been changed of recent years to Chancellor, and it is as Chancellor that he generally presides over the awards of the '96 long distance cups. His speeches at Sexennial and at the 1903 dinner are still quoted and remembered—the former, indeed, has found its way into the fiction pages of a magazine. He broke his arm last spring—horse fell with him—but it did not prevent his attending Decennial, plaster cast and all.

Troy Kinney

Artist. Permanent mail address, The Yale Club, New York City.
(See Appendix.)

TROY KINNEY was born Dec. 1st, 1871, in Kansas City, Mo. He is the only child of William Crane Kinney and Mary Candace Troy, who were married May 25th, 1869, at Nashville, Tenn.

William Crane Kinney (b. Feb. 3d, 1838, near Adrian, Mich.), a Chicago real-estate and loan broker, served as 1st Lieutenant Co. E., 93rd Ill. Vol. Infantry, 1862-65. He was an Alderman in Nashville 1866-69, and an Alderman in Chicago 1888-91. His parents were Sylvanus Kinney, a farmer of Lenawee Co., Mich., and Hannah Crane. The family came from England in the 18th century, and settled near Hartford, Conn.

Mary Candace (Troy) Kinney (b. Aug. 20th, 1845; d. April 11th, 1891, at Chicago, Ill.) spent her early life at Jacksonville, Ill. She was the daughter of Edward Troy, a Methodist minister, and Mary Stratton, of Virginia.

Kinney prepared for College at the Harvard School in Chicago. He entered our Class in January, 1893. He rowed No. 4 in the Sophomore Fall Crew, was Captain and No. 6 on the Sophomore Spring Crew, and was Captain and Stroke of the Junior Crew in both the fall and spring Regattas. He also rowed No. 6 on the '95 Freshman Crew, while a member of that Class, and in 1894 was on the Varsity Squad. He was a member of the Cup Committee, the Cap and Gown Committee, the Chicago Club, the Southern Club and D. K. E.

He was married June 9th, 1900, at Chicago, to Miss Margaret West, daughter of John Ackroyd and Margaret McMillan West of Peoria, Ill., and has one child, a son, John West Kinney (b. March 7th, 1903, in New York City).

“AFTER Commencement went direct to Baltimore to position in art department of the ‘Herald.’ This position was unsatisfactory; after a month or so went over to the ‘American’ (nothing of Hearst’s), where I presently gravitated into writing both news and Sunday stuff as well as making drawings.

“My father was in Chicago and wanted me to come there, he and I being all there were left of our family; so in October, '96, I went, after two weeks' walking trip

in Virginia. It was now my plan to get in as much time as possible in art school without sacrificing paying connection with newspapers. Accordingly sold drawings and articles to Chicago Sunday papers, attending Art Institute irregularly. In 1897 joined Palette and Chisel Club, an organization devoted mostly to purposes of study, composed of men in practical art work. In fall of '97, vacation; was given a good time by Neil Mallon, Tommy Paxton, and others, including '95 men, in Cincinnati, and other Yale men in Louisville. In latter city was blown off to luncheon by Mason Brown, then Assistant City Attorney, or words to that effect. Walking trip through Eastern Kentucky.

"Rejected on account of defective sight by army and navy at time of Spanish war. Work drifted into commercial designing—posters, etc. Married, June 9th, 1900, Miss Margaret West, a painter; most of work from our studio since has been the collaborative effort of both. Same year (1900) Mrs. Kinney and I did a number of decorations in Grand Opera House, Chicago. In 1901 were given our first considerable chance in illustration, 'The Thrall of Leif the Lucky,' which is said to have been the first book of recent times to be illustrated in full color. Since that book's publication our time has been almost wholly occupied with illustration.

"Moved to New York in 1902. Son born in March, 1903; case presided over by one of the best obstetricians in his profession, Dr. A. W. Bingham.

"Not much time for anything but regular work. Have accumulated a few sketches made in hurried trips to the country. Ceiling decoration for Café des Ambassadeurs. Lately have done some etching and aquatinting, having had opportunity to learn essentials of the technique of acid, copper, and printing from Mr. George Senseney. Find etching perhaps the most fascinating branch of pictorial work so far—but still the thing one is doing seems to be the most interesting.

"College associations strengthen. A certain number of good-natured fellows, both local and out-of-town men,

drop into studio occasionally, and a sociably-disposed crowd is generally to be found at the Yale Club. All told, the 'little old town' is just about an ideal place to live in."

Henry S. Kip

With the Stock Exchange firm of Herrick, Hicks & Colby, 7 Wall Street,
New York City.
Residence, 205 West 57th Street.
Permanent mail address, Rhinebeck, New York.

HENRY SPIES KIP was born June 29th, 1874, in New York City. He is a son of William Bergh Kip and Sarah Ann Spies, who were married at New York about 1870, and had three other children, one daughter, and two sons (William Ruloff Kip, ex '97 S. and Garrett Bergh Kip, '01).

William Bergh Kip (b. at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1845; d. Aug. 16th, 1888, at New York City) was a New York lawyer (graduate of the Albany Law School, '67). His life was spent principally at his birthplace and at New York City. His parents were Henry James Kip, a farmer, and Sarah Ann Bergh, both of Rhinebeck. The family came from Holland in 1650, and settled in New Amsterdam.

Sarah Ann (Spies) Kip (b. at New York City, c. 1845), daughter of Adam W. Spies, a merchant, and Sarah Ann Morrison, both of New York City, is now the wife of John Blake Baker, of New York.

Kip prepared for College at St. John's School, Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y. He played piccolo on the Second Banjo Club, and banjo on the University Banjo Club. A First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Kappa Psi. Psi U.

He was married at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, Oct. 25th, 1902, to Miss Frances Coster Jones, daughter of the late Alfred Renshaw Jones and Sarah Post Anthon (now Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones). He has one son, Henry Spies Kip, Jr., (b. at New York City, Feb. 12th, 1905).

KIP went around the world with Murray Shoemaker after graduation, taking about a year to make it. On his return to New York he enlisted in Squadron A, and when the war broke out he joined the Ninth New York Volunteers as

Battalion Adjutant and First Lieutenant, and proceeded with them to Chickamauga, "where I spent a very hot and stupid summer. While in the service of the Ninth Regiment I was detailed as acting ordinance officer for a while, and elected regimental treasurer and chairman of the committee on hospital work. Saw no active service in the Ninth Regiment, only this camp life, and was mustered out with the regiment after about five months' service."

The winter of 1898-99 he spent upon the Nile, and in the following fall he entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1901. After securing offices with Hatch, Debevoise & Colby he started in January, 1902, upon a second trip around the world, returning just in time for our Sexennial. "I ran across a number of Yale men in the East, and in Manila I was put up at the University Club, which was a very attractive little place, with a good Yale representation. In the Yellowstone National Park we ran across Jim Corbitt, who joined our party (my brothers and myself) and went through the park with us. In the fall of 1902, as your records show, I married, and in February, 1905, our boy was born. I have played a little polo from time to time with Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park and at Newport in summers. I am particularly rotten at the game. Was promoted out of Squadron A in December, 1904, and commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 'A' Company of the Twelfth Regiment, and I am still serving with that organization."

For the last eight years Kip has been President of the Rhinebeck Republican Club and this spring he was actively concerned in the opposition to the bill extending the corporate existence of the Rhinebeck-Rhinecliff Railway. This spring, too, he laid aside the law and entered Wall Street in connection with the Stock Exchange house of Herrick, Hicks & Colby. He told us all about it at the Club one afternoon. The Secretary recalls that his face was all cut up and scarred, not because of any Stock Exchange initiation, it appeared, but merely a motor acci-

dent. There was a glass screen in front, the car was unexpectedly checked, and Henry swallowed his cigar and went through the screen. What cut him up so, however, he disgustedly explained, was being pulled back in.

James Hoyt Knapp

Partner in the Woolens Commission house of Kunhardt & Stockton,
817 Broadway, New York City.

Mail address, P.O. Box 40, Station O, New York City.
Residence, 67 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn.

JAMES HOYT KNAPP was born Oct. 13th, 1873, at South Norwalk, Conn. He is a son of James Henry Knapp and Mariette Hoyt, who were married Oct. 12th, 1859, at Danbury, Conn., and had altogether six children, three girls and three boys (including Howard Hoyt Knapp, '82; LL.B. '84), four of whom lived to maturity.

James Henry Knapp (b. May 9th, 1832, at New York City) is a manufacturer of South Norwalk, at which place and at Danbury he has spent the greater part of his life. He is the son of James Knapp of New York City, and Martha Bailey. Jonathan Knapp (or Knap), father of James Knapp, served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War.

Mariette (Hoyt) Knapp (b. Feb. 9th, 1836, near Danbury; d. Oct. 11th, 1894, at South Norwalk) was the daughter of Starr Hoyt of Bethel, Conn., and Sally Maria Nichols of Danbury. Starr Hoyt was at one time engaged as a manufacturer, and later was head of a boys' school.

Knapp prepared for College at Andover. He was President of the Freshman Football Association, rowed No. 5 on the Freshman Crew, and No. 7 on the Sophomore Crews; was Substitute on the Varsity Crew of 1894, and served as coach of the Freshman Crews of other classes. He Boule. Psi U. Wolf's Head.

He was married at South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 24th, 1900, to Miss Ethel Ferris, daughter of Frank A. Ferris, and has had one child, a son, born in June, 1902, who died the day after its birth. (See Appendix.)

KNAPP was in a woolen mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts, from July, 1896, until January, 1897. He then went to New York to enter the woolens commission house of Kunhardt & Stockton on Worth Street. He had a thor-

ough salesman's training with this concern, traveled for them to Philadelphia and to Baltimore, served for two years as Western agent, with headquarters in Chicago, and on October 1st, 1903, was admitted to partnership. He lives in Stamford and his place of business is now at 817 Broadway, New York.

Jim does not regard hospitably the class circulars which literally clog, he says, his mails, and has been known to seek relief from his choler by threatening the softly cooing Secretary with fantastic forms of violence. Especially did he roar when the "Hawkes Questionnaire" was issued, opening an apparently unlimited range of possibilities in the way of inquiries. He attends the '96 dinners pretty regularly, and he is one of the men on whom the Toastmaster depends to "keep the game a-going," although his zeal is sometimes misdirected. At our last gathering he was overheard trying to pump a cocktail into Colgate. "No, no, thanks, Jim," said Rus; "I had a lemonade out at Orange before I started."

Edgar C. Lackland, Jr.

Permanent mail address, 4429 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
(See Appendix.)

EDGAR CONRAD LACKLAND, JR., was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 17th, 1874. He is a son of Edgar Conrad Lackland and Elise Meta Kayser, who were married Dec. 15th, 1864, at St. Louis, and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls. One of the brothers is a graduate of Amherst.

Edgar Conrad Lackland the elder was born and has spent the greater part of his life at St. Louis as a merchant. He was at one time Major and Quartermaster Missouri Militia, and a Deputy Sheriff (Posse Comitatus). His parents were Rufus James Lackland, President of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, and Mary Susanah Cable of Rochester, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky. The family came originally from England and settled in Maryland.

Elise Meta (Kayser) Lackland (b. March 16th, 1847, at St. Louis) is the daughter of Henry Kayser, a civil engineer, and Emily Lassen, both of St. Louis. Her parents lived in Copen-

hagen, Denmark, where her father was at one time Governor-General of Denmark and Judge Advocate of the Army.

Lackland sang in the Glee Club and the College Choir while at Yale, and served as President of the Glee Club in Senior year. He was Captain of Company B., '96 Battalion, Phelps Brigade; served on the Board of Governors of the University Club; was a member of the Renaissance Club, and a Cup man. Eta Phi. Psi U. Keys.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

LACKLAND returned to St. Louis after graduation, received the degree of LL.B. from the Washington University Law School in 1898, and thereafter practised in that city, for a time in the office of Seddon & Blair. His varied activities during these years ranged from the Presidency of the Thornton Construction Company to that indicated by a letter received from him in 1902, which was headed, "MISSOURI ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, INTERCHURCH-OMNIPARTISAN," with a long list of reverend superintendents and field secretaries, followed by Otto's name as State Attorney. "From the heading of this letter," he said, "you may readily gather that I too am somewhat annoyed by joints, only, perhaps, of a different nature. My name appearing on a letterhead of this sort may seem somewhat of an anomaly, so to dispose of any such impression let me say that with their spiritual and moral affairs I have nothing to do, being simply their adviser in event of any legal complication."

In or about 1903 Lackland was elected a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates by the Reform forces. He was one of the leading figures in the H—Y—P Club at the World's Fair in 1904. "So impressed did the men become with their vocal efforts," said the "Alumni Weekly," in describing one of these gatherings, "that about twenty gathered on the balcony, led by Edgar Lackland, and as the strains of 'Violets' from the Exposition orchestra died away they started up a good yodling song which quite outdid the Swiss performers." The follow-

ing winter Lackland fell ill with pneumonia, so seriously that, as he said to one of his fellows, "I had my pall-bearers all picked out." Fortunately he pulled through. His decennial letter follows:

"Paul Smith's, New York.

"DEAR CLARENCE:

"Tucked away here in the woods for the last year, I'm afraid I've grown careless about answering communications. I've been up against it since a year ago last November, when I had a distressingly severe attack of pneumonia, which left me in such a susceptible condition that I have had to stay up here to ward off the 'bugs.' I hope to get my degree in the fall and come to the 'great city' to locate. As a diversion I was admitted to the Bar of this State during the winter. I might incidentally add that my practice up here has not been sufficiently lucrative to permit me to get down to Decennial. It breaks my heart not to be with you accompanied by my kilties or an elephant. My kindest regards to all the boys and best wishes for a rousing old time.

"Yours in the wilderness,

"OTTO LACKLAND."

Leonard Bronk Lampman

Residence, Coxsackie, New York.
Broker, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

LEONARD BRONK LAMPMAN was born Dec. 22d, 1872, at Jamaica, N. Y. He is the son of Rev. Lewis Lampman, '66, D.D., N.Y.U., '93, and Adelaide Bronk, who were married Dec. 5th, 1871, at Coxsackie, N. Y., and had one other child, a daughter.

Lewis Lampman (b. at Coxsackie, N. Y., in 1843) is a Presbyterian clergyman of Newark, N. J., and a member of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. He is a son of Obediah Lampman, a merchant and farmer, and Elizabeth Vandenberg, both of Coxsackie. His ancestors came originally from Germany and Holland, and settled at Coxsackie.

Adelaide (Bronk) Lampman (b. at Coxsackie in 1843; d. Jan. 7th, 1904, at Newark) was the daughter of Leonard Bronk, a lawyer, and Maria Ely, both of Coxsackie.

Lampman spent his youth at Jamaica, N. Y., and at Newark, N. J. He prepared for Yale at the Newark Academy, and entered College with the Class.

He has not been married.

SOME time prior to Sexennial Lampman left the practice of the law to enter Wall Street as a broker, a vocation for which he felt himself "much better fitted." He was connected for a while with the Stock Exchange firm of F. T. Adams & Co. at 10 Wall Street. "Am now out for myself," he writes, "but have my headquarters with Kingsley, Mabon & Co." In answer to the question as to how he has been spending his time these last few years he replies, "Trying to earn an honest living as a broker."

"It is said that a man's marriage, as things are now arranged," writes one of his friends, "threatens every other personal relation that he sustains, however innocent, but it is not always understood that great social popularity is even more of a menace. Look at Len Lampman. He has 'some other date' every time. Popular? Why the only masculine parallels to Len's popularity are those inhabitants of Kabakon Island—you remember the verses?—where

. . . when you are tempted to wed,
You look over your feminine chums,
And you simply decide
Which you wish for a bride
And you say to her "Come!" and she comes!"

The only corroboration the Secretary has of this, is a little packet of reply postals, one for each year, whereon Lampman has scribbled his excuses for not attending the Class dinners.

The following excerpt from the "Sexennial Record" summarizes his life as a lawyer: "After graduation at Yale I studied at the Columbia and New York law schools and was admitted to the New York Bar in June,

1899. For a time I was connected with the office of Sheehan & Collins, Attorneys for the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., and did some trial work for the road in the Municipal District Courts. Later I was Managing Clerk for Hon. Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy."

Frederick C. Lee

Architect. Mail Address, Care University Club, New York City.

FREDERICK CLARE LEE was born at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30th, 1874. He is a son of Elisha Lee and Fanny Blackburn, who were married June 18th, 1868, at Rock Island, Ill., and had altogether four children, all boys. Frank Lee, '94 S., is a brother.

Elisha Lee (b. April 12th, 1830, at Salisbury, Conn.; d. Nov. 14th, 1894, at Washington, D. C.) was the owner and General Manager of the Orinoco Line of Steamers, Trinidad, B. W. I. His life was spent chiefly at Trinidad, and in Australia, South America, and California. His parents were Elisha Lee, a farmer and merchant, and Elmira Scoville, both of Salisbury. The family came from England in 165-, and settled at Farmington, Conn.

Fanny (Blackburn) Lee was born at Versailles, Ky. She is the daughter of Henry Clay Blackburn, a planter of Versailles, and Susan Childs, of Pittsfield, Mass. She now (Oct., '05) lives abroad.

Lee prepared at Exeter and at the Gunnery School in Washington, Conn. He was a member of the Class Baseball Team, serving as Captain in Freshman year, and was successively Secretary and Treasurer, and Vice-President, of the Exeter Club. He was a member of the Senior Promenade Committee, Kappa Psi, Psi U, and Wolf's Head.

He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 22d, 1902, to Miss Mary Ella Widdicomb, daughter of John Widdicomb of Grand Rapids.

"AFTER leaving college," wrote Lee in 1902, "the following autumn, I entered the office of L. C. Holden and worked there until December. In January, 1897, went to Paris to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. After studying *at* it for some time then I studied *in* it. Returned to

America, June, 1899, for Triennial, and worked part of the summer in New York, in the office of Lord & Hewlett. In October of that year went to Paris again for two years' more study, supplementing it by traveling in Italy, France, and England. Returned to New York and worked in the offices of York & Sawyer, and Lord & Hewlett, and was present at the Bicentennial. Was married in February, 1902, at Grand Rapids, and have been traveling abroad since then. Am expecting to return in the autumn of this year."

This letter was received too late to be published in the "Sexennial Record," owing to Lee's absence in Europe. This year, as soon as the decennial circulars were mailed, he inopportunately went to Europe again. It seems a little unworthy of Jim to act like this, but the trouble is that he has a London hotel on his hands. It belongs to his family, and the name of it is, "The Dysart, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Telegraphic and cable address: 'Dorhawk, London.' Telephone, No. 676 Mayfair." The Secretary has a photograph of it, with Jim's autograph in one corner, and a man (who looks something like Knapp) pronouncing Cavendish the wrong way in the other.

Knowing Lee to be sudden and extensive in his movements, the Secretary dined with him on three several occasions last winter and spring, purposing to secure an oral autobiography. The first time, however, Lee said he was sailing for Europe the next morning at seven o'clock and would rather wait until he returned in January. The second time Pius was present. The third time, owing to "an important engagement," Lee had barely time to gulp his meal and none to talk, and he left the poor old Secretary feeling like T. Carlyle, "all biliousness and fret and palpitating haste and bewilderment." It is disturbing to a leisurely person to be hurried at any time, let alone at table. But that's Jim all over. He is one of these strong, hearty, brisk fellows—intolerably brisk—and what cares he?

As for facts, he is an architect, and when he is not else-

where he practises in New York. He is said to have been in Count de Sibour's offices for a while and to have built a row of suburban stations for one of the Eastern railroads. Outside of this the Secretary does not know whether his principal designs are for ale-houses or chateaux.

Chas. B. Lenahan

Lawyer. 35 Bennett Building, Wilkes-Barré, Penn.
Residence, 66 West South Street.

CHARLES BERNARD LENAHAH was born July 11th, 1874, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa. He is a son of Patrick Lenahan and Elizabeth Duffy, who were married Dec. 31st, 1855, at Wilkes-Barré, and had altogether thirteen children, four boys and nine girls, twelve of whom lived to maturity. Two of the brothers are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

Patrick Lenahan (b. March 1st, 1826, at Newport, Ireland; d. Dec. 21st, 1898, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa.) came to the United States in 1846, settled at Appalachicola, Fla., and moved (in 1848) to Wilkes-Barré, where he was in business as a merchant. He served in the Civil War as 1st Lieutenant 8th Penn. Volunteers. He was the son of John Lenahan, Captain of a merchantman, and Mary O'Donnell, both of Newport, Ireland.

Elizabeth (Duffy) Lenahan (b. Aug. 31st, 1836, at Plains, Luzerne Co., Pa.) is the daughter of Bernard Duffy, a farmer, and Mary MacDonald, both of Plains, Pa. She is now (May, '06) living at Wilkes-Barré.

Lenahan came to Yale in spite of the fact that two of his brothers were graduated at U. of P. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He was married at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1901, to Miss Helen Gertrude Moran, daughter of P. Moran of Pittsburg, and has two children, daughters, Eleanor Lenahan (b. Aug. 29th, 1902, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa.) and Elizabeth Lenahan (b. Jan. 25th, 1904, at Wilkes-Barré).

LENAHAH spent a few months in Europe with Commodore Whitaker during the summer of 1896, and upon his return to Wilkes-Barré studied law in his brother James's office. In June, 1897, he was admitted to the Bar of

Luzerne County, and later to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His letter follows:

"My life during the past four years has been uneventful. I am engaged in the general practice of the law, ready to take anything that comes along from a replevin suit to determine the title to a cow, to a murder case. During my career at the bar I have twice appeared as counsel for men charged with murder and succeeded in hanging them both. Since then murderers have given me a wide berth. You may conclude from this that I had the interests of society more at heart than those of my clients. But I assure you it was not my fault. The men were guilty and I could not make the jury believe otherwise.

"With my brother I represented Johnnie Mitchell and the mine workers, during the great coal strike of 1902. The down-trodden working man appealed to me (for a retainer) and we certainly flayed the heartless coal trust. During this period I came into contact with Neale, who has developed into a coal baron, and who is now closely crowding 'Divine Right' Baer as the leader of the fight against the poor coal miner, who, through his poverty, was driven to the dire necessity of retaining as counsel your humble servant. For several months I traveled from one magistrate's office to another, endeavoring to save my muchly persecuted clients, whose only offense consisted in playfully placing sticks of dynamite under the coat-tails of some strike breaker to see how high in the air he would ascend, or in cutting off a little piece of his flesh as a souvenir. The magistrates, who are of course owned by this great octopus, which is gnawing at the very vitals of society, had the hardihood to hold the poor miner for court, merely because he wished to have some innocent amusement. But this is history.

"I have given up farming and poultry raising. My friends all warned me that my enthusiasm would soon wane. I had the finest lot of white Plymouth Rock chickens in the city. One morning I awoke and found them all dead. Weazel, dog, or human beast, I do not know. As for my truck farm, at the end of the season

I took inventory and discovered I had a pretty expensive experiment on my hands. My wife could purchase the entire city market for less than it cost me to raise a bushel of potatoes. So I buried my overalls and have made a firm resolution to never again perform manual labor.

"Last year I was appointed a member of the law examining board. . . . I am now sufficiently graft proof to become president of the Pennsylvania Railroad or one of the rejuvenated insurance companies.

"But, after all, Day, the most eventful and happy portion of my career since Sexennial, has been my domestic life. I am following Roosevelt's advice, and as I enter my home, after my day's work is done, I always hear the pattering footsteps of my little children running to get the first kiss from 'daddy.'"

Ralph Waldo Lobenstine M.D.

105 West 73d Street, New York City.

RALPH WALDO LOBENSTINE was born July 24th, 1874, at Leavenworth, Kans. He is a son of William Christian Lobenstine and Rose Bayha, who were married in October, 1861, at Wheeling, W. Va., and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity. Edwin L. Lobenstine, '95, is a brother.

William Christian Lobenstine (b. Nov. 8th, 1831, at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany), son of John A. Lobenstine, a manufacturer of Saxe-Meiningen, and Elizabeth Fiedler of Thüringia, is a merchant and capitalist of New York City, at which place and at Leavenworth and Chicago he has chiefly resided since he came to America in 1848, excepting the six years 1881-88, which were spent traveling with his family. Some years after the death of the first Mrs. Lobenstine (see below) he was married (at Philadelphia, on Oct. 12th, 1880) to Belle H. Wilson, daughter of Robert Edmund Wilson, a clergyman of Hammondsport, N. Y., and Mary Strong of Vienna, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter. Belle H. (Wilson) Lobenstine was born Dec. 3d, 1845, at Hammondsport, at which place and at Clyde, N. Y., she spent her early life.

Rose (Bayha) Lobenstine (b. in 1838, at Wheeling, W. Va.; d. in 1876 at Leavenworth, Kans.) spent her early life in Wheeling and Leavenworth. Her parents were Lewis and Louise Bayha, both of Wheeling, W. Va. Lewis Bayha was a manufacturer.

Lobenstine spent his youth at Leavenworth, Kans., Philadelphia, and New York, and prepared for Yale at the Columbia Grammar School (N. Y. City). He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Flushing, N. Y., March 8th, 1906, to Miss Anne Munroe Williams, daughter of David Sage Williams and the late Mary Louise Munroe. Mr. Williams is United States Commissioner at Ocala, Fla.

IN 1900 Lobenstine received his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. "There was nothing eventful during these years," he wrote. "Work was the thing to do and work I did, being in Dr. Ellsworth Eliot's Quiz. I then received a surgical appointment at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, and was there until January 1, 1902. The life was full of interest and of great value. After leaving there I went to Paris, Göttingen, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden and Vienna, for the purpose of seeing surgery as done abroad, and to study further in medicine and pathology in the latter place. The past six weeks I have been traveling (loafing) in Switzerland and England."

This was in 1902. On July 1st of that year he entered the Sloane Maternity Hospital and served as Resident Obstetrician until September 1st, 1904. "During this time," he writes, "I was also instructor in Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After leaving the 'Sloane,' I took up private work, although much of my time is still given to my hospital duties. Not the least of my experience has been the 'act of getting married'—successfully performed March 8, 1906."

John Longacre

Insurance Broker, with Longacre & Ewing, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

JOHN McCLINTOCK LONGACRE was born Oct. 30th, 1873, at Philadelphia, Pa. He is a son of James Madison Longacre and Augusta McClintock, who were married Nov. 23d, 1865, at Philadelphia, and had three other children, one boy and two girls.

James Madison Longacre (b. May 18th, 1833, at Philadelphia; d. Jan. 13th, 1903, at Philadelphia) was an insurance broker of Philadelphia. His parents were James Barton Longacre, a painter and engraver of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Stiles of New Jersey. The family came from Sweden, c. 1640, and settled at Kingsessing (Philadelphia), Pa.

Augusta (McClintock) Longacre (b. April 20th, 1843, at Carlisle, Pa.) is the daughter of the Rev. John McClintock, D.D., LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, '35, a clergyman, editor and educator of New York City, and Caroline Augusta Wakeman of Jersey City, N. J., whose direct ancestor, John Wakeman (d. 1661), was one of the earliest Treasurers of New Haven Colony.

Longacre prepared at the Penn Charter School, and entered our Class from '95 in June, 1894. He was a member of the '95 Freshman Crew, wrestled with Skim Brown at the Freshman Rush, and rowed No. 6 on the Varsity Crew of 1893. The following year he joined our Class, and in 1895-96 was again on the Varsity. He was also for two years a member of the Varsity Football Squad. D. K. E.

He has not been married. _____

"EVEN my churlishness is not proof against such a letter," says Longacre. "I am glad you do not lend your honeyed pen to the Alumni Fund—why, damme, I 'd have bought a dormitory. Having fallen into a grievous habit of not reading the literature I receive about the needs of the University I fear I must unwittingly have passed over your just claims.

"With a contrite heart and an abiding sense of shame I now hand you the documentary evidence required. For further details I refer you to my official biographer, Col. W. D. Mann. I wish you would come over to Philadelphia some time and let me show you the Liberty Bell

and the Mint and Franklin's Tomb and Israel Durham. Just give me fair warning."

The documentary evidence states that Zeus is, and has been for ten years, an insurance broker connected with the firm of Longacre and Ewing (established 1868), Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance. In June, 1898, he enlisted in Battery A., Pennsylvania Light Artillery, camped at Gretna, Pennsylvania, and at Newport News, Virginia, served in Porto Rico, and returned September 3d. . . . He attends an occasional football game, but gets over to New York very seldom, he says, and practically sees nothing of the few men in the Class he cared most for. The deprivation is mutual. There is more than one asylum of the finer wit, where "no votaries of the grossly obvious need apply," that would gladly welcome Zeus, if only upon the strength of his particularly eligible shade of hair.

Many people confuse cause and effect in the matter of red hair and cleverness. In "Virgin Soil" for instance, which was one of the books in Billy Phelps's course, there is an old woman who says to Neshdanoff, "I'm as clever as you are, in spite of your red hair," indicating her own (or the author's) belief that the cleverness was an effect. As a matter of fact it is the other way round: cleverness is the cause. Obviously the greater the cause the more brilliant the effect; although, in Zeus's case, one almost would suppose that he employed artificial means to crimson it, like Mrs. Carter, or those Goths whom the Roman commander, Jovinus, found "*comas rutilantes ex more*" near the Moselle.

Horace A. Loomis

Partner in E. P. Loomis & Sons, Merchants in Apples, Triangle Building,
Rochester, N. Y.

Residence, Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., now a part of Rochester.
Address R.F.D., No. 4, Rochester, N. Y.

HORACE ARTHUR LOOMIS was born Aug. 8th, 1874, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a son of Edward Payson Loomis and Emma Keeny Stoughton, who were married July 29th, 1863, at South

Windsor, Conn., and had five other children, two boys (Edward Nathaniel Loomis, '91, and Robert Payson Loomis, '99) and three girls.

Edward Payson Loomis (b. April 14th, 1839, at Coventry, Conn.; d. May 16th, 1899, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) was a school teacher during his early life, and afterwards a produce merchant of New York, having his residence in Brooklyn, where he spent most of his life. He was greatly interested in church work. His parents were Albemarle Loomis, a farmer of North Coventry, Conn., and Sarah Kingsbury Hubbard, of Vernon, Conn. The family came from Braintree, Essex Co., England, in 1638, and settled at Windsor, Conn.

Emma Keeny (Stoughton) Loomis (b. Aug. 19th, 1843, at South Windsor, Conn.) is the daughter of Horace Kilbourne Stoughton, a farmer and brickmaker of Wapping, Conn., and Hannah Elizabeth Keeny, of Glastonbury, Conn. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Maplewood, N. J.

Loomis prepared at the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn. He was one of the Freshman temporary Deacons, President of the Yale Gymnastic Association, and a member of the Gymnastic Team. In June of Sophomore year he made the "Courant," and later was elected to the Chairmanship. A First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married Feb. 3d, 1904, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Emily Betts, daughter of Edward Richmond Betts, '66, of Brooklyn.

LOOMIS lived in Brooklyn for two years, in business with E. P. Loomis & Co. of New York and Rochester, Merchants in Apples. The business then fell to Edward N. Loomis, '91, and himself, and a year later they admitted Robert P. Loomis, '99, to partnership.

The winter of 1901-02 "Hort" went to the Adirondacks and to Florida because of ill health. His decennial letter brings the biography up to date. "I have spent six months of each year in business with E. P. Loomis & Co. Married in 1904, followed by a trip to California. Winter of 1905 in Italy. Winter of 1906 in the Adirondacks, balance of time at my home in the country on the outskirts of Rochester, where I am leading the life of an agriculturalist—not a farmer. For the difference write me a

personal letter, and I 'll gladly explain. The trips and country life are all a part of my fight against a case of tuberculosis—which happily acts as though I had conquered, but it will take several years to make sure.”

Hort's letters never show discouragement. “I enjoy the simple life hugely,” said one of them, “living out of doors and away from the rush and bustle of the city. One situated as I am has to give up a good deal, but there are many recompenses, and I would urge upon any who are grieved because of ill health to give Loomis a chance to write them of their golden opportunities.”

Christopher K. Loughran

Lawyer, Kingston, N. Y.
Office, 278 Wall Street. Residence, 296 Fair Street.

CHRISTOPHER KIERSTED LOUGHRAN was born at Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1875. He is a son of Dr. Robert Loughran and Helen Kiersted, who were married Oct. 23d, 1871, at Kingston, N. Y., and had altogether seven children, five boys and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

Robert Loughran (b. Aug. 30th, 1834, at Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.; d. April 11th, 1899, at Kingston, N. Y.) was a physician and surgeon. He also served as Member of Assembly, 1871; Supervisor of Ulster Co. for ten years; and Alderman, and was Surgeon in the 20th Reg., N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant Colonel by brevet. His parents were William Loughran, a weaver, and Jane Livingston, both of Armagh, County Armagh, Ireland, who came to America, and settled at Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Helen (Kiersted) Loughran (b. June 17th, 1845, at Durham, Green Co., N. Y.) is the daughter of Christopher L. Kiersted, a farmer of Kingston, and Elizabeth Palen of Palenville, Green Co., N. Y. She is now (March, '06) living at Kingston.

Loughran prepared for Yale at the Kingston (N. Y.) Academy. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of Psi U.

He has not been married. _____

“SCORE me one for promptness and brevity,” wrote Loughran to his ex-friend the Secretary, enclosing much

abbreviated replies. His ex-friend remonstrated vainly at the brevity: there are times when any class secretary must yearn for the assistance of a thumb-screw. "Truly," says Assistant Tormentor Shadbolt in "The Yeoman of the Guard," "truly, I have seen great resolution give way under my persuasive methods. In the nice regulation of a screw—in the hundredth part of a single revolution—lieth all the difference between stony reticence, and a torrent of impulsive unbosoming that the pen can scarcely follow." Brave old days! Would that they could come again, in Ulster County.

Loughran studied in the New York Law School after graduation, received his degree in 1898, and returned to Kingston to begin practice. He took the stump in the 1900 campaign, served as Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee in 1904, and on January 1st, 1906, was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County; "which position," he says, "I hope to continue for some time. Still doing law business."

He sailed for Europe on the morrow of election day in 1904, after "electing Roosevelt right in Parker's own county," and was absent nine months, visiting Persia and many other distant lands. There is a passage somewhere, in Meredith perhaps, which describes just such a specimen as Pop must have been of the singular race of tourists. One pictures him in the midst of an elder civilization—bald, alert, garbed in some motley compromise of East and West and mounted on a sadly incongruous camel—curiously viewing a turbaned people at their tasks—they him.

Harry B. Lovell

With Harvey Fisk & Sons, Bankers, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.
Residence, 112 Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

HARRY BORDEN LOVELL was born June 27th, 1873, at New York City. He is a son of Leander Newton Lovell and Phebe Borden Durfee, who were married Jan. 16th, 1867, at Fall River, Mass., and had altogether eight children, five boys (including Arthur Lovell, '92, M.A. '98; Gilbert Lovell, '00, Hart-

ford Theological Seminary, B.D. '03; Richard L. Lovell, '07 S.) and three girls (including Phebe D. Lovell, Vassar, '98).

Leander Newton Lovell (b. Nov. 15th, 1835, at Fall River, Mass.) has spent the greater part of his life at Fall River, New York City, and Plainfield, N. J., as a merchant, and as director and president of various corporations. He is Vice-President of the Plainfield School Board. His parents were Leander Perkins Lovell, a merchant, and Ariadne Borden, both of Fall River. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Plymouth, Mass.

Phebe Borden (Durfee) Lovell (b. Oct. 15th, 1842, at Fall River) spent her early life at school in New York City. She is the daughter of Matthew Chaloner Durfee, a merchant and banker, and Fedelia Borden, both of Fall River.

Lovell prepared for Yale at Dr. Leal's School, Plainfield, N. J., and entered with the Class. He was one of the charter members of Kappa Beta Phi.

He was married June 11th, 1904, at Taunton, Mass., to Miss Beatrice Walter Swasey, daughter of Albert Edgar Swasey, an architect of Taunton.

IN the fall of 1896 Lovell became a clerk with the firm of Borden & Lovell. He went West in the interests of the firm in the spring of 1901, spending four months in Cherokee County, Kansas, as Assistant Manager of the Eastern Coal and Coke Company, an experience which is described at some length in the "Sexennial Record." He made another trip in 1903 which is described below. It should be stated that Borden & Lovell (L. N. Lovell, C. A. Greene, and L. D. Lovell), control the Borden Mining Company's Georges Creek Cumberland Coal, the Lovell Coal Mining Company's Pilgrim and Ivy Ridge Coals, and the Eastern Coal & Coke Company's fields in Kansas. Harry was with them for nine years. His letter follows:

"In the fall of 1903 business took me to Decatur, Alabama, situated on the banks of the Tennessee River. There I occupied myself in the construction of an electric light and power house. Everything was new to me. The work was new, the place was new, at least to me, and the habits of the natives more than strange. Experience, it

is said, is a good teacher, and I think I proved that. Now I hope I know enough not to get tangled up with a switchboard. I have found out that the best way to make a nigger work is to cuss him good and hard and beat him over the shins. In addition I have found out that corn whiskey has a pleasant taste but its after effects would make Anson more of a 'Ball of Fire' than Bent ever was. All this I learned in the course of six weeks. During this time in my off moments I did some riding about the country, which I enjoyed immensely.

"One morning I had the pleasure of being one of the reviewing party at the inspection of the local company. The drill was good fun, but nothing compared to the banquet following. I have a hazy recollection that a few generals, colonels, and myself swore eternal friendship and devotion to the flag, meanwhile holding each other up to show how closely knit are North and South in this great country. . . .

"June 11th, 1904, was a very important date in my life, as on that day I became a Benedick, supported by my good old friend, Nod Mundy.

"On November 1st, 1905, I left the coal business to enter the employ of Harvey Fisk & Sons. I have found the business very pleasant and can say truthfully that it beats the coal business all hollow.

"Outside of the events I have mentioned I have pursued the even tenor of my way, with now and then a dinner of Squadron A., or a Yale Club smoker. It is my good fortune to be on the Executive Board of the Plainfield Yale Club. We have bully times when we meet, as ten minutes is given to business and at least three hours to pleasure."

Robert Lusk

Partner in law firm of Bailey & Lusk, 51 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.
Residence, 2216 State Street.

ROBERT LUSK was born Aug. 29th, 1873, at Center Grove, Tenn.
He is a son of Alfred Hume Lusk and Elizabeth Clardy, who

were married Nov. 13th, 1872, at Center Grove, and had one other son, William C. Lusk, '96 S., and two daughters, both of whom died before maturity.

Alfred Hume Lusk (b. April 29th, 1849, at Nashville, Tenn.; d. May 24th, 1888, at Nashville), a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, was an attorney at law. His parents were Robert Lusk, a banker, and Matilda Fairfax, both of Nashville. The family came from the north of Ireland in 1759, and settled in Maryland.

Elizabeth (Clardy) Lusk (b. May 18, 1853, at "Stock Hill," a farm in Kentucky) spent her early life at Clarksville, Tenn. Her parents were William Duncan Clardy, a tobacco stock farmer of Christian Co., Ky., and Louise Oldham of Montgomery Co., Tenn. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Nashville.

Lusk prepared at the University School in Nashville. He served as Treasurer of the Southern Club in Senior year, took One Year Honors in Political Science and Law, and was given a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition. Psi U.

He was married April 15th, 1903, at Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Binnie Briggs, daughter of Dr. Charles S. Briggs of Nashville. (See Appendix.)

IN June, 1898, after a two years' course in the Vanderbilt University Law School in Nashville, Lusk received his LL.B., and in September he began practice. On January 1st, 1902, he formed the law partnership of Bailey & Lusk with his cousin, Thomas J. Bailey, Harvard, '87, formerly of the Clarksville Bar. For the past four years he has served as Secretary of the Bar Association of Tennessee. He writes: "Have continued the practice of the law at the same old stand, 51 Cole Building. Married in April, 1903. Spent summer of 1903 in Northern Wisconsin fishing and a part of the following summer the same way." [Previous summers had been spent in Nova Scotia, the West, on the Lakes, and in Canada.] "Moved into my own home, 2216 State Street, in May, 1905. With the exception of Yeaman in Louisville and C. S. Day, Jr., in Nashville, have met none of '96 for the past three years."

"I am almost ashamed to send you this," he added on a separate enclosure, "after my recent behavior. But,

as Ballentine says, forget it. I have been hoping (sometimes praying) that I might after all get on to New Haven in June. How are you? I see that you have been put on the Advisory Board of the 'Alumni Weekly.' Now for yellow journalism. When I think of that rot about me that you and Berry once succeeded in palming off upon the poor 'Weekly' I fear for the future of that much valued paper. Berry, of course, from now on, will be too busy to assist you much, and there is some consolation in that thought. Hope you were present at his wedding. I would have been on hand myself but could not get off. What are your plans for Decennial? Where will you room? I expect to go to Hot Springs with Mrs. Lusk sometime in June and occupy your brother's cottage, and if I can get away I will come on from there to New Haven. I think Decennial will make me feel younger, and not older—that is if I can get there." He got there all right, and he went to the Hutch, and he was assigned to the Secretary as a roommate, and the first thing he took out of his suit-case was a quart of Tennessee Corn Whiskey. . . .

Robert S. McClenahan

(M. A. honorary, Tarkio College, 1906.)

Secretary of Assiut College and Professor of Ethics and Biblical Instruction, Assiut, Egypt.

ROBERT STEWART McCLENAHAN was born June 5th, 1871, at Wyoming, Iowa. He is a son of James Urie McClenahan, Monmouth College (Ill.) B.A., M.A., and Margaret Ann Lorimer, who were married Oct. 1st, 1867, at Morning Sun, Iowa, and had four other children, William L. McClenahan, B.A. Tarkio College, B.D. Princeton; John W. McClenahan, B.A. Tarkio, B.D. Princeton; Frank M. McClenahan, B.A. Tarkio and B.A. Yale, '00; and one boy who died before maturity.

James Urie McClenahan (b. at Fairview, Ohio, in 1836; d. Oct. 25th, 1879, at Olathe, Kans.) left Monmouth College, Ill., in 1862 to enlist in a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, under Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland. After the war he resumed his studies, was graduated at Monmouth, and be-

came a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, residing at various times in Guernsey County, Ohio, at Monmouth, Ill., Davenport, Wyoming, and Winterset, Iowa, and Olathe, Kans. His parents were Robert McClenahan, a farmer of Fairview, Ohio, and Mary Stewart of Washington County, Pa. The family came from County Down, Ireland, in 1812, and settled in Guernsey County, Ohio.

Margaret Ann (Lorimer) McClenahan (b. Feb. 25th, 1841, at Richmond, Ohio) spent her early life in Guernsey and Jefferson Counties, Ohio. In 1863 she left her home at Antrim, Ohio, and went to Vicksburg and Memphis, under a two year appointment by the Christian Commission for Educational Work among the Freed Slaves. She is the daughter of William Lorimer, a United Presbyterian minister of Muskingum County, Ohio, and Emily Mitchell of Richmond, Ohio. She is now (May, '06) living at Chicago, Ill.

McClenahan spent his youth in different parts of the West, and prepared for College at the High School in Olathe, Kans. He took his B.A. degree at Tarkio College in 1893, and entered Yale in the fall of our Senior year. He took One Year Honors in Ancient Languages, received a High Oration at Commencement, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Bellevue, Neb., Sept. 1st, 1897, to Miss Margaret Jeannette Wallace, daughter of William Wallace of Bellevue, and has had three children, all sons, William Urie McClenahan (b. Feb. 8th, 1899, at Assiut, Egypt), James Lorimer McClenahan (b. Dec. 4th, 1901, at Assiut; d. Dec. 29th, 1901, at Assiut), and Robert Wallace McClenahan (b. March 12th, 1903, at Assiut).

THE account of McClenahan's first six years is best given by reprinting part of his sexennial autobiography. "I was Instructor," he wrote, "in Greek and Latin in Phillips Andover the first year after graduating from Yale, although in the fall of '96 I had been elected by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church to the work of Instruction in Assiut College, Assiut, Egypt. I have indicated the date and place of marriage" (September 1st, 1897). "Sailed for Egypt in October, 1897, and at once entered upon the missionary educational work in this country. No small part of the time since then has been spent in acquiring the Arabic

language. I am Treasurer of this institution. We have here the only Protestant Christian college in Egypt—the first one since the days of Origen—with some 510 students, of whom some 420 are boarders, coming from all over Egypt. These young men go out from this institution to become the leaders of Egypt's ten millions of people in every department of government, social, religious, and educational life. They are in great demand for the various departments of the government, especially, and yet we feel that their greatest influence is as moral and spiritual leaders for the people. Seventy-three per cent. of the graduates (since 1865) have become ministers or teachers." McClenahan's decennial letter follows:

"Since 1902 I have been continuing in connection with Assiut Training College, at Assiut, Egypt. Nothing startling has occurred in these four years. I spent the months of July and August, 1903, with my family, traveling in Syria and Palestine. In the fall of that year I was made Chairman of the Board of Education of the Protestant Church in Egypt. In May, 1905, I came with my family to the United States on leave of absence for one year. Spent from July to September 15 in Colorado, September 30 to February 10, 1906, in Chicago, and during the latter period used the opportunities of taking some graduate studies in the University of Chicago, with Hebrew as major.

"I was in New York on business in March, and accidentally discovered through Farr, '96, that I was a member of $\Phi. B. K.$, although I had never been notified of the fact. It was one of the most pleasant surprises of my educational career, and 'Yale' on my $\Phi. B. K.$ key, which should have been on my watch guard these last ten years, is now there for keeps.

"Finally, my brethren, as we would say in Arabic, may Allah lengthen your days, multiply your joys, and increase the number of your children. Your Egyptian scarab, Robt. S. McClenahan."

A later letter was dated at Hooper, Colorado, where he stayed until June 1st, intending a return to Egypt in

August. "I am here with my family during April and May, as my wife's parents live here. I am living the strenuous life in a mild way, with a big wood pile, saw and axe, a Winchester rifle, shot-gun, wild duck, coyotes, and trout fishing later on, to take their places in the picture of your imagination of my environment. I have two very sturdy boys of seven and three years with me, and my 'gude wife' is enjoying with me the splendid Colorado air and sunshine. I met Tom Archbald on the train between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.,—*the first Yale '96 man I had seen since our graduation.* He and Colgate and Stokes, and perhaps others, have been in Egypt in these ten years, but have not gone farther south than the Delta—the lower regions, as we call that part of the Nile valley. I had met the parents of Stokes and of George McLanahan, and a few Yale men not of the immortal '96.

"No, Day, I am not a 'reverend!'" (This in answer to another of the Secretary's questions.) "I am as guiltless of it as you are, but have preached a half dozen times, and last week conducted the funeral services of a ranchman. There was not a 'reverend' within seventeen miles, and one of the other ranchmen said I was nearer it than any one about here and it was up to me. I asked him if I should lead in prayer, and he said 'it would n't do no harm.'"

*H. E. McDermott

Died in New Haven, Conn., October 3d, 1898.

HENRY EDWIN McDERMOTT was born at St. John, New Brunswick, Nov. 27th, 1873. He was the surviving son of John Young McDermott and Mary Jane Rowling, who were married Feb. 7th, 1872, at St. John, and had altogether three children, two boys (one of whom died before maturity) and one girl.

John Young McDermott (b. June 9th, 1844, at Londonderry, Ireland) is in the insurance business at New Haven, Conn., and is a director in several public institutions. He formerly served for five years in the New Brunswick Royal Artillery,





McDermott

after leaving Coleraine, Ireland, where he spent his early days. His parents were Samuel McDermott, a school principal, and Martha Crawford, both of Londonderry. The family went from Scotland to Ireland in 1657, and settled at Belfast, afterwards moving north to the County of Londonderry.

Mary Jane (Rowling) McDermott (b. Oct. 16th, 1850, at St. John, N. B.) spent her early life at St. John, N. B., and Boston, Mass. She is the daughter of John Richies Rowling, a florist of Norwich, England, and Mary Smith of Carlisle, England, who settled in St. John, N. B.

McDermott prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School. He received a Berkeley Premium of the First Grade in Freshman year, took Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences, and was Captain of the Senior Military Company. He received an undergraduate election to Sigma Xi, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. Beta Theta Pi.

He was unmarried.

DURING the year 1896-7 McDermott pursued Graduate studies in the Department of Physiological Chemistry at Yale, acting in addition as Laboratory Assistant. For this work, one year later, he was awarded the degree of M.A. The year 1897-8 he spent in the Yale Medical School, trying to do two years' work in one. An operation for appendicitis in the spring of 1898, added to his exhaustion from overwork, left him in a seriously weakened physical condition. The following fall, nevertheless, he entered upon the duties of an appointment he had received as Assistant in the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City. He soon found himself unable to continue, returned to New Haven, and died there of prussic acid poisoning on October 3d.

The poison was undoubtedly taken with intention, the act being attributable to melancholia, due to a reaction after discontinuing the stimulants and strong tonics given him subsequent to his operation. These circumstances, combined with McDermott's energy and brilliance, made his death conspicuously tragic.

Wm. Adams McFadden

With the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Residence, The Missouri Athletic Club.

WILLIAM ADAMS MCFADDEN was born May 8th, 1873, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is the son of Francis T. McFadden and Elizabeth Adams, who were married at Cincinnati, and had one other child, a daughter.

Francis T. McFadden (b. Aug. 16th, 1842, at Zanesville, Ohio; d. Aug. 10th, 1892, at Cincinnati) spent most of his life at Cincinnati and New York City. He was the eastern representative of the "Chicago Tribune," "St. Louis Globe Democrat" and other western newspapers. The family came to America about the year 1800 and settled at Pittsburg.

Elizabeth (Adams) McFadden (b. May 6th, 1846, at Cincinnati) is the daughter of William Apthorpe Adams, a lawyer, and Mary Cassily, both of Cincinnati. She is now (Dec., '05) living at Cincinnati.

McFadden entered our Class in September, 1893, and was elected an editor of the "Courant" the following February. (The issue for December 7th, 1895, contains the famous Hair Brush Poem.) He was a member of the Cincinnati Club, of Phi Gamma Delta, and of the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club as owner of the sloop *Merope*.

He has not been married.

A GRANITE quarry and a patent fireproof bathtub were the nuts that McFadden picked out to crack after leaving Yale. The former nut had no edible kernel, but the bathtub did—at least for Mac—and he returned to Cincinnati an educated hustler.

Cincinnati, however, has slow and obstinate business notions. Finding that one of the real estate deals he had planned would take years to put through, Mac determined to use the interim in placing his ancestral greenhouses upon a paying basis. They were not built that way, originally, but Mac had energy to spare. "Rosebank" soon became a widely-known establishment. His wholesale shipments of orchids and other high-priced plants went to many States, and he maintained a store in Cincinnati besides.

Two or three years ago the Secretary, visiting Cincinnati on his way East, found that McFadden was looking rather thin and tired, and the explanation proved to be that he had become involved in some vexatious litigation by a competitor. Paxton was his lawyer. "You ask about Tom Paxton, and comment on his growing corpulence and prosperity," wrote McFadden in April, 1905. "Tom is only my Assistant General Counsel; it is his partner, George Warrington, that is Counsel General Extraordinary, and *he* is so damned prosperous that he's got the gout. So you can imagine where I am. George and I are at present introducing to the Cincinnati courts a new line of litigation, entitled 'Railroad Finance as applied to Horticulture, or The Story of the Second Mortgage Bonds.' All other litigation before the courts has been put over until next fall. The judges have agreed to forego their vacations, and give their entire attention during the summer months to this mystery. It's going to be hot for somebody, probably the judges. But as the stock of litigation now on hand may not last over, it will be necessary to arrange for a new line, to be started next October, and I wish you would be good enough to suggest some novelty in this line, or get Johnny to do it. I want something good and lively, that will give employment to my entire legal staff. The object is to keep them in practice. Whether I win or lose I don't care, but the rot of stagnation is dangerous. Could n't you persuade Fisher to come out here and let me sue him for something or other, probably misuse of the mails, or conspiracy to extort money, or something of that sort? I believe we could get up a good case against Fisher, and probably land him in the Pen."

The results of all this legal work were not of any net financial benefit to "Rosebank." A few months after this letter was written, Mac ended it. He closed up and closed out, and left for St. Louis with a sense of freedom and relief he had not known for years, to embark in the hardware business with the Simmons Hardware Co.—a Yale concern. "Come down and watch me selling hardware,"

he wrote the Secretary. "What the deuce are you, a theatrical troupe or a personally conducted excursion, that you can't change your route? I suspect that you are a Cook tourist, one of those fellows that go around the world with a red book in one hand, and their mouth open. I want you to distinctly understand that you unemployed rich are without any rights whatsoever, since Lawson took you in hand, and you better be good and do just as we workers, who are the bone and sinew of the country, tell you.

"I've come to be an advocate of the eight hour law. I'm looking for a good strong union to join. I go to work at 7:30 A.M. and quit at 6 P.M. I'm making lots of money—for the boss—at least I think I am, for he seems to have plenty, and I never see him doing any work,—but I'm also getting more real money for myself than I have for several years. The work, too, I find tremendously interesting, and the bosses are thoroughly fine fellows—typical Yale men."

McKee Dunn McKee

"Gardener and health-seeker." Residence, Biltmore, N. C.
Permanent mail address, 1753 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

McKee Dunn McKee was born Oct. 21st, 1873, at Washington, D. C. He is a son of David Ritchie McKee and Frances Elizabeth Dunn, who were married May 11th, 1871, at Washington, and had two other children, both sons, Lanier McKee, '95, and David Ritchie McKee, Jr., 1903.

David Ritchie McKee (b. Sept. 17th, 1842, at Wheeling, W. Va.) is manager of the New York Associated Press at Washington. He is a son of Redick McKee, a merchant of Wheeling, San Francisco, and Washington, and Eliza Ritchie, of Cannonsburg, Pa. The family is of Scotch descent. The ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1750, and settled at what is now McKeesport, Pa.

Frances Elizabeth (Dunn) McKee (b. Dec. 6th, 1849, at Madison, Ind.) is the daughter of William McKee Dunn, a lawyer of Madison (afterwards of Washington), and Elizabeth Frances Lanier of Madison. William McKee Dunn was an

honorary graduate of Yale '35, B.A. Indiana University '32, Prof. Math. and LL.D. Hanover College '77, and served as congressman 1859-63.

McKee prepared at Exeter. He played on the Second Banjo Club in Freshman year, and afterwards on the University Glee and Banjo Club for three years. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He was a member of the Renaissance Club and a Cup Man. Phi Beta Kappa. Eta Phi. D. K. E. Bones.

He was married Dec. 27th, 1902, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Henrietta Bates, daughter of Paymaster General Alfred Elliott Bates, U. S. A., of Washington, and has one child, a son, Elliott Bates McKee (b. Nov. 26th, 1904, at Washington).

TO DUNN MCKEE belongs the credit of starting the annual winter dinners of '96 at the old Yale Club in Madison Square. He spent the first year out of college in Washington, came to New York in 1897, and remained there off and on until 1902—at first with the Wall Street firm of Bertron & Storrs, and until 1900 with the Compressed Gas Capsule Company. In 1900 he visited Alaska with his brother, and upon his return in the fall of that year he became interested with Neale and Thorne in a coal mining deal in Pottstown, Pa. During part of the year 1901-02 he lived in the Adirondacks. The "Sexennial Record" contains a full account of his service in the war with Spain, as a private in Troop A., N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry, and later, down in Cuba, as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps and aide-de-camp to General Randolph.

McKee is now President of the Two Kings Mining Company of Chihuahua, Mexico; he gives the following account of his life since 1902:

"Spent a couple of months at Saranac Lake and then went out to Silver City, New Mexico, where we visited ranches, went camping, did some hunting and fishing, and were out doors all the time. Acquired a few interests in valuable (?) mining properties. Spent two months of the spring of 1904 in California with classmate Loomis and

bride. Came East in June, stopping en route at Denver and the Fair at St. Louis. No classmates visible, though I saw a lot at New Haven the end of the month. Spent a couple of months in the Berkshires and then became a student (oldest living undergraduate) at the School of Mines at Golden, Colo. Returned to Washington to meet my week-old son, and then gave up books and took my family to Denver for the winter. Came East in June, 1905, and after depositing family at seashore went up to the Buck Run Colliery near Minersville, Pa., where classmates Neale and Thorne are digging coal. Remained there as purchasing agent until Christmas, when I came South to Asheville, and in April took a house on the Vanderbilt estate near Biltmore. I am at present engaged in raising vegetables and flowers and incidentally gathering bunches of health." (See Appendix.)

Cyrus F. Mackey

General Superintendent of the Franklin Roller Mill & Foundry Co.,
Franklin, Pa.
Residence, 1138 Elk Street.

CYRUS FAY MACKEY was born July 1st, 1872, at Franklin, Pa. He is a son of Charles William Mackey and Lauretta Barnes Fay, who were married May 9th, 1867, at Columbus, O., and had one other son (William C. Mackey, '00) and four daughters.

Charles William Mackey (b. Nov. 19th, 1840, at Franklin) is a corporation lawyer and promotor of Franklin. For the last twenty years he has had an office and spent a large portion of his time in New York City. He served in the Civil War as 1st Lieutenant in the 10th Penn. Reserves, until July 11th, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. His parents were Charles Washington Mackey, a manufacturer of Franklin, and Julia Ann Fagundus, of Lycoming Co., Pa. The family came from Inverness, Scotland, in 1765, and settled at Port Deposit, Md.

Lauretta Barnes (Fay) Mackey (b. Dec. 8th, 1840, at Columbus, O.) is the daughter of Cyrus Paige Fay, a merchant of Columbus, and Myra Barnes, of Athens, O. Cyrus Paige Fay was Treasurer of the Columbus & Xenia R. R.

Mackey prepared at Andover. He served on the Board of Governors of the University Club in Senior year, received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. Kappa Psi. D. K. E. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married. _____

IN August, 1903," writes Mackey, "I returned from California and immediately started in the employ of The Franklin Rolling Mill and Foundry Company, where I have been ever since. Nothing of interest has transpired since my return East." This Company has its headquarters in Franklin, Pa., and Cy is its General Superintendent. Charles W. Mackey is President. They make "high grade rolled steel and malleable and gray iron castings," and are "sole owners of the tripartite steel pole for all overhead construction."

The "Sexennial Record's" account of Mackey's earlier experiences said that he began with a trip to Arizona with Baron Hoeninghaus, and had "a very pleasant time for three months, two of which were spent in hospital." His letter continued as follows: "I left the Post about the first of November, going directly to my home in Franklin. Loafed there for a few weeks and then got a position with the Franklin Steel Casting Co. Remained with that company for about two years as Assistant Superintendent. But the work was very hard and not altogether to my liking. So in the fall of 1898 I left Franklin and came out here to California to engage in the fruit business with the Fay Fruit Co., Los Angeles, California. With the exception of a trip East in the summer of 1900 I have been here ever since. Have been holding down the position of Inspector most of the time. . . ."

George X. McLanahan

Lawyer. Bond Building, Washington, D. C.
Residence, 2031 Q Street.

GEORGE XAVIER MCLANAHAN was born July 29th, 1872, at New Hamburg, N. Y. He is the son of George William McLanahan

and Helen Spencer Day, who were married April 26th, 1871, at Catskill, N. Y., and had one other child, a daughter.

George William McLanahan (no occupation) was born at No. 6 College Place, New York, in which city and in Washington, D. C., where he now (Jan., '06) resides, he has spent the greater part of his life. He has also lived much abroad. His parents were James Xavier McLanahan, a lawyer of Chambersburg, Pa., and Ann Matilda McBride (daughter of James McBride and Hannah Savage) of New York City. James X. McLanahan was a graduate of Dickinson College, and a grandson to Senator Andrew Gregg of Pennsylvania. His family came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1700, and settled at Antrim, Franklin Co., Pa.

Helen Spencer (Day) McLanahan (b. Sept. 22d, 1848, at Catskill, N. Y.) is the daughter of S. Sherwood Day, '27, a banker of Catskill, N. Y., and Cornelia Spencer (daughter of Joshua A. Spencer) of Utica, N. Y.

McLanahan prepared at Andover. He made the Record at Easter of Sophomore year, and was subsequently elected Chairman of the Board of Editors. In this capacity he instituted the inter-appointment baseball games. He bestowed the name "Oriental Bill" upon Professor Williams, and was one of our Class Historians. A Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition. Psi U. Wolf's Head.

He was married Nov. 8th, 1898, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Caroline Suydam Duer, daughter of Denning Duer of New Haven, and has two children, a son and a daughter, Duer McLanahan (b. Aug. 19th, 1899, at Catskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.) and Helen McLanahan (b. March 6th, 1901, at New York City). (See Appendix.) _____

MCLANAHAN is Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the College Department of the Inter-State Young Men's Christian Association (for the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia), Director of the Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia, member for Washington of the new Alumni Advisory Council, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the local Andover Association. "Winters in Washington," he writes, "practising law. Summers spent at Watch Hill, R. I. Fall of 1904 went to Newfoundland (not New Jersey—Redmond!) caribou shooting with Alfred Belo. Fall of 1905 shot a moose in Pokemonche River, N. B., with Tex

Belo. Spare time spent buying wedding presents for classmates, and filling out blanks kindly furnished by Paret, Fisher, Hawkes, and Day." He built his house at Watch Hill in 1902 and has numbered Peck, Mallon, and other '96 men among his guests.

He entered the Harvard Law School after graduation and received his degree there in 1899. Meantime he had passed the New York Bar examinations (October, 1898), married (November, 1898), and attended the Columbia Law School, New York, from the fall of 1898 until the following March. At Harvard he belonged to the Williston Law Club and to the Choate Club (Phi Delta Phi fraternity).

In October, 1899, he began to practise in the offices of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt at 30 Broad Street, New York, and remained there as Managing Clerk until taken ill in May, 1901. In July he sailed with Mrs. McLanahan for England for a three months' stay in Scotland. Returning in October, he moved to Washington, D. C., to take the course in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of the Columbian University, now the George Washington University. He received the degree of LL.M. in 1902 and that of D.C.L. in 1903. On January 1st, 1905, he announced that he was prepared to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, the Government departments, the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the Courts of the State of New York, and also to appear before committees of Congress.

He wrote this summer, "Surprised not to get a birthday present from you yesterday. You are a poor sort of secretary. Why don't you keep track of the great '96 dates?"

Geo. S. McLaren

Partner in the law firm of Clark, Hall & Peck, 152 Orange Street,
New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND McLAREN was born May 25th, 1865, at Greenock, Scotland. He is a son of James Watson McLaren

and Catherine McFarlane, who were married in November, 1855 at Glasgow, Scotland, and had altogether nine children, five boys and four girls, eight of whom lived to maturity.

James Watson McLaren (b. Nov. 1st, 1833, at Glasgow; d. May 6th, 1896, at Thompsonville, Conn.) spent most of his life at Thompsonville where he was manager of some carpenter shops and a Justice of the Peace. He was at one time a seaman in the British Navy, and afterwards a First Mate in the China Trade. His parents were James McLaren and Jessie Winning Moffat, both of Glasgow. James McLaren was the owner of the Glasgow Chemical Works.

Catherine McFarlane (b. at Cambleton, Scotland, in May, 1835) is the daughter of Edward McFarlane, a proprietor of job dyeing works, of Cambleton, and later of Greenock. She is now (Feb., '06) living at Worcester, Mass.

McLaren spent his youth in Thompsonville, Conn., and prepared for Yale at Andover. He was on the Freshman Committee in charge of the Boys' Club, and subsequently served as Superintendent of that Club. A First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Feb. 18th, 1903, at Thompsonville, Conn., to Miss Christina Miller Higgins of Thompsonville, daughter of William Higgins.

MCLAREN entered the Yale Law School after graduation, planning to take the three year course. In December of his second year, however, he secured a position assisting the administrator of an estate to close it up. This added considerably to his work, and in 1898, after passing the bar examinations, he broke down in health, left the law school, and in January, 1899, secured desk room in the New Haven offices of the state agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. "I was a stranger to the business world of this city," he wrote in 1902, "and knew less than half a dozen business men. I debated for a long time whether to go into a law office or fight it out alone from the start. I decided upon the latter course because I knew I would have to do it some time, and I have not regretted the decision. It was in July, 1899, that I resolved to practise law solely, and rely upon that for support. I succeeded, but it was after going through experiences I would rather not put in writing."

His decennial letter follows: "As to the way my time has been spent since the Sexennial I can only say that I devoted it exclusively to the general practice of law until the seventh of last June (1905), when I was taken into the above firm. Now our specialty is real estate law. As to pastimes I have no particular bent. I keep closely to my work,—now by force of necessity, because we are overwhelmed with work, and formerly by necessity also, because I had to hustle to get in the filthy lucre. Now it comes along regularly and I have no anxiety on that account. I can think of nothing that is specially interesting to you or the boys. I might say that in just seven years from the time I was admitted to the bar I made good. I had to hoe it out alone in what is conceded to be one of the hardest cities in the country for young lawyers, there being so many turned out of the law school here that the profession is choked up with them all the time. As to the future, I can give you no information in addition to what I told you when I saw you in December. Mr. Clark's estate is not yet settled, and of course we have not reorganized, but I am satisfied I am out of the wet and on the ground floor in good solid fashion."

Neil B. Mallon

Residence, 2373 Madison Road.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chief Inspector in the Engineer Department of the Board of Public Service.

NEIL BERNARD MALLON was born Dec. 4th, 1874, at Cincinnati, O. He is a son of Patrick Mallon and Sophia Pitchers Beadle, who were married in June, 1852, at Easton, N. Y., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl. Guy Ward Mallon, '85, is a brother.

Patrick Mallon (b. March 17th, 1823, at Dungannon, Ireland; d. Dec. 6th, 1896, at Cincinnati) spent the greater part of his life at Easton, and Troy, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O., as a farmer, school teacher, attorney and judge. He was the son of John and Mary Mallon, both of Dungannon. John Mallon was a farmer. Patrick Mallon came to America in 1829, and settled at Easton, N. Y.

Sophia Pitchers (Beadle) Mallon (b. April 28th, 1835, at Easton; d. Nov. 9th, 1894, at Cincinnati) was the daughter of Thomas Beadle, a farmer and storekeeper of Easton, and Phoebe Anna Starbuck of Nantucket, Mass.

Mallon prepared for Yale at Taft's School along with Dwight Rockwell. He was President of the Cincinnati Club in Senior year, served as Manager of the Class Baseball Team, and received a Second Colloquy at Commencement. Psi U.

He has not been married.

MALLON'S sexennial autobiography ran as follows: "After touring Europe in the summer of '96 with Berry, Vaill, Haldeman, *et al.*, I returned to Cincinnati and entered the Cincinnati Law School for a three years' course. By using the certificate received from E. J. Phelps as the equivalent of one year's study in law, I was admitted to the Ohio Bar in June, 1898. The following February I went to Newark, Ohio, to take charge of the gas company (Newark Gas Light & Coke Co.). I remained there until March, 1900, when I returned to Cincinnati and was employed by The American Process Engraving Co. until February, 1901, when, on account of a destructive fire and the opportunity of a better position, I left that company and became Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Bell Pure Air & Cooling Co."

In 1902 Mallon started in with the contracting firm of H. E. Talbott & Co. of Dayton, Ohio, overseeing construction work in Saulte Ste. Marie, Dayton, South Bend, etc. "I am up here in the woods in Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie," he wrote in 1902, "putting in concrete for foundations." He did not explain why the woods required that particular treatment. "I am in the town of Mishawaka, Indiana," he wrote in November, 1903, "putting up the bridge which will be the pride of the County. The company sent me here to take charge of the office and help to a certain extent with the construction. I have been treated finely since I have been with this firm and they do place quite a little responsibility on me, but I am kicking, as usual, when pay day comes around. That

reminds me, you ought to hear me swear. Am a dandy at it. Have been around Dagoes so long now, where it is a necessity, that I am quite a star."

When the work at Mishawaka was completed Talbott & Co. asked Neil to start another job for them in Kentucky, in the mountains. He was unwilling to do this, because of his stomach trouble and of the impossibility of getting "anything fit to eat in such a place," and so he resigned his position (April 30th, 1904) and returned to Cincinnati as a representative of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Mishawaka, makers of pulleys, shaftings, and power transmission goods. He became ill again, went to Gloucester, Mass., for the summer, and in the fall decided to go to Colorado, to the town of Florence, to look after the local oil-well plans of some Eastern capitalists. During the following winter his trouble increased, and in March, 1905, came the crisis. His life was despaired of. Relatives hurried West and took him to Rochester, Minnesota, to be operated on by the famous specialists at that place. The operation (gastroenterotomy) was a success. Mallon recuperated rapidly, and in June was able to go to New Haven for the 1905 Commencement, "where," he wrote, "several sips of Velvet seemed to make me forget age." He spent the summer at Gloucester again, with his brother-in-law, visited Johnnie Johnston at Hadlyme, and returned to Cincinnati for the fall elections. "The gang was beaten," he wrote, "and a Democratic mayor and the entire ticket was elected. The mayor was my brother's partner, so it brought the election near home. I did not ask nor in any way seek a political position, but about January 20th, 1906, one was offered to me and I took it. The title sounds fine—'Chief Inspector.' The city is constantly laying new sewers and improving its streets with granite, asphalt, brick, etc. All this work is done by contractors, and on each one of these jobs there is placed an inspector by the city to guard its interests. Over all these inspectors I preside, to see that they 'tend to duty, and I am the court when there is a fight as to whether the contractor is doing right. The work con-

sists in visiting as many of these jobs as possible, and thus I am out all day, and I must say all is very pleasant. But do not think I am going to stay in politics."

F. W. Mathews

Special Agent for Maine, New Hampshire, Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
Office, 55 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Residence, Newton Center, Mass.

FREDERICK WHITNEY MATHEWS was born April 21st, 1873, at Waldoboro, Me. He is the son of Webster Lincoln Mathews and Susan Ann Sides, who were married Nov. 26th, 1868, at Belfast, Me., and had one other child, a daughter.

Webster Lincoln Mathews (b. May 10th, 1833, at Waldoboro; d. March 2d, 1880, at Waldoboro) served as selectman and school agent in his native town, where he spent his entire life with the exception of a short stay in California. His parents were Nathaniel Mathews, a blacksmith, and Hannah Ewell, both of Waldoboro. The family came originally from the north of Ireland, and settled at Woburn, Mass.

Susan Ann (Sides) Mathews (b. Oct. 10th, 1843, at Waldoboro) is the daughter of Isaac Sides, a ship carpenter, and Susan Kaler, both of Waldoboro. She is now (Feb., '06) living at Waldoboro, where her great-grandfather first settled on his arrival from Hanover, Germany.

Mathews prepared for Yale at the Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass. He was associated with P. R. Allen as Class Statistician and publisher of the Senior Class Book, and he received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Martin's Point, Friendship, Me., July 5th, 1899, to Miss Clara Louise Dudley of Hartford, daughter of James F. Dudley.

MATHEWS "made a study of fire protection, insurance law, etc., for six months. On January 1st, 1897, became Inspector for Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, covering Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. January 1st, 1898, was appointed Assistant Special Agent, for the same field and company. Headquarters in Boston."

"I have worked steadily from 1902 to date," he wrote this spring, "with the exception of time from February, 1904, to November, 1904, when I was away most of the time ill with nervous prostration. Was at Pinehurst, N. C., and other Southern places for a few weeks in the spring of 1904. Rest of time and all my vacations have been spent in Maine.

"See very few '96 men up this way. Occasionally, P. Allen, Twombly, C. Collens. I think of nothing more of interest just now."

The fact that Fred has been "forced to live in a Harvard hotbed," as he puts it, all these years, has had a depressing effect upon his correspondence. His classmates are prepared to administer restoratives if he will come among them for that purpose before it is too late.

H. W. Mathews

The Mansfield, 12 West 44th Street, New York City.

HARRY WILLARD MATHEWS was born June 19th, 1875, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of John L. Mathews and Henrietta C. Douglass, who were married Oct. 24th, 1867, at North Craftsbury, Vt., and had altogether three children, all boys, one of whom died before maturity. Charles Herbert Mathews, '93 L. S., is a brother.

John L. Mathews (b. Sept. 8th, 1844, at Lee, Mass.; d. March 18th, 1898, at New Haven, Conn.) enlisted in the Civil War as a drummer boy, worked his way up, and won distinction in a number of engagements. After the war he engaged as a wholesale paper dealer at New Haven, where he spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Elijah Mathews, a paper manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass., and Maria McCarty of Hudson, N. Y. The family came from England in 1742 and settled at Salem and Boston, Mass.

Henrietta C. (Douglass) Mathews (b. Sept. 18th, 1842, at Waterbury, Vt.; d. Jan. 12th, 1903, at New York City) spent her early life at North Craftsbury and Holyoke. She was the daughter of Henry Douglass, a lawyer (afterwards a farmer) of North Craftsbury, and Ruby Cilley of Tunbridge, Vt. The Douglass family settled in New London, Conn., in 1736, coming from Scotland.

Mathews prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

MATHEWS lives in New York nowadays, a half block or so from the Yale Club, but he does not belong to that unpolished institution and he does not see very much of the Class. This is due in part to his being away a great deal on hunting and fishing and camping trips. He "remained in New Haven for two years after graduation, holding down a minor position with The Edward P. Judd Co., booksellers. Removed to New York in September, 1898, and entered the publishing business of the Macmillan Company." In 1902 he was threatened with typhoid and had to give up work and go to Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, to rest and recuperate. In January, 1903, he ended his connection with Macmillan's, went abroad for a six months' trip, and has since then spent about half his time on a farm in Northern Vermont, at Waitsfield, with one of his relatives. His expeditions are made in all directions. "I have had a glorious time," he wrote from Canada last fall; "three weeks solid of canoeing with good hunting and fishing on the side." One trip of his got into print this year, illustrated with several photographs wherein Harry is depicted striking tents and struggling with canoes. His winters are spent in New York City. (See Appendix.)

"As regards papers, etc.," he writes, "I have never kept any track of such things as book reviews and most of my other stuff has not been over my own signature, so what is the use of mentioning it? They date back six or seven years. A few short stories, a good deal of dramatic work for one of the weeklies, book reviews now and then. This is the sum total.

"Forty-fourth street is as dirty and muddy as when you saw it last, and the new Circus Maximus on the Sixth Avenue corner blocks traffic so that even the rubber-neck

wagons have deserted us on their daily rounds. I hope to go abroad next spring, but this time I shall confine myself to England, with a Friday to Monday at Paris."

Rev. F. H. Mathison

Church of the Good Shepherd, Shelton, Conn.
(See Appendix.)

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON MATHISON was born Dec. 5th, 1873, at Bridgeport, Madison County, N. Y. He is a son of Rev. Robert Lauder Mathison, Wesleyan, '53, and Catherine Susan Roberts, who were married June 11th, 1862, at New Hartford, Conn., and had altogether seven children, three boys and four girls, five of whom lived to maturity. Rev. Edward Thompson Mathison, '93, is a brother.

Robert Lauder Mathison (b. at Middletown, Conn.) is an Episcopal minister, and is now (Oct., '05) living at Rome, N. Y. His parents were Robert Mathison, a druggist, and Rebecca Desborough, both of Middletown. Robert Mathison was, like his son, a graduate of Wesleyan University. The family came from Scotland in the eighteenth century, and settled at New York City.

Catherine Susan (Roberts) Mathison (b. May 17th, 1842, at Granby, Conn.) spent her early life at New Hartford, Conn. She is now living at Shelton, Conn. Her parents were John Eno Roberts, a merchant of Riverton, Conn., and Deborah Blakeslee of Hartland, Conn. John Eno Roberts was an officer in the Mexican War.

Mathison prepared at the Hillhouse High School. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

MATHISON studied for two years in the Berkeley Divinity School (Episcopal). "During my theological course," he wrote in 1902, "I was associated with mission work in Bridgeport (five months) and in Shelton, Connecticut, where I organized a church and have remained as Rector. One of the results of this latter work is the building of a stone church which is now in process

of erection." And this year, 1906, he was able to add, "I have organized a parish, and erected a church edifice. I have visited Egypt and Palestine, climbed Mount Sinai, and entered the city of Petra, preached and lectured and in some small ways worked for humanity, and am now out of commission for six months resting up from my labors."

His travels in the Far East, in 1905, were part of a long vacation granted him by the parish because of depleted health. On his return he added to his regular duties the preparation and delivery of some illustrated lectures on the lands he had visited, devoting the proceeds to his church—the Church of the Good Shepherd. Early this year (1906) he was attacked by what seems to be a sort of partial paralysis, which has affected his vocal chords and facial muscles. Absolute rest and quiet have been prescribed for him and he has, as he says, given up all occupation for the present. (See Appendix.)

Chas. W. Miller

Lawyer. Weleetka, Indian Territory.

CHARLES WESTON MILLER was born April 1st, 1876, at Irvine, Ky. He is a son of Merriman M. Miller and Bettie Anderson, who were married Dec. 25th, 1874, at Irvine, and had two other children, both girls.

Merriman M. Miller (b. Nov. 24th, 1846, at Nicholasville, Ky.) is a merchant in Lexington, Ky., and his life has been spent at Nicholasville, Irvine and Lexington. His father was Merriman Miller, a farmer of Nicholasville. The family on coming to America settled in Virginia.

Bettie (Anderson) Miller (b. April 8th, 1851, at Lancaster, Ky.) is the daughter of Alexander Anderson, a farmer of Lancaster.

Miller was graduated from Centre College, Ky., in 1895 with the degree of B.A., and entered our Class the following fall. He took One Year Honors in Political Science and Law, made a still-remembered speech at the Southern Club Banquet, and received a Dissertation at Commencement.

He has not been married.

IN 1898 Miller received his LL. B. from the University of Virginia and began practice in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a Revenue Agent in '900, Democratic Election Commissioner 1900-01-02, and in 1903 he was appointed City Solicitor by Mayor Duncan to fill out the unexpired term of the former incumbent, deceased. He ran for the State Legislature one year and in 1904 he served as License Inspector.

Despite all these leaves of local laurel, Miller proved to be so little inclined this spring to communicate even his address to the Class Secretary, that appeal for assistance had to be made to certain of his fellow-townsmen whom the Secretary had met and known across the Rockies. One of these finally called upon him with a "45" in one hand and a bottle of Bourbon in the other, a procedure which was attended with all the pleasing consequences of Moses' blow upon the rock—if Miller will pardon so watery a comparison. Information flowed. The Secretary selects for publication the following excerpt from a local paper :

"Former City Solicitor C. W. Miller left this week for Weleetka, Indian Territory, for the purpose of making final arrangements for permanently locating there to practise his profession.

"It will be recalled that Mr. Miller in May joined a party of Lexington capitalists, who visited this growing western town for the purpose of investing in town lots, and was so pleased with his [*sic!*] phenomenal growth and prosperity that he himself bought a number of lots and decided to locate there. He announced to friends before leaving, that on this trip he would secure a law office and arrange to leave Lexington for good in the early autumn. With Mr. Miller's popularity and knowledge of the workings of municipal politics as 'she is taught' in Lexington, his friends predict here that he won't be a citizen of Weleetka long before he is Mayor of the town."

William S. Miller

Attorney for the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.
Residence, 465 Dearborn Street.

WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH MILLER was born Sept. 27th, 1873, at Evanston, Ill. He is a son of Henry Giles Miller, Hamilton '48, and Sarah Caroline Mason, who were married April 21st, 1857, at Chicago, Ill., and had seven other children, one son (Henry G. Miller, '95) and six girls, three of whom died before maturity.

Henry Giles Miller (b. Feb. 2d, 1824, at Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.; d. Dec. 11th, 1899, at Eureka Springs, Ark.), spent the greater part of his life at Chicago, practising law. His parents were Abner Miller, a farmer of Westmoreland, N. Y., and Sally Lyman, of Middletown, Conn. The ancestors of the family were English settlers in Connecticut.

Sarah Caroline (Mason) Miller (b. May 17th, 1833, at Parsippany, N. J.) is the daughter of Roswell B. Mason, a civil engineer of Chicago, and Harriet Lavinia Hopkins, of Parsippany. She spent her early life at Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Miller made the Yale News in Freshman year, played Catcher on the Freshman Nine, Catcher (and Captain) of the Sophomore Nine, and Catcher on the Senior Nine. He was a member of the Sophomore German Committee, the Junior Promenade Committee, and the Yale Shooting Club Team, on which he shot for four years, serving in Senior year as its Captain. He was Assistant Manager, and afterwards President, of the University Baseball Association, and ex-officio a member of the Yale Athletic Financial Union, and a Director of the Yale Field Corporation. He was Secretary of the University Club, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Club and of the Yale Union. A Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. Eta Phi. Psi U. Keys.

He was married Aug. 24th, 1904, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winona, Minn., to Miss Susan Talmadge Whipple, daughter of William Jay Whipple, a newspaper man of Winona, and has one child, a son, William Whipple Miller (b. Feb. 17th, 1906, at Chicago, Ill.).

MILLER attended the Northwestern University Law School for two years with Cahn and Vennum, served for a year and a half as clerk in the offices of Hoyne, Fol-

lansbee & O'Connor, later Follansbee & Follansbee, of Chicago, and early in 1900 was inducted into his present post of Attorney to the Northern Trust Company. "Have lived a very quiet life and have confined my travels to short jaunts during my annual two weeks' vacations," he wrote in 1902. "Spent all my time in Chicago," he added this year, "working, getting married, and supporting my wife and child. Absolutely nothing interesting to report."

He has been for some years a director in the Chicago State Pawnors' Society,—“because I get lower rates,” he once explained. He attends the local Yale dinners pretty regularly, and at the Chicago dinner of 1903 he was presented with a silver loving cup as Captain of the victorious Chicago Yale Alumni Baseball Team of 1902. The local Harvard and Yale Alumni, it seems, have annual baseball games, and in 1902 the score was heavily against Yale at the end of the seventh inning, but—Bill was Captain!

The Northern Trust Company, although now erecting a building of its own, has long had its offices on the first and second floors of the "Rookery." Miller is on the second, and as often as the Secretary goes there he absentmindedly takes the elevator, only to be reminded on the way up that he cannot enter any of the Trust Company's offices except from below. He then begins all over again, threads his way deviously past much banking paraphernalia, and storms the sacred flight of stairs that leads to where they keep the sanctums. There, at last, with those who raised him to this careful height, sits Bill, with a telephone and a stenographer going full tilt beside him, and a welcome on his face that makes up for all of one's weary mileage. His den is a regular Mecca for '96. Indeed, one wonders how he can possibly find the time to take so many of us out to lunch or home to dinner, and to transform for us his strident city into so grateful an oasis.

Joseph O. Moré

Lawyer, Commonwealth Trust Building, 421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH OUDINOT MORÉ was born at Fontainebleau, France, May 9th, 1868, of French parentage.

Moré came to this country at an early age, and spent his youth in Boston, Salem, Dorchester, and Andover, where he prepared for Yale. He also studied at Williston. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. He was a member of the Yale Union and took an active part in its debates.

IN 1898 Moré was graduated from Yale Law School and some time thereafter he went out to St. Louis to begin practice, having selected that city as one destined to grow and prosper. He is said to have grown and prospered himself, even more than St. Louis, since his arrival. Drown saw him in 1905 in San Francisco, and wrote that he must have weighed fully 230 pounds at that time.

The Class will be glad to hear of Moré's success, knowing the man and the pertinacity of purpose with which he has overcome so many handicaps.

Professor W. Conger Morgan

Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of California.
Residence, 2440 Hillside Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

WILLIAM CONGER MORGAN was born June 21st, 1874, at Albany, N. Y. He is a son of William Morgan and Josephine Amelia Conger, who were married May 24th, 1871, at Reidsville, Albany Co., N. Y., and had one other child, a son.

William Morgan (b. Sept. 16th, 1842, at Albany, N. Y.; d. Nov. 7th, 1898, at Albany) was a real estate and insurance agent of Albany. His parents were Richard Morgan of Gloucestershire, England, who came to America, c. 1830, and settled at Albany, and Elizabeth Pritchard. Richard Morgan was a metal worker.

Josephine Amelia (Conger) Morgan (b. March 1st, 1839,

at Reidsville, N. Y.; d. April 22d, 1904, at Albany) was the daughter of William Conger, a farmer of Reidsville, and Hannah Babcock, of Albany Co., N. Y.

Morgan was one of the men elected while still undergraduates to the Society of Sigma Xi. He received One Year Honors in Philosophy, Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and sang in the Freshman Glee Club, the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club, and the College Choir. Phi Beta Kappa. Yale Union.

He was married at Albany, N. Y., June 21st, 1900, to Miss Charlotte Elisabeth Lansing of Albany, daughter of Richard Lansing, and has had two children, both boys, one who died at birth (at Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 19th, 1904), and Robert Lansing Morgan (b. June 7th, 1906, at Berkeley).

“REMAINED in New Haven as Silliman Fellow, studying chemistry in Kent Laboratory, taking Doctor's degree at end of three years. Accepted professorship of chemistry at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, at close of my study at New Haven, and resigned this in 1901 to come to my present position in the College of Chemistry of the University of California.

“Recent vacations: 1902, tramped through the Yosemite Valley and neighboring Sierra Nevada with my wife; 1903, Eastern trip; 1904, Eastern trip; 1905, Summer School, University of California, Berkeley, together with camps and tramps in the mountains of California. Expect to spend this present vacation at home fixing up my new place.

“Avocation: Trying to make a University man's salary meet a human being's expenses—a task which I am about to give up on the ground that several different kinds of perpetual motion machines are needed and the world of mechanics is not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of the solution of this problem.

“I was sorry not to see you in Berkeley, but it was due to a combination of conditions that we missed each other. Better luck next time.”

The Bibliographical Notes in another part of this volume contain a formidable list of Morgan's writings, which range from "Notes on the Space Isomerism of the Toluquinoneoxime Ethers" to "A Fossil Egg from Arizona." This latter title hints at the way in which even a hungry and disappointed scientist may wrest a victory from alimentary defeat.

Charles S. Morris

Permanent mail address, care 408 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn.
Or, care of the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES SOUTHERTON MORRIS was born July 10th, 1873, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of William G. Morris and Margaret Watson Moore, who were married June 29th, 1869, at New Haven, and had altogether three children, all boys (including William Greenwood Morris, '90).

William G. Morris (b. Aug. 26th, 1841, in New York City) has spent most of his life in New Haven in the picture frame business. His parents were Isaac Morris, a worker in iron, and Mary Southerton, both of the Isle of Wight, England.

Margaret Watson (Moore) Morris (b. Sept. 14th, 1839, at Westfield, N. J.) is the daughter of Thomas Moore, a weaver, and Mary Ellis, both natives of Ireland. Her early life was spent in New Haven.

Morris prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School. He was on the Varsity Football Squad, and served in Junior year as Secretary of the Football Association. A Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. University Club. Psi U.

He has not been married.

AFTER graduation Chub studied for a time at the Yale Law School and then left for the West. He is known to have done a good deal of football coaching and to have lived for a while in Kansas City. At Sexennial he reported that he was in Milwaukee in the advertising business. The following fall he coached the Northwestern University Football Team at Evanston, Illinois.

The only information received about him for this volume was that he was still in Milwaukee and that he was now connected with the Chicago & Northwestern road.

Samuel I. Motter

Partner in the law firm of Motter & Shultz, Donnell Court, 5th and Francis Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
Residence, 10th and Charles Streets.

SAMUEL ISAAC MOTTER was born Nov. 7th, 1874, at St. Joseph, Mo. He is the son of Joshua Motter, Pennsylvania College, '64, and Augusta Barrow, who were married Dec. 2d, 1873, at New York City, and had one other child, a daughter.

Joshua Motter (b. Nov. 1st, 1848, at Williamsport, Md.) is a member of the firm of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, jobbers and manufacturers, of St. Joseph. His parents were Isaac Motter, a farmer of Williamsport, Md., and Mary Snively of Greencastle, Pa., whose ancestors came from Switzerland in the seventeenth century, and settled at Schnauble, in Southern Pennsylvania. Isaac Motter served in the Maryland Legislature for a number of terms.

Augusta (Barrow) Motter (b. April 19th, 1852, at St. Joseph) is the daughter of John E. Barrow (b. at Baton Rouge, La.), a merchant and New York stock broker, and Catherine Gingery of New York City, formerly of St. Joseph. John E. Barrow served as midshipman when Texas was fighting for independence before it became a part of the United States, and he was the last surviving member of the Texas Navy.

Motter prepared at the St. Joseph (Mo.) High School, and entered our Class from '95 in September, 1894. He sang on the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club and the College Choir, and was a member of the Southern Club and of Phi Gamma Delta ('95 election).

He has not been married. _____

MOTTER'S name has been transferred from among the non-graduates to the regular list, now that the Corporation has awarded him his Bachelor's degree. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor after leaving Yale and was graduated from there with the degree of LL. B. in 1899. The following October he was admitted to the Missouri Bar, and he then commenced practice in St. Joseph. On January 1st, 1901, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Buchanan County, and two years later he formed his present partnership of Motter & Shultz (Orrillis E. Shultz), with offices in Donnell Court, 5th and Francis streets.

"I am in receipt of the notice concerning the '96 dinner," he wrote, a year or two ago. "Nothing I can think of would give me more pleasure than being with you on that occasion, but since I am no longer a contented holder of public office and have given up the prosecution of criminals for livelihood, I am more thoroughly convinced of the truth of the trite saying, that the 'law is a jealous mistress' and find I have not the leisure I once had. I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to get away this month, but I am looking forward to a time in the near future, when I can be with you to assist in celebrating the glorious deeds of the Class of '96."

Norris H. Mundy

Partner in the firm of W. A. Havemeyer & Co., Agents of the American Sugar Refining Co., 25 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

NORRIS HAVEMEYER MUNDY was born Aug. 12th, 1874, at Chicago, Ill. He is a son of Norris Woodruff Mundy, Union College '67, and Annie Amelia Havemeyer, who were married Nov. 6th, 1872, at New York City, and had two other children, Roswell Flower Mundy, Cornell '94, and Floyd Woodruff Mundy, Cornell '98, and Yale ex '98.

Norris Woodruff Mundy (b. Feb. 8th, 1845, at Watertown, N. Y.) has resided principally at Watertown, N. Y., and at Chicago, where he was for many years the Western Agent for the American Sugar Refining Co. His parents were Pearson Mundy, a grocerman, and Maria Donner Woodruff, daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, all of Watertown.

Annie Amelia (Havemeyer) Mundy (b. Oct. 27th, 1849, at New York City) is the daughter of the late Albert Havemeyer of New York, a refiner of sugar and President of Havemeyer & Co., and Henrietta W. Sherman, who was born in Virginia of English parentage. Mrs. Mundy is a niece of ex-Mayor William Frederick Havemeyer of New York, who died Nov. 30th, 1874, and a granddaughter of William F. Havemeyer, the first sugar refiner in America.

Mundy prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School in Concord, and while in College was a member of the St. Paul's Club and the

Chicago Club. He was also a member of the Fourth Division from its inception, and served as first President of the Society of Kappa Beta Phi.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

MUNDY "entered the office of the Freight Auditor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., and remained eighteen months. Then accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Manierre-Yoe Syrup Co., refiners and preservers, of Chicago. Traveled in Europe for five weeks in 1900." This was his sexennial report. On January 1st, 1904, he resigned the Vice-Presidency of this company (retaining his directorship), to enter the firm of W. A. Havemeyer & Co., brokers in Sugars and Syrups and western agents of the American Sugar Refining Company. This firm is one of the oldest in the business, and the retirement of W. A. Havemeyer and W. A. Havemeyer, Jr., has left H. E. Havemeyer and Mundy in sole charge. During the teamsters' strike their apparently prosaic routine suddenly developed possibilities of a romantic nature, and Mundy can, if he will, narrate fascinating stories of the stealthy loading of sugar ships at midnight.

He is full of stories, anyway. He makes them, as duller men make history. While this book was in preparation the Secretary heard one about a dinner Nod gave, to celebrate his installation in a pleasant set of apartments with Paul Hamlin and two other fellows. It seems that the principal ornament of the dining-room was a large deer's head, conspicuously placed, and at the solicitation of some of the girls who had come to the house-warming, Mundy described his thrilling pursuit and capture of the animal in Manitoba. "Who"—says the author of "The Decay of Lying,"—"who was he who first, without ever having gone out to the rude chase, told the wondering cavemen at sunset how he had dragged the Megatherium from the purple darkness of its jasper cave, or slain the Mammoth in single combat and brought back

its gilded tusks, we cannot tell, and not one of our modern anthropologists, for all their much boasted science, has had the ordinary courage to tell us. Whatever was his name or race, he certainly was the true founder of social intercourse." Fired by some such convictions, Mundy spun a yarn no portion of which was either based upon fact or limited to probability. The company were much impressed.

"Well, Nod," broke in Hamlin lazily, as he drew to a close, "all that you say may of course be perfectly true, but,"—pointing significantly at the head,—“I can't help noticing that every time you tell the story that old buck winks."

The guests laughingly looked up at the head.

And—the buck did wink! . . .

It was afterwards discovered that this effect could be produced at will by means of a small electrical contrivance; but, at the time, each guest thought that his own eyes and not the deer's had played him false, and, through fear of ridicule, uncomfortably forbore to voice his wonder.

James B. Neale

President of the Buck Run Coal Co., &c.
P. O. Address, Minersville, Pa.
Telegraph and Telephone, Pottsville, Pa.

JAMES BROWN NEALE was born Oct. 4th, 1872, at Kittanning, Pa. He is a son of Alonzo Potter Neale and Martha Elizabeth Colwell, who were married March 10th, 1870, at Kittanning, and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

Alonzo Potter Neale (b. Dec. 26th, 1846, at Kittanning; d. Aug. 12th, 1881, at Kittanning) was in the iron business. His parents were Samuel Stanhope Neale, a doctor, and Margaret Brown, both of Kittanning. The family came originally from Ireland, and settled at Burlington, N. J.

Martha Elizabeth (Colwell) Neale (b. Jan. 12th, 1847, at Mahoning Furnace, Pa.) spent her early life at Kittanning. Her parents were John Alexander Colwell, who was engaged

in the iron business, and Rebecca Pritner, both of Kittanning. She is now (Dec., '05) living at Sewickley, Pa.

Neale prepared at Andover. He made the Yale News in Sophomore year, served later as its Financial Editor, and was also Business Manager of the Yale University Glee and Banjo Clubs, Treasurer of the University Club, and a member of its Executive Committee, President and Manager for two years of the Class Baseball Club, and a member of the Junior Promenade and Class Supper Committees. He Boule. D. K. E. Bones. He has not been married.

ON July 22d, 1896, Neale "began working on surveying squad of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. Was, later on, at various times, assistant mining boss, time-keeper and clerk for same company." From January 1st, 1899, to June, 1901, he acted as clerk, Superintendent, and later General Manager of four coal properties, which were in the latter month bought up by neighboring railroads. (For particulars see p. 156, Sexennial Record.) Just before this purchase took place Jim became President of the newly organized Buck Run Coal Co., three miles from Minersville, Pa., and started in to build its breaker and open up its mines. His headquarters continued to be at Scranton. (Since August 1st, 1897, Neale has been living with Brinck Thorne.)

"After Sexennial," he wrote in May, "I returned to the anthracite coal field, where Brinck Thorne and I had recently opened up a colliery. This colliery began shipping coal on March 12, 1902, and was thrown in idleness at an early stage, about the 12th of May, 1902, by the general strike throughout the anthracite field. This strike lasted until the last of October, and during the summer and fall I spent my time either at the colliery or in making reports on coal properties in some of the Southern states. After the strike was declared off, I was very busy operating our colliery and trying to build up a community here in this very lonely place. In order to get labor it was necessary to build houses for the workmen and a school for their children. Our coal company is called the

'Buck Run Coal Company' and the community here now is known as Buck Run. It is located five miles from the nearest town of any size, and is, therefore, necessarily very much self-contained.

"In the spring of 1903 Thorne and I gave up our house in Scranton and took up our permanent residence here. In the summer of 1903 we obtained control of another colliery called the 'Darkwater Coal Company,' located about eight miles east of Buck Run. [Neale is Treasurer and Director.] These two properties have occupied the large bulk of our time. In fact up until 1905 we did nothing else but attend to them save for an occasional trip to the South or West to report on coal properties. On January 1, 1905, we bought an interest in the Sonman Shaft Coal Company located at Portage, Pa., on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the heart of the Central Pennsylvania soft coal field. [Neale is Vice-President and Director.] We are now managing that property also and consequently make frequent trips to that part of the state.

"I have taken no trips excepting to go to various weddings and to show up in New Haven every spring and fall. I am intensely interested in my work here and thoroughly enjoy all sides of it.

"Now, Clarence, that is about all I have to say and I guess any more would be trash. Looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you in New Haven, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"JAMES B. NEALE."

Professor George H. Nettleton

Assistant professor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School.
Residence, 339 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE HENRY NETTLETON was born July 16th, 1874, at Boston, Mass. He is the son of Edward Payson Nettleton, '56, and Mary Ellen Tucker, who were married Dec. 15th, 1869, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and had one other child, a daughter.

Edward Payson Nettleton (b. Nov. 7th, 1834, at Chicopee Falls; d. April 17th, 1889, at Boston, Mass.) was Captain (afterwards promoted to Colonel) of the 31st Mass. Volunteer Reg. during the Civil War. He was by profession a lawyer, at one time being Corporation Counsel and head of the Law Department of the City of Boston; and Judge Advocate General on the Governor's staff. His parents were Alpheus Nettleton of Chicopee Falls, and Deborah Williams Belcher of Taunton, Mass. Alpheus Nettleton was a Massachusetts General of Militia for many years.

Mary Ellen (Tucker) Nettleton (b. March 17th, 1838, at Chester, Ill.) spent her early life at Hannibal and St. Louis, Mo., and Holliston, Mass. Her parents were Joshua Thomas Tucker, a clergyman of Chicopee Falls, and Mary Olard Stibbs of St. Louis. She is now (Oct., '05) living at New Haven, Conn.

Nettleton prepared at Andover. He received a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade in Freshman year, and a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. In Sophomore year he was elected to the Yale Courant. He resigned in Junior year and was elected an editor of the "Lit." (in charge of Notabilia). He was a member of the Yale Union, of the Cap and Gown Committee, and of Phi Beta Kappa, Chi Delta Theta, Kappa Psi, Psi U., and Keys.

He was married at Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 16th, 1902, to Miss Mary Clark Treat, daughter of the late Amos Sherman Treat and Mary A. (Clark) Treat, and has two children, Edward Treat Nettleton (b. Oct. 14th, 1903, at New Haven, Conn.) and Mary Treat Nettleton (b. Oct. 20th, 1904, at New Haven).

"IN the fall of 1896," said Nettleton's sexennial report, "I came back to Yale for post-graduate work in English. In January, 1897, I went abroad to study French and tutor Leonard M. Thomas (afterwards Yale 1901), living for five months in Geneva and coming home in August via Italy and Spain. For the next few years I continued my graduate work, finally obtaining my Ph.D. in 1900. Meantime in January, 1899, I was appointed an instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School. The summer of '99 I spent abroad, partly studying at the British Museum, partly touring through Holland and England."

"Since 1902," he wrote this spring, "I have been continuing my work at Yale, teaching English in Sheff. [He was appointed an Assistant Professor in March, 1906.] The very even tenor of my way leaves little to chronicle for a class record. The summer of 1902 I spent largely in tramping in Switzerland with Stokes. Since our marriage in December, 1902, my wife and I have spent part of my college vacations in Bermuda, Canada, Florida, the Adirondacks, and—for the last two years—in the White Mountains, with Arthur Foote and his wife. . . . My other literary work," he continues, after giving a list of his writings which will be found in the Bibliographical Notes, "has been confined to answering every third letter from Clarence Day and every other letter from Paret. I have spent most of my time lately preparing for Decennial. My hardest experience was getting Birely into the sample 'clown costume' exhibited at the last class dinner in New York—the next hardest was getting him out of it. . . . No more at present. As young John Marshall Gaines, Jr., remarked to me after I had played for him one selection on the harpsichord, 'No more pianny, please.'"

"Hippy" has ranked of recent years among the first score or so of tennis players in this country. He has also made a number of addresses and speeches in different cities. "Dr. Nettleton's notable address concerning the social problem in Sheff." was editorially referred to in the *Alumni Weekly* for February 28, 1906.

Judge Edward K. Nicholson

Of Shaw & Nicholson, Sanford Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
Residence, 915 Howard Avenue.

EDWARD KRAMER NICHOLSON was born April 14th, 1872, at Essex, Conn. He is a son of George W. Nicholson and Elvira Bell, who were married June 5th, 1867, at Matawan, N. J., and had one other child, a son.

George W. Nicholson (b. Nov. 6th, 1842, at Baltimore, Md.) is a Baptist minister, living at Bridgeport, Conn. He has lived at Baltimore, Md., Trenton, Jersey City, and Perth Amboy, N. J., Nashua, N. H., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Essex, Conn. His parents were Henry Nicholson, a blacksmith, and Eliza Beck, both of Baltimore, where the family originally settled on their arrival from England.

Elvira (Bell) Nicholson was born at Matawan, N. J. She is the daughter of George W. Bell, a druggist, and Laura M. Bray, both of Matawan.

Nicholson spent his youth in Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York and New Jersey, and prepared for Yale at the Jersey City High School. He received a Dissertation at Commencement, and during his post-graduate course served as Secretary of the Political Science Club.

He was married Dec. 19th, 1900, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to Miss Mary L. Thomas, daughter of Cassius B. and Sarah Keith Thomas of Saratoga Springs, and has two children, a girl and a boy, Sylvia Nicholson (b. Dec. 29th, 1901, at Bridgeport, Conn.) and Edward Kramer Nicholson, Jr. (b. Jan. 4th, 1903, at Bridgeport).

NICHOLSON remained in New Haven as a post-graduate for two years, doing work for which in June, 1900, Yale gave him the degree of Ph.D. Meantime he had begun reading law in a Bridgeport office in 1898, and in January, 1900, he was admitted to the Connecticut Bar. The following May he formed his present partnership (Shaw & Nicholson) with Samuel C. Shaw, '91, with offices in the Sanford Building in Bridgeport.

"There is but little to report," he writes. "I have 'pursued' the practice of law with the most eager pursuit of which I have been capable, have been elected Deputy-Judge of the City Court of Bridgeport (March, 1905), have made some money, some enemies, some friends, have neither set the world on fire, nor been seriously burned by the fires of other people. My vacations have been short and without exciting incidents. I regret to send you such a tame account but conditions compel it."

The Bridgeport papers occasionally break forth into

astonished headlines concerning our classmate. We close his biography with a sample:

"JUDGE NICHOLSON STILL 'STINGING' SALOON KEEPERS WHO VIOLATE LAWS

"Heavy Fines Imposed Upon Several Yesterday and Appeals Were Taken in All Cases—More Trials Coming in the Near Future and Liquor Law Will Be Enforced.

"Judge Nicholson continued his work of handing out 'jolts' to the saloon keepers who persist in keeping open Sundays, by imposing fines in the city court yesterday morning. In addition to finding John Beck guilty of a second offence, he also found Bessie Wood guilty of keeping open last Sunday and imposed a fine of \$100 and costs from which an appeal was taken and allowed in bonds of \$150" etc., etc.

Theodore Woods Noon

Educational work in Latin, Greek, and History.
Permanent mail address, 10 Appian Way, Cambridge, Mass.

THEODORE WOODS NOON was born Nov. 6th, 1874, at South Walpole, Mass. He is a son of the Rev. Samuel Henry Noon and Mary Woods Atkinson, who were married in March 1870, at Cambridge, Mass., and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls, four of whom lived to maturity. Brothers: Samuel Atkinson Noon, Wesleyan, '92, Henry Shore Noon, Yale, '94. Sister: Grace Agnes Noon, Stanford, Cal., '04.

Samuel Henry Noon (b. at Leicester, Eng., in 1841) of Cambridge, is a Methodist-Episcopal preacher and a member of the New England Conference. He has lived at Andover, Weston, Barre, Leicester, and Brookfield, Mass. His parents were James Noon, a wool-comber of the town of Leicester, County of Leicester, Eng., and Rebecca Shore of Warwick, England. The family came to America in 1846.

Mary Woods (Atkinson) Noon (b. at Weston, Mass., in 1847) is the daughter of Kinsman Atkinson and Dorothy Myrick Woods (of Ashburnham, Mass.). Kinsman Atkinson (b. at Buxton, Me., in 1807), a Methodist preacher, was graduated from Harvard in the Class of '34. His ancestors came from Bury, England, and settled at Newburyport, Mass.

Noon prepared for Yale at the Gloucester (Mass.) High School. He received One Year Honors in Ancient Languages, an Ora-

tion at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and in Sophomore year took a Third Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prize.

He has not been married. _____

"THE Historian Gibbon," seriously observes our classmate Noon, "in his inimitable 'History of Rome' speaks of some leaders who were statesmen, of others who were generals, and of others who were orators or poets. Here and there all these qualities were unified in the life and character of one man. In this day of intense specialization, it has been my purpose, while having a specialty, to be conversant with the leading questions in Law, Classics, and Theology, thereby enabled to render more effective service. I have spent some time since 1902 as Fellow at the University of Chicago (1902-1903), Boston University School of Law (1903-1904), The New York Law School (1905-1906). I have kept up systematic walks on the German plan—doing the White Mountains one summer, the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) in Southern Germany another summer. After a brief sojourn abroad this fall I shall return to take up educational work, having put myself by this course in sympathy with many of the great questions and problems of to-day. Greetings to Ninety-Six!"

"Noon has gotten to be a very handsome person," wrote McLanahan, in describing to the absent Secretary the '96 doings at the 1905 Commencement. "I was about the only man in the Class who recognized him. 'Is not this Mr. McLanahan?' said he, and I—to the admiration and envy of Brinck, Neale, Allen, Sheldon and other would-be glad-handers—answered, 'I surely am, Teddy.' In fact I made such a killing by my winning ways with my classmate, that Allen announced in a loud voice so all could hear, 'Don't be a snob George; don't try to sit next to me,' " etc., etc.

"The two years following graduation," wrote Noon at our Sexennial, "I spent in resident study at Yale in the

Department of Classical Philology. In the fall of 1898 I accepted a Professorship at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. . . . The summer vacation of 1899 was spent in missionary and educational work in one of the counties of that state. During the following University year I was at the University of California in Berkeley as a member of the Classical Faculty. . . . Last summer I traveled in Germany, England, and Scotland; and I am now finishing my work as Fellow in Ecclesiastical History at the University of Chicago."

During his course at Chicago he interested himself in mission and sociological work in connection with the Chicago stock yards, and he "instituted and participated in a series of Cross Country Runs." He has practically completed the work for the degrees of B.D. and Ph.D. and LL.B. and some, or all, of them will doubtless be awarded to him in the near future.

Louis C. Oakley

Division Claim Agent, N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.,
Corning, New York.
Permanent mail address, Owego, N. Y.

LOUIS CURTIS OAKLEY was born Feb. 26th, 1872, at Owego, N. Y. He is a son of Timothy Bradner Oakley and Prudence Curtis, who were married May 25th, 1871, at Owego, and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

Timothy Bradner Oakley (b. Feb. 28th, 1844, at Geneva, N. Y.) is an attorney at law of Owego. His father was Conkling Lewis Oakley, a surgeon of Geneva and Owego, and a lineal descendant of Miles Oakley (or Oakleigh), (b. 1623), a member of Parliament in 1658, who came to New Amsterdam from Oakley Grove, Oakley Parish, Eng., in 1661, and settled at Westchester, N. Y., in 1664, of which town he was mayor in 1675. Timothy Bradner Oakley's mother was Mary Bradner Halsey of Blooming Grove, N. Y., daughter of Captain Zephaniah Halsey of the Continental Horse Guards.

Prudence (Curtis) Oakley (b. Jan. 7th, 1852, at Owego) is the daughter of George Rodney Curtis, a farmer, and Sarah Mary Walter, both of Owego.

Oakley prepared for Yale at the Owego (N. Y.) Academy and entered with the Class. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He has not been married.

AFTER one year's work in New Haven for the Gas Company Oakley entered the Yale Law School. He received his degree in 1899, practised in New Haven for about a year, and on July 1st, 1900, left for Penn Yan, N. Y., where he continued practice and engaged in the real estate business. March 24th, 1902, he went to Buffalo to begin work as Assistant Claim Agent of the Western Division, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. His decennial letter follows:

ON THE CHOO-CHOO CARS,
ABOUT EVENSONG, JULY 4, 1906.

MY DEAR DAY:—

Thank you for a kindly interest in a filament of an octopus tentacle. Your rush letter found me hastening on the endless grind—paying compound interest for my week at New Haven in a new handicap in the pursuit of an always-receding horizon on ever-tiring legs. But it was worth it—*n* times,—and then some. Perforce ruminant of delights infrequent, the concept of Bandmaster Bond—saltant, vibrant, gracile, with life athrill,—parts the unwonted fissure in a face long chary of smiles. (A pair of Slovaks in the seat ahead spit speech based on the letter “z” which sounds like washing windows, but it’s little I reckon.) I went to the Decennial and it’s the best game I was ever to. The memory of it is a bath and a benediction—a psychic Manhattan cocktail for many an arid morn.

Not much has happened to me since the Sexennial Record went to press. In May, 1904, by a judicious mixture of promotion and expatriation I went to the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central as Division Claim Agent, with jurisdiction over about 750 miles of track, part of which runs through an area where the per-

pendicular *motif* is dominant, and where if a native gets through Long Division, they send him to Congress. Most of my work is investigation of personal and fatal injuries, for some of which we pay. There appears to be a rooted belief on the part of the foreign element among the miners that the human form divine was primarily intended for the derailing of a G-4 engine. Desire to demonstrate this theory becomes ungovernable after consumption of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors, to be used as a beverage on the premises in quantities less than one gallon (for one drink). Thus far we have not had a single engine damaged—but the mortality among the proletariat around pay-day is alarming. Hence we infer that a single track was never meant for a dormitory. But I must digress lest I babble and sin by excess.

I have kept my fingers crossed when Dan Cupid aimed my way until acute ankylosis has set in, and now, if the dimpled little devil chose to look me-ward, I doubt if I could pry them apart. That will be about all.

Yours,

LOUIS C. OAKLEY.

Done into a screed under my hand and seal as 37 pulls into Snow Shoe, Pa.

Edwin Oviatt

Journalist. P. O. Box, 175, New Haven, Conn.

EDWIN [SIDNEY] OVIATT was born April 22d, 1874, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Sidney Benjamin Oviatt and Emma Eliza Mackay, who were married Nov. 24th, 1869, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two other children, one boy and one girl, of whom the latter died before maturity.

Sidney Benjamin Oviatt (b. July 26th, 1845, at Orange, Conn.; d. Oct. 24th, 1903, at New Haven) was in the real estate and insurance business. The greater part of his life was spent at New York City and New Haven. His parents were Sidney Fenn Oviatt, a railroad man of Orange, Conn., and Mary Ann Riggs of Newark, N. J., and Orange, Conn. The

family came from England or Wales in 1639, and settled at Milford, Conn.

Emma Eliza (Mackay) Oviatt (b. Aug. 12th, 1842, at New York City) is the daughter of Hay Stevenson Mackay, a lawyer (whose father, Æneas Mackay, was a school teacher in Edinburgh, Scotland), and Clarissa M. Rogers (b. at Herkimer, N. Y.), both of New York City. Hay Stevenson Mackay served as a private in the War of 1812, and two of his sons served in the Civil War. Mrs. Oviatt is now (Oct., '05) living in New Haven.

Oviatt prepared at the Hillhouse High School. He sang Second Bass on the Freshman Glee Club and College Choir. He took a College Prize in English Composition (Second Grade) in Sophomore year, and was President of the Hillhouse High School Club. In Sophomore year he made the Courant (from which he afterwards resigned) and the Record, and in Junior year he was elected Editor of the "Lit." (in charge of Book Notices). A First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. Chi Delta Theta. D. K. E.

He was married at New Haven, Conn., April 22d, 1898, to Miss Fanny Sely Thompson, daughter of Emma J. (Darrow) Thompson of New Haven, and the late Edward A. Thompson. (See Appendix.)

"ENCLOSED is the statistical paper with a brave show of ancestral and military family honors. Nothing like having a martyr and a lord in your family, eh? old man. Seems pretty small business to mention the same, but my uncles have taken the trouble to spend some time in Scotland looking up the family and should their work go for nought? I believe them implicitly. If they said I had a hen with four teeth as an ancestor I would believe them."

Thus wrote Oviatt: his biography follows:— In 1896 he was associated with George W. Cable in magazine work at Northampton. He went from there to New York (in 1897) and from New York to New Haven, where he had a night-editorship on the *Morning News*, with Burton Hendrick '95. Then came three years on the *New Haven Register* and then, in January, 1901, he left regular newspaper work for free lance writing. "Have been in and out of New Haven in journalism (free lance)

since Sexennial," says his 1906 account. "In 1905 I was appointed Connecticut correspondent (politics and state questions) to the *New York Tribune*. Have done more or less magazine fiction work. Summers spent out of town; in 1902, Easthampton in old family house on Lake Pocotopug; 1903, White Mountains July-August; 1904, Easthampton. In 1904 went abroad with my wife—April to July—in Italy and Switzerland. November, 1904, came down with typhoid that laid me up for six months, until June, 1905."

His illness was a close call. If the Secretary remembers rightly his weight dropped to not much over a hundred pounds, approaching incorporealism. He has been up to one hundred and seventy-eight since, however, so that he deserves no sympathy, except from those who think it piteous to see a small round man panting woe-fully after trolleys. For the list of his writings, magazine work, etc., see the Bibliographical Notes. See also Appendix.

Alfred D. Pardee

Coal Mining. Philadelphia Manager of Calvin Pardee & Co.
and Pardee Brothers & Co.
Office, 447 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

ALFRED DAY PARDEE was born at Hazleton, Pa., Feb. 16th, 1873. He is a son of Calvin Pardee, B.S. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute '60, and Mary Byrne, who were married June 4th, 1867, at Germantown, Pa., and had altogether nine children, four boys and five girls, eight of whom lived to maturity. Ario Pardee, A.B. Princeton '97, is a brother. Ario Pardee, Jr., C. E. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute '58, Israel Platt Pardee, E.M. Lafayette '74, and Frank Pardee, A.B. Lafayette '79, are uncles.

Calvin Pardee (b. July 17th, 1841, at Hazleton, Pa.) answered the first call for volunteers in 1861, left the army on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability in October, 1862, and is now a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is an anthracite coal operator, and has been extensively engaged in industrial enterprises, serving for some time as President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. His mother was Elizabeth Jacobs of Hazleton, and his father was

Ario Pardee, a civil and mining engineer and anthracite coal operator of Hazleton, and a liberal donor to Lafayette College, having given "Pardee Hall" to that institution. In 1861 Ario Pardee fully armed and equipped two companies of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Mary (Byrne) Pardee (b. Jan. 27th, 1847, at Philadelphia, Pa.) is the daughter of William Byrne, a lawyer of Philadelphia. She and her husband now (March, '06) live at Whitemarsh, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Pardee prepared for Yale at Andover. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Freshman Baseball Club and a member of the University Club. He Boule. Psi U.

He has not been married.

AFTER a summer in Europe with Ward Cheney, Pardee was made Secretary and Treasurer, and six months later Vice-President, of the C. Pardee Works at Perth Amboy, N. J. In the fall of 1897 he took charge of the mining department of Calvin Pardee & Co.'s mines in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He enlisted with the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, U. S. V., in the spring of 1898, and served through the war, taking part in General Miles's expedition to Porto Rico, and all but coming to blows with the enemy at Guaymas on August 13th, the day on which word came of the signing of the protocol.

"Since the war," he wrote in 1902, "I have been actively engaged in mining—both placer and quartz,—in Idaho and Shoshone Counties, Idaho, and in anthracite coal mining, at Lattimer Mines, Luzerne Co., Penn., where I am a member of the firm of Pardee Bros. & Co. In the summer of 1900 a station on the Clearwater Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway was named after me. It is the town of Pardee, Idaho."

"Since Sexennial," he wrote this year, "my time (with the exception of two hunting trips to Wyoming and Idaho, and one to Ontario, Canada) has been spent, mainly, between Philadelphia, the coal fields of Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. As requested, I give you, below, my record:

"Philadelphia Manager of Calvin Pardee & Co. and Pardee Brothers & Co., operating Harwood and Lattimer, Milnesville and Hollywood Mines, Luzerne Co., Pa. Vice-President and General Manager of the Blackwood Coal & Coke Co., Blackwood, Wise Co., Va. Vice-President and General Manager of the Roaring Fork Railroad Co., Blackwood, Wise Co., Va. Vice-President of the Cranberry Furnace Co., Johnson City, Tenn. Vice-President of the C. Pardee Works, Perth Amboy, N. J. Director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Director of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad Co., Johnson City, Tenn. Director of the Cranberry Iron & Coal Co., Cranberry, N. C. Director of the Prescott Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am not married and have taken no degrees or had any writings published. The organizations to which I have belonged and to which I now belong are:

"Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, L. I. University Club, New York City, N. Y. Huntington Valley Country Club, Abington, Pa. (Philadelphia). White Marsh Valley Hunt Club, White Marsh, Pa. (Philadelphia). White Marsh Polo Club, White Marsh, Pa. (Philadelphia). Philadelphia Gun Club, Eddington, Pa. (Philadelphia). Philadelphia Barge Club, Philadelphia, Pa. Germantown Cricket Club, Germantown, Pa. (Philadelphia). Racquet Club, Philadelphia, Pa. Markham Club, Philadelphia, Pa. First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, Philadelphia, Pa. Comus ("Mardi Gras" Club), New Orleans, La. Holston Club, Bristol, Tenn. Yale Club, New York City, N. Y."

Hon. Walter P. Paret

Partner in the law firm of Beard & Paret, 45 Broadway, New York City.

WALTER PALMER PARET was born June 2d, 1872, at Bergen Point, N. J. He is a son of John Paret and Emily L. Story, who were married at Bergen Point, and had altogether eleven children, six boys and five girls, nine of whom lived to maturity.

John Paret (b. at New York City, in 1835; d. July 29th, 1899, at Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.) was a wholesale clothing merchant. The greater part of his life was spent at Bergen Point and New York City. His father was John Paret, also a wholesale clothing merchant. The family came from France in 1780, and settled at New York City.

Emily L. (Story) Paret (b. Feb. 1st, 1841, at New York City) is the daughter of Rufus Story, a sea merchant, of Bergen Point, and Eliza Rue of New York City. She is now (Dec., '05) living at Essex Fells, N. J.

Paret prepared at the Hopkins Grammar School. He rowed No. 3 on the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of 1892, No. 2 on the Junior Fall Crew, and No. 6 on the Junior Spring Crew. He served on the Class Supper Committee, received a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of the Renaissance Club, Kappa Psi, D. K. E., and Wolf's Head.

He has not been married.

IN 1899 Paret was given the degree of LL.B. by the Law School of Columbia University, and on December 1st, 1900, after some experience in another office, he and Bill Beard formed the law firm of Beard & Paret, with offices at 115 Broadway, New York City, and later at 45 Broadway. Paret's residence meantime was in Essex Fells, New Jersey, and early in 1903 he was elected its Mayor, by a majority of 43. "At first it was quite difficult to handle the meeting," he wrote concerning the primary at which he presided, "but by having two of the opposing factions ejected, the meeting was brought to order and business resumed, with the result that my nomination for Mayor was successfully carried through. (Excuse these blurs—my dog just jumped plumb on the desk)."

In addition to serving as Mayor until 1905 (when he changed his residence to New York), and practising law with Beard, "Pol" raised a '96 Fund to provide our impoverished Class with its running expenses and did a large part of the work of preparation for the '96 Decennial. His letter follows:

“In the summer of 1903, having been ill, I took a trip abroad with my brother. We went over in a slow ship, nine days, direct to Liverpool, having a very delightful trip over, a Yale man of '84 named Jackson and myself winning in the shuffleboard contest. From Liverpool we went to Chester and then direct to London, which we made our headquarters for about three weeks, making frequent trips into the country. Returned on the *Lucania* at the rush season, and this voyage proved somewhat unpleasant, on account of the hordes of people on board and the violent vibration of the ship in her endeavor to keep up her reputation for speed.

“This trip did a great deal for my health, I became interested in politics and was eventually nominated for Mayor of Essex Fells, New Jersey. On looking back on my duties as Mayor I remember very many pleasant things and but few disagreeable ones. The Council was composed mostly of business men from New York, so that I made many delightful friends and, of course, obtained more or less valuable experience. My duties were light, involving the presiding at the Council,—meeting but once a month, with possibly a special meeting called in the interval,—and the general supervision of the various committees, such as lights and roads; laws and legislation; finance and audit; health and poor; fire and drainage, etc. My term lasted for two and one-half years and I was greatly pleased by the earnest request to run for a second term, but on account of my family leaving the place, I decided to withdraw my name. During both years the tax rate was kept the lowest in the State, with the exception of two other cities. The most important events, probably, during my administration, were the establishing of a public school, which has grown and thrived so that now a special building has been built for it, and the number of pupils has doubled; and the establishment of a Fire Department, which latter proved very effective and met with hearty support, especially as it brought about the general reduction of insurance rates.

“In May, 1905, I had the rare opportunity of going

abroad in a steam yacht belonging to one of our classmates. We sailed from New York direct to Southampton, arriving there in eleven days, without urging the ship at all. We experienced no serious bad weather, and the whole trip was a most entertaining experience."

Rev. Charles E. Park

"First Church in Boston," 405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Residence, after Oct. 1, 1907, 209 Beacon Street.

CHARLES EDWARDS PARK was born March 14th, 1873, at Mahabaleswar, India. He is the son of the Rev. Charles Ware Park, Amherst, '67, and Anna Maria Ballentine, who were married June 16th, 1870, at Amherst, Mass., and had five other children, all girls.

Charles Ware Park (b. Sept. 8th, 1845, at North Andover, Mass.; d. Nov. 24th, 1895, at Pittsfield, Mass.) lived in India as a missionary from 1870-81. He subsequently had charge of parishes in New Haven (1885-6), Derby, Conn. (1886-94), and Pittsfield, Mass. (1895). His parents were the Rev. Calvin Emmons Park, a clergyman of West Boxford, Mass., and Harriet Turner Pope of Portland, Me. Calvin Emmons Park was a graduate of Brown University. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Newton, Mass.

Anna Maria (Ballentine) Park (b. Dec. 16th, 1844, at Ahmednagar, India) is the daughter of Henry Ballentine, a missionary, of Schodack, N. Y., and Elizabeth Darling, of Hermiker, N. H. Her three brothers, William, John, and Henry Ballentine, were all Amherst graduates. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Wellesley, Mass.

Park left India at the age of eight, and spent his youth chiefly in Connecticut. He prepared for college at Andover and at the Derby High School. A First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. Zeta Psi.

He was married Sept. 19th, 1903, at Geneva, Ill., to Miss Mary Eliot Turner, daughter of Walter D. and the late Maria Le B. Turner, and has one child, Charles Ware Park (b. May 19th, 1905, at Hingham, Mass.). Walter D. Turner is President of the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co. of Batavia, Ill. He resides in Geneva.

AFTER two years at Chicago University, devoted to the study of theology, Park spent two years more as minister

of the First Unitarian Society of Geneva, Illinois, and then removed to Hingham, Massachusetts. "I am still ministering to the spiritual needs of the Second and Third Parishes in Hingham," he wrote this spring. "Like the man in the poem I 'keep the even tenor of my way,' striving to earn, approximately, the salary I receive, and striving to do nothing to disgrace the class of '96."

"Rumor is for once correct," he wrote afterwards, in July; "I have accepted a call to the 'First Church in Boston,' and will begin Oct. 1, 1906. My parsonage is at 209 Beacon St., but I sha'n't live in it for a year at least, and can't tell what my address will be during my first year there other than just 'Boston, Mass.'"

The *Boston Sunday Post* for July 15th, 1906, contained a huge portrait of Parky, with little ones of "John Cotton, 1633" (in a wig) and "Rev. John Wilson, 1632" on either side. "For 276 years," it said, "the First Church has lived in Boston. Hundreds of changes have come about in the creeds of the world since the church was organized in the year that Boston was founded. John Wilson, John Cotton, John Norton and John Davenport were some of the first ministers, who bore all of the austerity that the Puritanical ministers of those days affected.

"Two centuries after, there is coming in the person of the Rev. Mr. Park a minister who is totally opposed to many Puritanical ideas of his early predecessors. He is liberal, young, and fond of life in the open air. An ardent yachtsman, he is at the present moment cruising along the New England coast with members of the Eastern Yacht Club on their return from their annual Bar Harbor cruise. Baseball and golf are sports of which he is also excessively fond. . . .

"The new athletic pastor comes as a stranger almost. He is a man whose birthplace was in faraway India, and who has, without money or favor, fought his way single-handed in the world, and is now due to step in among men and women whose pride of ancestry is accompanied in almost every case by possession of wealth, and to enter an atmosphere and circle that comes but rarely to

any minister. Since going to Hingham six years ago he has made wonderful changes in the New North Church, of which ex-governor Long is a member. The whole-hearted energy of Mr. Park, who is but thirty-three years of age, caused a wonderful improvement in the parish. He brought many young people into the fold, increasing the membership very materially, and wound up a most successful ministry by completing a parish house that cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000, every cent of which is paid. His unusual success there came to the attention of the trustees and board of directors of the Boston church about a year ago, when an invitation was extended to him to become the minister of the oldest church in Boston. He firmly declined at that time, despite the fact that the offer made was of the most tempting nature, but a few weeks ago he placed his resignation in the hands of the Hingham parish committee, and asked to be released in September. He may assume the more important Boston work early in October."

Frank M. Patterson

Lawyer. 27 William Street, New York City.
Permanent mail address, The Yale Club.

FRANK MINER PATTERSON was born June 29th, 1873, at Albany, N. Y. He is a son of Patrick John Patterson, and Julia Corcoran, who were married at Albany, and had altogether eight children, four boys and four girls.

Patrick John Patterson, son of John Patterson, was born in 1833, at Tuam, Ireland. He died July 16th, 1889, at Albany, where he had spent the greater part of his life. The business of manufacturing confectionery, which he started at Albany in 1860 is still conducted by his estate.

Julia (Corcoran) Patterson is now (Feb., '06) living at Albany, where she has resided since girlhood.

Patterson prepared for College at the Albany High School, and entered our Class from '95 in September, 1893. He was a member of the Yale Union, received a First Colloquy at Commencement, and was the author of a story concerning an antlered doe in the "Courant" for Jan. 11th, 1896.

He has not been married.

"AFTER graduation," wrote Patterson in 1902, "I coached the University of Missouri football eleven, succeeding in that position Pop Bliss, '93. At the end of that season I traveled through the West and Southwest, going as far South as the City of Mexico. In February, 1897, I returned East and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Amasa J. Parker at Albany, N. Y., with whom I remained until September, 1899. In June of that year I had graduated from the Albany Law School, and in September I removed to New York to assume the managing clerkship of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter. In January, 1901, I associated myself in the practice of the law with the firm of James, Schell & Elkus."

Shortly after Sexennial he left this firm and he has since then "been busy in law and politics, practising in my own name with personal office staff and representing as counsel divers estates and business houses of New York City. Received the honorary degree of Master of Laws from Union University at the Commencement Exercises, June, 1904. Was engaged with the Democratic National Committee in organization work of last presidential campaign. Acted as one of the vice-presidents of the Citizens' Independent Democracy of New York City, which supported George B. McClellan for Mayor in the last city campaign."

In the fall of 1904 the Secretary fussily enquired of Pat why his first name was appearing in the public prints not as Franklin but as Frank.

His reply follows:

"CLARENCE DAY, JR.,

"Hill's Ranch, Tucson, Arizona.

"My dear Clarence: Your letter of the 24th instant has just come to hand and contents noted. I am now in the midst of the campaign but thought it best to get off this letter to you in reply to yours. As you will see from the letterhead, I am acting as Corresponding Secretary of the Parker & Davis College Men's Club, which was

organized in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. [William B. Hornblower was the President.]

"I dropped the 'lin' off my name in order to save time the rest of my life and because most of my friends of long standing have been accustomed for years to the shorter name. I think it best, therefore, to officially enter my name in the college book as Frank.

"I am glad to hear that you are enjoying Arizona and only wish that I could be out there with you. My natural trails are close to the soil, but circumstances compel me to seek the city."

Hon. Thomas B. Paxton, Jr.

Partner in the law firm of Paxton & Warrington, United Bank Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Residence, 341 Lafayette Avenue.

THOMAS BARBOUR PAXTON, JR., was born July 15th, 1872, at Cincinnati, O. He is the son of Thomas Barbour Paxton and Mary Adelaide Wharton, who were married Nov. 4th, 1863, at Cincinnati, and had one other child, a daughter.

Thomas Barbour Paxton (b. June 3d, 1835, near Loveland, Clermont Co., O.) attended Parker's Academy and Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., in 1853-4-5, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1858. He has since resided in Cincinnati, where he has served as Alderman, as Trustee on several boards, and in 1873 as County Solicitor. He is now a member of the State Game & Fish Commission. His parents were Thomas Paxton, a farmer of Clermont Co. (whose father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolution), and Rebecca Barber of Mount Pisgah, Clermont Co. The family came from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1735, and settled at Marsh Creek, Lancaster Co. (now Adams Co.), Penn.

Mary Adelaide (Wharton) Paxton (b. Nov. 4th, 1841, at Huntsville, Ala.) spent her early life at her birthplace and in Richmond, Madison Parish, La. She is the daughter of William Archer Wharton, M.D., Transylvania College (Lexington, Ky.) 1840, P.G. 1842-3, of Huntsville, Ala.; and Anne Buchanan Harbin, of Lexington, Ky.

Paxton prepared for College in Cincinnati. He served on the Supper Committee of the Cincinnati Club, and was a member of the University Club and of Psi U.

He has not been married. _____

THE matrimonial tides that have swept over so large a portion of our Class have left Paxton high and dry, or high at any rate—ready with unabated zest to flavor all games with gayety. Travelers report that he still postures admirably when the humor takes him, and still exhibits a wit as apprehensive as when he made the Beta's stage his setting. But in his letters none of this appears. Shyness, slyness, or both perhaps—who knows?—have made him dumb. Art cannot cure him. His resolution is as weighty as his person, his past is like Pandora's box. You may as bootless spend your vain commands as send precepts to the leviathan, to come ashore.

“He studied law at the University of Cincinnati, taking his degree in June, 1899. He has practised in Cincinnati ever since, and is now a member of the firm of Paxton & Warrington, which consists of T. B. Paxton, J. W. Warrington, T. B. Paxton, Jr., and G. H. Warrington '95. He has traveled more or less but does n't give the particulars.” This is the sexennial account. For Decennial he wrote: “In November, 1905, I was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the LXXVII General Assembly of Ohio.”

The Secretary had thought of going to Cincinnati in behalf of the Class, himself, this spring; but the memory of his last visit, though graced by a luncheon Tom bestowed, was still too wrenched and angry from an excursion with one DeCamp over the city's seven tedious hills.

Howard S. Peck

Partner in M. L. Peck & Son, Insurance Agency, Bristol, Conn.
Residence, 14 Prospect Place.

HOWARD SEYMOUR PECK was born May 17th, 1874, at Bristol, Conn. He is a son of Miles Lewis Peck and Mary Harriet Seymour,

who were married Oct. 18th, 1871, at Bristol, and had one other son (Josiah Henry Peck '95) and three daughters (including Hilda Margaret Peck, Vassar, '03, and Rachel Keziah Peck, Vassar, '05). Tracy Peck, Professor of Latin at Yale College, a great uncle of H. S. Peck, was graduated in the Class of '61.

Miles Lewis Peck (b. July 24th, 1849, at Bristol), of Bristol, is Treasurer of the Bristol Savings Bank, President of the Bristol & Plainville Tramway Co., President of the Liberty Bell Co., and an insurance agent. Most of his life has been spent in Bristol. His parents were Josiah Tracy Peck, an insurance agent of Bristol, and Ellen Lewis Barnard of Troy, N. Y., and Bristol. The direct ancestor of the family came to Hartford, Conn., from England in 1634 with Thomas Hooker. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, and Deacon of the First Church of Hartford.

Mary Harriet (Seymour) Peck (b. July 22d, 1849, at Bristol) is the daughter of Henry Albert Seymour, a jeweller of New Hartford and Bristol, and Electa Churchill of New Hartford. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Bristol.

Peck prepared for Yale at the Bristol High School, and entered with the Class. He was a member of the Yale University Drum Corps in the fall of 1892, in which corps he was one of the fife players.

He was married Oct. 16th, 1900, at Bristol, Conn., to Miss Florence Edna Roe, daughter of the late Charles Roe, whose death occurred in July, 1905. He has two children, a son and a daughter, Seymour Peck (b. Nov. 5th, 1901, at Bristol) and Nancy Peck (b. June 30th, 1904, at Bristol).

PECK has been taken into partnership with his father, since Sexennial, and their insurance agency is now run under the firm name of M. L. Peck & Son. He has been and still is a clerk in the Bristol Savings Bank, besides. "Took a trip to New York last fall," he writes. "Was there three days. Stayed with one Dwight Rockwell. Did not see much of him. He was too busy making money. Took in a championship ball game between New York and the Athletics, also the Vanderbilt cup race. Dropped in the Yale Club and found Publius. He was sober. So was I."

This concise staccato pervades Howard's answers throughout. "Have you held political office?" "Close

second." "Have you done any teaching?" "One dog. Failure." . . . "Please give your daughter's date of birth." "June 30, 1904. She is a peach."

It is not clear whether Peck absents himself from class functions from a sense of caution or a wish to hoard. Or may it be, perhaps, a compassionate determination on his part no longer to invite a possibly fatal competition with his prowess?

Philip C. Peck

Partner in the law firm of Edmonds & Peck, 31 Nassau Street,
New York City.

PHILIP CURRAN PECK was born Feb. 7th, 1874, at Hudson, N. Y. He is a son of Willard Peck, Hamilton, '64, and Mary Langford Curran, who were married June 16th, 1869, at Utica, N. Y., and had two other children, one boy (Darius E., '98) and one girl.

Willard Peck (b. March 2d, 1844, at Hudson, N. Y.) is a practising lawyer of Hudson, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Darius Peck, Hamilton, '29, a lawyer and county judge of Hudson, and Harriet Willard of Troy, N. Y. The family came from England in 1638, and settled at New Haven, Conn.

Mary Langford (Curran) Peck (b. March 9th, 1846, at Utica, N. Y., is the daughter of Edward Curran, a leather merchant of Utica, and Mary Langford of Westmoreland, N. Y.

Peck prepared at Williston. He played on the Class Baseball Nine for four years, took a College Prize in English Composition (Second Grade) in Sophomore year, and was one of the Class Historians. He made the Record in June of Sophomore year, and a year later was elected an editor of the "Lit." (in charge of Memorabilia), of which magazine he was business manager. He received a Second Ten Eyck Prize as one of the speakers at the Junior Exhibition, and a Townsend Premium in the DeForest Prize Speaking of Senior year, a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. Chi Delta Theta. Kappa Psi. D. K. E. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married. _____

PECK returned to Hudson, New York, after graduation, and studied law in his father's office. In June, 1898, he

came to New York City to enter the office of Walter D. Edmonds, Williams, '74, at 31 Nassau Street. In November, 1898, he was admitted to the State Bar, and on April 2d, 1906, Mr. Edmonds announced the new partnership of Edmonds & Peck. Their practice is chiefly that of the law of patented inventions and trade-marks.

The Yale Club Grill, so pleasantly described by Pius in the "Sexennial Record," has long been his favorite haunt, for he is as notably clubbable as he is sturdily misogynistic. "I marveled at Ben Gilbert's sudden turn," he wrote in 1905. "Certainly he has, to use Berry's expression, 'bartered away his freedom,' and such a freedom it was, knowing the ends of the earth as limits. . . . I am just back to town from Staten Island, where I have had a very enjoyable summer, playing much tennis and getting full of health. I was at the Yale Club last evening, and realized more than ever that the Class of 1896 is getting on, although I don't feel so very old myself. The place is full, aye, overflowing, with recent graduates who lap up drinks with almost puerile avidity. . . . Berry was about—'Yes, sah!'—looking as plump as a partridge and with 'old ladies' on his mind. How goes it with you in the West?" His decennial letter follows:

"As I cast my eye backward on the four years last past, I discern no glittering episodes that have illumined, no startling upheavals that have twisted, the even tenor of my life into something bizarre, or perchance romantic. In fact there is not even a dull lurid glow peering from out the vacant shadows whereby I might pluck for you a few leaflets from the story of my life.

"My traveling for the most part has consisted in rapid flights above, on, and below ground in little old New York. Phil Allen and I have tried to go to Europe for several seasons—but in vain.

"To use the words of a 'famous son of dear old Yale' (the phrase hath a familiar sound)—I am 'unblest as yet by spouse and untrammelled with prattling progeny.'

"In the summer I have played the rôle of the bright-

eyed Jersey commuter, and then again in Staten Island, for I find it highly healthful to get next to Nature and the tennis racquet, when the song of the turtle-dove is heard through the land. Such a life I find precludes a certain embonpoint that has overtaken so many of our 'dear classmates.'

"Vacations I have usually spent by the shores of the loud-sounding sea as it rolls along the Rhode Island coast, and as for meetings with classmates, why, I'm so fortunately situated in this hustling metropolis that I meet them all the time."

Hon. Charles A. Pelton

Partner in the law firm of Willcox & Pelton, Deep River, Conn.
Residence, Clinton, Conn.

CHARLES ALFRED PELTON was born Oct. 15th, 1872, at Clinton, Conn. He is a son of Alfred Clark Pelton and Laura Grinnell Parks. They had one other child, a son, who died before maturity.

Alfred Clark Pelton, who has his home at Providence, R. I., is the captain of a schooner. He has been a seafaring man all his life. During the Civil War he served in the United States Navy. His parents were Alfred Pelton, a sailor, and Hetty Ann Wilcox, both of Clinton. The family came originally from England, and settled at Boston, Mass.

Laura Grinnell (Parks) Pelton was born at Clinton, where she also died. Her parents were Edwin Parks, a farmer, and Mary Merrills, both of Clinton.

Pelton prepared for College at the Morgan School in Clinton. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married June 18th, 1902, at Clinton, Conn., to Miss Edith Vail Parker, daughter of the late Charles R. Parker of New York City.

"WELL, I don't say anything," remarks the old King in "The Jumpers," "but I just sort o' walk around thinking my own thoughts." It is an epitome of Pelton, past and present. . . . In 1898 he was graduated from the Yale

Law School with the degree of LL.B. He commenced practice in Middletown, Conn. (with office in Clinton on Saturdays), at first in M. E. Culver's office and afterwards with F. D. Haines, the prosecuting attorney for violations of the liquor laws. This lasted until 1900, when he became associated with Washington F. Willcox of Deep River, Conn., with whom he has continued to practise under the firm name of Willcox & Pelton.

"I was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly for 1901," he wrote in 1902, "and went there with the intention of making my name famous as an orator and statesman. But on the very first day Jerry Woodruff made a speech, and it had such an effect on me that I kept my mouth shut during the rest of the session. My town gave me another try this year as a member of the Constitutional Convention, but I did not take an active part."

His decennial letter follows: "I have continuously practised law at Clinton and Deep River, Conn. Have worked hard and have not taken any time off to attend Class reunions, etc. Have occasionally met classmates and have made resolution that in future if possible will again get into touch with Class. Have traveled only on business trips and then only to nearby cities and states, with the exception of two weeks each summer on vacations in Adirondacks and White Mountains."

Professor Henry A. Perkins

Professor of Physics in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Residence, 27 Marshall St.

HENRY AUGUSTUS PERKINS was born Nov. 14th, 1873, at Hartford, Conn. He is a son of Edward Henry Perkins, of the Class of '59, and Mary Evelyn Dwight, who were married at Bernardstown, Mass., and had one other child, Edward Carter Perkins, '98.

Edward Henry Perkins (b. Dec. 2d, 1837, or 1838, at Hartford, Conn.; d. April 25th, 1876, at Hartford) was a partner in the Geo. P. Bissell Bank of Hartford. He was much inter-

ested in philanthropical work, conducting a mission chapel. etc. His parents were Henry Augustus Perkins, President of the Hartford National Bank, of Hartford, and Sarah Emmons of East Haddam, Conn. The family came from England about 1750 and settled at Norwich, Conn.

Mary Evelyn (Dwight) Perkins (b. June 28th, 1851, at Deerfield, Mass.) is the daughter of William Dwight, a physician of Bernardstown and North Amherst, Mass., and Helen M. Clark of Richmond, Mass.

Perkins prepared at the Hartford High School, and was a member of the Hartford Club and the Yale Union. He received a Townsend Premium in the DeForest Prize Speaking of Senior year, a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. A. D. Phi.

He was married at New York City, April 8th, 1903, to Miss Olga Flinch, daughter of Alfred Flinch, now of Philadelphia, where he is on the editorial staff of "Lippincott's." He has one child, Henry Augustus Perkins, Jr. (b. June 17th, 1904, at Hartford, Conn.).

PERKINS spent the summer after graduation "idling by the seashore and cruising along the coast in the good ship *Jeannette*, a twenty-six foot yawl." He entered Columbia in the fall with Hewlett Scudder, and in 1899, after being graduated with the degrees of E.E. and M.A. (the latter being the result of some special work under Dr. Pupin on the telephone system that has since made him famous), he began work as an assistant engineer in the Hartford Electric Light Company. On May 1st, 1900, he abandoned this field of effort and went to Iceland with Johnny Johnston. In a previous summer (1898) Perkins had done some climbing in Switzerland, making the ascent of Mt. Blanc, the Matterhorn, and Rimplfischhorn, &c.

In the fall of 1900 he "decided to study for a Ph.D. at Yale with a view toward teaching." He was awarded the Sloane Fellowship the following June, and after a year's work as assistant in the classes in physics, he received (in June, 1902) the honor of an appointment to his present Professorship in Trinity College. His decennial letter follows:

“During the summer of 1902 I made my second trip to Iceland, with H. Scudder, Jr., and rode nearly four hundred miles on horseback through the interior of the island. Returned late in August and began work for my new position as Professor at Trinity. Became engaged during the autumn to Miss Olga Flinch. Married April 8, 1903. Wedding journey to Washington, Virginia Hot Springs and Warm Springs. Delectable spot!

“Sailed for Europe with Mrs. Perkins July 2, 1903; visited London, Paris, and Hamburg; spent two weeks in Copenhagen visiting wife’s relatives; took a two weeks’ driving tour in Norway; week’s visit on estate in Island of Fyen; more travel in Denmark, and so home.

“Following winter started housekeeping at No. 50 Forest Street. Later bought No. 27 Marshall Street and moved in September, 1904. Son born June 17, 1904. Spent August and September in Bristol, R. I.

“Winter of 1904-5 uneventful. Spent New Year’s in Quebec with Scudder. Indigestion afterward. Scudder very high liver.

“Following summer in Bristol again; and three weeks’ trip to Newfoundland with Scud. Caught many trout and some salmon, but black flies bit better than fish. Brought back pure blooded native dog, carried in arms, puppy when we started, but extraordinarily rapid growth before we reached Bristol. Now looking for a new home—for the dog.

“If you want more details I can supply them, but I fancy the above impressionistic sketch will be all that you really need. My life as you know has been uneventful, and the small events that interest me would, generally speaking, not interest the Class. If it were not for three months of a partially natural existence in summer, I should rebel against this insane modern way of living, and with my family seek a quiet home in the country, where we are all better and happier. And perhaps I may yet do so. At present, however, the laboratory exercises a certain (perhaps unholy) charm. I enjoy my friends, an occasional spree at the theater and other joys of a de-

cadent race, showing that I am neither wholly savage nor wholly civilized, a sort of half-breed, in fact, a sallow compromise. But here 's to the wholly savage!"

Louis H. Porter

Residence, Stamford, Conn.
Partner in the law firm of Porter & Barnes, 140 Nassau Street,
New York City.

LOUIS HOPKINS PORTER was born March 16th, 1874, at New York City. He is a son of Timothy Hopkins Porter, '48, and Maria Louise Hoyt, who were married Nov. 2d, 1870, at Stamford, Conn., and had two other sons, Blachley Hoyt Porter, '97 (who died while at College), and Arthur Kingsley Porter, '04. Several uncles and cousins were graduated at Yale, among them W. S. Hoyt, '96.

Timothy Hopkins Porter (b. Feb. 16th, 1826, at Waterbury, Conn.; d. Jan. 1st, 1901, at Stamford, Conn.) studied for the ministry, and then went into business in Wall street (New York) as a banker and broker. His principal residence was at Stamford, Conn. His parents were Timothy Porter, a farmer of Waterbury, Conn., and Polly Ann Todd of Cheshire, Conn. The family came from England prior to the year 1654 and settled at Farmington, Conn.

Maria Louise (Hoyt) Porter (b. May 6th, 1844, at New York City; d. Dec. 13th, 1891, at Stamford, Conn.) was the daughter of Joseph Blachley Hoyt, a tanner and leather merchant of Stamford, and Catherine Krom of Shokan, N. Y. Mrs. Porter was a graduate of Vassar.

Porter prepared at Andover. He received a Second Ten Eyck Prize as one of the speakers at the Junior Exhibition, and a Townsend Premium in the DeForest Prize Speaking of Senior year. He served as Secretary of the Yale Union, was a member of the Executive Committee of Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated fifth in the Class. A Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, Two Year Honors in History, and Two Year Honors in Political Science and Law.

He was married Sept. 28th, 1901, at New York City, to Miss Ellen Marion Hatch, daughter of the late Richard Edward Hatch, and Ellen Merrill Hatch of New York City, and has two children, a girl and a boy, Louise Hoyt Porter (b. Jan. 1st, 1904, at Stamford, Conn.) and Louis Hopkins Porter, Jr. (b. Dec. 19th, 1904, at Stamford).

IN 1898, after two years at the New York Law School, Porter was graduated with the degree of LL.B., and commenced practice in the offices of Wheeler & Cortis of New York. He formed in 1899 a partnership with Grosvenor Nicholas, '96 S., which lasted until the fall of 1901. After its dissolution Porter married and went abroad. His 1906 letter follows:

"In January, 1902, in company with my wife and brother, I sailed on a trip around the world. We traveled eastward. At Penang, in the Malay Peninsula, my wife came down with typhoid fever, and was in the government hospital nearly three months. We returned across the Pacific, reaching home in August, 1902. We have since lived quietly here in Stamford, Conn. I resumed my suspended law practice, continuing by myself until January, 1905, when I formed a partnership with Earl Bryant Barnes, which continues still without change. My vacations have been either fishing in Canada or studying ornithology around Stamford. My business experiences have been those which usually fall to the lot of the struggling young lawyer."

Porter is a Director of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, a Director of the Foster Pump Works, and President of the North American Mercantile Agency Company.

Addison S. Pratt

Partner in the law firm of Pratt & Koehler, 47 Cedar Street,
New York City.
Residence, 131 West 78th Street.

ADDISON STRONG PRATT was born at Chaumont, N. Y., May 4th, 1873. He is a son of Ezra Baldwin Pratt, M.D., and Mary Elder Strong, who were married June 27th, 1872, at Harrisburg, Pa., and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Ezra Baldwin Pratt (b. Oct. 14th, 1845, at Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.) is a physician and surgeon of Fairport, N. Y., and was at one time President of the Board of Education of Fairport. He was a Medical Cadet during the Civil War. His

parents were Edmund Pratt, a farmer and tradesman, and Eunice Hull Pratt, both of Durham, N. Y. The family came from England in 1630, and settled near Saybrook, Conn., and Boston, Mass.

Mary Elder (Strong) Pratt (b. Feb. 6th, 1851, at Otisco, N. Y.; d. Sept. 14th, 1879, at Brownville, N. Y.) spent her early life at Monroe, Mich., and Syracuse, N. Y. Her father was Addison K. Strong, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, who lived at various times at Aurora, Syracuse, Carmel, and Cortland, N. Y., Monroe, Mich., Galena, Ill., Harrisburg, Pa., and Hoboken, N. J. Her mother was Madorah J. Elder of Horner, N. Y.

Pratt prepared at the Fairport (N. Y.) Classical Union School. He received a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade in Freshman year, was Scott-Hurtt Scholar 1894-96, and took the James Gordon Bennett Prize in Senior year. A Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, Two Year Honors in Political Science and Law. Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

DURING his course at the Yale Law School Pratt had charge of the seating arrangements of the big football games, published the 1898 programmes, and was concerned in other small activities in New Haven until, in November, 1898, he moved to New York City, having received his LL.B. the previous June. He began with some private tutoring in New York, and from December, 1898, to March, 1899, he was connected with the foreign department of Bradstreet's, leaving them to enter the law offices of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee. They soon made Pratt their managing clerk and he remained with them until he struck out for himself in May, 1901, with William D. McNulty (M.L., Yale, 1898), under the firm name of McNulty & Pratt. His decennial letter follows:

"Took a trip to Pacific coast from May to August, 1902, and saw Billy Drown and Jim Ballentine in San Francisco; Chauncey Wells, Spinello, and Morgan in Berkeley; and Hedges at Portland, Oregon. Have vis-

ited Colorado on business a number of times, and saw Clarence Day on one such occasion.

"In 1904 dissolved partnership with William D. McNulty and formed the partnership of Pratt & Koehler (Jerome H. Koehler, '98). Have managed to squeeze out of clients enough to pay office expenses and personal living expenses, but not enough to support any one else."

It will be seen that Pratt is quite as much of a traveler as his peripatetic ancestors could expect. His trips to Colorado are largely in connection with the affairs of the South Canon Coal Company of Denver and New York. He sees a good deal of Jackson and Vincent in New York and is said to be interested in Republican politics.

Rev. Walter F. Prince

Rector of St. Ann's on the Heights,
16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE was born April 22d, 1863, at Detroit, Me. He is a son of Walter Marshall Prince and Elmira Jane Pray, who were married Aug. 20th, 1854, at Detroit, Me., and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl, four of whom lived to maturity.

Walter Marshall Prince (b. Dec. 24th, 1831, at New Vineyard, Me.; d. July 6th, 1896, at Detroit, Me.) was a farmer of Detroit. He was prominent in local church and town life. His parents were John Prince, a farmer, and Judith Haskell, both of New Gloucester, Me. Judith Haskell's grandfather, Nathaniel Haskell, was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, serving throughout the War. The family came from Gloucester, England, c. 1645, and settled at Gloucester, Mass.

Elmira Jane (Pray) Prince (b. April 23d, 1832, at North Berwick, Me.) spent her early life at North Berwick and Detroit. Her parents were Thomas Pray, a farmer, and Betsey Brackett, both of North Berwick. Thomas Pray was for many years prominent in local church and political affairs. His father, Samuel Pray, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Prince is now (Nov., '05) living at Detroit.

Prince studied at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Drew Theological Seminary before entering Yale, and joined our

Class in November, 1892. He received Two Year Honors in History, Two Year Honors in Philosophy, an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Newport, Maine, April 9th, 1885, to Miss Lelia M. Colman, daughter of Jeremiah Colman.

BEFORE coming to Yale, Prince was graduated at the Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, N. J., the leading institution of its kind in the Methodist-Episcopal Church. (He has since become an Episcopalian.) His B.D. degree was given him by Drew in 1896. In 1899 he received a Ph.D. from Yale for three years' post-graduate work.

"Immediately after having been 'doctored' by Yale in June, 1899," he writes, "I gave up, for the time being, parochial work, and became Field Secretary of the Connecticut Temperance Union. Previously my campaign in Berkhamsted, Conn., which changed that supposed safe rum town to a no-license one, had attracted attention, and I had contributed many articles to the 'Connecticut Citizen,' organ of the C. T. U. Now I became co-editor and furnished most of the leading articles, some of which were copied widely and used as campaign documents. My duties were in part to make addresses on temperance and no-license (local option). Not as radical as some, I nevertheless believed firmly in limiting the area wherein liquor can be sold, and the number of saloons in a city by high license or percentage to number of inhabitants.

"I resigned toward the end of the year, and in January, 1900, I was elected Assistant Secretary of the Law and Order League. In that capacity I attended to part of the correspondence, assisted in preparation of cases, instructed detectives in the rules of permissible procedure, conducted raids, smashed doors, seized contraband articles, made arrests, etc. At times I was in entire charge of the League, once for three months, during which time seventy-five cases were brought into the courts, all successfully. In the meantime I was called upon to deliver many addresses on such subjects as 'Law Enforcement,' 'Civic Righteousness,' etc. These addresses and other matters led me to every city and many of the towns of the State. There was legislative work, too, to be done, and I got accustomed to appearing and arguing before legislative committees. For example: When New York in 1901 repealed the Horton law allowing prize-fights, Connecticut became the happy hunting ground of pugilism. It entertained twice the number of 'top notch' fights that Kentucky, its nearest competitor, did. I formed a bill, and got it introduced into the Legislature of 1901, defining a prize-fight, so as to discriminate

it from boxing (the first attempt to do so in a law), in order to shut out the former, while permitting the latter. From lack of familiarity with pugilism, various statements of its friends passed unchallenged by me before the Committee, and I was looked upon as a quasi-clerical theorist. During the next two years, while assisting in local struggles against prize-fighting, I attended many fights. Consequently, when I went before a Legislative Committee in 1903 to urge my bill I was able to speak from observation, to correct the statements of the ring advocates, and to satisfy the Committee. The law was instantly and completely successful in stopping prize-fighting in Connecticut.

"In the spring of 1903 the Law and Order League was successful in getting a State Police Department started, which absorbed most of the functions of the League; whereupon both Secretary and Assistant Secretary resigned. The position of Superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was at once offered me. I remained in this position one year, during which the number of children cared for by this society was thirty-seven per cent. more than the year before, while 7,647 more meals were given children, four times as much in fines inflicted upon offenders, and three times as large a sum collected on account of children cared for in institutions. Every department of the work showed improvement; nevertheless some disagreement on a question of administration arose between me and certain directors too busy to look into the exact facts; so I resigned, leaving them to find out the facts at their leisure, which they have done. With the record of a successful year behind me, and with a complimentary set of resolutions by the Directorate in my pocket, I accepted a position as Assistant Minister at St. Ann's Church. That is to say, after officiating during the summer of 1904, I was elected in September. In this position I have since been, and, the Rector having resigned, I am now 'Minister-in-Charge.'

"St. Ann's is the Mother of Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn, being forty years older than any other. Hers is the largest edifice in the Diocese, and her rank and influence are recognized throughout the Church. . . . I have been preparing a history of St. Ann's, which will be issued next year. An historical collection of St. Ann's relics was started by my efforts a few months ago, and is attaining considerable growth and attracting the attention of churchmen.

"I have spent my vacations in hill climbing, mineralogical excursions, searches for Indian relics, and the like, principally. Please make all this as laconic as you can."

The Secretary has tried to cut it down, but if Prince will keep on doing things, they must be chronicled. Even as it is, there is no mention of his work as Secretary of the Committee of Nine for the Suppression of the Raines Law Hotels in Brooklyn, or of his organizing the largest adult Bible-class in the Diocese of Long Island. Mrs.



Prince, by the way (who was formerly Connecticut State Superintendent of the Home Department of Sunday Schools), has organized the first Episcopal Sunday School Home Department in Brooklyn.

Morris H. Reed

Residence, 1852 Clay St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Partner in the Quentin-Knight Millinery Co., 114, 116 North 3d St.

MORRIS HOUGHTON REED was born Feb. 21st, 1875, at St. Joseph, Mo. He is the son of Morris Adelbert Reed and Margaret Rogers Kimball, who were married Oct. 16th, 1872, at Bath, Me., and had one other child, a daughter.

Morris Adelbert Reed (b. Nov. 9th, 1838, at Watertown, N. Y.), a lawyer of Watertown, is now (Jan., '06) living in St. Joseph. His parents were Lewis Reed, a farmer of Watertown, and Angeline Spinning of Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y. The family is of English descent.

Margaret Rogers (Kimball) Reed (b. April 11th, 1844, at Bath, Me.; d. July 1st, 1904, at St. Joseph) was the daughter of Otis Kimball, a merchant and bank cashier of Bath, and Clarissa Ann Houghton of Boston, Mass.

Reed prepared for College at the St. Joseph High School. He sang Second Tenor in the College Choir and in the Apollo Glee and Banjo Club.

He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 11th, 1899, to Miss Ada E. Connett, daughter of William C. Connett, who was the owner of a farm near Lexington, Ky., and who died Dec. 19th, 1883, at St. Joseph. He has two children, Dorothy Reed (b. Dec. 14th, 1901, at St. Joseph) and Morris Houghton Reed, Jr. (b. Nov. 24th, 1903, at St. Joseph).

REED attended the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor for three years, graduating in 1899. From that time until January 1st, 1902, he was Assistant Attorney for the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co. and the Kansas City & Omaha R. R. Co. He then gave up law and went into the wholesale millinery business in St. Joseph. His firm is the Quentin-Knight Millinery

Company and his partners are Otto H. Quentin and Owen B. Knight.

"Engaged in the wholesale millinery business exclusively, since 1902," he writes. "That 's the whole story. Eat, sleep, and work, mostly work. Yes, and drink—a little. I owe you an apology for not answering your questions sooner, but what little time I can take from my business I must give to my family, and I have a boy about three who can ask almost as many questions as you do and shows the same persistency in having them answered, too."

Thomas E. Reynolds

Cost Clerk for the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company.
Mail address, 167 Maple St., Bridgeport, Conn.

THOMAS EDWARD REYNOLDS was born at Meriden, Conn., July 2d, 1872. He is a son of Michael Gill Reynolds and Mary Campbell, who were married April 27th, 1868, at New Haven, Conn., and had altogether five children, three boys (one of whom died before maturity) and two girls.

Michael Gill Reynolds (b. in Sept., 1838, at Drumsna, County Leitrim, Ireland) left Drumsna about 1863, and upon coming to America lived for short periods at New Haven and Wallingford, Conn., and Marshall, Ill., finally settling at Meriden, where he has spent the last thirty-five years. He was in the retail grocery business for twenty-five years, retiring in 1905, since which time he has been in the fire insurance business. Before Meriden became a city he was its Town Assessor for four years. Since 1896 he has been a member of the Board of Apportionment and Taxation of the City of Meriden. His parents were Thomas Reynolds, a farmer and public road contractor of Drumsna, and Mary O'Byrne of Roscommon, County Roscommon, Ireland.

Mary (Campbell) Reynolds (b. in July, 1847, at Loughtown, County Leitrim, Ireland) came to this country in 1865. She is the daughter of Owen Campbell, a farmer of Loughtown, and Cecilia Guckinen of Gowell, County Leitrim, Ireland.

Reynolds prepared for Yale at Meriden and at the Mt. Holly Academy, N. J. He was a member of the Yale Union.

He has not been married.

AFTER two years, more or less, in the fire insurance business, Reynolds became paymaster in the office of the J. D. Bergen Company of Meriden, Connecticut, a position which he held from January, 1901, until April, 1902, when illness intervened. Later he was employed in Buffalo by the John Hancock Insurance Company and the New York Life until June, 1904. Lautz Bros. & Company (the Buffalo soap people) then engaged him to travel for them in Ohio and West Virginia. In 1905 he covered much of the territory north of Virginia and Kentucky for Swift & Company of Chicago, and also for the Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co. of Wheeling, West Virginia, the makers of the "Mail Pouch" brand. Later he had a further experience in St. Louis which culminated in another illness, necessitating a convalescence at his uncle's, in Marshall, Illinois.

Reynolds has had a pretty difficult pull. It will be noticed that the first three years after our graduation are unaccounted for. He was ill those years too. He has had excellent traveling positions which he has had to give up in order to live a more settled life. His health has been a constant handicap.

He turned up at the Class headquarters at Decennial for an hour or two on the night before the game, but he was unable to stay over. Most of the fellows were out that night, unfortunately, so that Reynolds saw very few besides the Secretary. He said that he was in business in Bridgeport, acting as cost clerk for the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, and that his health had improved, but he did not look robust.

Eugene M. Richmond

Permanent mail address, Bayswater, Long Island, N. Y.
Exporting and Importing.

EUGENE MCJIMSEY RICHMOND was born Feb. 12th, 1873, at Larchmont Manor, N. Y. He is the son of James Richmond and Anne Kathleen Beetham, who were married June 1st, 1869, at New York City, and had one other child, a daughter.

James Richmond (b. May 4th, 1845, at New Brunswick, N. J.; d. Nov. 17th, 1885, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) spent his early life at New Brunswick and Peekskill, N. Y. He later lived at Larchmont Manor, New York City, and Brooklyn, N. Y. He was engaged as an importer. His parents were Frederick Richmond, a physician, and Cornelia Runyon, both of New Brunswick. The family came from "Mount Gurwood," Scotland, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled at New Brunswick.

Anne Kathleen (Beetham) Richmond (b. Jan. 22d, 1850, at New York City) is the daughter of Peter Post Beetham, who was in the marble and building stone business, of New York City, and Emily Butman of Salem, Mass. She is now (Dec., '05) living at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richmond spent his youth principally in Brooklyn, and prepared for College at the Adelphi Academy in that city. While at Yale he served as Editor of the Yale "Courant," to which he was elected in the spring of Junior year.

He has not been married.

RICHMOND has been connected successively with the import house of J. S. Plummer & Company, New York, the export department of C. v. Pustau & Company of New York, the Wall Street office of Arnhold Karberg & Company, whose headquarters are in Hamburg and Shanghai, and (at present) with J. H. Ellis of Havana, Cuba. It will be seen that he has had a wide exporting and importing experience.

"After graduation," said his 1902 account, "I spent five months recuperating, preparing to hit the world and set it ablaze. . . . But though this sphere of ours has been a far more expert pugilist than my hot ambition imagined, there have been no knock-outs as yet on either side—just a little brisk exercise, that 's all."

"Let me see," reads his decennial postscript, "If I recollect rightly, back in 1902 I was taking boxing-lessons of a very experienced teacher. You may remember I became acquainted with him almost directly after graduation. I 'm still in the ring! The posts have pushed farther apart of late, though. Only one remains in New York. All the others are in the South, as for example

New Orleans, and Havana, Cuba. The exercise, likewise, is the same old game, though over so large an area it takes all the 'spar' time catching up. It thus happened that I lost Decennial in the rush."

Fred O. Robbins

Instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and
Superintendent of the Yale Coöperative Corporation.
Residence, 215 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.

FRED OSCAR ROBBINS was born Feb. 12th, 1870, at Greenville, N. H. He is the son of George Clarence Robbins and Elma Ardelia Hodgman, who were married Jan. 11th, 1868, at Fitchburg, Mass., and had altogether four children, one boy and three girls.

George Clarence Robbins (b. July 26th, 1847, at New Ipswich, N. H.) is a merchant of Greenville, N. H. He has held all the prominent town offices. His parents were Lewis Robbins, a farmer of New Ipswich, and Emily Winship, of Mason, N. H. His life has been spent at New Ipswich and Greenville.

Elma Ardelia (Hodgman) Robbins (b. July 6th, 1849, at Mason, N. H.) is the daughter of Edwin Joseph Hodgman, a farmer of Mason, and Lovinia Coolidge Foster of Weston, Vt.

Robbins prepared at the Ashburnham (Mass.) Academy. He received a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade in Freshman year, took an Elocution Prize in Reading, played Clarinet in the University Orchestral Club, and sang Second Tenor on the Freshman Glee Club, the Apollo Glee and Banjo Clubs, and the University Glee Club. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. D. K. E.

He was married at West Haven, Conn., Aug. 10th, 1898, to Miss Mary Clark Loveridge, daughter of the late Remus Clark Loveridge and Narcissa Garland (Baldwin) Loveridge of New Haven, Conn. He has two children, one son and one daughter, Adelaide Robbins (b. Sept. 9th, 1900, at New Haven) and Clarence Loveridge Robbins (b. Aug. 22d, 1903, at New Haven).

DURING the year 1896-97 Robbins taught at the Condon School in New York, in company with Sturges. The Condon School then failed. In 1897-98 he pursued

graduate studies in New Haven, and in September, 1898, he was appointed an Instructor of French in the Academic Department. He spent the summer of 1899 in France and Switzerland.

In September, 1900, he left the Academic Department and became an Instructor of French in the Sheffield Scientific School and Superintendent of the Yale Co-operative Corporation. His decennial letter follows: "For nearly two weeks I have been laboring to compile a chronological recapitulation of my career since 1902. I thought I had been doing something all these years, but the other evening on reading over this recapitulation I fell asleep—so methinks it won't be worth while to my 'dear classmates.' Notwithstanding this apparent monotony, I have been a happy and prosperous 'old grad.' My teaching is a recreation from my work at the Coöp.; my Coöp. work is a recreation from my teaching. These recreations yield me a comfortable living. In the summer I manage to get into the country—generally New Hampshire—with my family." He adds that he sometimes plays golf and bridge, and that it is a matter of complete indifference to him whether the cow, cat, and children are in the hammock, lake, and garbage-pail respectively, or not.

At our Decennial Robbins was the first man nominated for the Quindecennial Committee. The only remaining facts to chronicle are that he is a Director in the American College Stores Corporation and that he acts as one of the division officers in Sheff.

Wolcott P. Robbins

Lawyer. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
(See Appendix.)
Residence, 155 East 72d Street.

WOLCOTT PHELPS ROBBINS was born Oct. 25th, 1875, at New York City. He is a son of Horace Wolcott Robbins, Newton University, '58, and Mary Ayres Phelps, who were married Sept. 27th, 1865, at Paris, France, and had one other son (George

Phelps Robbins, '91) and three daughters. An uncle, George D. Phelps, Jr., was graduated from Yale in the Class of '60.

Horace Wolcott Robbins (b. Oct. 21st, 1842, at Mobile, Ala.; d. Dec. 14th, 1904, at New York City) was an artist (landscape painter). After leaving College he began the study of art in this country (under Frederick E. Church and James M. Hart) and abroad. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the 22d N. Y. Regt., and served with it at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1862. In 1878 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design. Later he was its Secretary for ten years, and afterwards its Vice-President. He was the son of Horace Wolcott Robbins, a manufacturer of iron of Baltimore, Md., and Mary Eldridge Hyde of Norwich, Conn., and his ancestor, John Robbins, gentleman, was one of the original settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., in 1635-6.

Mary Ayres (Phelps) Robbins (b. Feb. 12th, 1842, at New York City) is the daughter of George Dwight Phelps, a New York merchant (b. at Simsbury, Conn.), and Mary Ayres of New Brunswick, N. J. Her ancestor, William Phelps of Tewkesbury, Eng., came to America in the ship "Mary and John," in 1630, landing at Nantasket, Mass. One of her husband's ancestors, Henry Wolcott, was a fellow passenger of William Phelps on this voyage.

Robbins prepared for College at Cutler's School in New York City and entered with the Class. He was a member of the University Club, He Boule, and Psi U. An Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He was married Oct. 22d, 1902, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, to Miss Elizabeth Keteltas Clark of New York City, daughter of the late Col. Henry Clark of New Rochelle, and has one child, a boy, Geoffrey Wolcott Robbins (b. Aug. 4th, 1905, at New York City).

ROBBINS' autobiographical notes are as follows: "Traveled abroad June-September, 1896. Studied at New York Law School 1896-98, obtaining degree of LL.B. Entered office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, August, 1898. April 1st, 1899, became connected with the firm of Taylor & Seymour. October 1st, 1901, opened an office for the general practice of the law at 59 Wall Street, New York City. Was married October 22, 1902. Since then have lived continuously in New York, except for occasional vacations."

On May 1st, 1904, Robbins formed the law partnership of Simpson, Clark & Robbins (David Bennett Simpson and A. Ludlow Clark), with offices at 5 Nassau Street. On the death of Mr. Clark, March 12th, 1905, the firm dissolved. With the exception of this period Wolcott has practised alone. (See Appendix.)

There is one member of '96 who is slowly preparing for himself the public shame—and worse—which must in self protection be allotted to any Yale man who prostitutes Yale ties. Time and again has he approached classmates in different towns and cities with moving stories of misfortune, which subsequent inquiry has failed to verify, and many a “temporary” loan has he secured in payment for his tears. Silence ensues. Victims who are dissatisfied with silence, can secure by mail a further hard-luck tale. Their money, however, they do not see again.

The matter is mentioned here because Wolcott Robbins made this man pay up. No further testimonial to his energy will be needed by those who have tried in vain to follow in his wake!

Henry M. Robert, Jr.

Instructor at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.
Permanent mail address, Haworth, N. J.

HENRY MARTYN ROBERT, JR., was born Jan. 21st, 1874, at Milwaukee, Wis. He is the son of Gen. Henry Martyn Robert, U. S. A., West Point, '57, and Helen M. Thresher, who were married Dec. 17th, 1860, at Dayton, O., and had four other children, all girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Henry Martyn Robert, the elder (b. May 2d, 1837, at Robertville, S. C.) is Brigadier General Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., President of the Board of Engineers and of the Board of Fortifications, author of “Robert’s Rules of Order,” etc. He was graduated fourth in his class at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Different periods of his life have been spent at San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Oregon, Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, New York, and Philadelphia, at which latter city he is now (Feb., 1906) living. His parents were

Joseph Thomas Robert, a clergyman and educator of Robertville, and Adeline Elizabeth Lawton of Lawtonville, S. C., a sister of Quartermaster-General Alexander Robert Lawton, U. S. A., who was at one time Minister to Austria. The family came from France in 1685, and settled at Santee, S. C.

Helen M. (Thresher) Robert (b. April 3d. 1837, at Roxbury, Mass.; d. Oct. 10th, 1895, at Arrochar, S. I., N. Y.) was the daughter of Ebenezer Thresher, a clergyman, editor, and manufacturer, of Stafford, Conn., and Dayton, O.; and of Elizabeth Fenner, who was born in England, but who afterward lived in Philadelphia and Washington.

Robert studied at the Columbian University and at Vanderbilt University, and entered our Class in September, 1893. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition, a First Dispute at Commencement, served as Treasurer of the Yale Union, and was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

He has not been married. _____

ROBERT entered the New York Law School in the fall of 1897. In 1899 he moved to Philadelphia and took up some work with the d'Auria Pumping Engine Company (No. 972 Drexel Building). Mr. d'Auria is Robert's brother-in-law, and the enterprise which bears his name is an affair of the future for which much intermediate development will be required.

Robert's reply to the decennial questions as to marriage, bibliography, and so forth, was as follows: "In answer to all of your questions—No. Until 1904 I was with the d'Auria Pumping Engine Company, Philadelphia. In September, 1904, I became an instructor in West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, N. J. I taught there one year, and since last fall I have been teaching Mathematics and Science at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn." (Arthur Walter '96 also teaches at Betts.)

E. L. Robinson

Instructor in Greek at the Smith Academy, St. Louis.
Residence, 5436 Vernon Avenue.
Permanent mail address, Lebanon, Conn.

EDWIN LOOMIS ROBINSON was born March 2d, 1870, at Lebanon, Conn. He is a son of Harlow Robinson and Elizabeth Maria

Loomis, who were married Jan. 1st, 1846, at Lebanon, and had altogether ten children, four boys and six girls, nine of whom lived to maturity.

Harlow Robinson (b. March 26th, 1820, at Ashford, Conn.; d. April 1st, 1900, at Lebanon) was a farmer and Selectman of the Town of Lebanon, where he lived during the greater part of his life. His parents were William Robinson, a farmer, and Hannah Robbins, both of Chaplin, Conn. The family came from Leyden, Holland, and settled at Barnstable, Mass., in 1631.

Elizabeth Maria (Loomis) Robinson (b. Feb. 4th, 1826, at Lebanon) is the daughter of Ariel Loomis, a farmer, and Abijah Williams, both of Lebanon. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Lebanon.

Robinson prepared for Yale in Lebanon, and entered with the Class. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married July 30th, 1901, at Hinsdale, N. H., to Miss Gertrude Emily Leach, daughter of Martin Snow Leach of Hinsdale, and has two children, a boy and a girl, Albert Leach Robinson (b. Sept. 25th, 1902, at St. Louis, Mo.), and Irene Hall Robinson (b. Dec. 17th, 1905, at St. Louis).

FOR one year Robinson taught at the Rugby Academy in St. Louis. Since then he has been in the Department of Greek and History at the Smith Academy of that city. He writes: "I have been at work teaching Greek for the most part, and some other branches to a certain extent, from September to June of each year, including charge of an Assembly Room of eighty-four. Have spent the summer from June to September of each year at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, or Lebanon, Connecticut, for the most part. Have seen very few classmates since 1902, except at Alumni banquets, etc. . . . Nothing very exciting is happening in connection with my fate except that exactly at 4½ minutes past eleven o'clock on a certain morning in October, 1904, my capillary growth began to turn gray. Is that specific enough for you?"

A feeling of vague discomfort afflicted the Secretary as he stood in Robinson's class-room one afternoon, after his boys had gone. There was a row of Greek endings

on the black-board, meaningless, but survivingly hostile in appearance, and there was a sense as of an oppressive arch-enemy of youth pervading the place—nameless until Robinson said something about the Aorist, and thereby opened a door to troops of dismal memories. Greek as she is taught! They used to cram it down our throats like kegs of nails! Excellent discipline no doubt, and boys are hopeful, so that it may do them no harm to make the pursuit of knowledge incomprehensibly arduous and repugnant. But Robinson's lectures are somewhat more of a stimulus, let us hope,— and somewhat less of a punishment.

J. Dwight Rockwell

New York address, The Yale Club, New York City.

JAMES DWIGHT ROCKWELL was born Oct. 2d, 1872, at Dryden, N. Y. He is the only child of Erastus Saunders Rockwell and Mary Mehetabel Dwight, who were married Feb. 3d, 1870, at Dryden.

Erastus Saunders Rockwell (b. Feb. 4th, 1844, at Hartwick, N. Y.) is a lawyer. He has lived at Mount Upton and Dryden, N. Y., Tiffin, O., Washington, D. C., and Porto Rico. His parents were Erastus Rockwell, a manufacturer of woolen goods, of Hartwick, N. Y., and Esther Saunders of Croton, Delaware Co., N. Y. The family came originally from England, and settled in New England.

Mary Mehetabel (Dwight) Rockwell (b. Jan. 12th, 1846, at Dryden, N. Y.; d. Jan. 15th, 1906, at New York City) was the daughter of Jeremiah Wilbur Dwight, a dry-goods merchant, and Rebecca Ann Cady, both of Dryden.

Rockwell prepared for College at Taft's School and entered with the Class. He is said to have been Salutatorian of his Class at Taft's, the only other member being the Valedictorian, Neil Mallon.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

ROCKWELL entered the New York offices of the United States Express Company after graduation, and remained there for about one year. In 1897 he became connected

with a firm in the refrigerating trade, and in 1899, after some experiences in insurance, he went into the chemical business with Edward E. Brownell, '95 S., organizing as the Phinotas Chemical Company, manufacturers of disinfectants. "He extended and developed their business to such an extent," writes one of his friends, "that their product was known and used very extensively. In 1904 he went to Cuba and established a branch of the business there, and in 1905 he went to the Isthmus of Panama and established another branch, his product being used in the United States works now in progress. On his return from Panama he wrote an article on the conditions existing there under this government, which was published in 'Harper's.' He is unmarried, and will in the future probably make his home in the West, as he has sold out his interest in the Phinotas Chemical Company, owing to his ill-health."

"The article in 'Harper's Weekly,' " wrote Dwight himself in 1905, "was my first offence in that line, and was cut down about fifty per cent. by the heartless wretch who does the editing work for the aforesaid paper. Yesterday I received a letter from Colonel Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer of the Isthmus, and Governor pro tem., telling me that he had seen this article and that he considered it about the fairest one he had seen yet. Therefore I am somewhat conceited, but expect my head will go down to its normal size without the use of poultices. . . . I cannot say that my experiences in Panama, where I spent six weeks, are worthy of repetition to you. There is nothing of particular interest there, and it is so hot that one would not be interested in things worthy of interest if there were any. . . ."

Rockwell's description of conditions on the Isthmus goes into some detail, as the following excerpt shows:

"But these city police are well meaning, and they know absolutely nothing about graft. As one of the American Canal Zone police put it, and he had had experience in the States, 'They don't even know enough to get their peanuts for nothing.' In fact, there is very little room for graft. Prostitution is licensed by the government, and there is no form of gambling except the

Panama Lottery, which does a flourishing business, and has the sole concession by the government. It is odd that this lottery is located on the ground-floor of the bishop's private residence, but it is said that the bishop is one of the largest stockholders. Every one has a ticket. One chance costs twenty cents, or ten cents our money, and poor families go without food to save the price of one or more tickets, while the rich will regularly set aside a certain sum each week to be invested in this lottery. Tickets worth \$10,000, Panamanian money, are issued each week, but only about \$6,000 is returned in prizes. The 'bank' keeps the \$4,000."

Reference is made above to Rockwell's retirement from active business in the spring of this year on account of ill-health. His breakdown was precipitated by his mother's death in January. In May, 1906, he went to St. Luke's Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, and when his condition permitted he went from there to the home of his aunt at Fargo, North Dakota. "Of course I cannot attend the reunion, and it seems a great deprivation," he wrote from St. Luke's. "It is not distance that keeps me away, you may be sure. I hope you will be good enough to remember me to such of my friends as you may meet in New Haven, and that you will all have the best kind of a time."

Robertson T. Root

At the Fifth Avenue Bank, 44th St., New York City.
Residence, 39 Park Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

ROBERTSON TYLER ROOT was born May 29th, 1875, at Bloomfield, N. J. He is a son of Joseph Henry Root and Jean Gilmore Kavin Christie, who were married July 20th, 1869, at New Haven, Conn., and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls, two of whom lived to maturity. The author, Edward C. Root, 1900, is a brother.

Joseph Henry Root (b. Nov. 29th, 1833, at Newbury, Mass.) is a teacher. Most of his life has been spent at his birthplace, at New Haven and Greenwich, Conn., and at Bloomfield, N. J., where he now resides. His parents were Martin Root, a physician of Newbury, and Jerusha Barbour of Bridport, Vt. The family came from Great Britain in 1635, and settled in Connecticut.

Jean Gilmore Kavin (Christie) Root (b. March 7th, 1834, at North Providence, R. I.) spent her early life at Thompson,

Conn. She is the daughter of Peter Christie, who served in the British Navy, of Wigtown, Scotland, and Mary Hutchison, of Parish of Borgue, Gallowayshire, Scotland. Peter Christie studied law, but never practised.

Root spent his youth at Bloomfield, N. J., and prepared for Yale at the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy. He played on the Class Baseball Team, and served in Senior year as its Captain. A First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married April 29th, 1903, at Greenwich, Conn., to Miss Helen Henry White, daughter of the late Captain P. J. White, a veteran of the Civil War and a lawyer of Sulphur Springs, Tex., and Mrs. Mary Henry White. They have two children, Dorothy Root (b. July 18th, 1904, at No. 250 West 84th St., New York City) and Robertson Tyler Root, Jr. (b. Sept. 12th, 1905, at No. 39 Park Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.).

THE counting-room of a fashionable New York bank, armed with ready clerks, presents a scene which to the leisurely observer may sometimes unexpectedly transfuse the meaning of old sayings. It is a place, for instance, where one may get a new light upon "the struggle of stalwart achievement not to feel flattered at the notice of sterile elegance, not to be sneakingly glad of its amiability, but to stand up and look at it with eyes on the same level. God, Who made us so much like Himself, but out of the dust, alone knows when that struggle will end." The quotation is from Mr. Howells.

If Mr. Howells cares to see the other side of the medal he is advised to go to the Fifth Avenue Bank. There will he find Stalwart Achievement waiting for its prey behind essential bars. "Amiability"? Well, if Sterile Elegance comes in without it and tries any of her funny business with those clerks, or gets mixed up in making her deposit, it very rapidly becomes necessary to send for Mr. Root!

That is Robbie's job. He is the smoother. He has been with the Bank ever since graduation and his reward is that he may occupy a desk in the Vice-President's private office near the door and straighten people out.

Explanations invented, cheques corrected, change counted, nerves soothed, and all irritation skilfully allayed. Courtesy and tact supplied gratis, in quantities to suit. *Spretæ injuria formæ* alleviated while you wait.

A drooping mustache and beard have deepened the apparent melancholy of Robbie's countenance within the last few years. The melancholy is deceptive. Tall and fallow, he reminds one more than ever of an ancient Iberian. This is deceptive, too. In reality he is still the same old baseball enthusiast that we all remember, a fervid spectator of all the big League games, and the father of babies that are, he frankly and frequently admits, about the finest in the world.

Rev. Robert L. Ross

St. Stephen's M.-E. Church, Marble Hill, Kingsbridge, New York City.

ROBERT LAWSON ROSS was born May 13th, 1869, at Newburgh, N. Y. He is a son of George Monroe Ross and Caroline Lawson, who were married Sept. 30th, 1868, at Newburgh, and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl.

George Monroe Ross (b. May 1st, 1842, at Edinburgh, Scotland) is a retired merchant of Newburgh. He served in the Civil War from April, 1861, to July, 1865, enlisting as a private in the 8th N. Y. Militia for three months; at the end of which time he re-enlisted in the Bemis Heights Battalion, 77th N. Y. S. Vol. Reg. as 1st Lieutenant, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was wounded at Spottsylvania and Winchester. He was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Newburgh 1892-96, and Water Commissioner of that City 1896-05. He is the son of John Ross, a carpenter of Edinburgh, who emigrated to Troy, N. Y., in 1843.

Caroline (Lawson) Ross (b. May 5th, 1846, at Channingville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.) spent her early life at New Brunswick, N. J., and Newburgh, N. Y. She is the daughter of Robert Lawson, a contractor of Newburgh, and Hannah Budd of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ross spent his youth at Newburgh, N. Y., and prepared for Yale at the Siglar School. He was a member of the Yale Union, served as Treasurer of the Chess Club, and represented Yale in the Inter-Collegiate Chess Tournament in 1894 and

1895. He was a member of the Freshman Debating Society (see "cuneiform inscriptions") and of the Yale Union, and received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition.

He was married at Newburgh, N. Y., May 20th, 1895, to Miss Cora Taylor, daughter of the late Charles Taylor and Mary C. (Barton) Taylor, and has one child, a daughter, Gertrude Monroe Ross (b. Aug. 30th, 1897, at Highland Mills, N. Y.).

Ross was admitted on trial in the New York Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church in April, 1895 (having been granted absence on leave by the Yale faculty), and then took a course in the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J. In April, 1897, he was received in full connection in the New York Conference, and has since then had the following pastoral appointments: 1895-96, Kerhonkson; 1897-98, Highland Mills; 1899-1900, New Paltz; 1900-01, Liberty; 1902-04, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; 1904—, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City. He writes:

"I suppose that your last communication and mine criss-crossed about yesterday. Your last came this morning, and I threw my Sunday evening sermon to one side and got right to work on your statistics. I am afraid that they are fearfully dry, for my life has been so uneventful in big things that there is n't much to make interesting stuff for a class record. I am trying to do solid work, but it is the kind that is not known unless you read the statistics of this Conference. And at the best, it is not the work that makes big headlines for the newspapers.

"My manner of life since 1902 has been simply that of the routine work of the pastorate, with the annual vacation thrown in. In 1902 I became pastor of the church at Fishkill-on-Hudson, the third church in importance and strength in the Poughkeepsie district, and worked that field for all I was worth until I came to St. Stephen's Church, in New York City. Here I have been grappling with the hair-raising problems of a suburban church in New York. I found the field thickly strewn with the

bones of some very worthy predecessors, but determined that my bones should not fertilize this particular field if Yale spirit could be worth anything to a man in the Methodist ministry. For some months I labored to get a new pipe-organ in the church, one-half the cost of which was given by my friend Mr. Carnegie—at least he was my friend at that critical juncture of money-raising. My more recent avocation (for it has been a real side-interest from my regular work) has been the raising of \$12,000 on the church debt. I am now dreaming about the \$6,000 that remains on the debt, and shall keep on dreaming until the hot weather is over, then get down in earnest on this balance. This little item will reveal the fact that the financiers of the class are not all found down in Wall Street. Vacations have been spent down in Massachusetts and in Ocean Grove, with the prospect of a camp up along the Canadian lakes this summer. I am sorry to say that I have not met with the Class as a body in the last four years, though I have often planned doing so. I come across one of the boys now and then down-town,— for example, met Estey Dayton one Saturday afternoon in Cushman's with his arms stacked ceiling-high with bread, cake, and pie for his Sunday dinner. He appeared to be quite well. Stumbled across G. A. Smith in Yonkers one day, hilarious over his recent appointment to his school principalship in that town. Also had the pleasure of a little call from Clarence Day, who was exploring this part of the city in an 'auto.'

"I wonder if we could n't get 'affluent Andrew' to endow a fund to pension worthy and worn-out class secretaries? I should be willing to serve as trustee of such a fund, and know of some very deserving cases."

C. J. Rumrill, M.D.

Randolph, Vermont.

CLINTON JOSEPH RUMRILL was born Jan. 7th, 1871, at Springfield, Vt. He is a son of Edwin Joseph Rumrill and Susie Cynthia

Newton (née Simmonds), who were married in March, 1870, at Claremont, N. H., and had altogether eight children, four boys and four girls, seven of whom lived to maturity.

Edwin Joseph Rumrill (b. May 11th, 1850, at Claremont, N. H.) is a railroad bridge builder of Royalton, Vt. His parents were Joseph and Cordelia Rumrill, of Springfield, Vt. Joseph Rumrill was a farmer.

Susie Cynthia Rumrill (b. Nov. 23d, 1844, at West Hartford, Vt.; d. Feb. 15th, 1894, at Royalton, Vt.) was the daughter of Horace Simmonds, a carpenter of West Hartford, and Cynthia Burnham Austin of East Bethel, or Royalton, Vt.

Rumrill prepared for Yale at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, his residence during his course being at Royalton, Vt. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition.

He was married at Campton Village, N. H., June 8th, 1901, to Miss Marion Belle Emerson, daughter of Erastus Fairbanks Emerson, and has one child, a daughter, Arene Emerson Rumrill (b. May 7th, 1902, at Randolph, Vt.).

“No, I have not written anything for publication,” said Rumrill. “In fact I have merely existed, but soon I hope my cocoon will mature and I may step out into more active and more successful fields of work, and then I will gladly let all my Class hear from me. I should like once more to get into the spirit of things, but one thing or another has kept me out so far. I watch your doings with interest. Some day I will see you all at a reunion or at some dinner and then I can tell you what I have done.”

His sexennial account of his career is here reprinted: “I went to Hayti, West Indies, February, 8th, 1896, and stayed there until May 15th, 1897, when I returned to United States to study medicine. In the West Indies I was business manager and head assistant for a surgeon who had a large practice in Port au Prince, Hayti. While there I studied medicine as hard as I could, using our clinics as illustrations of things I studied. I left the Island only with regret, for I had many friends there among the ‘blacks.’

“Arriving in this country I began preparations to enter

the Yale Medical College, but went finally to the Dartmouth Medical College, owing to proximity. Received my degree in February, 1900, and in October came to Randolph, Vermont, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. L. A. Russlow. Have since remained here."

S. B. Sadler

Lawyer. Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

SYLVESTER BAKER SADLER was born at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1876. He is a son of Wilbur Fisk Sadler and Sarah Ellen Sterrett, who were married in January, 1871, at Carlisle, Pa., and had three other children, all boys, Lewis S. Sadler, ex '95, is a brother.

Wilbur Fisk Sadler (b. Oct. 14th, 1840, at York Springs, Pa.) is an attorney at law of Carlisle, Pa., where he has spent the greater part of his life. He served as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District from 1884 to 1894, and in 1904 was re-elected to the same office for the term of ten years. His parents were Joshua Sadler and Harriet Stehley, both of York Springs. The family came from England in 1720, and settled in York County, Pa.

Sarah Ellen (Sterrett) Sadler (b. Sept. 3d, 1841, at Manor Hill, Pa.; d. Jan. 10th, 1895, at Carlisle, Pa.) spent her early life at McVeytown, Pa. Her parents were the Rev. David Sterrett, a Presbyterian minister of Carlisle, and Mary Ann Woods of Lancaster County, Pa., both of whom were of Scotch descent.

Sadler entered from Dickinson College in September, 1893. He received One Year Honors in History, a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club, Phi Beta Kappa, and Psi U.

He has not been married.

UNTIL Leo Arnstein skipped '97's Junior year and entered '96, thereby taking the four-year course in three, Sadler was the youngest member of our Class. He was one of our brightest men besides, acquiring knowledge with an ease which was equalled only by the generosity he dis-

played in its timely distribution. His campus name was Rody.

As for what he has been doing with himself since graduation, "that remains buried in the obscurity of the unknown," as Turgenev's attorney was in the habit of saying when asked whether he accepted bribes. The facts on file declare him to be a lawyer of Carlisle,—where Indians learn football,—and a graduate (LL.B., 1898) of the Dickinson College School of Law. (Dickinson College gave him an M.A. in that same year.) He takes occasion to assure the Secretary from time to time that he has not been married, but he really might almost as well go ahead for all the difference it could make in his attendance at Class affairs, for he is never among those present. "As to any writings of mine," says his letter, "I lay claim only to a volume on 'Pennsylvania Criminal Procedure,' published by the Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Company of Rochester, N. Y., and eleven volumes of 'Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports,' published by the same firm in 1905. If at all possible I will be with you in June." He was n't.

A. G. C. Sage

Residence, 718 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Office, 2 Wall Street.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN SAGE was born June 30th, 1873, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a son of William Henry Sage, '65, and Jane Gregg Curtin, who were married at Philadelphia, Pa., and had two other sons (Henry William Sage, '95, and DeWitt Linn Sage, '97) and one daughter.

William Henry Sage (b. Jan. 9th, 1844, at Ithaca, N. Y.) upon leaving College entered his father's firm, H. W. Sage & Co., lumber dealers, in which business he is still engaged. He has been a liberal donor to Cornell, and in 1897 was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of that University. His parents were Henry Williams Sage and Susan Lynn. H. W. Sage was sixth in descent from David Sage, who was born in 1639, in Wales, and was (in 1652) one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn., his residence being at the "Upper Houses" (now Cromwell). The first of the

line to leave Connecticut for Ithaca was Charles Sage, the father of H. W., who was afterwards (1838) shipwrecked on the coast of Florida, and killed by the Indians.

Jane Gregg (Curtin) Sage (b. Jan. 17th, 1846; d. Nov. 23d, 1893, at Ithaca, N. Y.) spent her early life in Pennsylvania. Her parents were Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin and Katherine Wilson, both of Pennsylvania.

Sage spent his youth in Brooklyn and in Ithaca, N. Y. He was Major Commanding the '96 Battalion of Phelps Brigade in Freshman year, made the Record in January of Sophomore year, and served as President of the University Club in Senior year. He was a member of the Renaissance Club, Eta Phi, Psi U. and Keys.

He has not been married.

UPON their election to the "Yale Record's" editorial board it was customary for the successful humorists of our day to sport upon their watch-chains small gold owls, in significant contrast to other more obvious birds, such as magpies. The effect was sometimes instantaneous. No sooner was a man lawfully entitled to make motley his only wear, it seemed, than chill Wisdom flapped against his waistcoat and he lost all stomach for jesting. A new look came into his eyes. His contributions stopped. He spent his editorship sifting the competitive gibes of younger aspirants, and he chose his successors in a spirit of pure revenge.

Sage is a case in point. Before he made the "Record" his wit was famous. He resembled that gentleman whom Mr. Tuckham described as having a head like a fireworks manufactory—perfectly pyrocephalic. Then came the owl, and then, alas, the factory closed down; though Andy flashes still, in private, as the Secretary had amused occasion to observe in a South Carolina inn not long ago.

"Went abroad after graduation, returning in October. Entered the Harvard Law School, remained there until March, 1897, and then took a position as clerk in the office of Dominick & Dickerman, bankers and brokers, New York. In September, 1899, I left them to enter the office

of Moore & Schley. Bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange in September, 1898, and since that time have been a broker. Have not been before the public in any way, good or bad."

Thus far Sage's sexennial letter. His office nowadays is with Jim Tailer's firm, but since October, 1904, he has only intermittently attended to business, chiefly because of an illness or two, followed by prolonged and careful convalescence. He has been abroad (with Sherman Day), at Palm Beach, shooting in Canada and the South, and so forth; and although he is now all right again, he finds it difficult to settle back into harness. In answer to the request for his bibliography he said that he had "not even written any compromising letters," and to the question, "Are you married?" he replied, "Still in the maiden class, and in favor of race suicide." . . . "I doubt whether I could get any more details," he went on, "without getting hold of the family Bible. I don't take much interest in pedigrees, except of dogs and horses I own, but I've given you more information as it is than they have at police headquarters. How are you these days, anyway? I thought of you the other night when I went to the Court Inn. I should think your old book about '96 would be quite as humorous and fully as good reading for the young as the New York City Directory."

James D. Sawyer

Manager of Sales, American Locomotive Company, 111 Broadway,
New York City.
Residence, 950 Madison Avenue.

JAMES DENISON SAWYER, the Class Boy of Yale, '72, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 16th, 1875. He is a son of George Pliny Sawyer, '72, and Ida Wilcox, who were married May 4th, 1874, at New Haven, Conn., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

George Pliny Sawyer (b. Jan. 26th, 1852, at Buffalo, N. Y.) is a merchant, capitalist, etc., of Buffalo. His parents were James Denison Sawyer, a merchant and banker of Buffalo,

and Charlotte Olivia Field of Massachusetts. The ancestors of the family were English settlers in Connecticut.

Ida (Wilcox) Sawyer (b. April 10th, 1855, at Augusta, Ga.) is the daughter of Daniel Hand Wilcox, a merchant, and Frances Ansley, both of Georgia, and later of New Haven. She is a sister of D. Urquhart Wilcox, '95 S.

Sawyer prepared for College at the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry. At Yale he served as Treasurer of the Buffalo Club during Sophomore year, and as Vice-Commodore of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, in which he was owner of the catboat, "Arrow." A. D. Phi.

He was married April 4th, 1904, at Bayonne, N. J., to Miss Sallie Shannon Walsh, niece of Mrs. Solon Humphreys, and has one child, a son, James Denison Sawyer, Jr. (b. Jan. 18th, 1905, at New York City).

"Et j'en dirais bien plus si je me laissais faire," says de Musset, in "Après une Lecture." So with Sawyer. But his idea is that the Class is not interested enough in its individual members—in Sawyer, for instance—to make it desirable for him to accede to the secretarial requests. This is a pity, firstly because it is a mistaken idea, and secondly because Denny seems in a fair way to become a magnate, and we are missing the inside view which we otherwise might be getting of that stately progress.

He went abroad the summer after graduation and upon his return to Buffalo entered the employ of M. H. Birge & Sons. In August, 1899, he "came to Dunkirk with the Brooks Locomotive Works, and upon the formation of the American Locomotive Company in June, 1901, was made assistant to the vice-president." In 1904 he moved to New York and he is now Manager of Sales at the Company's New York headquarters. Besides his Buffalo clubs he belongs to the Country Club of St. Louis, the Racquet and Tennis of New York, the Ardsley, the University, etc. All this information comes from other sources, for in the space upon the Class blank designed to contain an account of his life since 1902 Sawyer himself penned merely the cryptic words "Ha, ha!"

Rev. L. R. Scarborough

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Abilene, Texas.
426 Cypress Street.

LEE RUTLAND SCARBOROUGH was born July 4th, 1870, at Colfax, La. He is a son of George Washington Scarborough and Martha Elizabeth Rutland, who were married June 20th, 1850, in Bienville Parish, La., and had altogether nine children, five boys and four girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

George Washington Scarborough (b. April 13th, 1831, in Lawrence Co., Miss.; d. June 29th, 1899, at Cameron, Tex.) was a Baptist minister. He was at one time engaged in farming, and held the office of Recorder and Justice of the Peace while in Louisiana. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served for four years on the Confederate side. He lived in Bienville, La., McLennan Co. and Jones Co., Tex., and at Cameron, Tex. He was the son of Irvin Scarborough, a Louisiana farmer, and Frances Cannon of Georgia. Irvin Scarborough was born in Georgia, in which state his ancestors settled after leaving England.

Martha Elizabeth (Rutland) Scarborough (b. Oct. 6th, 1828, at Nashville, Tenn.) spent her early life in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas. She is the daughter of William Battle Rutland, a merchant of Nashville, and Nancy Little of Franklin, Tenn. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Abilene, Tex.

Scarborough was graduated at Baylor University in the Class of '92, and entered Yale in September, 1895. He took One Year Honors in History, One Year Honors in Political Science and Law, and received a Philosophical Oration. He was a member of the Southern Club, the Yale Union, and Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married Feb. 4th, 1900, at Abilene, Tex., to Miss Neppie Warren, daughter of Caleb Parker Warren, a money lender, and Mary Ann Warren, both of Abilene. He has three children, two sons and a daughter, George Warren Scarborough (b. March 25th, 1901, at Cameron, Tex.), Emma Lee Scarborough (b. May 19th, 1903, at Abilene), and Lawrence Rutland Scarborough (b. Aug. 8th, 1905, at Abilene).

AFTER finishing his year at Yale, Scarborough returned to the Southwest and spent three years traveling over West Texas and New Mexico, preaching the Gospel. In 1899 he went to Kentucky to study theology at the Louisville Seminary, and in 1900 he became pastor of the Bap-

tist Church in Cameron, Texas, where he remained from June, 1900, to August, 1901. Since the latter date he has been pastor of the Baptist Church in Abilene, and he now is also Trustee and Financial Secretary of Simmons College, of that place, of which Oscar Henry Cooper, '72, is President.

"Have held thirty-five revival meetings," he writes, "in which about two thousand people have made profession of Christ. Have raised more than fifty thousand dollars for missions and Christian education. Have raised funds and built Anna Hall, a girl's boarding-hall in Simmons College."

Rudolph Schevill, Ph.D.

Instructor in Spanish, Yale College.

(See Appendix.)

P. O. Address, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

RUDOLPH SCHEVILL was born June 18th, 1874, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a son of Ferdinand August Schwill and Johanna Hartmann, who were married June 18th, 1863, at Cincinnati, and had altogether eight children, five boys and three girls, six of whom lived to maturity. Ferdinand Schevill, '89, is a brother.

Ferdinand August Schwill (b. Nov. 3d, 1837, at Koenigsberg, Germany; d. Sept. 28th, 1898, at Cincinnati) came to America in 1850 and settled at Cincinnati. He also resided at various times in South Carolina, Colorado, and Ohio. He was a chemist and druggist, then an agriculturist, and finally a business man. His parents were Otto Karl Schwill and Elise Drabner, both of Koenigsberg, where the father was engaged in the shoe business. The family is of Huguenot descent, and prior to 1685, in which year they left France for Germany, the name was spelled Cheville. The change from Schwill to Schevill, recently made by the living members of the family, was adopted in order to assist in preserving the correct pronunciation.

Johanna (Hartmann) Schwill (b. April 23d, 1843, at Heidelberg, Germany) spent her early life at Heidelberg and Cincinnati. She is the daughter of William Valentine Hartmann, a miller, and Johanna Juliana Elizabetta Weiss, both of Heidelberg. She is now (Oct., '05) living in New York City.

Shevill received a Berkeley Premium of the Second Grade in Freshman year, a College Prize in English Composition of the

First Grade in Sophomore year, the Scott French Prize in Junior year, and One Year Honors in English in Senior year. He received a Philosophical Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the Cincinnati Club, the Yale Union, and Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

SCHEVILL's post-graduate studies were conducted in Paris and in Munich, and it was from the University of Munich that in 1898 he received his Ph.D. After traveling through Italy, France, Germany and England he returned, in the spring of 1899, to Yale, spent half a year in the Graduate School, and then taught for a year at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. During the year 1900-01 he was an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, and since 1901 he has been an instructor in the Spanish Language and Literature in Yale College.

Looking forward to its plans for establishing a Colonial School, the College Faculty had been anxious to have one of its members trained in practical Spanish for use in such business instruction as might be needed; and when, in 1903, funds were forthcoming for the purpose, Schevill (who had already been several times in Spain) was sent abroad for sixteen months. His own account of this trip is as follows:

"My year's leave of absence was intended to give me an opportunity to see something more of Spain, and incidentally to become acquainted with some of the conditions of Spanish America.

"My stay in Spain (of about eight months) was used for my own special work, research in Spanish literature, while I tried to devote my travels through South America to learning something about economic, mercantile and social conditions in the republics which I saw. The results serve me chiefly in my course on commercial Spanish, the relations between the United States and 'them benighted republics as sich.' I traveled around down there for about eight months, seeing a good part of the Argentina, especially the great *Estancias* or cattle-ranch life, the

wheat fields, sheep ranches, etc., the managements of which are the great national industries. Then I crossed the Andes on mule's back into Chile and a glorious trip it was. In Chile I stayed about six weeks, meeting a lot of interesting people and trying to learn something about the development of the West Coast, national resources, traffic, etc. Thence into Peru, where the United States has a good commercial hold, as well as a moral one in the good will of the people, which is not the case with other republics. In Ecuador I stopped only a short while, as my trip was altogether too precipitous. It is the most backward of all the countries and the wildest, but has a future. I crossed the Isthmus and saw Teddy's Canal and am wondering whether '96 will live to see it finished. It is a great thing for national defense, but can hardly be a paying proposition for thirty or forty years to come. Then I went up into Mexico via Jamaica and Vera Cruz. That 's the best government of all the republics—thanks to Diaz. I hope to have the department profit by what I saw. I am trying to build up our side of the library and awaken an interest among the boys in things Spanish. It appears to be growing slowly. Perhaps there will be a solid interest when the Hand beckons."

* George H. Schuyler

Lawyer. Died February 22d, 1904, in New York City.

GEORGE HAYWARD SCHUYLER was born Jan. 8th, 1875, at Pana, Ill. He was the son of Henry Newton Schuyler and Harriette Adelaide Hayward, who were married Feb. 25th, 1874, at Pana, Ill., and had one other child, a daughter.

Henry Newton Schuyler (b. Feb. 4th, 1844, at Glen, N. Y.) is a banker of Pana. He has served as Mayor of Pana seven terms; has been a delegate to every Republican State Convention since 1875; was Presidential Elector in 1896, and delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904. He is the son of George S. Schuyler, a farmer, and Clarissa Van Schaick, both of Glen, N. Y. The family came originally from Holland and settled at Albany, N. Y.



Schuyler

Harriette Adelaide (Hayward) Schuyler (b. at Hillsboro, Ill.; d. at Pana, Ill., Nov. 10th, 1877) was the daughter of John S. Hayward, a capitalist and real estate owner of Boston, Mass., and Harriette F. Comstock, of Hartford, Conn.

Schuyler spent his youth at Pana and prepared for Yale at Northwestern University. He rowed No. 2 on the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of 1892, and was a member of Zeta Psi.

He was unmarried.

SCHUYLER took a four months' European tour in 1896, before returning to Pana, where he then engaged in the banking business with his father. In October, 1897, he entered the Harvard Law School, being graduated with the degree LL.B. in 1900, and commencing practice in New York the following October. November, 1901, he was admitted to the New York Bar, and on December 1st, 1901, he was retained by the Legal Aid Society, a semi-charitable institution. This connection continued until the end of 1902, and gave him an experience in which he took a strong and sympathetic interest. On January 1st, 1903, he opened offices of his own.

His death occurred on February 22d, 1904. On the 17th he had spoken of not feeling well, and on the 19th his case was diagnosed as an attack of appendicitis and he was taken to a private hospital, where an operation was performed. His father, who at the first notice of his illness had hastened to his bedside, was with him during his last hours. The burial was at Pana.

Schuyler was always quiet in manner and deliberate in word and action. His ambitions to achieve distinction were made evident rather by his patience and his industry than by any particular sign of effort. He was a strong, healthy, outdoor sort of fellow. "My summers," he wrote in 1902, "have been spent largely in sailing and cruising off the New England coast, and one summer I traveled horseback and hunted in the Rockies north and east of Yellowstone Park and toured the Park." At the Yale Club, where he had his rooms, he was often to be seen

in riding clothes, ruddy from an afternoon on the bridle path.

His father, who idolized George, and who looked to him as the companion of his elder years, had already taken him into partnership in his banking business under the firm name of H. N. Schuyler & Son. One of our men who was in Pana a year ago or thereabouts, and who saw that this name was still in use, went in and introduced himself to Mr. Schuyler. He said afterwards that even George's death had not made him feel so sorry as did the father's loneliness, and the sad welcome that he received as George's friend.

Alexander Scott

Teaching. To be addressed in care of the Class Secretary.

ALEXANDER SCOTT was born in Little Derry, County Derry, Ireland, Oct. 31st, 1865. He is a son of Robert Scott and Matilda Love, who had altogether eleven children, six boys and five girls, ten of whom lived to maturity.

Robert Scott (b. at Little Derry, c. 1822-23; d. at Whitinsville, Mass., in Feb., 1885) was a farmer, and for a time a teamster. The greater part of his life was spent at Little Derry. His father was also a farmer, of Londonderry; his mother's maiden name was Shannon. His ancestors, who came over to Ireland from Scotland some two hundred years back, include several notable men, who were involved in the religious wars of the period.

Matilda (Love) Scott (b. Oct. 31st, 1825, in Londonderry; d. in Jan., 1887, in Whitinsville) was the daughter of John Love, a farmer of Londonderry, who was (about 1875) Chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Her mother's maiden name was McAllister.

Scott prepared for College at the Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. He entered with the Class, and received a Second Colloquy at Commencement.

He has not been married.

THE case of Scott has attracted some attention among us, as that of the one man in the Class who frankly and em-

phatically regrets that he ever went to Yale. An acquaintance with the circumstances, however, brings (as always) some understanding of the attitude. Scott put money into his college course as into a safe investment. He wished to teach, and he thought that it would be financially profitable to go through college first. Afterwards he found that, in his case, it was not working out that way. This was a disappointment; indeed, as he had contracted debts in order to get his education, it was more than a disappointment. It was upon facing the fact that he had been handicapped instead of helped by his experience, and upon confronting the many appeals for Yale subscriptions—to the Alumni Fund, the '96 Gateway, the Class Reunions, &c.—which began to fill his mail that he said he was sorry he had ever gone to Yale, and the more astonishment this heresy provoked the more emphatically did Scott advance it.

His career since graduation has been one long struggle to pay off his college debts. "I have taught school, worked on a farm, and worked at carpentry," he writes. "Studied for a short time at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Was successful as a teacher, but not in securing and holding good positions, because of lack of diplomacy—and I would not be used." Up to 1901 or 1902 he lived in or near Boston. In 1903 the Secretary found that he had moved to Port Angeles, Washington, and in 1906 he left there for Southern California.

William L. Scoville

Lawyer. Paddock Building, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM LANGDON SCOVILLE was born July 28th, 1873, at Montpelier, Vt. He is the son of Edwin Nelson Scoville and Martha Priscilla Kelsea, who were married at Lisbon, N. H., and had two other children, both daughters. One of the daughters, Florence M. Scoville, was graduated from Smith ('93) with the degree of Litt.B., and a cousin, Charles Otis Scoville, is a Yale graduate, A.B. '87, B.D. Middletown '90.

Edwin Nelson Scoville (b. June 21st, 1838, at Berlin, Vt.; d. Sept. 19th, 1885, at Montpelier, Vt.) was a retail furniture dealer. The greater part of his life was spent at Berlin and Montpelier. His parents were Joseph Langdon Scoville, a farmer of Berlin and Montpelier, and Betsey Ward Davis of Barnard, Vt.

Martha Priscilla (Kelsea) Scoville (b. Dec. 19th, 1841, at Lisbon, N. H.; d. July 28th, 1890, at Montpelier) was the daughter of Wilhelm Kelsea, a farmer of Lisbon. Her mother was also of Lisbon.

Scoville prepared for College at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and entered our Class from '95 in Sept., 1893. He was a member of the Yale University Drum Corps in the fall of 1892, and later of the Yale University Orchestral Club.

He has not been married.

SCOVILLE studied law for one year in the office of James Alfred Merrill, Yale, '85, at Rutland, Vt. The fall of 1897 he came to Boston and spent one year in the Boston University Law School. Joined the First Vermont Volunteers as Corporal in "A" Company on May 16th, 1898, and after going through the usual experiences at Chickamauga, was mustered out on November 3d. The next two years were spent at the Harvard Law School, and in September, 1900, he was admitted to the Bar. Since then he has been practising in Boston. "I am, as you say, counselling away here," he wrote in 1904, "the same as last season (and the season before that). I see some of the gang occasionally but none of the men whom I knew very well."

His decennial letter, freely expurgated, ran as follows:

"My story since the last report has been unmarked by white stones. I have spent my life in the meantime in the burg of beans and booze, both of inferior quality. 'Spent' is good. It is impossible to avoid spending here, and it is nearly impossible to pass anything, in marked contradistinction from conditions in Derby as indicated by Flaherty's joke, which I understand has passed the age limit and been retired from active service. The only thing one can pass here is a jack-pot, for want of openers.

It is, however, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or by the whipping-post, in the discretion of the Court, to pass openers for bets.

"I have written nothing except dunning letters, writs, declarations, answers, briefs, etc., and other literature designed to make the dishonest disgorge.

"I have found out where you got your blazing red head. A bald-headed man in Montpelier, where I first cursed a suffering world with my physical presence, was asked by a red-headed drummer, who dealt in rum, how he came to be unprovided by his Maker with hair (for it was tradition that he was born that way). The bald-head replied that his Maker was short of hair when he happened, had nothing but that d—— red hair. I take it you were not so particular, and that your occurrence was equally unexpected. This story does not account, however, except by very vague and uncertain inference, for either the string on your eye-glass, which I regard as highly un-American in tone, or your mastodonic insolence."

Hewlett Scudder, Jr.

Electrical Engineer, care of the General Electric Co., Schenectady,
New York.

Permanent mail address, 21 East 22d Street, New York City.

HEWLETT SCUDDER, JR., was born Aug. 9th, 1875, at Northport, N. Y. He is a son of Henry Joel Scudder, Trinity, '46, and Emma Willard Willard, who were married at Troy, N. Y., and had altogether five children, three sons, all of whom were college graduates, and two daughters, one of whom died before maturity.

Henry Joel Scudder (b. at Northport, N. Y., in Sept., 1825; d. Feb. 16th, 1886, at New York City) was a member of Congress, and a lawyer of New York City. His parents were Henry Scudder, a farmer of Northport, and Elizabeth Hewlett of Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., N. Y. The family are of English descent.

Emma Willard (Willard) Scudder (b. at Troy, N. Y., in May, 1835; d. at New York City, May 23d, 1893) was the daughter of John Hart Willard, Head of the Troy Female Seminary.

Scudder prepared for College at St. Paul's School in Concord. He received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

FOR three years Scudder took postgraduate work (with H. A. Perkins) at Columbia University, New York City, receiving in 1899 the degrees of Master of Arts and Electrical Engineer. During 1899-1900 he was assistant to Professor H. M. Howe of Columbia, in metallurgical work. Several of the intervening summers had been spent in travel abroad, and at the close of his year with Professor Howe he decided to take a longer tour through England, France, the Riviera, Egypt and Southern Italy. "I returned that summer (1901)," he wrote at Sexennial, "and spent some time doing the Wild Woods Act with Perkins. The autumn of 1901 I was generally looking around for different matters, and at present am engaged in electrical investigation in Hartford, Connecticut. This summer Perkins and I hope to go to Iceland for a general fishing and hunting trip." "Since Sexennial," he wrote this spring, "I have lived a peaceful life in Schenectady, N. Y.—fourteen miles from Troy—with the General Electric Company. Those years of my existence have been enlivened by two trips to Newfoundland—one with Perkins. But I have not gotten married, though I have helped many others so to do, and still have hopes."

As this told the Class nothing about his work the Secretary ventured to ask for some details. "You are one of the worst I have seen in some time," came the answer; "but as I suppose it is part of the job, and as I hope to see you next week, I shall endeavor to tell you something as to the character and scope of my work in the Railway Engineering Department of the General Electric Company.

"This work consists in the main in making engineering estimates on proposed new trolley lines, and on the conversion of existing steam roads to electric roads; as an example, the New York Central and Hudson River Rail-

road changing their terminal in New York to an electric road.

"This may give you a dim idea of the work. It consists in estimating on the size and kind of the various things which go to make up electric roads, power houses, locomotives, trolley cars, etc., and also on costs of same. This work I have been doing for about a year. Before that I was in the company's experimental department."

L. P. Sheldon

European Representative of Wm. Salomon & Co., Bankers, 25 Broad Street,
New York City.
Foreign office address, 10 Rue Lafitte, Paris, France.
Residence, 50 Rue Pierre Charron.

LEWIS PENDLETON SHELDON was born June 9th, 1874, at Rutland, Vt. He is a son of Charles Henry Sheldon and Susan Johnson Pendleton, who were married Dec. 12th, 1867, at Gorham, Me., and had four other children, one boy (Richard, '98 S.) and three girls.

Charles Henry Sheldon (b. Oct. 11th, 1841, at Troy, N. Y.) has spent most of his life at Rutland and West Rutland, Vt., engaged in the marble business, and at New York City, where he now (Dec., '05) resides, and where he is lessee of the Carnegie Music Hall. His parents were Charles Sheldon of Rutland, a pioneer in the Vermont marble business, and Janet Reid (Sheldon) Sheldon of Troy, N. Y. The family came from England in 1651, and settled at Deerfield, Mass., in 1652.

Susan Johnson (Pendleton) Sheldon (b. May 25th, 1842, at Camden, Me.) is the daughter of George H. Pendleton, a merchant and builder of Camden, and Susan Wealthon Johnson of Windon, Conn.

Sheldon prepared at Andover, and served on the Executive Committee of the Andover Club at Yale. He was a member of the Track Team all four years of his course, winning his points in the broad and high jumps, and in Senior year in the hurdles. In Senior year he was also Captain of the Team, and a member of Executive Committee of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. He was an editor of Pot-pourri, held the Daniel Lord, Jr., Scholarship (1895-6) and received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He Boule. D. K. E. Keys.

He was married Nov. 30th, 1901, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Mary Trowbridge Denton of Paris, France, daughter of the late Huntington Denton, and has one child, a son, Huntington Denton Sheldon (b. Feb. 14th, 1903, at Greenwich, Conn.). (See Appendix.)

AFTER two instructive years in Hartford, Conn., with the Pope Manufacturing Company, Sheldon went to Paris (in October, 1898) "to represent the concern in the Columbia Automobiles and Chainless Columbia Wheels in France, England and Germany. In France I was interested in the manufacture of these articles, being assistant manager of the A. Clement Company, and later manager of the operating company 'Electromotion.' During my stay on the other side I was also interested in the promotion of a number of American specialties, and on my return to New York in October, 1901, I became interested in the promotion of certain enterprises in the hands of Mr. L. D. Sweet, 26 Broadway, New York, where I am at present located." This was written in 1902. Possessed of an adventurous nose Sheldon was led into many green commercial fields. The Secretary remembers meeting Vaill one day in 23d Street, looking for a place to buy music for an automatic piano player, and when they finally found the "Perforated Music Roll Company," near Fifth Avenue, it turned out that Sheldon was the president. "No man's pie is freed from his ambitious finger," said Vaill politely to the clerk.

Until early in 1905, Sheldon's principal work was in connection with the famous Selden Patent. The existence of this patent has been the excuse for a legal combination of motor-car manufacturers which has done much to regulate the trade, and it was Lew's idea that this arrangement could be applied to other lines of business. He planned to make himself a specialist in competition. But in February, 1905, he decided to accept an offer from the banking house of William Salomon & Co. of New York and Chicago, the firm of which Alonzo Potter, '94, is a member. He traveled for them in this

country in the fall of 1905, and on April 10th, 1906, he sailed for Paris to become their European representative and to take up his residence abroad.

Charles P. Sherman, D.C.L.

Instructor in the Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., and Librarian of the Law School Library in Hendrie Hall.

CHARLES PHINEAS SHERMAN was born at Springfield, Mass., June 8th, 1873. He is a son of Phineas Augustus Sherman and Frances Beckwith Lyman, who were married Feb. 7th, 1872, at Chelsea, Mass., and had one other son.

Phineas Augustus Sherman (b. Aug. 23d, 1841, at Rochester, Mass.) is a contractor and builder of Springfield, formerly of New Bedford. He holds the degree of D.D.S. from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery ('85), and is a member of the City Library Association of Springfield. His parents were John Sherman, a Methodist Episcopal Clergyman, of Rochester, Mass., who was a descendant of Philip Sherman (b. at Dedham, Eng., 1610; d. at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1687), who came to America in 1634, the first secretary of the Colony of Rhode Island; and Selina White of Acushnet, Mass., whose father, Phineas White, served in the War of 1812, and was a direct descendant of Peregrine White.

Frances Beckwith (Lyman) Sherman (b. Jan. 19th, 1849, at Springfield) is the daughter of Moses Lyman, a leather merchant, and Nancy Ferre Sykes, both of Springfield. Nancy Ferre Sykes's grandfather (d. March 9th, 1832, at West Springfield, ætat. 72) served in the Revolutionary War, 1776-79.

Sherman prepared at the Springfield (Mass.) High School. He received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

IN 1898 Sherman received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar. The following year, having finished postgraduate studies for which he received in June, 1899, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, he commenced to practise in New Haven, with offices in the First Na-

tional Bank Building. His residence also has been in New Haven, excepting for a short time, when it was West Springfield, Mass. In 1904 he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When Prof. Albert Sproull Wheeler, Instructor in Roman Law at the Yale Law School, died, in January, 1905, Sherman was appointed as his successor; and when the Law School Librarian resigned in January, 1906, that position was added to the instructorship. "Mr. Sherman's familiarity with foreign languages and his scholarly tastes," said Dean Rogers in his last report, "are such as to make him very useful in the position of Law Librarian. The services which he will render as Librarian are in addition to his services as Instructor in Roman Law."

In addition to work done in collaboration with Prof. George E. Beers, Sherman has recently translated into English Prof. Fernand Bernard's "First Year of Roman Law" (*La première année de droit romain*) for use by his classes.

Murray M. Shoemaker

Lawyer, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MURRAY MARVIN SHOEMAKER was born Sept. 6th, 1874, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He is a son of Murray Colegate Shoemaker, '64, and Frances Barnum Marvin, who were married June 3d, 1869, at Saratoga Springs, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Murray Colegate Shoemaker (b. Sept. 18th, 1844, at Tiffin, O.; d. April 8th, 1885, at Oxford, O.) spent the greater part of his life at Cincinnati as an attorney at law. His parents were Robert Myers Shoemaker, a railroad president of Cincinnati, and Mary Colegate Steiner of Frederick, Md. The family came from Germany and Great Britain, 1672-1730, and settled in New York and Maryland.

Frances Barnum (Marvin) Shoemaker (b. Oct. 4th, 1841, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.) is the daughter of James Madison Marvin, a congressman, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Rhoby Harris Barnum of Ballston Spa.

Shoemaker spent his youth chiefly in Ohio, and at Yale was a

member of the Cincinnati Club, the University Club, Kappa Psi, and D. K. E. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

SHOEMAKER spent one year making a tour around the world and in the fall of 1897 began the study of law. In 1898 he entered the Albany Law School, was graduated in the Class of 1899 (without degree), and was admitted to the New York Bar. He practised for two years in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and in October, 1901, he went back to Cincinnati to practise there. In May, 1906, he was elected a vice-president of the Cincinnati Yale Club, and he has served as Deputy Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio.

"The years between my Sexennial and Decennial," he wrote this year, "were particularly devoid of any eventful happenings. I made several trips to New York during that time and never failed to see some of my classmates. I have done nothing startling, either on the credit or debit side of the ledger and I do not know that I could write anything that would be of much interest to my classmates. Few of our men come to Cincinnati. We are out of the direct east and west trans-continental line here; those traveling pass us either to the north or the south; and consequently my opportunities for meeting many of the fellows have been very limited. Once in a while some one drifts in on business, never on pleasure, and unless I go away from home I seldom see any of the fellows. I appreciate our reunions all the more; indeed, I wish we might have them oftener, but I suppose that is impossible, as the outside interests of most of our men multiply as the years go on."

Dorland Smith, M.D.

Surgeon (Eye and Ear only), 836 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

[EDWARD] DORLAND SMITH was born April 29th, 1875, at Peru, N. Y. He is a son of Oliver Keese Smith and Mary Sarah

Dorland, who were married Sept. 2d, 1872, at Macedon, N. Y., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Oliver Keese Smith (b. Feb. 27th, 1849, at Peru) has spent his life at Peru as a farmer and stock-breeder. He is the son of Stephen Keese Smith, a lumber and commission merchant, and Jane Keese, both of Peru. The family came originally from Manchester, England, and settled at Dartmouth, and Barnstable, Mass.

Mary Sarah (Dorland) Smith (b. Oct. 18th, 1844, at Starksboro, Vt.; d. Jan. 27th, 1897, at Peru) was the daughter of Edward Mott Dorland, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, Orthodox, of Scipioville, Macedon, and Palmyra, N. Y., and Susannah Leggett Batley of Auburn, N. Y. She attended Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., but was obliged to leave a few months before receiving her degree, on account of illness.

Smith prepared for College at the Plattsburgh (N. Y.) High School. He took Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences at Yale, and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and an Oration at Commencement.

He has not been married.

SMITH entered the Yale Medical School after our graduation and received the degree of M.D. in 1899. From January, 1900, until July, 1901, excepting for one illness of five months' duration, he performed the duties of House Surgeon in the Bridgeport Hospital. After four months of general practice in Bridgeport he became associated with Dr. F. M. Wilson, Harvard, '75, of that place, with whom he still conducts his practice. His specialty, formerly surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is now eye and ear only. In the Bibliographical Notes will be found mention of two of his more important pamphlets. In reply to the question as to the ways in which he had been spending his time since Sexennial he said: "Studying and practising Surgery of the Eye and Ear, and playing *at* Golf. Am Assistant Surgeon at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City, and Attending Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon at the Bridgeport Hospital."

George Arthur Smith

Principal, School No. 2, School Street, Yonkers, New York.
Residence, 21 Morsemere Place.

GEORGE ARTHUR SMITH was born March 26th, 1871, at East Northfield, Mass. He is a son of Homer Morgan Smith and Carrie Sybil Holton, who were married March 31st, 1868, at Springfield, Mass., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Homer Morgan Smith (b. April 1st, 1843, at Winchester, N. H.) is a retired business man and owner of a farm. He has spent most of his life in the New England States, and is now living at East Northfield and Springfield, Mass. His parents were John Cook Smith, a farmer of Winchester, N. H., and Chloe Day of West Springfield, Mass. The family is of English descent.

Carrie Sybil (Holton) Smith (b. Oct. 2d, 1847, at Northfield, Mass.) is the daughter of Theodore Holton, a manufacturer and farmer, and Mary Ann Doolittle (whose direct ancestor came over in the "Mayflower"), both of Northfield.

Smith prepared for Yale at Norwich Academy. His residence during Freshman year was at Winchester, N. H., and during the remaining three years of his course at East Northfield, Mass. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement and was a member of the Yale Union.

He was married March 7th, 1900, at Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. Dudley Burk, daughter of Carl Burk. He has three children: Caroline Dudley Morgan Smith (b. Dec. 27th, 1900, at Litchfield, Conn.); Mary Theodora Smith (b. Jan. 5th, 1903, at Litchfield); and Homer Morgan Smith (b. Oct. 15th, 1905, at Yonkers, N. Y.).

FOR four years Smith was Instructor in German and Director of Athletics at the Cascadilla School in Ithaca, New York. In 1900 he resigned this position to become Superintendent-Principal of Schools in Litchfield, Conn., where he remained until 1903. "In the summer of 1903," he writes: "I was elected Head of the German Department in Yonkers High School, which position I held until I was elected last summer Principal of School No. 2, with enrollment of 1300 pupils, having twenty-seven teachers

(also Principal of Yonkers Evening High School, with sixteen teachers). Was Chairman of the Modern Language Conference for Secondary Schools at the Forty-third Annual Convention of the National Educational Association at St. Louis in June, 1904. Last summer (1905) I took my family abroad, where for several weeks I attended lectures at the University of Heidelberg. We also visited Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and many cities in Germany. I saw a duel by students in Heidelberg. In Lucerne in Switzerland we had a glorious time mountain climbing, etc.

"Shall doubtless spend this summer upon my farm in New England, where I shall turn my children out to pasture. I regret to say that I do not meet many classmates, although I should enjoy meeting them. I am always exceedingly busy in my work save in the summer."

Griswold Smith

Residence, 41 East 10th Street, New York City.
Member of brokerage firm of Sutro, Tweedy & Co., 33 Wall Street.
Law office, 60 Wall Street. (See Appendix.)

[WILLIAM DICKINSON] GRISWOLD SMITH was born June 18th, 1873, at St. Louis, Mo. He is a son of Huntington Smith (U. S. Naval Academy, '68) and Laura Isabella Griswold, who were married Nov. 15th, 1871, at Terre Haute, Ind., and had altogether four children, all boys, one of whom is now a Yale undergraduate.

Huntington Smith (b. March 15th, 1847, at Louisville, Ky.) was graduated at Annapolis and served in the Navy until 1875. He then resigned and settled at St. Louis, where he now resides, without other occupation than the care of his estate. His parents were the Hon. Hamilton Smith, Dartmouth, '27, who was born at Durham, N. H., Sept. 19th, 1804, and who lived in Louisville, Ky., and Cannelton, Ind. (of which latter town he was the founder); and Louise Elizabeth Rudd of Springfield, Ky. Hamilton Smith was by profession a lawyer, and in later years was president of a development company. The family came from England about 1645, and settled at Dover, N. H.

Laura Isabella (Griswold) Smith (b. July 9th, 1848, at

Benson, Vt.; d. Aug. 9th, 1904, at Castleton, Vt.) was the daughter of the Hon. William Dickinson Griswold, Middlebury '36, a lawyer and railroad president of Terre Haute, Ind., and Maria Mosby Lancaster, of Taylorsville, Ky.

Smith entered our Class in September, 1893, coming from the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis. He sang in the College Choir and the University Glee Club, and was a member of Zeta Psi.

He has not been married. _____

SMITH'S two-year course in the Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, was interrupted in April, 1898, by his enlistment in Battery A, Missouri Volunteers. After a preliminary experience in camp at Chickamauga he sailed for Porto Rico (in July) where he "participated in the campaign as a driver in the second section, until the cessation of hostilities." In the latter part of September he returned to the United States, was invalided, and in December was mustered out. Meantime he had passed his bar examinations and been awarded the degree of LL.B.

For a few months he practised law in Washington, D. C., but in March, 1899, he was offered a position with the law firm of Howland & Murray (later Howland, Murray & Prentice) of New York City. He came North in June. In July, 1900, he took the New York Bar examinations, and he remained with Judge Howland's firm until July, 1902.

"I left New York in the summer of 1902," says his decennial letter, "and returned to my home in St. Louis, where I formed a law partnership with Kent Koerner, Esq., of that city, under the firm name of Smith & Koerner. In January, 1904, I formed the partnership of Holmes, Blair, Smith & Koerner (J. M. Holmes and Albert Blair). In December, 1903, I was selected as Secretary and Attorney for the Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis, 'an association formed to combat the illegal, oppressive, and anarchistic tendencies of labor unions, standing for the enforcement of law and preser-

vation of constitutional rights.' The Association had about 300 scattered members when I took hold, and when I resigned had succeeded in increasing its membership to about 6,000, and the work of the society had resulted in a vastly improved labor situation in St. Louis. I resigned in the spring of 1905 and returned to the general practice of law, as a member of Holmes, Blair, Smith & Koerner. I was so affected and stimulated by success in winning the Long Distance Cup at the '96 Dinner of 1905 that I returned to New York again in the fall of 1905, and formed a partnership with Victor Sutro, '97, and Laurance Tweedy, '99, in the stock and bond brokerage business, which is my present occupation. I may be able to return to the law some day, so I still keep my name on the rolls and have my name as "Attorney-at-law" artistically, though chastely, printed on a door at 60 Wall Street."

One further extract from a letter dated December 21, 1904: "In answer to your inquiry, the Citizens' Industrial Association has started a monthly magazine, a copy of the first issue of which I am sending you under separate cover. You will notice the classic influence of Bill Phelps in my nobly worded editorial.

"Billy Starkweather was among other welcomed acquaintances in my office this summer. He looks youthful and baby faced and has been on the wagon for a year or more. He tells me that he is doing very well in Cleveland, but like Henry Baker and myself can't find the requisite nerve to indulge in matrimony."

Nathaniel W. Smith

Assistant Attorney, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
Office, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Office Building, Providence, Rhode Island.
Residence, 269 Thayer Street.

NATHANIEL WAITE SMITH was born Nov. 18th, 1873, at Providence, R. I. He is a son of Nathaniel Wait [*sic*] Smith and Emily Frances Cole, who were married April 27th, 1870, at Providence, and had one other child, a son.

Nathaniel Wait Smith (b. Dec. 18th, 1842, at Barrington, R. I.; d. Jan. 7th, 1875, at Providence) was a wholesale drug merchant of Providence. His parents were Nathaniel Church Smith, a farmer, and Sally Bowen, both of Barrington. The family came from England in 1620 and 1638, and settled at Plymouth and Weymouth, Mass.

Emily Frances (Cole) Smith (b. Aug. 29th, 1845, at Warren, R. I.; d. Oct. 29th, 1901, at Bellows Falls, Vt.) spent her early life at Warren and Portsmouth. She was the daughter of Edmund Cole, an inn-keeper of Warren, and Olive Maria Wheeler of Rehoboth, Mass.

Smith spent the latter part of his youth at Bellows Falls, Vt., and prepared for College at the Bellows Falls High School. He made the News in Sophomore year, and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married Sept. 23d, 1905, at Willow Dell, Matunuck, R. I., to Miss Ellen Howard Weeden, daughter of William Babcock Weeden of Wakefield, R. I. (See Appendix.)

SMITH received his LL.B. at the New York Law School in 1898, and was admitted to the New York Bar. He then went to Providence to practise with Messrs. Edwards & Angell. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1899, and to practise in the United States Courts in 1901. On May 1st, 1903, Edwards & Angell took him into partnership.

The following January (1904), however, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company induced him to resign from the firm and to enter their employ as Assistant Attorney. The Rhode Island business of the railroad now occupies his entire time. His work is understood to be in connection with the Claims Department, and with appearing on behalf of the Railroad before legislative committees. (See Appendix.)

"Last year (1905)," he writes, "I was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the Rhode Island military staff, but the duties are not arduous. P. Allen is the man of '96 I've seen most—but he wanders about too much and too fast to be

seen in any one place often. Now and then I get together with a few of the men and I'll be at New Haven for the Decennial, D.V. There's nothing extraordinary or unusual to note.—I'm busy, well and happy."

Winthrop D. Smith

Partner in Koller & Smith (card index and filing systems), 298 Broadway, New York City.

WINTHROP DAVENPORT SMITH was born in New York City, Sept. 12th, 1874. He is a son of Eugene Smith, '59, and Katherine Wadsworth Bacon, who were married Feb. 21st, 1872, at New Haven, Conn., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls.

Eugene Smith (b. April 24th, 1838, at New York City, was Valedictorian of his Class at Yale. The greater part of his life has been spent at Wilton, Conn., and New York City, where he now (Mar., '06) resides, engaged in the practice of the law. His parents were Mathew Smith of New York, and Mary Ann Davenport of Wilton, Conn. Mathew Smith was in the printing press business; the firm name is now R. Hoe & Company.

Katherine Wadsworth (Bacon) Smith (b. May 30th, c. 1850, at New Haven, Conn.) is the daughter of Leonard Bacon, '20, D.D., a clergyman of New Haven. Her mother was a Miss Wadsworth.

Smith prepared for Yale at the Dwight School in New York City. (It is given as "Berkeley" in error in the Senior Year Class Book.) He rowed Stroke on the fast '96 Freshman Crew (which beat the 'Varsity), was Stroke on the Sophomore Crew in the fall and spring Regattas, and was substitute on the 'Varsity in 1894. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement. Psi U. Bones.

He was married by the Rev. A. P. Stokes, Jr., '96, Jan. 3d, 1903, at New York City, to Miss Mary Virginia Agate, daughter of the late Frederick K. Agate of New York, and step-daughter of Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia University.

SMITH worked for one year with Hartley & Graham of New York, dealers in guns and ammunition. In June,

1897, he left them to take a position in Baltimore with the purchasing department of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company, and in 1899, upon the absorption of this road by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he entered the lubricating business as Baltimore and Washington salesman for a Baltimore house. This lasted until 1900.

He then returned to New York and became Assistant Manager in the local office of the Fred. Macey Co., Ltd., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, manufacturers of card index systems and office furniture. The Manager was Winfield R. Koller, and on November 12th, 1903, he and Smith sent out a signed notice which read: "The undersigned desire to announce that we have severed our connections with the Fred. Macey Co., Ltd., as New York Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, and have formed the partnership of Koller & Smith, of Port Richmond, N. Y., with New York office at 141 Broadway. We are prepared to furnish a complete line of card index cabinets and supplies, filing devices, sectional cabinets, sectional bookcases and office furniture," etc. In short, the new firm's specialty was "business systematizing," and the supplying of equipment for this purpose.

Koller & Smith moved their offices this spring, and Winthrop, who is tremendously absorbed in his business anyhow, was almost too busy to answer the "genealogical" questions. His letter follows: "Your scathing remarks about my not filling out the blank and sending it in, touched me to the quick. I have really been intending to do this for a long time but the questions are of such a far-reaching nature, that some of them I have not been able to answer and have been intending to take the matter up with my oldest living ancestors in the hope of being able to do so. Rather than wait further, however, I fill it out to the best of my ability and enclose it herewith."

Henry Spalding

Lawyer. 618 North American Building, Philadelphia.

HENRY [ALEXIS] SPALDING was born May 6th, 1874, at New Haven, Conn. He is a son of Warren A. Spalding and Myra A. Sanborn, who were married March 14th, 1868, at Gilmanton, N. H., and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls. Clarence G. Spalding, '98 S., is a brother.

Warren A. Spalding (b. Dec. 9th, 1845, at Windsor, Vt.) is a druggist of New Haven. His parents were Abial Spalding, a superintendent of railroad work, and Lucia L. Blanchard, both of Windsor, Vt. The family came from England in 1619, and settled in Virginia.

Myra A. (Sanborn) Spalding (b. June 24th, 1847, at Randolph, Vt.) is the daughter of Gilman Sanborn, a clergyman, and Clarissa M. Osgood, both of Randolph. Her ancestors were English settlers of Andover, Mass.

Spalding prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School. He took One Year Honors in History while in College, and was interested in debating, being a member of the Yale Union. A Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Nov. 4th, 1903, at the Church of the Messiah, Universalist, Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Florence Cuthbert Dessalet, daughter of John C. Dessalet of Philadelphia, and has one child, Sarah Spalding (b. Oct. 17th, 1904, at Philadelphia).

FOR the first three years after leaving Yale Spalding studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. He then began practice in Philadelphia, where he has since remained. At Sexennial he was associated with Joseph W. Fell, and David Newlin Fell, Jr., but since 1903 he has been with the latter only. In common with the other members of the Class now resident in Philadelphia he finds very little to say about himself for the Class reports.

The Secretary regrets that there is nothing that he can add of his own knowledge to make the biography more complete, but, as one of Spalding's fellow citizens, Mr. Lorimer, has observed, the first essential of a quiet funeral is a willing corpse.

Chas. F. Spellman

Junior Partner in the law firm of Spellman & Spellman, Springfield, Mass.
Office 31 Elm St.
Residence, 95 Magnolia Terrace.

CHARLES FLAGG SPELLMAN was born Nov. 30th, 1874, at Springfield, Mass. He is the son of Charles Clark Spellman, ex '67, and Jennie Hannah Flagg, who were married Oct. 4th, 1872, at Springfield, and had one other child, a girl.

Charles Clark Spellman (b. Dec. 3d, 1843, at Wilbraham, Mass.) studied at Yale for two years in the Class of '67. He is an attorney at law of Springfield and has held many public offices—Senator and Legislator for the State, etc. His parents were Solomon Clark Spellman, a store keeper and attorney at law, and Martha Jane West, both of Wilbraham. The family is of English descent.

Jennie Hannah (Flagg) Spellman (b. Jan. 3d, 1852, at Springfield) is the daughter of Charles W. Flagg, an ice dealer of Springfield, and Hannah Submit Tildon of Wilbraham.

Spellman prepared for College at Williston and entered with our Class. He received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married Nov. 3d, 1903, at Springfield, Mass., to Miss Alice Helena Malley, daughter of James Malley of Springfield.

IMMEDIATELY after graduation Spellman began reading law in his father's office. He spent the summer of 1897 traveling in Europe, was admitted to practice in October, and in January, 1898, became the junior member of Spellman & Spellman. He was once a candidate for the Massachusetts lower house on the Democratic ticket, but failed of election.

Rendered sceptical by the baselessness of earlier rumors, the Secretary disbelieved the news of Spellman's marriage until he received this authentic confirmation: "Pray pardon a most thoughtless act of a most negligent cuss, in not sending to the Secretary of Yale, '96, the glad news of my marriage. But news or no news, I *am* married. I know I am, and I can feel it in my bones. Say Clarence, honestly, it is great to be a married man—you may have more troubles then when single, but even then,

it is worth it. You and Hammy should profit by my experience and go and do likewise."

"I have stuck to business," he wrote this spring, "trying hard to get a living, and I am still on top of water. Vacations have been short and whenever I could take them."

* Marius J. Spinello

Instructor at the University of California.
Died at Berkeley, California, May 24, 1904.

MARIUS JOSEPH SPINELLO was born in Sant' Arsenio, Province of Salerno, Italy, Oct. 28th, 1871. He was a son of Giovanni Battista Spinello and Maddalena Pessolano, who were married at Sant' Arsenio about 1864, and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl.

Giovanni Battista Spinello (b. at Sant' Arsenio, c. 1828; d. May 24th, 1893, at New Haven, Conn.) was a decorator. He served with honor in the Sicilian campaigns of 1847-48. He was the son of Gabrièle Spinello, a merchant, and Margherita Episcopo, both of Sant' Arsenio.

Maddalena (Pessolano) Spinello was born in 1832, at Sant' Arsenio. She is the daughter of Antonio Pessolano, a merchant, and Elisabetta Costa, both of Sant' Arsenio.

Spinello came to the United States with his parents in his boyhood, and to New Haven in 1887. While employed with his brother as a barber he was prepared for Yale under the Rev. J. Lee Mitchell (Harvard, '84, Yale, Ph.D., '96), then pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church. In College he was a member of the Yale Union and received a First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at Syracuse, N. Y., June 18th, 1902, to Miss Alice Frederica Boon, daughter of William Boon of Syracuse.

FOR our sexennial volume Spinello wrote as follows: "I taught Latin, French and Greek for three years in St. John's Military School, Manlius, New York. In 1899 I received the degree of M.A. from Yale, was made a University scholar, and went back to New Haven for postgraduate work. With the permission of the faculty

I spent the following year partly in Bonn and Rhein and partly in Paris . . . where I matriculated as a regular student at La Sorbonne and took a course in Paleography at L'Ecole des Chartes, and another in old French and Provençal under Paul Meyer. At the school of Hautes Etudes I studied old Spanish under Morel-Fatio. At the Collège de France I followed a course in comparative literature given by Gaston Paris, another in Spanish Drama given by Morel-Fatio and another in Dantesque literature given by the same professor."

As originally printed, the preceding extract contained an error in regard to which the Secretary received in January, 1903, this characteristic note:

"DEAR CLARENCE: Am I indebted to you for my copy of the 'Sexennial Record'? And how much? I am not in a great hurry to obtain an answer to these questions—take your time! The editor was right in adding to my autobiography that little remark: I was a bit mixed up on the dates . . . But, my dear fellow, you obliged me so much with your 'haste thee, nymph,' that I hurried to jot down those few facts: 'ergo in errorem incidi,' as my great-grandfather Tullius would say. It does not matter. . . . Quatuor autem abhinc annos, noli timere, plus curæ habebone in diverticula abiturus sim.

"Be as good as you always were, stick to pipe collecting, and believe me when I say that Chauncey, Zeus and I are doing our best to justify the pretenses of old '96 as the greatest class that ever graduated from the 'stamping ground' of the venerable elms.

"Yours in '96,

"MARIUS J. SPINELLO."

"Only a severe and dangerous illness," said Chauncey Wells in his "Alumni Weekly" account of Spinello's life, "prevented Spinello from taking his degree at the end of his year abroad. However, he returned to America late in 1901 to undertake some private tutoring in the South until a university position should offer. This came to him from the University of California in the spring of 1902. He was married in early summer and came to California as assistant in Romance languages.

"His career in his two years at Berkeley was of an astonishing brilliancy. He won the confidence and affection of Professor Felicien Paget, his chief, and he was entrusted not only with the courses in Italian, his native tongue, but with advanced French. And when Professor Paget's failing health forced him to give up his teaching, he selected Spinello to carry on his work, because of his fluency in French speech, his sound philological training, his literary appreciation and above all his irresistible enthusiasm. Of these qualities it is not too much to say that

they effected a remarkable change of the Romance department; French was taught as French, Italian as Italian, and not only as the French or Italian language but from the view-point of a Latin. Spinello won an instructorship at the end of his first year, an advance in salary at the end of his second, and the promise of a professorship. But his more personal qualities had won him a hold on the affections of the people of Berkeley such as perhaps no newcomer has ever enjoyed. Professor Paget died in his arms. The neighbors, the milkman, the gardener, loved him. Within two hours of his shocking accident almost every family in the community had sent to the hospital, where he lay, offers of sympathy and help. He will long be remembered for his thoughtfulness, his loyalty, his courage and cheer.

"At the notable dramatic festival at the dedication of the Greek theatre in Berkeley last September, Spinello had entire charge of the production of 'Phedra.' Under his coaching the actors must have played their parts well, if they had been stuffed with bran. It was a signal triumph. Two of us, his fellow collegians, were among the first to congratulate him. He lifted us fairly off our feet with an eager, boyish hug, crowing *brek-ek-ek-ex*. Even after his fatal accident, when they had drawn him, terribly mangled, from under the car wheels, he looked up at his wife with a brave smile and a word of comfort. He greeted the unseen with a cheer."

The accident which caused Spinello's death occurred at nine o'clock on the morning of May 24th, 1904. The out-bound "Key Route" train was just leaving the Berkeley station. He tried to board it. Running at top speed he leaped and caught the gate bar of the third car, but missed his footing. His feet swung inwards under the wheels. Overcome by the pain he fell to the ground only to have another set of trucks pass over him. The train was stopped. After some delay two doctors arrived and by the time the ambulance came to take him to the East Bay Sanatorium they had finished the temporary operation of severing the crushed portions of his legs and tying the ends of the arteries. Mrs. Spinello followed in a carriage. She had accompanied her husband to the station that morning and had witnessed the whole sickening catastrophe.

Marius did not lose consciousness. He bore up bravely even when placed upon the operating table. But as he grew weaker and the pain intensified he did beg the surgeons to let him die. The end came that afternoon at



Spinello

about half past three. The shock and the loss of blood had been too great.

In another part of this volume (see "Pot-pourri") will be found a letter about Spinello from Louis Jones, and in the Bibliographical Notes is a list of his writings, and a statement concerning the Memorial Library established at the University of California in his honor. The subscriptions to the latter came largely of course from Californians, but the little circular descriptive of the project brought many responses from '96 men and others in the East. "How proud and pleased," wrote Wells, "the dear boy would be to know it."

Albert J. Squires

Lawyer. Batavia, New York, Office, Room 5, Walker Block.
Residence, 4 Walker Place.

ALBERT JEFFERSON SQUIRES was born Aug. 3d, 1869, at East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. He is a son of Lyman Cook Squires and Alice M. Grant, who were married July 14th, 1868, at East Aurora, and had altogether four children, all sons.

Lyman Cook Squires (b. Feb. 27th, 1823, at South Dansville, Steuben Co., N. Y.; d. April 22d, 1888, at East Aurora) was a dentist. Most of his life was spent at Dansville, East Aurora, and Utica, N. Y. He was the son of Phineas Squires, a shoemaker of South Dansville, and Jane Buchanan. Phineas Squires was born in Connecticut. The family came from England in the seventeenth century, and settled in New England.

Alice M. (Grant) Squires (b. Dec. 21st, 1842; d. Oct. 2d, 1903, at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.) spent her early life in Genesee County. She was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Grant. Thomas Grant was a farmer of Canterbury, Eng.

Squires prepared for College at Exeter, "whence," says the Senior Year Class Book, "he brought to Yale numerous souvenirs of his athletic prowess." He was a member of the Exeter Club, and received a Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. _____

AFTER graduation Ajax entered a law office in Buffalo, and except for a term of service in 1898 with the 74th

Regiment, N.Y.N.G., he studied law there and in Batavia until he was admitted in October, 1899, to the New York Bar. He then settled in Batavia to practise for himself and by himself. Since 1901 he has also served as Clerk of the Board of Education. He is a Mason, a Republican delegate upon occasions, &c. "For about eleven months of each year," he writes, "I, with the aid of an assistant, take care of the clerical duties connected with the Board of Education, collect the school tax, take school census, etc. I also have a fair amount of such law practice as is usually to be found in the rural farming sections. The twelfth month I spend in the wilderness as far from the railroad, telephone and telegraph as a canoe and a strong pair of legs will take me in the time at my command. Regarding some of these trips, perhaps, at some later date, I will go into detail."

The New York contingent is always expecting Ajax to appear at one of the winter dinners, and is always disappointed. A while ago, in sending his own regrets, Oakley gave some information about Squires, which is here printed:

"I'm sorry not to be there myself," he wrote. "The corporation that pays me throws in an annual pass, but no leisure to enjoy same. Thus does Providence send us nuts when our teeth are gone. Ball, Buck, Conley and Young constitute the band of the Faithful in these parts, with Ajax Squires just down the road a piece, bigger than ever, practising law, raising Penciled Wyandotte-fowls, and elevating politics in the Imperial County of Genesee on the side. Said politics are reported to be 99 44/100 pure as we go to press. Each and every member of the foregoing galaxy is pursuing fame and fortune, and gaining part of a lap on same ever and anon, or about as often as that. Young says it's the blight of his golden prime to miss the Windfest of the Lay Jawsmiths. He hopes to be among those present next year, as do all resident absentees. Failing that, we may back Ajax in a pie-eating contest by wire against any available candidate. He weighs over 200 at present, and has shown great form in private trials."

Hon. Edmund G. Stalter

City Counsel of Paterson, N. J., with offices in the City Hall.
Professional address, 152 Market Street.
Residence, 16 Clark Street.

EDMUND GERALD STALTER was born at Paterson, N. J., Jan. 8th, 1875. He is a son of Charles P. Stalter and Matilda Higginson, who had one other child, William W. Stalter, who served as Lieutenant during the Spanish-American War, and who now (April, '06) holds the rank of Captain.

Charles P. Stalter (b. March 21st, 1848, at Paterson, N. J.) is a manufacturer of machinery, of Paterson. His parents were Jeremiah Stalter, a manufacturing machinist, and Sarah Van Riper, both of Paterson. The family came from Scotland and Ireland with the London Company, and settled in Paterson and Pompton Township, N. J.

Matilda (Higginson) Stalter (b. March 5th, 1849, at Paterson) is the daughter of William W. Higginson, a farmer of Paterson, and Anne Dallas of Providence, R. I.

Stalter prepared at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He sang on the Second Glee Club in Sophomore year and thereafter on the University Glee Club. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married at Paterson, N. J., May 29th, 1900, to Miss Lou Eugene Ward, daughter of Zebulon Marcy Ward, a Paterson lawyer.

STALTER is now Corporation Counsel of the City of Paterson, New Jersey. It would be interesting to trace the steps that led to this elevated habitat. They are, in so far as they are known, as follows:—

First came two years in the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1898. He returned home, and, the following fall, as he wrote in 1902, "mixed up in the politics of my ward and did campaigning for the candidate for Assembly and Congress. Next year was a delegate to the County Convention, and, after a little mixup in regard to nominations, somehow or other my name was suggested and I was put on the ticket, and was subsequently (November, 1899) elected. Next fall (1900) was reelected and

again in 1901. Have served on committees on municipal corporations, judiciary, federal relations and revision of laws, being chairman of the latter."

He was elected once more in 1902 to serve in the Legislature of 1903, but he does not appear to have held office the following year. In 1905 he became Corporation Counsel, or "City Counsel," as it is styled upon his letter-head.

At the time of the Secretary's questionings, "Collier's Weekly" had just published an article which seemed unpleasantly to identify Paterson with anarchists. There was talk of a libel suit, and Stalter suddenly found himself serving as a storm center for the newspaper and legislative violence which the discussion pro and con provoked. It required "the bitter clamour of two eager tongues," and plenty of it, to evoke from him for Class purposes even the following superfluously apologetic and uninforming note at such an exciting time:

"My dear Clarence: After many futile attempts and after dozens of gentle reminders from Drown et als., and 'Day'ly telegrams I at last have stolen time enough to fill out one of the blanks you have sent me, and which I trust will be in time and before Godchaux sends his. I am deeply and sincerely sorry to have been so dilatory, but I have been for the last four months so abso-bluming-lutely (as Drown would say) busy that I really could not help it."

Wm. J. Starkweather

Lawyer, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Residence, 816 Prospect Street.

WILLIAM JUDD STARKWEATHER was born June 7th, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio. He is the son of William Judd Starkweather and Leafie Sims, who were married Nov. 3d, 1868, at Cleveland, and had one other child, a daughter, who died before maturity.

William Judd Starkweather (b. Dec. 14th, 1845, at Cleveland, Ohio; d. July 10th, 1899, at Cleveland) was in the real estate business in Cleveland, and was interested in the street railways of that city. His father was Samuel Starkweather, a lawyer

of Pawtucket, R. I., who was Judge of the Superior Court, and Mayor of Cleveland in 1854.

Leafie (Sims) Starkweather (b. Nov. 3d, 1849, at Lockport, N. Y.) is the daughter of Elias Sims, a Cleveland contractor, and Cornelia Vosburgh of New York.

Starkweather entered our Class from '95 in the fall of our Sophomore year. His residence in 1892 was registered as New York City, and during the remaining three years of his course as Cleveland, Ohio. He was a member of the Cleveland Club at Yale, and played on the Champion Senior Baseball Nine. A. D. Phi. ('95 election.)

He has not been married. _____

THE replies to what Starkweather styles "the chaste but fervent epistles" of the Class Secretary are not infrequently monosyllabic, and this time it was so with Judd's. He did not feel at all well. He had a cold. His words were as in the stifled voice of one speaking thickly through many rolls of blankets. They averred merely that he was unmarried, that he was practising law, and that he had not "written, compiled, or contributed to" anything whatever.

At Sexennial he reported himself to be "engaged in looking after the legal necessities which are always attendant upon the rapid and vast accumulation of wealth by others; and, when time permits, giving a word of cheer or encouragement to the students who abound in my office." Presumably this is still the benevolent sphere of his activities. His advice we must suppose is valued for the eminently practical quality it had even in our undergraduate years, when, some cogent remedy being demanded for the cribbing scandals, Judd counseled the Faculty to end them once and for all "by giving low-stand men the choice of seats."

After graduation, and after a brief connection with the old bond and brokerage house of Denison, Prior & Co. of Cleveland, Starkweather entered the Law Department of Western Reserve University, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1898. He was a member of Troop A, Ohio N.G., and when the war broke out he

enlisted (May 9th, 1898) as Sergeant in Troop C, 1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The Regiment arrived at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., on May 15th; at Lakeland, Fla., July 15th. A month later (Aug. 19th) Starkweather was sent to the hospital at Lakeland with a case of typhoid. He received a furlough in September, was mustered out of the service at Cleveland on Oct. 22d, and thereafter commenced the practice of law in that city.

Although importantly occupied these days, it must not be inferred that our old "wife-beater" goes without his lawful rest and recreation. Class postals have been received from him from many ports of pleasure, and in another part of this book a clairvoyant artist has depicted him at ease in one of the balmiest of all. The seashore and the South, sometimes California too, have learned to watch for and to wait his welcome step; and New York, it may be added, regards these favored climes with growing envy.

Douglas Stewart

Assistant to the Director, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOUGLAS STEWART was born July 15th, 1873, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a son of David Alexander Stewart and Nancy Scott, who were married July 12th, 1860, at Pittsburgh, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

David Alexander Stewart (b. Sept. 23d, 1831, at Hagerstown, Md.; d. Dec. 14th, 1888, at Pittsburgh) was Freight Agent at Pittsburgh of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., and President of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. His parents were John Henderson Stewart (of Hagerstown, Md., Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, Pa.) and Mary Scott. John Henderson Stewart was employed in the United States Mint.

Nancy (Scott) Stewart (b. July 2d, 1840, at Pittsburgh) is the daughter of Thomas Scott, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, and Sarah Adams, both of Pittsburgh. She is now (Jan., '06) living at Pittsburgh.

Stewart prepared at the Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh. He

was a member of the Yale University Orchestral Club, the University Banjo Club, and the University Club. A Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married at Allegheny, Pa., April 22d, 1902, to Miss Agnes Caldwell Dickson, daughter of Dr. John S. Dickson of Allegheny.

“THE social law against ‘talking shop,’” says a contemporary essayist, “is an indication of the very widespread opinion that the exhibition of unmitigated knowledge is unseemly outside of business hours. When we meet for pleasure we prefer that it should be on the humanizing ground of not knowing. Nothing is so fatal to conversation as an authoritative utterance.”

The contemporary essayist is doubtless entirely right. but Stewart appears to have taken these, or other similar injunctions, overmuch to heart. He is Curator, or rather Assistant to the Director (W. J. Holland, Ph.D., LL.D.), of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh; but although this is an interesting profession, and one of the few which are not overcrowded, Stewart seems curiously unwilling to discuss it. In the fall of 1905 the Secretary went to the length of visiting Pittsburgh in person, in search of information. He found and lunched with Douglas, and even tamely accompanied him to a local exhibition of “paintings by American artists.” It was without result. As soon as the Curator conveniently could he retreated to his den, and turned the Secretary over to Carroll Fitzhugh, who hurried him down-town in a trolley, walked him off his legs, and then urbanely enough contrived to lose him—in an unspeakable network of dirty streets raging horridly with traffic.

“Your message reached Stewart in his winter quarters with the mummies, looking up his genealogical record,” wrote another Pittsburgh classmate later on. “He says that he has written you unusually promptly considering his late associations.”

There was a plan afoot at Decennial to point out to

Stewart a certain leathery classmate who has of recent years acquired the sobriquet of "Rameses" at the Yale Club, and see whether he would attempt to add him to his collection of Egyptians, but no Stewart arrived. We were obliged to picture him regretfully, either as traveling (as usual) in foreign parts, or else hiding in some musty corner of the Museum surrounded by assorted antiquities, and, after the manner of Father Adam, bestowing upon them labeled nomenclature of his own invention and at his own sweet will.

Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

Secretary of Yale University.
Residence, 73 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR., was born April 13th, 1874, in New Brighton, Richmond Co., N. Y. He is a son of Anson Phelps Stokes and Helen Louisa Phelps, who were married Oct. 17th, 1865, at New York City, and had altogether nine children, four boys and five girls. The oldest son is a graduate of Harvard, the second, James Graham Phelps Stokes, of '92 S., and a younger brother is now in the Class of '09.

Anson Phelps Stokes, the elder (b. Feb. 22d, 1838, at New York City) was a partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., merchants, and the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co., foreign bankers of New York City. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association from its commencement, and was first President of the Reform Club. He is Vice-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and is the author of "Joint Metallism" and the inventor of the Globuloid Naval Battery. His parents were James Boulter Stokes, a merchant and banker, and Caroline Phelps (daughter of Anson Green Phelps), both of New York City. His grandfather, Thomas Stokes, and his grandmother, Elizabeth Ann (Boulter) Stokes, who were married at St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, Eng., Aug. 21st, 1793, came to America from London, Eng., in 1798, and settled at New York City.

Helen Louisa (Phelps) Stokes (b. Aug. 20th, 1846, at New York City) is the daughter of Isaac Newton Phelps, a banker (of the firm of I. N. & J. J. Phelps, and later of Phelps, Stokes & Co.) of New York City, and Sarah Maria Lusk (daughter of Sylvester Lusk), of Enfield, Conn.

Stokes spent his youth after 1884 in New York City, and prepared for Yale at St. Paul's. He was Freshman and Sophomore Fence Orator, Class Deacon, Prize Speaker at the Junior Exhibition, winner of the DeForest Prize Medal, a member of the Sophomore German Committee, Floor Manager of the Junior Prom, Chairman of the News (which he made in Freshman year), and Secretary and Treasurer of the Yale Co-op. (1894-6). An Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a High Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. He Boule. D. K. E. Bones.

He was married at Bernardsville, N. J., Dec. 30th, 1903, to Miss Carol Green Mitchell, daughter of the late Clarence Mitchell, a graduate of Columbia University and a lawyer of New York City, whose family lived for several generations in Charleston, S. C. Her mother was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lindley, one of the first of the American Board's Missionaries to the Zulus of South Africa. They have one child, a son, Anson Phelps Stokes, 3d (b. Jan. 11th, 1905, at New Haven, Conn.). (See Appendix.)

IN its issue for February 15th, 1905, the "Alumni Weekly" printed the following editorial:

"Secretary Stokes last year declined an offer of the Presidency of Trinity College, and it was announced last week that, after long consideration and with full appreciation of the opportunities for usefulness in the place, he had refused an election as Head Master of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., to succeed Dr. Coit. It is a fact welcome to Yale men that educators outside of Yale University set so high a value on their Secretary; it is a fact more grateful still that his loyalty to Yale has reinforced his judgment in reaching the decision which retains for the University an almost invaluable officer. . . ."

There is a good deal more, of course, that could be written or quoted, but the Class Secretary contents himself, by request, with publishing merely Anson's own letter (couched in the third person).

"After graduation he spent a year traveling around the world with Frederick E. Stockwell, a graduate of Brown University. On returning he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1900. (In this same year he also received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale.) He was admitted

to Deacon's Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter of New York about Easter of this year. In the spring of 1899 he was elected Secretary of Yale University, but did not take up the duties in residence until his graduation from the Divinity School. On coming to New Haven he bought the Foster property, next door to the Graduates' Club on Elm Street, and refitted and enlarged the old house built in 1767. His work in New Haven has been divided between the University and St. Paul's Church, the University taking the main part of his time. His Church duties have been confined mainly to preaching on Sunday evening, except during the Winter of 1903-04, when, in the absence of a rector, he was acting minister in charge of the Parish. In his work at the University he has been particularly interested with movements to bring graduates into closer touch with their Alma Mater, with the raising of increased endowment, and with the purchase of the Hillhouse property, this property having been purchased by a committee consisting of Gifford Pinchot, Lewis S. Welch, and A. P. S., Jr. He was one of the founders of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society and has always been a member of its Executive Committee. He has also held various outside positions, being a member of the following boards: New Haven Y.M.C.A., Foote Boys' Club, Lowell House (settlement) Association, New Haven Hospital, Wellesley College Trustees, Mount Hermon Boys' School, and Organized Charities. He has had much outside preaching to do, especially at schools and colleges, and has delivered a good many addresses on various occasions. . . . He is spending the winter of 1905-06 abroad, studying Ethics and Philosophy at Berlin and Oxford, and taking a needed rest."

Herbert G. Strong

With the Strong Manufacturing Co., Winsted, Conn.
Residence, 81 Walnut Street.

HERBERT GILLETTE STRONG was born Dec. 20th, 1871, at Winsted, Conn. He is a son of David Strong and Emmerette L. Colt,

who were married June 7th, 1866, at Torrington, Conn., and had altogether five children, all boys, three of whom lived to maturity. Frederick Clark Strong, ex '90 S., is a brother.

David Strong (b. Aug. 17th, 1825, at East Hampton, Conn.) served in the Civil War as 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, 24th Regt. Conn. Vol., 1862-63. He has been engaged in the manufacturing business at both East Hampton and Winsted, Conn., at which latter place he now resides. He is President of the Strong Manufacturing Co., the Winsted Hosiery Co., and the 1st National Bank. He has served as Selectman and Warden (Mayor) and twice in the State Legislature. His parents were John Caverly Adams Strong, a farmer of East Hampton, and Deborah Lister Clark of Chatham, Conn. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., later moving to East Hampton.

Emmerette L. (Colt) Strong (b. Nov. 21st, 1841, at Torrington, Conn.) is the daughter of Henry Colt, a farmer of Torrington, and Chloe Catlin of Harwinton, Conn.

Strong prepared for College at Andover, and was a member of the Andover and Hartford Clubs. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married April 14th, 1903, at the Second Congregational Church, Winsted, Conn., to Miss Sarah Beach Hunt, daughter of Charles Kellogg Hunt, of Winsted.

A BICYCLE tour with Austin Baldwin in France and England, followed by a wheelless extension in Switzerland and Germany, preceded Strong's start with his present concern, the Strong Manufacturing Company, in the November after our graduation. His work is mainly photography, photographing a full line of goods for use by salesmen and the office, "with a day off now and then for trout fishing in the season. In 1898 I was put on the road as salesman . . . a five weeks' trip made four times a year."

"Have been too busy for travels," he wrote this June, "so have had none worth mentioning except business trips and these are better left out. I often see Whalen, Scudder, Jordan, and Loughran while on these trips. Though I have not attended as many Class dinners as I hope to in the future, I am still in touch with some important part of '96. I might say that a part of my vaca-

tion is a few hours off now and then spent in doing up Dud Vaill at golf."

There is, it is averred, a publication extant which under the philosophic title "The Sunny Side" devotes itself to the interests of the undertaking business. What it is like we cannot say, but it is bound to be an informing and thought-stirring journal if its gossipy columns contain matter similar to Birdie's tales of a traveler, gathered upon the rounds he makes "selling shrouds."¹ These stories may be heard in detail when one chances to fall in with him, but that is not an every-day happening with most of us, and the Secretary was hoping that his bibliography would indicate that they had been preserved. Perhaps it will next time.

¹ That is Familiar Colton's phrase, and inaccurate, for of course there is no money in shrouds. It is really coffin-handles.

T. Shepard Strong, Jr.

Consolidated National Bank, 56 Broadway, New York City.
Residence, The Yale Club.
Permanent mail address, Setauket, Long Island, N. Y.

THOMAS SHEPARD STRONG, JR., was born June 20th, 1874, at Roslyn, L. I., N. Y. He is a son of Thomas Shepard Strong, '55, and Emily Boorman, who were married Sept. 29th, 1870, at Scarborough, N. Y., and had altogether nine children, eight boys and one girl, of whom the girl and three of the boys have died. James B. Strong, '96 S., is a brother.

Thomas Shepard Strong, the elder (b. Aug. 10th, 1834, at Setauket, N. Y.) is a retired lawyer. He has spent the greater part of his life at New York City, and at Setauket, where he now (Oct., '05) resides. His parents were Selah Brewster Strong, '11, of Setauket, and Cornelia Udall of Islip, N. Y. Selah Brewster Strong was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and at one time Judge of the Court of Appeals. He served in the War of 1812, and was later Judge Advocate General. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Nantasket, Mass.

Emily (Boorman) Strong (b. Dec. 3d, 1841, at New York City) is the daughter of Robert Boorman, a merchant, and Sarah Ann Hodges, both of New York City, formerly of England.

Strong spent his youth in New York City and Long Island. He entered Yale with the Class, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement.

He has not been married.

STRONG went to work in Wall Street in April, 1897. For ten months he was in the office of Clarence S. Day & Co., and from February, 1898, until September, 1902, he was connected with E. & C. Randolph, both Stock Exchange firms. He then entered his present position of Loan Clerk in the Consolidated National Bank. (See Appendix.) His letter follows:

"In reply to yours of the 16th I would be very glad to give you some interesting facts about myself, but when working for a bank you get very little time for trips and travels. I have spent my vacations in North Halley, Canada, Thousand Islands, and on the Upper Saranac Lakes. I spend quite a little of my free time trying to play golf, but regret to say my efforts are not very successful; I also play some tennis and in the evenings I often play bridge. As I have lived at the Yale Club for the last two years I have seen more or less of most of the '96 men who live in or near New York. About a year ago I was in an auto which caught fire. We decided it was 23 for ours and the only thing we saved was the sparking-plug, which I discovered in my hand when the excitement was over."

David Stuart

With the Stock Exchange firm of W. T. Hatch & Sons, 96 Broadway,
New York City.
Residence, 124 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

DAVID STUART was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10th, 1874. He is a son of Andrew Stuart and Rebecca Maria Hatch, who were married at Brooklyn, May 30th, 1873, and had one other child, Walter Hatch Stuart, '97.

Andrew Stuart (b. at Birkenhead, England, in 1840) is a banker of Irish descent, who has spent the greater part of his life in England, where he now (Jan., '06) resides. His father,

David Stuart, came from abroad to New York City with his three brothers, James and Joseph, who were bankers, and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia.

Rebecca Maria (Hatch) Stuart was born Feb. 7th, 1846, at Brooklyn, where she now (Jan., '06) resides, at 124 Remsen St. She is the sister of Henry Prescott Hatch, '74, and the daughter of Walter Tilden Hatch, '37 (a banker and broker, who founded the firm of W. T. Hatch & Sons, now of No. 96 Broadway, New York City) and Rebecca Taylor, daughter of Nathaniel William Taylor, '07, D.D., LL.D., of New Haven, Conn. Walter Tilden Hatch was born at Haverhill, Mass., in October, 1818, and came to New York when a child. The Rev. Nathaniel William Taylor's grandfather, the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, 1745, was a Fellow of Yale College for twenty-six years. His ancestors came over from Warwick, England, in 1635.

Stuart prepared for Yale at the Polytechnic of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn High School. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club and of D. K. E.

He has not been married.

STUART has been in the banking business with his uncle's firm continuously since 1896. "With what firms connected and in what capacity?" asked the Secretary, and David responded, "With W. T. Hatch & Sons, members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. A damned clerk: I write 'damn' but never say it. . . . I have stuck pretty closely to Wall Street, but have taken occasional trips into the wilds, canoeing and otherwise, through Maine, Nova Scotia, and the Adirondacks. I am still a member of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., having never missed a drill since my date of enlistment on Jan. 26, 1898. I have recently been appointed a sergeant in Troop One, Squadron A, and only last week passed my examination for that position. I have done nothing worth recording."

Last June, when '96 was waiting outside of the President's house for Dr. Hadley's decennial welcome, some of us were startled to see Mrs. Stuart, David's mother, step quietly forth, accompanied by a suave and witty looking Chinaman in blue silk. It looked for a moment as though there had been a *coup d'état* and these were our

new masters. But only for a moment, of course, for then the President appeared and made his speech. When we left, Mrs. Stuart and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng (it was the Chinese Ambassador, it seems) were still conversing interestedly upon the porch.

Rev. Philemon F. Sturges

St. Peter's Rectory, Morristown, New Jersey.

PHILEMON FOWLER STURGES was born Nov. 3d, 1875, at Utica, N. Y. He is a son of Edward Sturges and Anna Sutherland Fowler, who were married at Utica, and had two other children, one boy and one girl.

Edward Sturges (b. Feb. 2d, 1828, at Mansfield, Ohio; d. Oct. 28th, 1899, at Geneva, N. Y.) was a lumber dealer. He lived in France and Germany, and at Utica and Geneva, N. Y. His parents were Ebenezer Perry Sturges, a merchant of Mansfield, and Amanda Buckingham. The family came originally from England, and settled in Connecticut.

Anna Sutherland (Fowler) Sturges was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1846. Her early life was spent in Utica. She is the daughter of Philemon Halsted Fowler, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Jeannette Hopkins, both of Utica.

Sturges entered our Class from Hobart College in the fall of our Junior year, at which time he was a resident of Geneva, N. Y. He was made President of the Berkeley Association at Yale, was elected to the University Club, and received an Oration at Commencement.

He was married June 4th, 1902, at New York City, to Miss Marie Nott Potter, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, and has one child, Philemon Fowler Sturges, Jr. (b. Aug. 12th, 1903, at Morristown, N. J.).

AFTER teaching French and German for a year in New York City, at the Condon School, Sturges entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., completing the course and receiving his Bachelor's degree in June, 1900. He served as Assistant to Dr. Rainsford, at St. George's Church in New York, from that time until

February, 1903, when he became the Rector of St. Peter's Church in Morristown, New Jersey.

"Really, Clarence Day," he wrote this spring, "it seems to me that every few months some one wants a full personal account of my life, amusements, food, etc., for a class record. If this form of persistent persecution continues I will soon be compelled to report that I am in the Morris Plains Insane Asylum. Since 1903 I have been right here in Morristown, eating three meals per diem and trying to keep peace and quiet amid my flock of brokers and life insurance officials. This simple existence resulted in my being ordered last June to the Adirondacks for a year to recuperate. Now I am at it again. I think that is all of a momentous nature in the story of my life."

His congregation find Sturges so exactly the man they want that when, in 1905, his health required the long precautionary absence he refers to, they themselves supplied him with an Adirondack cottage; and the ercomiastic comment upon his sermons is beginning to spread beyond the confines of Morristown and of Paul Smith's.

This summer when one of his youngest parishioners, a boy of five, happened for a time to be a good deal in the Class Secretary's company, an incident occurred which illustrated the sturdy, if not too precise, confidence Phil's teachings have inspired. We were cruising around the broad "parazza" of a country house in search of cannibals, aboard a vessel which adults called a hammock, and the question under discussion was whether cannibals might not properly be classified as fairies. The parishioner, who sometimes found his own inventions almost too thrilling, rather hoped they could. "But what difference does it make?" asked the Secretary; "would n't you believe in them just the same if they were fairies?" "N-no," he answered, confidentially; "you see I don't *really* believe in any fairies excepting God."

L. A. Sulcov

Teacher, Box 56, Arnold P. O., St. Louis Co., Minn.
Permanent mail address, Lancaster, Pa.

LEWIS AARON SULCOV was born October 8th, 1874, at Kiev, Russia. He is a son of Henry Joshua Sulcov and Annie Tishler, who were married May 22d, 1863, at Moghilev, Province of Moghilev, Russia, and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls.

Henry Joshua Sulcov (b. Sept. 24th, 1844, at Sklov, Russia) in early life (while in Sklov) was a maker of caps, and later a baker. He came to America in October, 1881, and settled at Lancaster, Pa., where he still resides, and is by trade a varnisher. His father was Aaron Sulcov, who died while a young man and who had no occupation and his mother was Sarah Tempkin, both of Sklov.

Annie (Tishler) Sulcov (b. March 14th, 1845, at Sklov, Russia) spent her early life at Kiev. She is the daughter of Joshua Herschel Tishler, a furniture carver, and Behla Zalton, both of Sklov.

Sulcov prepared for College at the Lancaster High School and entered with the Class. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement.

He was married Sept. 1st, 1903, at Lancaster, Pa., to Miss Anna Finkelstine, daughter of Benjamin H. Finkelstine of Lancaster, and has one child, a son, Ralph Waldo Sulcov (b. June 15th, 1904, at Duluth, Minn.).

WHETHER from mere lack of interest in the Class, or some antipathy he has conceived towards biographical research, Sulcov never answers any '96 circulars. The few following details of his career are the results of independent investigation.

He took up newspaper work after graduation, and was for a time connected with the "Lancaster (Penn.) Morning News." In 1899 he entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1901. In April, 1902, he was admitted to the New York Bar. Part of his legal work was as managing clerk for Blumenthal, Moss & Finer, 35 Nassau St., New York City. In September, 1903, he was married

and went out to Duluth, Minnesota, to engage in teaching school at Arnold. A recent clipping from the "Duluth News" spoke of him in the rôle of a deputy examiner:

"L. A. Sulcov yesterday conducted the first of a series of examinations under the direction of the State High School Board at the Central High School when twelve seniors and three teachers of rural schools in the county entered for teachers' certificates. Beginning Tuesday morning the examinations will continue throughout the week," etc.

Eliot Sumner

Assistant Engineer of Motive Power, Pennsylvania R. R., Jersey City, N. J.
Permanent mail address, care of Pennsylvania R. R.

ELIOT SUMNER was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 13th, 1873. He is a son of William Graham Sumner, '63, and Jennie Whittemore Elliott, who were married April 17th, 1871, at New York City, and had two other children, both boys, Graham Sumner, '97, and one who died in infancy.

William Graham Sumner (b. Oct. 30th, 1840, at Paterson, N. J.) spent the first three years after his graduation abroad, studying. In April, 1866, he was elected tutor at Yale. Dec. 27th, 1867, he was ordained a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, resigning his tutorship in 1869 to become assistant to the Rector of Calvary Church, New York City. From Sept., 1870, to Sept., 1872, he was Rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown, N. J. In June, 1872, he was elected Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale College, which position he now holds. From 1873 to 1876 he served as Alderman of the City of New Haven. His parents were Thomas Sumner, who was born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, Eng., May 6th, 1808, and came to the United States in 1836; and Sarah Graham, who was born in Oldham, Eng., in 1819, and was brought to the United States in 1825 by her parents.

Jennie Whittemore (Elliott) Sumner is the daughter of Henry H. Elliott of New York City.

Sumner prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School. He made the Record at Easter of Sophomore year, and in Senior year was elected Class Secretary, a position which he resigned at Triennial. He received a First Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of Eta Phi, D. K. E., and Keys. He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

SUMNER is in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His service began September 1st, 1896, as a special apprentice in the shops at Altoona, Pa., where he remained for four years, until September 1st, 1900, taking the Pennsylvania's practical course for college graduates. The following February he was appointed Inspector at the West Philadelphia shops. In October, 1901, he was transferred to Renovo, Pa., as Assistant Master Mechanic, and in December, 1902, he reached his present grade of Assistant Engineer of Motive Power. His service since then has been in Buffalo (Dec., 1902, to Nov., 1903), Altoona, where he succeeded I. B. Thomas, '92 S. (Nov., 1903, to April, 1905), and Jersey City (April, 1905, to date). People say that he attends very strictly to business. He managed to get on to Decennial, nevertheless, and was interestedly observed to be making up for lost time, as he expressed it, in a variety of energetic ways that did credit to his physique. In January, 1906, he was elected a vice-president of the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania.

James B. Tailer

Partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Tailer & Robinson, 2^d Wall Street,
New York City.
Residence, 43 West 47th Street.

JAMES BOGERT TAILER was born May 19th, 1874, in New York City. He is a son of Henry Austin Tailer, Columbia '52, and Sophia Clapham Pennington, who were married at Baltimore, Md., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl.

Henry Austin Tailer (b. April 15th, 1833, at New York City) is a lawyer of New York City. He is the son of Edward Neufville Tailer, a New York merchant, and Ann Bogert.

Sophia Clapham (Pennington) Tailer (b. at Baltimore, Md., in 1838) is the daughter of Josias Pennington, a lawyer, and Catherine Clapham, both of Baltimore.

Tailer prepared for College at St. Mark's School, and while at Yale served as Treasurer of the St. Mark's Club and as a member of its Supper Committee. He received a First Colloquy

at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club, the Renaissance Club, Eta Phi, and D. K. E.

He was married at Islip, Long Island, N. Y., June 29th, 1899, to Miss Clara W. Moss, daughter of Cortlandt D. Moss, of New York City, and has had two children, both sons, James Pennington Tailer (b. July 3d, 1901, at Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y.; d. July 4th, 1901, at Woodmere) and James Bogert Tailer, Jr. (b. Nov. 12th, 1902, at New York City.)

IN current discussion upon the subject it is affirmed concerning the life at Yale that it moulds her students to a common type, repressing individual development. If this be true, Jim Tailer is an exception. Although he made as many friends during his course as he seemed to wish, belonged to several societies, and was exposed with reasonable thoroughness, apparently, to the moulding process, it left him quite unstamped. Some of his acquaintances assert that it did have at least a deterrent effect, enough to prevent his setting up an undergraduate dogcart, or becoming J. Bogert Tailer instead of Jim; but it does not seem fair to assume that nothing but Yale could have saved him from either of these not wholly intolerable contingencies. The truth is that Jim had been civilized before he came, while his classmates were more in the nature of raw material—and very raw he sometimes made them look.

The fact that Tailer's college course gave him merely an educational finish, instead of that vital experience which it brings to unformed or more impressionable youth, explains perhaps his postgraduate non-participation in Class affairs. He does not "hold himself aloof." He neither seeks nor avoids. But, as at Yale, he waits in a pleasant and quite friendly isolation for the rest of us to grow up.

There being no new biographical facts to chronicle (except his firm name, as given above), his sexennial autobiography is here reprinted: "My life has been very humdrum since graduation, so there is little I can tell you.

For two years I loafed around, traveling in Europe during the summers. I joined Roosevelt's regiment in May, 1898, and served through the war as Corporal in Troop K. In June, 1899, I was married, and in October I joined the New York Stock Exchange and I have been a broker ever since. This is about all. I am sorry I cannot add a few sensational incidents, but unfortunately there have n't been any."

Tailer enlisted in the Rough Riders at San Antonio, Tex. Left San Antonio, May 27th, and went into camp at Tampa, Fla. Sailed from Tampa, June 5th; landed at Siboney, June 22d. In action at Las Guasimas, June 24th; San Juan, July 1st; in trenches before Santiago. Sailed from Santiago in August for Montauk Point. Mustered out of the service at Camp Wikoff, September 27th, 1898.

Huntington Taylor

Secretary and Treasurer of the Northwest Paper Co., Cloquet, Minnesota.

HUNTINGTON TAYLOR was born at South Norwalk, Conn., July 26th, 1875. He is a son of James Monroe Taylor, A.B. Rochester '68, D.D. Rochester '86, D.D. Yale '01, LL.D. Rutgers, and Kate Huntington, who were married Sept. 10th, 1873, at Rochester, N. Y., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl.

James Monroe Taylor (b. Aug. 5th, 1848, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) was a clergyman of South Norwalk, Conn., for nine years and of Providence, R. I., for four years. For the past twenty years (since 1886) he has been President of Vassar College. He is temporarily residing at Florence, Italy. His parents were Elisha E. L. Taylor, D.D. (b. Delphi, N. Y.), a clergyman of Brooklyn, and Mary Jane Perkins of Hamilton, N. Y. The ancestors of the family were English settlers in New Jersey.

Kate (Huntington) Taylor (b. April 19th, 1850, at Rochester, N. Y.) is the daughter of Elon Huntington (b. Shaftsbury, Vt., 1808; d. 1899), a merchant and banker of Rochester, N. Y., and Anjeanette Cole of Shaftsbury.

Taylor spent his youth in South Norwalk (eight years), Providence, R. I. (four years), and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and prepared for College at the Riverview Military Academy in

Poughkeepsie. He played on our Class Baseball Team, was Captain of Company B in the '96 Battalion of Phelps Brigade, and a member of the Senior Promenade Committee. D. K. E. He was married at Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 18th, 1900, to Miss Jane Walker, daughter of the late Thaddeus H. Walker, and has two children, a girl and a boy, Margaret Elizabeth Taylor (b. Oct. 19th, 1901, at Cloquet, Minn.) and Albert Walker Taylor (b. April 5th, 1903, at Cloquet). (See Appendix.)

TAYLOR'S 1902 letter summarizes his early career: "Spent summer after graduation traveling in Europe. Went to work as office boy in the fall of '96 in dry-goods commission house in New York and spent the next two years in learning that cotton and woolen goods are largely made of the same material and that books should be kept accurately. Went to Cloquet, Minn., in October, 1898, and spent the next fifteen months in pushing lumber and keeping time with the Northern Lumber Co. Went with the Northwest Paper Co. of Cloquet in January, 1900." At the time this was written Taylor was Assistant Treasurer of the Company. Later on he was made the Treasurer, and, in 1905, Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers now are R. M. Weyerhaeuser, '91 S. (a brother of "Dutch"), President; R. D. Musser, Vice-President; and C. I. McNair, General Manager. The company manufactures print and manila wood-pulp papers, has a daily capacity of 200,000 lbs., and runs four mills—the Northwest, the Livingston, the Knife Falls, and the Brainerd.

From Taylor's letters one gathers that he sometimes wishes Cloquet were not quite so distant. "My regards to the goodly company," he said in one of them, "who would appreciate more fully their good luck in getting together if they lived in a remote wilderness." He sent word to the last New York dinner that he was frozen in at that time of year but hoped to be with us in June, a hope which was turned into a disappointment to him and to his Class. His vacations take him off for a while every summer, sometimes in rather interesting ways; as in

1903, when he went down the Mississippi River as far as Rock Island with a raft of logs, or in 1905, when he traveled down the Lakes to Detroit in one of the ore boats, and took an automobile trip in Michigan. In 1904 he was in the Adirondacks, and this year he intended taking a trip to the Pacific coast.

A. R. Thompson

Residence, 51 Imlay Street, Hartford, Conn.
Special Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., 36 Pearl Street, Hartford.

ARTHUR RIPLEY THOMPSON was born Jan. 22d, 1872, at Hartford, Conn. He is the son of Charles Edward Thompson and Abby Frances Allen, who were married Sept. 14th, 1868, at Hartford, and had two other children, both daughters.

Charles Edward Thompson (b. Feb. 26th, 1847, at Rockville, Conn.) has spent the greater part of his life at Hartford, where he is now (Oct., '05) Assistant Cashier of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, President of the City Missionary Society, and Treasurer of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. He was at one time President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Reg. Conn. N.G. His parents were John Terry Thompson, a manufacturer of Rockville, and Sarah Maria Blodgett of East Windsor, Conn. The family came originally from Scotland, and after about a year in the North of Ireland, came to America in 1718, and settled at Melrose, Conn.

Abby Frances (Allen) Thompson (b. Oct. 18th, 1848, at Danielsonville, Conn.) spent her early life at Rockville and Hartford, where she is now living. Her parents were Charles Allen, a foundryman and merchant of Canterbury, Conn., and Harriet Robinson Sharpe of Pomfret, Conn.

Thompson prepared for Yale at the Hartford High School. He was Secretary of the Hartford Club, took a College Prize in English Composition of the Second Grade in Sophomore year, and was elected Class Poet and a member of Chi Delta Theta in Senior year. A First Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. A. D. Phi.

He was married Sept. 3d, 1902, at Sidney, Maine, to Miss Helene Hortense Bowman, daughter of Frank Bowman, and has one

child, a daughter, Marjorie Thompson (b. Aug. 17th, 1903, at Hartford, Conn.) (See Appendix.)

DURING the year 1896-7 Thompson represented the American Real Estate Company of New York in Syracuse, N. Y. The following year, 1898, he spent six months in Alaska and the Northwest. He has published two books for boys, "Gold Seeking on the Dalton Trail" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1900) and "Shipwrecked in Greenland" (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1905). Since some time before Sexennial he has been Special Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—"and don't leave out the 'Connecticut,'" he adds,—in Hartford. Vacations at Sidney, Maine, and one important trip to Rhode Island to attend Nat Smith's wedding.

The Secretary had some correspondence with Thompson this spring about a contribution to the book in verse. He was inclined to demur: "You can't produce vaporings until the Muse gets up steam, and even then the result depends a great deal on whether her condenser works properly. Really, it 's an awful task, and may prove impossible." But the sonnet which is printed in the front of this volume arrived in due course.

His decennial letter follows:

"DEAR CLARENCE:

"I hardly know what I can give you of an autobiographical nature in response to your request for more. I am living the simple life, except when Harry Fisher gets after me for the Alumni Fund. In the process of rounding up candidates for life insurance my travels take me through the hills and valleys of Northern Connecticut, and sometimes I make an excursion after Indian relics, which are still to be found in these parts if you know where to look.

"At home my leisure is devoted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, those elemental studies which one never outgrows. Just now the problem which most interests me in arithmetic is how to build a house 'within the appropria-

tion.' As a preliminary move I have bought a slice of cornfield which overlooks Keney Park and commands a wide view east, west and south. The castle thereof is still in the air, but ought to materialize in a year or two, and we shall want to have all the fellows at the house-warming. I am entirely happy—even without an automobile."

Frederick M. Thompson

Lawyer. 50 Pine Street, New York City.
Residence, Van Dyck Studios, 939 Eighth Avenue.

FREDERICK MAURICE THOMPSON was born April 12th, 1875, at Philadelphia, Pa. He is the son of Robert Ellis Thompson, University of Pennsylvania '65, M.A., Ph.D., S.T.D., and Mary Jane Neely, who were married April 30th, 1874, at Philadelphia, and had two other children, both girls.

Robert Ellis Thompson (b. at Anaghnoon House, County Down, Ireland, in 1844) is a Presbyterian clergyman. He was Professor of History and Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania 1880-82, and is now (Oct., '05) President of the Central High School of Philadelphia, which position he has held since 1892. His parents were Samuel Thompson, a landed proprietor, of Anaghnoon House, County Down, and Catherine Thompson Ellis, of Hilmore and Leansmount, County Down. They came to America about 1856, and settled at Philadelphia.

Mary Jane (Neely) Thompson (b. April 30th, 1844, at Philadelphia; d. July 6th, 1893, at Eaglesmere, Pa.) was the daughter of Robert Neely and Catherine Hawkins, both of Coleraine, Ireland, and later of Philadelphia.

Thompson's residence while in College was registered as Melrose, Pa., in Freshman year, and Philadelphia during the remaining three years of his course. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married March 31st, 1898, at New York City, to Miss Agnes Maud Murray, daughter of Frank Murray, of New York City, and has one child, a son, Frederick Murray Thompson (b. Sept. 20th, 1899, at Catskill, N. Y.).

FROM the date of his admission to the New York Bar in the June term, 1899, Thompson has practised law in New

York City. The preceding years were spent as a student in the New York Law School, which (in 1899) gave him his LL.B. On May 1st, 1902, he formed a partnership with Robert E. Swezey, Esq., under the firm name of Swezey & Thompson, with offices at 44 Pine Street.

His decennial letter follows: "In 1904 the firm of Swezey & Thompson, of which I was a member, was dissolved. In May, 1905, I removed to my office at 50 Pine Street, where I am now.

"During 1904 I had the pleasure of meeting Beard and Paret upon the professional field of battle in a small case. Modesty prevents me from saying more than that I licked 'em.

"I have been counsel for several mining companies in the West and have consequently traveled over a large part of the United States, particularly Arizona and California, but have not had any adventures of note (that I am willing to make public).

"I have become a member of the National Arts Club.
"Can't think of anything else just now."

Samuel Thorne, Jr.

Lawyer, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, Rye, N. Y.

SAMUEL THORNE, JR., was born June 30, 1874, at Saugatuck, Conn. He is a son of Samuel Thorne and Phebe Smith Van Schoonhoven, who were married Oct. 6th, 1860, at Troy, N. Y., and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls, five of whom lived to maturity. Edwin Thorne, '82 S., and William V. S. Thorne, '85 S., are brothers.

Samuel Thorne (b. Sept. 6th, 1835, at Millbrook, N. Y.) has spent most of his life at Millbrook and New York City, engaged as Director and President of Railroads, Director of Banks and of a Trust Co., etc. His parents were Jonathan Thorne, a leather and coal trader of New York City, and Lydia Anne Corse. The ancestors of the family were English settlers in Long Island (1635).

Phebe Smith (Van Schoonhoven) Thorne spent her early life at Troy, N. Y. Her parents were William Henry Van

Schoonhoven, a lawyer of Troy, and Margaret Brinckerhoff, of Redhook and Lithgow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Thorne spent his youth in Millbrook, N. Y., and in New York City, and prepared at Cutler's School, New York. He made the News in Sophomore year, was a member of the University Banjo Club and of the Class Supper Committee, and received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. D. K. E. Bones.

He was married June 16th, 1903, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Ethel Mary Cheney, daughter of the late Arthur Cheney, and Emmeline L. Cheney of Boston, and has one child, a son, Samuel Thorne, 3d (b. May 28th, 1904, at New York City).

AFTER graduating with the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School (1899), and after a summer abroad, Thorne entered the law office of Stimson & Williams, 55 Liberty St., New York, in October. In August, 1901, he was appointed a deputy assistant in the office of District Attorney Philbin of New York County, and was reappointed by District Attorney Jerome in January, 1902. He resigned this position July 1st, 1905, to become an attorney in the office of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, 54 Wall St., New York. Prior to his connection with the District Attorney's office he conducted several raids on gambling-houses for the Committee of Fifteen. In April, 1906, he was appointed to the Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee.

That about covers his career excepting as to vacations, as to which he says: "Trip in West thro' Yellowstone Park and in Rockies of Canadian Pacific in 1903, with nothing to be desired in the way of companionship. Summer and early fall of 1905, four weeks' camping trip through Province of Ontario, Canada, with G. B. Hatch, '96, as Generalissimo of expedition, and two other lads. Nobody knows just how fine a chap George is until they have been with him in the woods."

Thorne is one of the bulwarks of the Alumni Fund, an interested attendant at the Northfield Conferences (held this year, so far as Yale was concerned, at Lakeville),

etc. The Secretary asked him up to dinner in the country, along about the time of our Decennial, and after giving him some old Scotch and soda sought further information about those raids, but Sam only said that the whisky carried him back to a little place called Oban on the west coast of Scotland; and he persisted, albeit entertainingly enough, in remaining at or near Oban for the rest of the evening, shooting roebuck.

S. B. Thorne

Of the Buck Run Coal Co., Minersville, Pa.

SAMUEL BRINCKERHOFF THORNE was born Sept. 19th, 1873, at New York City. He is a son of Jonathan Thorne and Harriet Smith Van Schoonhoven, who were married Dec. 10th, 1868, at New York City, and had two other children, one boy (Dr. Victor C. Thorne, '94 S.) and one girl, who died before maturity.

Jonathan Thorne (b. April 5th, 1843, at New York City) is a veteran of the Civil War, having been a member of the 7th Regt. N. Y. S. N. G. He is a leather merchant of New York City, at which city and Thorndale, Dutchess Co., N. Y., he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Jonathan Thorne, a leather merchant, and Lydia Anne Corse, both of New York City. The family came from England in 1635, and settled in Long Island.

Harriet Smith (Van Schoonhoven) Thorne was born at Troy, N. Y., where she spent her early life. She is the daughter of William Henry Van Schoonhoven, a lawyer of Troy, and Margaret Brinckerhoff, of Redhook and Lithgow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Thorne prepared at the Berkeley School in New York City. He played Fullback on our Freshman Eleven and Halfback on the 'Varsity, which, in Senior year, he captained. He played on our Class Baseball Teams, was Catcher on the 'Varsity in 1896, Vice-President of the Yale Gymnastic Association, a member of the Junior Promenade Committee, and President of the Inter-Collegiate Football Association; his touchdown from the forty-five yard line in the Princeton Game is still remembered. A Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement. He Boule. D. K. E. Bones.

He has not been married. _____

ONCE every few years some unusual traveler through the Minersville mountains returns with eye-witness tales of

Brinck and Jim. They are pictured as stamping sootily about, continually inciting hordes of low-browed bondsmen to rend more and more coal from out the bowels of good Mother Earth. The range hums with black and grimy toil. The flavor is plutonian. On top of these stories, however, perhaps a New York wedding bell will ring, and Brinck and Jim themselves immaculately enter town, to usher some new bridegroom down the fatal aisle. On such occasions they do not look as though they had ever seen a mine. Or if it is n't a wedding it 's a christening, and then they come as godfathers—great, hearty, well-groomed godfathers, ready stoutly to undertake whatever amount of spiritual responsibility the clergy may impose. It is hard to reconcile their metropolitan appearances with the stories out of Minersville.

Officially Thorne is President of the Darkwater Coal Co., Treasurer of the Buck Run Coal Co., and Director of the Sonman Shaft Coal Co. His life, as told by himself, is as follows: "Spent one year at Lafayette College studying mining engineering. Entered Pennsylvania Coal Company on Surveying Corps summer of '97, worked in several departments for the ensuing three years and was Comptroller in the spring of 1901. Then I accepted position of General Manager of the Temple Iron Company. . . . Principal occupation in last-named capacity was 'wrestling' with grievance committees of down-trodden miners.

"I remained with the Temple Iron Co. in Scranton as General Manager until after the close of the 1902 anthracite coal strike, when I left to join Neale at the Buck Run Colliery, which he was opening up in Schuylkill Co., Pa. Since that time I have been living with him at the mine, which is in the hills about five miles back of Minersville, our nearest town. We are operating another mine about seven miles from here called the Darkwater Coal Co. Keep house in a very pretentious single-story mansion surrounded with lots of fresh, wholesome mountain air, have formed no entangling alliances of a matrimonial character, and extend a hearty invitation to any and all members of the Class to come up and sample a bit of

simple life in the coal region. The door is always unlocked. Telephone and cable address, Pottsville, Pa."

A. C. Tilton, Ph.D.

21 Mendota Court, Madison, Wisconsin.
Chief of the Departments of Maps, MSS., and Public Documents in the
Library of the State Historical Society.

ASA CURRIER TILTON was born April 25th, 1872, at Raymond, N. H. He is a son of Sewall Dearborn Tilton and Laura A. Currier, who were married May 17th, 1871, at Raymond, N. H., and had one other son.

Sewall Dearborn Tilton (b. Dec. 9th, 1824, at Deerfield, N. H.; d. May 20th, 1891, at Raymond, N. H.), a farmer, spent most of his life at Raymond, where he held various local offices, and was a Colonel on the Governor's Staff. During the Civil War he was Captain of the 11th N. H. Regt. His father was Elbridge Tilton, a farmer, and his mother was Melinda Dearborn, both of Deerfield. The family came from England in 1634 and settled at Lynn, Mass.

Laura A. (Currier) Tilton (b. Nov. 10th, 1830, at Raymond, N. H.; d. April 14th, 1891, at Raymond) was the daughter of Asa Currier, a farmer of Raymond, and Lydia Richardson of Springfield, N. H.

Tilton prepared for Yale at Exeter. He received Two Year Honors in History, a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the Yale Union and of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

TILTON taught for one year, studied abroad for two (in Berlin, in Leipzig, and at the British Museum in London, including tours through Austria, Italy, Switzerland, etc.), and in 1899 returned to Yale to take his Ph.D. This was given him in June, 1900, and was followed by his appointment to the position of Instructor in History at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He retained this position until February, 1905, when he was engaged by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as Chief of the Departments of Maps and MSS. and Public Documents, in the Society's library in Madison. On another

page will be found a partial bibliography of his writings in German and in English, including a descriptive list of the works on English History in the library of the Society, an article on its collections on the History of the Middle West, a Roster of the Yeas and Nays of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1809-10, German-Indian Vocabularies in Maximilian of Wied's "Travels in North America" turned into English-Indian for Thwaites' "Early Western Travels," etc.

A. E. Von Tobel, M.D.

284 E. Main Street, Meriden, Conn.

ALBERT EUGENE VON TOBEL was born Aug. 8th, 1875, at Harwinton, Conn. He is the only child of Joseph Von Tobel and Eliza Marilla Catlin, who were married March 18th, 1873, at Harwinton.

Joseph Von Tobel (b. at New York City in 1851) is a machinist of Torrington, Conn. He has also lived at Warren and Harwinton, Conn. His parents were John Henry Von Tobel, a shoemaker of Harwinton, and Apolonia Hitz of Switzerland. The family came from Switzerland in 184-, and settled at New York City.

Eliza Marilla (Catlin) Von Tobel (b. March 15th, 1853, at Harwinton) is the daughter of George Warren Catlin, a farmer of Harwinton, and Marilla Hubbard of Newington, Conn., who was a descendant of George Hubbard, who settled in Middletown (then called Mattabesett) in 1650. George W. Catlin served in the Civil War as Private, Co. F, 28th Reg. Conn. Vol.

Von Tobel prepared for Yale at the Torrington (Conn.) High School. He received Two Year Honors in Natural Sciences, a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Philosophical Oration at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He was married at Torrington, Conn., Nov. 27th, 1900, to Miss Edith Belle Davey, daughter of William T. Davey, a shoe dealer of Torrington.

VON Tobel writes that he has been "working away at the old stand, keeping the death rate up in this section of

the State, with an occasional auto trip to relieve the monotony." He entered the Yale Medical School in the fall of 1896, took the three years' course and received his degree in 1899. Directly after being graduated he "located in Meriden and began practising at once." He is a member of the Meriden City Medical Society, Surgeon on the staff of the Meriden hospital, &c. The only remaining information in the class files is that his office hours are eight to ten, one to three, and seven to eight-thirty.

Thomas A. Tracy

Newspaper Man. Bristol, Conn.
Office, 13 Riverside Avenue. Residence, 152 Curtiss Street.

THOMAS ANDREW TRACY was born June 2d, 1873, at Bristol, Conn. He is a son of James Tracy and Catherine Mary Baggott, who were married May 7th, 1865, at Bristol, and had altogether ten children, five boys and five girls, nine of whom lived to maturity.

James Tracy (b. at West Meath, Ireland, in April, 1834) came to America at the age of eighteen and settled at Bristol, where he has spent the greater part of his life. He was for a time engaged as a stationary engineer, and of recent years as a butcher. His parents were Michael Tracy, a farmer, and Mary Morehead, both of West Meath.

Catherine Mary (Baggott) Tracy (b. April 21st, 1844, at Limerick, Ireland) came to New York State at the age of seventeen, removing thence after one year's residence to Bristol, where she has since lived. Her parents were John Baggott, a farmer, and Catherine Ryan, both of Limerick.

Tracy entered our Class from '95 in January of Freshman year. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

TRACY'S autobiography runs as follows: "After graduation I studied law in the office of Newell & Jennings, Bristol, Conn., for one year, then accepted the management of the Bristol "Herald," a weekly newspaper pub-

lished in that town. In August, 1899, accepted a position with the Parmalee Library Association of Chicago, traveling through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. After a year and a half returned East and took a position on the staff of the New Britain 'Daily News.' I remained with that paper till March, 1901, when I accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Bristol 'Press,' the news organ of the hustling town of Bristol, with which paper I am still connected."

This was his 1902 installment. In May, 1906, he wrote: "Have continued the straight and narrow path, having been employed by the Bristol Press Publishing Company during all this time. Have enjoyed life thoroughly. Sorry that I cannot attend the Decennial, as I expect to have two months at Denver, Colo., this summer."

There has been private debate at some of the '96 dinners as to the practicability of sending a committee on elections to Bristol, empowered to return with Tom, dead or alive. His unflinching absence is said to have no better explanation than an unwillingness, in his own words, "to frequent the lanes of temptation."

R. B. Treadway

Right of Way Agent, Attorney in the Land Department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Room 506, 215 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
Residence, 223 Wisconsin Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

RALPH BISHOP TREADWAY was born at Sioux City, Iowa, April 10th, 1874. He is a son of William B. Treadway and Thalia Martha Bishop, who were married Jan. 10th, 1866, near Blairs-town, Iowa, and had one other child, a son, who died before maturity.

William B. Treadway (b. Jan. 27th, 1835, on a farm near Jordanville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; d. Sept. 1st, 1899, at Sioux City, Iowa) was educated at Oxford Academy. At the age of eighteen he moved west to Sioux City, returning to Herkimer, however, to study law. In 1856 he again went to Sioux City, where he spent the rest of his life, engaged, until 1888, in farming and stock raising. During the Civil War he shipped supplies from Sioux City up to Forts Sully and Bent. At various

times he held the offices of County Supervisor, School Treasurer, and School Director. His parents were Bela Root Treadway (b. in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1796), a farmer of Herkimer County, N. Y., and Philothaeta Marshall, daughter of John Marshall. The family came from Rutland Co., England, in 1653, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

Thalia Martha (Bishop) Tredway (b. May 8th, 1839, at Bristol, Conn.) was taken to Iowa at the age of two years and spent her early life at Mussatine, Cedar Rapids, and Blirstown, all in Iowa. In 1864 she went to Sioux City, where she lived until 1899. She now (Oct., '05) lives at Oak Park, Ill. Her parents were Homer Bishop, a clock manufacturer, farmer and merchant, and Martha Smith, both of Bristol, Conn.

Treadway prepared for College at Exeter. He rowed No. 7 on the Freshman Crew, and in the same position for the next three years on the 'Varsity, which, in Senior year he captained. He was a member of the Sophomore German Committee, the Junior Promenade Committee, and the Class Day Committee, and served as President of the Exeter Club in Senior year. In the fall of Sophomore year he was on the 'Varsity Football Squad. A Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and a Second Dispute at Commencement. Beta Theta Pi. Bones.

He was married at Oak Park, Ill., July 6th, 1904, to Miss Clare Hart Conklin, daughter of the late George L. Conklin, and Clara H. Conklin of Oak Park.

WE had no race with Harvard in 1896, and Captain Treadway took his crew abroad to row at Henley, where they were welcomed, beaten and feasted quite delightfully. Returning to Sioux City on the Big Muddy, Tread set to work reading law, managing a farm, and acting as Director of the local Y.M.C.A.'s Physical Department. "In the fall of '97," he continues, "I left my native heath and came to Oak Park, Illinois, as Supervisor of Physical Culture in the schools of that place, at the same time continuing my law study in the night school of the Chicago College of Law. This programme I continued during the years 1898-99. In 1899 I attended our triennial celebration, and after a short visit home returned to Chicago, and entered the law office of Jackson, Busby & Lyman, discontinuing my teaching. In the fall of 1899

I took the State Bar examinations and was admitted to practice. In January, 1900, I became managing clerk for above firm, and continued in this capacity until May, 1902, when I joined the Land Department of the Chicago & Northwestern road in the capacity of Right of Way Agent—which is a 'study, travel, business and professional occupation' all rolled into one."

His decennial postscript is as follows: "I have been continuously in present place and occupation, which has caused me to travel on business over practically all of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. I have had no vacations in time stated except when in attendance at three weddings, one of which carried me to Sault Ste. Marie for four days, another to New York and Boston, where I met a lot of the fellows, and the third, my own, gave me two whole weeks off (the itinerary we have never divulged). I'm thinking seriously of having the ceremony performed again—in the hope that it will get me another two weeks. On the whole I have decided that I am considerably more of a 'grind' than before graduation. I have n't seen many of '96 this way. Occasionally one doing a trans-continental stunt will wave as he goes by. Golf, tennis, and basket ball, in season, are my pastimes and recreations.

"My work is extremely varied both in character and locality, and very interesting; and further deponent saith not, except Good Greeting to all."

*Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., M.D.

Died May 3d, 1904, in New York City.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON TRUDEAU, JR., was born May 18th, 1873, at New York City. He was a son of Edward Livingston Trudeau (M. Sc., Columbia, '99 hon.; LL.D., McGill University, '03 hon.) and Charlotte G. Beare, who were married June 29th, 1871, at Little Neck, N. Y., and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity (including one boy who is now a member of the Class of 1909).

Edward Livingston Trudeau, the elder (b. Oct. 5th, 1848, at

New York City) was taken to Paris, France, at the age of three years. He returned to New York at the age of seventeen, immediately going to Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he has since become famous as a physician, and as the founder (in 1894) of the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis. He is a graduate (1870) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. His parents were James Trudeau, a physician of New Orleans, La., and Cephise Berger of New York City. The family came from France, c. 1838, and settled at New York City.

Charlotte G. (Beare) Trudeau (b. Oct. 24th, 1843, at Bay Side, N. Y.) is the daughter of Henry M. Beare, D.D., a clergyman, and Charlotte Grosvenor, both of New York City.

Trudeau spent most of his youth at Saranac, N. Y., and prepared for College at St. Paul's School in Concord. He was Pitcher on our Freshman Nine, and thereafter played the same position on the 'Varsity. He Boule. Psi U. Bones.

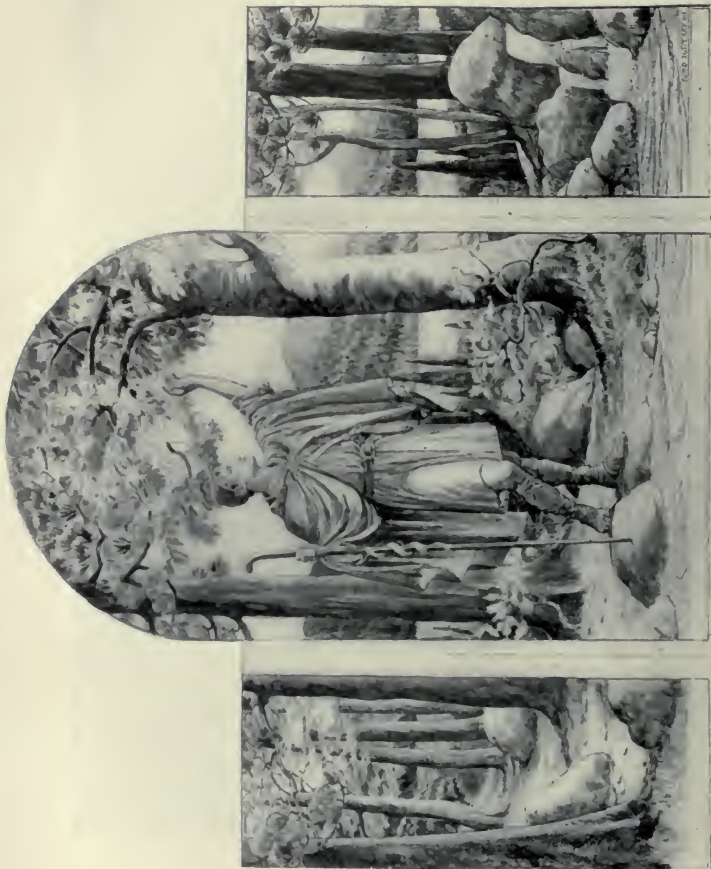
He was married Dec. 28th, 1903, at St. Chrysostom's Church, Chicago, Ill., to Miss Hazel Martyn, daughter of Mrs. Edward Jenner Martyn of Chicago. A daughter, Alice Livingston Trudeau, was born Nov. 10th, 1904, at Chicago.

IN 1902 Trudeau wrote as follows: "Since graduation I have done very little but study medicine. I had the honor of being president of my class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and upon the completion of my course in 1900 got third place in the competitive examinations for places on the House Staff of the Presbyterian Hospital."

Trudeau was not looked upon as being much of a student until he took up the study of physiology at Yale with Professor Chittenden, but from that day forth his work in medical studies may fairly be described as brilliant. His term of service at the Presbyterian Hospital, during the last year of which he was House Surgeon, ended in December, 1902, and from there he went to the Adirondacks to assist his father in taking care of the medical practice in the St. Regis Lake region. In the fall of 1903, he spent a month or so in Paris, and upon his return he became assistant to Dr. Walter B. James, Yale, '79, in New York City.



Trudeau



The Trudeau Memorial Window
(By permission of the Gorham Company.)

The "Alumni Weekly's" account of his career closed as follows: "He contracted pneumonia about two weeks before his death, and was recovering from it when an attack of embolism ended his life. Funeral services were held at his New York residence and later in the Adirondacks. A large number of friends were present at the services in both places. The following classmates accompanied the family to Paul Smith's and took charge of the interment in the churchyard of St. John's in the Wilderness: William M. Beard, Alexander Brown, Jr., Redmond Cross, Henri de Sibour, Maitland Griggs, J. B. Neale, Winthrop Smith, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Samuel and Brinckerhoff Thorne. The funeral service was conducted by Mr. Stokes.

"Dr. Trudeau came from many generations of distinguished medical men, and showed brilliant promise in his chosen profession, his attractive personality making him a particularly welcome visitor in the sick room. He was a man of fine Christian character, very loyal to his friends and with a high sense of service. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Saranac, and was devoted to the Adirondacks, where most of his life was spent, and where he had the reputation of being one of the best shots in the woods."

A set of three memorial windows was placed in the church at Paul Smith's during 1905. The inscription in the narrow panel at the base reads as follows: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." "This window is placed by his friends in loving memory of Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr. Born May 18th, 1873. Died May 3d, 1904." The design was by Mr. Edward P. Sperry of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York, and the work was executed under his supervision in the Company's studios. "In the central window, which is much the largest, is to be seen the figure of a young man in the garb of a pilgrim, walking by the side of a lake amidst picturesque forest and mountain scenery, thoroughly typical of the Adirondacks. The face is uplifted and gazing at the distant

hills; in the right hand is grasped the pilgrim's staff, around which is twined a serpent, the emblem of Dr. Trudeau's profession. At his feet is a mountain brook, and, everywhere, the forest, through which are seen glimpses of mountains and lake aglow with the rays of the rising sun. The marvelous richness of color and fidelity to nature, showing the play of light, has been exquisitely managed, creating a window that is a distinct success in every detail."

"The window seems particularly appropriate," writes one of the fellows. "The whole atmosphere suggests the woods and Ned's fondness for them and for everything connected with them. He was a true lover of outdoor life, and no one enjoyed following the deer and studying their habits more than he. Although the artist did not know Ned and had no intention of reproducing his features, the face of the pilgrim bears a striking resemblance to our sterling classmate."

H. A. Truslow

Assistant Manager, Armstrong Cork Co., Eastern Branch, 57 Murray Street,
New York City.
Residence, Summit, New Jersey.

HENRY ADAMS TRUSLOW was born April 9th, 1874, at Santiago, Cuba. He is a son of James Linklater Truslow and Amelia Louise Adams, who were married Sept. 29th, 1870, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl. Thomas H. Truslow, '96 S., and Edmund Truslow, '99, are brothers.

James Linklater Truslow (b. Dec. 27th, 1849, at New York City; d. Sept. 26th, 1899, at Summit, N. J.) was a member of the firm of Truslow & Co., Mfrs. of Corks, and Vice-President of the Armstrong Cork Company. His parents were James Linklater Truslow, also a member of the firm of Truslow & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Amanda P. Buckmaster of New York City. The family came from England, c. 1777, and settled at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Amelia Louise (Adams) Truslow (b. April 18th, 1850, at Santiago, Cuba) is the daughter of William Newton Adams, a merchant (member of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co.) of Santiago and New York City, and Carmen Michelena, of Caracas,

Venezuela. She spent her early life at Santiago and Norwich, Conn. She is now (Dec., '05) living at New York City.

Truslow spent most of his youth in Brooklyn and in Summit, N. J. Prepared for College at St. Paul's and while at Yale was elected a member of Zeta Psi. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement.

He was married at Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa., April 18th, 1900, to Miss Jane Kent Auchincloss, daughter of William S. Auchincloss, and has four children, all sons, James Linklater Truslow (b. Feb. 21st, 1901, at Summit, N. J.), Frederick Kent Truslow (b. Nov. 9th, 1902, at Summit), William Auchincloss Truslow (b. Aug. 19th, 1904, at Summit), and Francis Adams Truslow (b. May 4th, 1906, at Summit).

IN the fall of 1896, after a few months in Europe, Truslow entered the employ of Truslow & Company, Manufacturers of Corks in New York City. He was elected a director of the Armstrong Cork Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in February, 1900, and in February, 1902, he was appointed to his present position, that of Assistant Manager of the Armstrong Cork Co.'s Eastern Branch, with offices in New York. "As to your request for the story of my life since the 'Sexennial Record' was published," he writes, "I fear that there is nothing of general interest to tell. I have been fully occupied with my business and have had no time for travel or many outside interests. With the exception of a rather severe attack of typhoid fever during the summer of 1904 there has been little to interrupt the even tenor of my way."

An ovation awaited Truslow at Decennial when he was found to be the father of four boys, all headed Yaleward. Gris Smith was "barker" for the occasion and Ed Davis was selected to adorn the chariot wheels.

Howland Twombly

Of law firm of Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly, 60 State Street,
Boston, Mass.
Residence, Newton, Mass.

HOWLAND TWOMBLY was born April 13th, 1875, at Boston, Mass. He is a son of Alexander Stevenson Twombly, '54, M.A.,

D.D., and Abby Quincy Bancroft, who were married Dec. 23d, 1858, at Boston, and had altogether five children, all boys, of whom three (besides Howland) are Yale graduates, viz., Edward Twombly, '81, Henry B. Twombly, '84, and Clifford S. Twombly, '91. The other brother is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Alexander Stevenson Twombly (b. March 14th, 1832, at Boston) is a clergyman, artist, author, and a veteran of the Civil War. His life has been spent at Cherry Valley and Albany, N. Y., Stamford, Conn., Boston and Newton, Mass., at which latter place he now (Feb., '06) resides. His parents were Alexander Hamilton and Mary Perley Twombly, both of Boston. Alexander Hamilton Twombly was engaged in mercantile and shipping pursuits. He was a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and served as a Representative and Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature. The ancestors of the family came from England with a grant of land in 1656, and settled at Dover, N. H.

Abby Quincy (Bancroft) Twombly (b. March 21st, 1833, at Boston) is the daughter of Jacob Bancroft, a merchant, and Martha Howland Gray, both of Boston. Her grandfather, Captain Robert Gray, discovered the Columbia River, and was the first American Captain to carry the United States flag around the world.

Twombly spent his youth chiefly in Newton, Mass. He was one of the temporary Deacons in our Freshman year, Recording Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the Junior Promenade Committee, and a regular player on the Class Baseball Team. He won a Second Ten Eyck Prize as one of the speakers in the Junior Exhibition, served on the Supper Committee in Senior year, and received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. A. D. Phi. Wolf's Head.

He has not been married.

EXCEPTING for a year in the publishing business (1896-97) with the Boston house of Silver, Burdett & Young, Twombly has been a student and practitioner of law. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1900 and in the fall of 1901 formed a law partnership with two Harvard men, Albert Boyden, and Edward C. Bradlee. To this firm John G. Palfrey was afterwards admitted, and the name now is Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly.

"I owe you an apology," writes Twom, "for not having answered your long-winded questions, but at the psychic moment, as I was about to bend all my energies to the task, Hawkes' equally verbose inquiries arrived. I'm sorry there is n't more to tell you. Allen and I own some live-stock—to wit, horses—together, he having the fee of the two front legs, and I the hind ones and tail—which we ride continuously whenever we get a chance. I also sail a boat, but how in thunder that can interest anybody, even you, old friend of all the world, probably can't say.

"I have stayed at home consistently, except a couple of weeks in Florida last winter, and an occasional sortie to suburbs like New York, etc.

"Allen is about the only '96 man I see. Collens is in the vicinity. Mathews I see once in a while on the street. Smith is in Providence—but they all are married—enough said."

Yale could hardly have celebrated her Bicentennial in 1901, it seemed to many of us, had it not been for Twombly's zobo band, a picture of which is printed on another page. His other approach to fame in recent years was the time when Ball was rumored to be about to name his child "Howland," in Twombly's honor. The child, however, was a girl.

D. L. Vaill

President and Treasurer of the Geo. Dudley & Son Co., Leather
Manufacturers, Winsted, Conn.

DUDLEY LANDON VAILL was born Aug. 30th, 1873, at West Winsted, Conn. He is a son of Theodore Freylinghuysen Vaill and Alice Dudley, who were married June 11th, 1868, at Winsted, Conn., and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Theodore Freylinghuysen Vaill (b. March 27th, 1832, at East Lynn, Conn.; d. Feb. 8th, 1875, at Winsted, Conn.) attended Union College, but did not graduate. He served in the Civil War as Adjutant, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant and Captain in a Connecticut Regiment. Most of his life was spent at Litch-

field and Winsted, Conn., engaged as teacher and editor. His parents were Herman Landon Vaill, M.A., '26, a clergyman of Litchfield, and Flora Gold of Cornwall, Conn. The family came from England 1630-40, and settled at Southold, Long Island.

Alice (Dudley) Vaill (b. April 6th, 1842, at Winsted) is the daughter of George Dudley, a manufacturer, and Electa Camp, both of Winsted, where she now (Jan., '06) resides.

Vaill prepared for College at Andover. He made the Record in January of Junior year, and received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. D. K. E.

He was married at Winsted, Conn., June 28th, 1900, to Miss Leila Strobridge Holmes, daughter of Charles Beecher Holmes of Winsted, and has three children, Mary Vaill (b. Oct. 21st, 1902, at Winsted), Charles Beecher Holmes Vaill (b. July 1st, 1904, at Winsted), and Theodore Vaill (b. Sept. 19th, 1905, at Winsted). (See Appendix.)

STILL wearing a hat that somebody left for him at one of the Class dinners a few years ago, Vaill continues to make his periodical descents upon New York to visit the leather market in the "Swamp." His bag is always full of "Dr. Hinkle" tobacco, and his talk ranges from Pepys' Diary to the Litchfield County Choral Union, of which he is now the official auditor. A choral union's need of at least one auditor seems never to have occurred to these Connecticut Narcissi until Vaill joined their one-time tuneful ranks, and showed them how, in chapel, he had made a joyful noise unto the Lord. Dudley is also a member of the School Board, trustee of the local savings bank, and Vice-President of the Winsted Burying Ground Association. His letter follows:

"To a man who has no notion of appealing to posterity after the fashion of Pepys, whom you invoke, and who consequently has failed to provide the necessary data in passing, it looks somewhat difficult to give with satisfactory detail—satisfactory to the avid secretary, that is—an account of his trifling activities since this time ten years ago. It is all the harder because the whole business could be disposed of so comfortably in such a modest allotment of time, if you would only let me; but a model secretary must of course be humored, so

without making the vain effort to recall quite all the insignificancies for which you clamor, I submit this entirely commonplace story, which has no electrifying incidents to enliven it and is undistinguished in quite every way.

“To go back to the point where we found the process of converting us into alumni finally accomplished, everybody one knew seemingly started immediately for England with the Henley races as objective. My particular party included Berry, Haldeman, and Mallon, and others not of our Class. We were together through various parts of the Old World that summer, meeting everywhere other traveling squads from New Haven, and doing about the sort of things all the rest were doing. It was a notable season for Europe, doubtless. Successive departures for home left me alone, finally, and with the exception of some weeks when Hopkins crossed my path I wandered alone until the end of the year, acquiring a gradual consciousness that the order of things was changed—which grew more acute later.

“In January, 1897, back in the U.S.A. I went into the office of the George Dudley & Son Co., manufacturers of leather in Winsted, Conn., became in due course Treasurer of that corporation, and still later its President also. There seems to be little variety to inject into the annals of that connection, which naturally has claimed the major share of my attention since it began.

“In 1900 I was married—you have the statistics correctly I think—and spent the summer in England. In 1903 the inevitable house building was gone through with, a most absorbing business, and in various years sundry young Vaills have joined the population. That seems to be about all there is to relate—little enough to gratify your secretarial longings, but it must serve. You are to understand a comfortably unexciting existence, with small matters doing duty as events, perhaps; with books and country quiet; with the unavoidable proportion, too, of things that would be better otherwise. There is little leisure about it, and not much in the way of vacations.

“There are frequent little journeys about, chiefly to New York, and almost always some of the Class to chance upon and gossip with. Once in a while, too, some of them stray or are decoyed into this locality, and that is really eventful. I get to New Haven for a game about every year and feel it a distinction never to have missed the winter dinner yet, so I ’m fairly well in touch with the Class. I wax aged, doubtless, and bald, and it is much to be deplored, of course, but it is comforting to find that these processes are endured in such goodly company.”

Thomas G. Vennum

Lawyer, Watseka, Ill.
President First National Bank, Freeland Park, Indiana.

THOMAS GAYLORD VENNUM was born Jan. 31st, 1873, at Watseka, Ill. He is a son of Thomas Vennum, De Pauw, '53, and Lucia Ann Tuller, who were married April 7th, 1862, at Detroit, Mich., and had altogether five children, three boys and two girls, four of whom lived to maturity. A brother was graduated from the University of Illinois in the Class of '93.

Thomas Vennum (b. Dec. 25th, 1833, at Washington, Pa.; d. June 29th, 1898, at Watseka, Ill.) was a successful and much respected banker of Watseka, at which place, and at Milford, Ill., he spent his life. He held the office of Circuit Clerk for twelve years, and was also a Legislator, but declined other political honors. His parents were Christopher Columbus Vennum, a farmer, and Rosana Paul of Washington, Pa. The family came originally from Wales, and settled at Washington.

Lucia Ann (Tuller) Vennum (b. Aug. 4th, 1836, at Brownsville, Mich.) spent her early life at Jonesville and Allegan, Mich. She is the daughter of Henry Champlin Tuller, a farmer and business man of Jonesville, Mich. Her mother's maiden name was Gregg. She is now (Dec., '05) living at Watseka.

Vennum came to Yale from Eureka College and entered with the Class. He was elected a member of A. D. Phi, and was one of the charter members of Kappa Beta Phi.

He was married at Watseka, Ill., Oct. 26th, 1898, to Miss Josephine A. Norris, daughter of Loraine and the late Emulus W. Norris, and has three children, one son and two daughters,

Lucia Loraine Vennum (b. Aug. 27th, 1899, at Watseka, Ill.), Thomas Vennum (b. Nov. 27th, 1901, at Watseka), and Josephine Vennum (b. Jan. 25th, 1906, at Watseka).

It was on a western trip from Chicago to San Francisco that the Secretary first heard those stories of Vennum's home-made banknotes, which suddenly revived for some of us the engaging tale of Fortunatus' purse. Vennum was described as traveling largely about his native land, distributing crisp five and ten dollar bills bearing in one corner his own signature, and innkeepers were alleged to be competing for these, much as they normally do for gold. Desirous of seeing these wonders at their fountain-head, the Secretary took advantage of an old invitation to send word to Tom that he was coming to Watseka.

"Dee-lighted," said his answer; "I have turned your letter over to my good wife and she reports that she already has the 'spare bed room' dusted and cleaned and ready for your coming; she says she will have you sleep in the same bed occupied not long ago by Governor Deneen, when he spent the night with us, and in addition she proposes to have floating from the house-top a blue banner with the mystic numerals '96' emblazoned thereon. We live seventy-five miles from Chicago on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and I will be glad to meet you in the city and give you a personal escort down when you arrive. I had lunch with Billy Drown and Jimmy Ballentine in Frisco and it did my heart good to see the boys again for the first time since the palmy days of '96."

Vennum received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1899, from Northwestern University in Evanston. He is now a lawyer *et præterea multa*, to wit, President of the First National Bank of Freeland Park, Indiana, Secretary of the Iroquois County Title & Trust Company, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Milford, Ill. He has farm lands besides, which take a part of his time, and he could, if he would, be somebody in political

life. The Secretary carried away with him, as mementoes of his visit, a quantity of the famous banknotes for distribution at the New York dinner; where, he regrets to say, their production caused a truly pitiable display of excitement and cupidity.

Wesley G. Vincent, M.D.

172 West 79th Street, New York City.

WESLEY GROVE VINCENT was born at Cottage City, Mass., Dec. 6th, 1871. He is the only son of Francis Pease Vincent and Minnie Estelle Killian, who were married Aug. 14th, 1867, at Edgartown, Mass., and had one other child, a daughter, who died before maturity.

Francis Pease Vincent (b. Nov. 4th, 1831, at Edgartown, Mass.) served with the 3d Regt. Mass. Vol. Infantry during the Civil War (1861-5), enlisting as a private, and being honorably discharged at the expiration of his term, as Chief Bugler. He served as Postmaster of Cottage City from 1873 to 1888, holding several commissions under Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Arthur; was County Commissioner of Dukes County, Mass., for six years, five of which he was Chairman of the Board; was Collector for four years, and at present (Nov., '05) is Town Clerk, which position he has held for a number of years. He was Official Enumerator of the United States Census in 1890 and in 1900, and of the State Census in 1895. His parents were Samuel Gifford Vincent, a contractor and builder, and Harriet Dyer Pease, both of Edgartown. Samuel Gifford Vincent was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1855, Town Treasurer of Edgartown for twenty-five years, and Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor for many years. The family came from England in 1630, and settled at Edgartown.

Minnie Estelle (Killian) Vincent (b. Dec. 8th, 1850, at Roxbury, Mass.) spent her early life at Roxbury and Edgartown. Her parents were Thomas Killian, a shoe manufacturer, and Elizabeth Lawleys, both of Roscommon, Ireland, later of Roxbury, Mass.

Vincent prepared for Yale at Exeter. He made the University Glee Club in Freshman year, and sang First Bass both with them and with the College Choir. He served as Assistant Superintendent of the Co-op in Sophomore year, as Superintendent in Junior and Senior years, and received an Oration

at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.
D. K. E.

He was married at New York City, Oct. 12th, 1904, to Miss Ethel Boorum Gresham, daughter of John Heslop Gresham, a stationer and lithographer of New York City.

AFTER four years in the Yale Medical School Vincent received his M.D. degree, bade farewell to the Coöp., and entered the N. Y. Post-Graduate Hospital as interne.

"When my sexennial report was made," he writes, "I was House Surgeon at the N. Y. Post-Graduate Hospital. Finished my service there July 1, 1902, and began practice at 138 W. 81st Street on August 1st. Soon after getting comfortably settled the house changed hands and I was forced to find another location. On October 1st, 1902, I moved to 72 W. 82d Street, where I took a two year lease. In October, 1904, I leased my present apartment at 172 W. 79th Street.

"Upon leaving the Post-Graduate Hospital staff I at once became clinical assistant in surgery in the out-patient department of the P.-G. Hospital, and also received appointment as Assistant Attending Physician to St. Bartholomew's Clinic, having one half of the entire medical service. At the Post-Graduate my rank was raised in October, 1902, to Instructor in Surgery, and for the past two years I have been one of the attending surgeons during part of the summer. In the fall of 1902 I became one of Dr. Geo. M. Edebohls' assistants in private practice and was advanced to first assistant the following year.

"Now as to vacations—In July, 1902, I took only a few days, mostly spent in hunting up a location and attending to other details incident to beginning private practice. During August, 1903, I spent two weeks at Cottage City, Mass. My vacation in 1904 was taken as a wedding trip, about two weeks being spent at the Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, with side trips to Norfolk, Virginia Beach and other neighboring towns. Last summer ill-health compelled me to take a little longer rest, about a month in all

being divided between Cottage City, Mass., and Norfolk, Conn.

"I think I have attended all class dinners since Sexennial except the last one, when a professional engagement had to take precedence and steal that evening's pleasure from me. I often meet classmates who live in or near N. Y., and among them I must especially mention 'Ad' Pratt, who, I find, has a very pleasant faculty of obtaining from my delinquent patients money which my most polite and carefully written 'please remits' have failed to dislodge.

"Upon reading this over, Clarence, I find that the pronoun 'I' comes in very frequently, but I fail to see how your mandate could be carried out otherwise."

Frank E. Wade

Of the law firm of Mackenzie & Wade, 541 Onondaga Co. Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
Residence, 512 James Street.

FRANK EDWARD WADE was born Oct. 6th, 1873, at Malta Bend, Mo. He is a son of William Henry Wade and Mary Knott, who were married Jan. 15th, 1867, at Clifton, O., and had altogether six children, three boys and three girls, four of whom lived to maturity.

William Henry Wade (b. Nov. 3d, 1835, at Cedarville, O.), a farmer, enlisted in the Civil War as Lieutenant on call for three months' service, and served throughout the War. He was mustered out Lieutenant Colonel. He was for many years a member of the Missouri Assembly, and from 1884-90 was a member of Congress. His father was Isaac Smith Wade, who was born at Wadesville, Va., and who lived in Ohio and Missouri, and his mother was Eleanor Lamb of Chillicothe, O.

Mary (Knott) Wade (b. Nov. 2d, 1840, at Clifton, O.; d. in Aug., 1890) was the daughter of William E. Knott, a paper manufacturer of Clifton (previously of New Jersey), and Lydia Price of Clifton and Springfield, Mo.

Wade prepared for College at the Drury College Preparatory School and entered our Class in September, 1893. He was a member of the Track Team for two years, a member of the Football Squad, and served in Senior year as Treasurer of the Yale Gymnastic Association. He belonged to the Yale Union and to A. D. Phi.

He was married June 4th, 1904, at Chicago, Ill., to Miss Margaret Burnet Silsbee, daughter of Joseph Lyman Silsbee of Chicago.

WADE attended the St. Louis Law School 1896-7, and the Syracuse University Law School (where he received his LL.B.) 1897-8. In the fall of each of these years he coached football teams—in '96 at De Pauw and in '97 and '98 at Syracuse. The summer of '98 he spent "on Long Island as Sergeant Major, Co. A., 203d New York Volunteers, considering my folly." Of a regiment of 1100 men, 755 had typhoid. "I am henceforth indifferent to the Declaration of Independence," he wrote George Nettleton, "and shall free no more peoples."

In 1899 Wade gave up his alleged hope of living in Missouri and became a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. He was admitted to the Bar in February; the following May he formed his present law-partnership with William A. Mackenzie, Jr., Princeton, '92. In reply to the usual questions as to his activities since 1902 he says, "All this time has been employed in the earnest pursuit of those on whom the honest vocation of the law might be profitably practised. Our travels have been incident thereto, and, alas! it takes much wayfaring as well as waylaying, for those we seek are indeed hard to overtake."

The tale of Wade's cement mine, or well, or whatever it is, has been circulating about the Class with details of various nature for some years. The facts can be ascertained from him only in a briefly modest way—but it appears that a casual visit to an old quarry, joined to his usual keenness of mind and promptness of action, resulted in his getting possession of some deposits of underground stuff considered desirable by cement people, and that their opinion as to its desirability made the outcome of prolonged and nerve-racking negotiation a matter of profit to Felix. The size of the profit has been the subject of rumor for a long time. The "Sun" said \$75,000, but Wade is indefinite on that point, and we have all grown into a settled belief that it was millions.

To some of his classmates who have noted on his flit-

ting but frequent visits to the Yale Club the significant development of that well-stroked iron jaw, the stories of his pertinacity, of his vanquishing all conceivable obstacles by sheer determination, by attrition of hostile forces, come without surprise.

William H. Wadhams

Lawyer, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

WILLIAM HENDERSON WADHAMS was born at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 7th, 1873. He is a son of Albion Varette Wadhams and Caroline Elizabeth Henderson, who were married Feb. 28th, 1870, at Annapolis, and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl, two of whom lived to maturity.

Albion Varette Wadhams (b. June 8th, 1847, at Wadhams Mills, N. Y.) is an officer in the U. S. Navy, having served on all the foreign and home stations and at various Navy Yards. He is now (Nov., '05) stationed at the Navy Yard in Norfolk, Va. His parents were William Luman Wadhams, a manufacturer of Wadhams Mills, and Emeline Loretta Cole of Westport, N. Y. The family came from England in 1650, and settled at Goshen, Conn.

Caroline Elizabeth (Henderson) Wadhams (b. June 19th, 1849, at Jackson, Miss.) spent her early life at New Orleans, La. She is the daughter of Isaac James Henderson, a Presbyterian minister of Natchez, Miss., and Mary Ann Mussina of Galveston, Tex.

Wadhams spent part of his youth in Washington and five years in Europe. He prepared for College at Andover. In June of Sophomore year he made the Record, of which he afterwards served as Financial Editor. He took a College Prize in English Composition of the First Grade in Sophomore year, an Elocution Prize in Declamation, wrote for the Lit, sang on the College Choir, joined the Yale Union, and for two years was a member of the Track Team. A High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. Psi U.

He was married at Andover, Mass., April 26th, 1900, to Miss Caroline Drummond Reed, daughter of Edwin Reed, an author, of Andover, and has two children, a son and a daughter, Dorothy York Wadhams (b. May 3d, 1901, at New York City) and William Henderson Wadhams, Jr. (b. June 3d, 1905, at New York City).

IN 1899, after spending the last year of his course in a New York office, Wadhams was graduated from the Harvard Law School. When Supreme Court Justice John Proctor Clarke, '78, was elected, he became his law secretary, dissolving the partnership of Latting & Wadhams (which had followed upon his connection with Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt). He writes: "It is easy to answer all your inquiries except the last. I cannot think of anything of importance or of general interest which I have done or accomplished since 1902. On February 1st, 1906, I resigned my position as law secretary and removed my office to No. 32 Liberty Street, where I am continuing the general practice of the law. This has meant continual work in library, office and court, but has not involved anything of especial interest to any others than my clients.

"My 'vacations' have been short, my 'meetings with classmates' have been chiefly at the Yale Club, my 'travels' have been confined to short business trips, and my 'other experiences' have been incidents of a happy busy life as the father of a family, a practising attorney and a citizen of New York."

Wadhams has taken a regular interest in State and city politics. He has done his share in campaign stump-speaking, acted as a delegate at county, city and State conventions, and served on various Republican committees, among others the XIII Congressional District Committee which elected Herbert Parsons, '90. This was the district which Frank Harrison, '95, had carried, two years before, on the Democratic ticket. During the year 1903-4 he gave a series of lectures on Commercial Law before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City. (See Appendix.)

A. G. Walter

Instructor in Mathematics, Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.

ARTHUR GILLENDER WALTER was born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11th, 1868. He is a son of James Watkins Walter and Jeannette

Lucretia Downs, who were married Feb. 15th, 1868, at New Haven, and had altogether four children, all boys, three of whom lived to maturity.

James Watkins Walter (b. Oct. 7th, 1836, at Antigua, British West Indies) has lived in New Haven since he was two years old. For twenty-five years previous to his retirement he was a member of the police force of that city. His parents were Jacob Daniel Walter, a sugar merchant of Antigua, and Elizabeth Gillender of New York City. The family came from Waldorf, Germany, in 1784, and settled at Antigua.

Jeannette Lucretia (Downs) Walter (b. Feb. 3d, 1846, at New Haven; d. May 14th, 1882, at New Haven) was the daughter of Calvin Downs, a carriage blacksmith of New Haven, and Jeannette Williams of Branford, Conn.

Walter prepared for Yale at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn., and while in College received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

He was married at New York City, Oct. 7th, 1901, to Miss Winifred Estelle Fitch, daughter of the late Joseph Fitch, and Eliza Guild (Stanton) Fitch of Stamford, Conn., and has two children, both daughters, Jeannette Downs Walter (b. Aug. 18th, 1903, at New Haven, Conn.) and Elizabeth Stanton Walter (b. Oct. 14th, 1905, at Stamford).

THE study of mathematics is one of those ambitious pursuits which, upon obtaining the run of a man's mind, must needs strive for empire. The man then becomes what we call a devotee; his identity is merged in his subject, and to all practical intents he is as much lost to his fellows as were Lot's wife and the malmseyed Duke of Clarence in years gone by—years which, lest the Kappa Beta Phi crowd should scent some new historic scandal, we hasten to add were an entirely respectable number of centuries apart. In "The Ways of Yale" Professor Beers gives a classical instance of this absorption. "Barlow also asserted," says he, "that he was present once at morning chapel when Tutor Cosine, whose duty it was to conduct the exercises, began his prayer as follows: 'O Thou who dost cause the planets to revolve in their elliptical orbits,—the force of the attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance . . .'"

Now, there, unless we very much mistake, is old Dame Warning herself—not rumbling on distant hill-tops, but visibly parading up and down in the sight of our class-mate Walter. Excepting one year (1898-9) of graduate study at Yale, for which he received the M.A. degree, Walter has taught mathematics at Betts Academy in Stamford ever since we were graduated. Ten years of disintegrating abstract thought—can the robustest loyalty survive? He may seem to be the same kindly old person, and it is true that he still attends reunions, still responds more generously than most to any appeal that comes from his Alma Mater, but who knows whether his principal reason for participation may not be merely the addition or subtraction it involves? Is it not ominous to observe that he apparently cannot write his Class Secretary a decent letter? “Nothing doing,” he falters, “save teaching at the same place and in the same subjects; and assisting in the care of the kids.” Poor little kids! They probably love this man; and the first thing they know he will be putting rhomboids under the beds, or secretly dropping logarithms in their milk.

Professor Chauncey Wetmore Wells

Assistant Professor of English at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Residence, 2243 Piedmont Way, Berkeley.

CHAUNCEY WETMORE WELLS was born May 25th, 1872, at Baltimore, Md. He is a son of Lewis Gray Wells and Mary Ellen Wetmore, who had four other children, one girl and three boys (Hubert W., '89, Philip P., '89, and Ernest H., '93).

Lewis Gray Wells (b. June 17th, 1841, at Columbus, Ga.) is a merchant and manufacturer of Louisville, Ky. He has also lived at Stratford, Conn., Benicia, Cal., Madison, Wis., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Baltimore, Md. His parents were Lewis Wheeler Wells, a merchant of Stratford, Columbus, and Baltimore, and Affa Gray of Boston, Mass. The family came from England, c. 1636, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn.

Mary Ellen (Wetmore) Wells (b. at Middletown, Conn., in 1834; d. at Baltimore, Md., in April, 1874) was the daughter of Chauncey Wetmore, a farmer, and Rebecca Hubbard, both of Middletown, Conn.

Wells prepared for Yale at Andover and entered our Class in September, 1893, after a previous connection with the Class of 1893. He won the Courant Poetry Prize in Sophomore year, and in Junior year was elected Chairman of the "Lit." (in charge of "Editor's Table"). He was a member of our Ivy Committee, of the Yale Union, Chi Delta Theta, and Psi U. A Dissertation at the Junior Exhibition and a First Dispute at Commencement.

He was married Sept. 8th, 1897, at Burlington, N. J., to Miss Mary Rebecca Prescott, daughter of William Wallace Prescott, a music publisher of New York, who was born and died in New Haven, the home of his family. Her mother is Rosetta H. Prescott of Troy, N. Y., who is now living with Mrs. Wells' sister, Mrs. Prescott Le Breton, in Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE year as Assistant in Rhetoric and four years as Instructor, were spent by Wells at Yale, coaching debating teams "on the side." In June, 1901, he accepted an assistant professorship of English Composition at the University of California.

"I am the same old jog-trot theme reader," he writes. In the summer of 1905 he taught for six weeks in the Columbia University Summer School. The Secretary saw him twice that year—in New Haven, just before Commencement, and at his home in Berkeley in the fall—a cosy, bookish sort of a house with a view of the Golden Gate from an upper window, where he extracted from him the promise of some verses for Decennial. "If ever I promise you or any other man a copy of verses again," wrote the bard the following spring, a month after the earthquake, "may all my chimneys be shaken down and consumed! . . . That is the trouble, my dear Clarence. Here am I, with a desire to produce, but with merely the poor stuff which a taste more and more fastidious forbids me to write. Some of it of course is laziness—though I slave at my task,—and a skillful putting off for which I have coined the word procrastidigitation. But alas and alas!—the east window of my mind closed somewhere, in Senior year, I think, and I've only a north and west exposure. There are soft lights sometimes, and winter

nights there are bleak winds that stir the blood, but no more."

The Secretary wishes he dared to quote the letter in full, but confines himself to the answers to questions for the Record: "No, I have no bibliography. . . . Gregory called on Sunday morning en route for the East. . . . We are all top o' ground out here, and glad to be. Practically all the Yale men I know are in relief work, up to the eyes in it. The University had a chimney or two topple over and she loses the income on her San Francisco investments, but the regents have promised not to cut down Zeus and me. Jim Ballentine luckily is living on this side of the bay, and Bill Drown will not starve, though they are both temporarily unsettled in their professions. Here 's wishing we might be in New Haven this June."

T. B. Wells

Editorial Staff, Harper's Magazine, Franklin Square, New York.

THOMAS BUCKLIN WELLS was born April 5th, 1875, at Painesville, Ohio. He is a son of Thomas Bucklin Wells, '59, M.A., D.D., and Annie Elizabeth Jonas, who were married August 11th, 1869, at Quincy, Ill., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Thomas Bucklin Wells, the elder (b. Dec. 31st, 1839, at Columbia, S. C.; d. Aug. 4th, 1891, at sea, while returning to America from Japan) received his preparation for Yale at Heidelberg and Paris, and after graduation became a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was Rector of St. James' Church at Painesville for seventeen years, and of St. Mark's Church at Minneapolis, Minn., for eleven. His parents were Thomas Wells, M.D., Ph.D., a physician of Columbia, S. C., and New Haven, Conn., and Jane E. Bucklin of Providence, R. I.

Annie Elizabeth (Jonas) Wells (b. Nov. 17th, 1842, at Quincy, Ill.) is the daughter of the Hon. A. E. Jonas, a lawyer of Quincy. She spent her early life at Quincy and at New Orleans, La. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Minneapolis, Minn.

Wells spent his youth in Painesville, Ohio, and in Minneapolis. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and at

Commencement, was a member of D. K. E., and served as Vorleser of the Botocudo Club.

He was married at Greenwich, Conn., June 21st, 1902, to Miss Harriet Sheldon, daughter of George P. Sheldon, Yale, '67, of Greenwich and New York City.

ONE night last winter the Secretary was introduced to a girl who had just had a couple of stories accepted by Harper's. "And now I cannot think of Mr. Wells," said she, happily, "excepting as one with an aureole, a halo." (Those were her very words.) "You know the top of his head naturally gives one that impression," she continued. "Sometimes it is positively luminous. It is just like a halo—really."

The Secretary drew that girl aside and told her the definition of a Decennial Record and the importance of her imparting this new view about Wells to the Class at large, perhaps in rhyme. "I wish I *could* do it," she wrote him later on. "I have been trying all the week to think of something. My interviews with him are all the most delicious copy. I have learned that I cannot depend on my mind to work while I 'm there—this is not an aphorism—so I make up all my speeches before I go, but he never gives the right cue. He says the most unexpected things. . . ."

After graduation Wells became a reporter on the "N. Y. Journal." The series of his remarkable adventures in this paper's service came to an end in 1898 at Camp Wikoff, where he contracted typhoid fever. Upon recovering he "entered commercial life" for a few uncongenial weeks, and then started in with Harper & Brothers, the publishers. He now holds an honored position on the editorial staff of Harper's Magazine, and knows, probably, more interesting people than any '96 man in New York. He spends his summers at Greenwich or abroad. (K.M.)

It is seldom that he gets around to see any of us nowadays. Surviving bachelors in the Yale Club grill miss his late entrances for dinner, his pulling up a chair to

the big table (heedless of the reek of postprandial Number Sixes), and his critical examination of the steaks. Not their quality, be it understood—the sizeableness of his order was ever Wells' first concern. In Consule Aquilo, when Eagle was on the House Committee, Basso is remembered to have carried a too diminutive broil across the room, and, thrusting it under Smoke's indignant nose, to have insisted upon holding him specifically accountable for the outrage. Those days, which so subdued the Bird of Prey's horse laugh, are gone. Basso is married. His recreations are not the old recreations, and more than these, old or new, the bald and wrinkled editor prizes rest.

George C. Weston

Lawyer. 1120 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Residence, 4719 Leiper Street, Frankford, Phila.
Permanent mail address, Honesdale, Pa.

GEORGE CHILDS WESTON was born at Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 24th, 1872. He is a son of William Wesley Weston and Annie E. Foster, who were married Oct. 1st, 1857, at Honesdale, and had altogether six children, three boys and three girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

William Wesley Weston (b. Nov. 7th, 1827, at Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.; d. Sept. 9th, 1901, at Honesdale) was a merchant and manufacturer, and for twenty-five years President of the Wayne County Savings Bank. His father, Horace Weston (b. at Simsbury, Conn.), was engaged as a Methodist minister in pioneer labors in Ulster Co., until his health failed, when he settled in Ellenville and established a mercantile and manufacturing business. Caroline Elizabeth Briggs of Danbury, Conn., was William Wesley Weston's mother. The ancestors of the family were early English settlers in Boston.

Annie E. (Foster) Weston (b. July 8th, 1834, at Honesdale; d. Sept. 15th, 1876, at Honesdale) was the daughter of Isaac Post Foster, a merchant and tanner, and Mary Howell, both of Southampton, N. Y. Isaac Post Foster was the sixth generation from Christopher Foster, who, with his wife, came from England in 1635.

Weston prepared for Yale at Reid's School in Hartford and at

Andover, and while at Yale was a member of the Andover Club, the Hartford Club, and D. K. E.

He has not been married.

“ENGAGED in practice of law at above address” is all that the formerly complaisant Weston had to say about himself this time. In 1902 he was perhaps less busy than now; at all events he was more communicative, and his letter will be found on page 202 of the “Sexennial Record.” The facts are these: In October, 1896, he registered as a law student in the office of Hon. Frank P. Kimble, Honesdale, Pennsylvania. He read law there until he was admitted to the Bar of Wayne County, May 1st, 1899, and he has practised in Philadelphia ever since.

Weston’s only Ninety-Six neighbors nowadays are Skim Brown, Longacre, Pardee, and Spalding. The banality of reminding an audience that Philadelphia is the City of Brotherly Love, and then, with a dreadful facetiousness, proceeding to express astonishment at some discovered incongruity between that title and the actions of its inhabitants, is an offense which the Secretary has no desire to commit. But it may be permitted us, after duly considering that particular combination of names, to contemplate as quietly as may be what possibilities a Philadelphia ’96 Dinner would necessarily present.

F. E. Weyerhaeuser

Lumber Business. National German-American Bank Building,
St. Paul, Minn.
Residence, 684 Summit Avenue.

FREDERICK EDWARD WEYERHAEUSER was born at Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 4th, 1872. He is a son of Frederick Weyerhaeuser and Elizabeth Sarah Bladel, who were married Oct. 11th, 1857, at Rock Island, and had altogether seven children, four boys (including Rudolph M. Weyerhaeuser, ’91 S.) and three girls.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser (b. Nov. 21st, 1834, at Niedersaulheim, Germany) is a lumber merchant and manufacturer, of

St. Paul, Minn., formerly of Rock Island, Ill., at which places he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were John Weyerhaeuser, a farmer of Niedersaulheim, and Margaret Gabel of Partenheim, Germany. He came to America in 1851 and settled at North East, Pa.

Elizabeth Sarah (Bladel) Weyerhaeuser (b. April 20th, 1839, at Niedersaulheim) is the daughter of Philip Bladel, a machinist, and Anne Marie Apollonia Kissel, both of Erie, Pa. Her early life was spent at Erie.

Weyerhaeuser prepared for Yale at Andover. He was Treasurer of the Freshman Football Association, made the News in Sophomore year, served on the Alumni Weekly Board, of which in Senior year he was Chairman, was a member of the Senior Promenade Committee, and received a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa. He Boule. D. K. E. Bones.

He was married Dec. 3d, 1902, at Saginaw, Mich., to Miss Harriette Louise Davis, daughter of Charles H. and Edith M. Davis of Saginaw, and has two children, Virginia Weyerhaeuser (b. Nov. 16th, 1904, at St. Paul, Minn.) and Frederick Weyerhaeuser, 3d (b. April 2d, 1906, at St. Paul).

A LAST year's visitor to Weyerhaeuser's office in St. Paul reported that it was "like an auditorium—big enough to hold horse-shows in,—a magnificent place." In a secluded part, at an oppressively important-looking desk, sat Dutch.

From such a desk the decennial questions obtained brief consideration. Weyerhaeuser gave the Secretary no particulars as to his career or as to the numerous firms and corporations with which he is commandingly connected; and, rack his brains as he will, the Secretary can give practically none to the Class. A search among old papers exhibits some letter headings, e.g., "Weyerhaeuser & Co., Lumber, Lath and Shingles"; "Office of F. Weyerhaeuser" (with the names of F. Weyerhaeuser and F. E. Weyerhaeuser in the corners); etc. All we know is that he seems to be a Big Gun in the lumber business, and that he is said to resemble in appearance a Methodist bishop.

Weyerhaeuser has raised something over \$50,000 for

Yale this last year. When the work began in 1905 he wrote as follows of its inception :

"DEAR CLARENCE: Replying to your letter of Aug. 17th (1905), I give you briefly the history of the appointment of a committee to raise funds for a Chair of practical lumbering at Yale Forest School. A meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held at Chicago May 10th. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, with whom you no doubt are acquainted, addressed the meeting on the subject of forestry. Enough interest was aroused to call for the appointment of a committee to offer some resolution having in view the raising of a fund to be used in forestry work. My brother, R. M. Weyerhaeuser ('91 S.), was appointed on this committee, which offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the Association of a committee to secure funds for the endowment of a Chair of 'Applied Forestry and Practical Lumbering' at the Yale Forest School, Yale University, New Haven.

"President N. W. McLeod, of the Association, appointed the committee, consisting of myself, Chairman.

Wm. Carson, Burlington, Iowa. John L. Kaul, Birmingham, Ala.
 J. T. Barber, Eau Claire, Wis. R. A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.
 J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo. I. C. Enochs, Jackson, Miss.
 C. I. Millard, St. Louis, Mo. R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La.
 Everett G. Griggs, '90 S., Tacoma, Wash.

"Mr. N. W. McLeod has since been made a permanent member of the committee.

"The committee met in Chicago July 26th and adopted plans of organization and methods for raising funds. We are just getting in shape now to begin canvassing and have some few thousand dollars promised, although no effort has been made so far. It is our hope to raise \$150,000, although this may not be accomplished.

"In connection with the endowment of the Chair, a small committee of practical lumbermen will be appointed to work with the forest school, make such suggestions as seem advisable to them from a practical standpoint and help create a widespread interest in the subject of forestry throughout the country."

Robert E. Whalen

Of Buchanan, Lawyer & Whalen, Counsellors at Law,
 79 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.
 Residence, 248 Lark Street.

ROBERT EDWIN WHALEN was born July 29th, 1874, at Ballston, Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He is a son of Seth Whalen and Debby Anna Murphy, who were married Feb. 25th, 1862, at Burnt Hills, Saratoga Co., N. Y. and had altogether five chil-

dren, four boys and one girl, of whom Robert alone lived to maturity.

Seth Whalen (b. Jan. 22d, 1835, at West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; d. Nov. 26th, 1886, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.) spent the greater part of his life at Ballston Spa. He served as School Commissioner, County Clerk of Saratoga County, and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. His parents were Seth Whalen, a farmer of West Milton, and Hannah Stone of Huntington, Conn. The family came from Ireland in 1737, and settled at West Milton.

Debby Anna (Murphy) Whalen (b. Oct. 10th, 1834, at Preston Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y.; d. June 12th, 1883, at Ballston Spa) spent her early life at Burnt Hills. She was the daughter of Robert Williams Murphy, a merchant of Preston Hollow, and Romelia Wheeler, of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Whalen spent his youth in Albany and entered with the Class. He received a College Prize in English Composition of the Second Grade in Sophomore year, and a High Oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married.

“LAW—days, nights, and Sundays. No time for anything else—not even to fall off the wagon, on which I’ve had a continuous ride since graduation.” Thus writes Whalen this spring. He was Valedictorian of his Class ('98) at the Albany Law School (receiving no degree owing to his taking two years' work in one); entered the office of Buchanan & Lawyer, one of the oldest and most prominent firms in Albany; and was soon admitted to a new partnership, composed of Charles J. Buchanan, West Point, '72; George Lawyer, Hamilton, '85; Whalen, and LeGrand Bancroft; the firm name being changed to Buchanan, Lawyer & Whalen.

Vaill and Birdie Strong have tried from time to time to mitigate with fishing trips the rigors of Rabbi's high-gearred career, but the grindstone has an apparently uncontrollable attraction for his eager old nose. Only once in a long while do they drag him off, and then he is too conscience-stricken to have any luck. He sometimes accepts for one of the New York dinners, but instead of Rabbi there arrives merely one of his hurried postals

with the familiar "Can't make it. Thine in sorrow, Whalen."

In answer to the question as to whether anything by him had been published, he replied, "Nothing but a few rambling discourses handed out from the stump in a futile effort to save the country during the campaign of 1904."

Morris M. Whitaker

Naval Architect and Technical Writer.
With Motor Boat Publishing Co., 1133 Broadway, New York.
Residence, 51 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.
Permanent mail address, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

MORRIS MORTIMER WHITAKER was born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 24th, 1873. He is the only child of Ezra Jabez Whitaker and Cornelia Sophia Clark, who were married Aug. 15th, 1865, at Adams, N. Y.

Ezra Jabez Whitaker (b. May 12th, 1839, at North Adams, Mass.; d. Aug. 20th, 1895, at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.) was a Chief Engineer in the United States Navy, entering the service in 1860. He was on board the "Minnesota" in the battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," on board the "Lackawanna" at the battle of Mobile Bay, etc., etc. During the latter part of the War he was stationed on the Blockade in the Gulf, and off Charleston, S. C.; and after its close, and up to the time of his retirement in 1895, he served in all parts of the world. His parents were Ezra Douglass Whitaker, a book dealer and banker of North Adams, and Amanda M. Jones of Rutland, Vt. The family came from England in 1658, and settled at Rehoboth, Mass.

Cornelia Sophia (Clark) Whitaker (b. Oct. 1st, 1843, at Hounsfield, N. Y.) is now (Oct., '05) living at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. Her parents were Morris and Lodemia Clark, both of Hounsfield, N. Y. Morris Clark was a farmer.

Whitaker prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic, and entered our Class from Williams in January, 1893. Kappa Beta Phi.

He was married Dec. 28th, 1898, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary Louise Southard, daughter of Francis E. Southard of Duxbury, Mass., and the late Mary (Souther) Southard.

"JUNE-NOV. '96; Traveling in Europe.

"NOV., '96-JUNE, '97; Iron ship worker, Newport News, Va.

"Sept., '97-June, '98; Course in Naval Architecture, Cornell.

"June, '98-Sept., '99; Draughtsman, Newport News, Va.

"Sept., '99-Nov., 1900; Supt., constructed yacht *Arrow*, Nyack, N. Y.

"Nov., 1900-Apr., '01; In England, taking course, University College, London. No degree.

"Apr., '01-Nov., '01; Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., taking it easy."

THUS far his diary. In November, 1901, Whitaker formed the Canada Launch Works (Limited), at Toronto, Canada, of which he was at first President and later Managing Director. "I have to hustle these days," he wrote in 1903, "in a way that would make my former self very, very tired." He stayed in this Company, building launches, "until it foundered" (October, 1905), and then came to New York as technical editor for the Motor Boat Publishing Co. "Do designing of boats besides. No vacations to speak of. Going to take a good one some day. No travels except on biz. See a chap once in a blue moon. Existence just work and more work with nothing on the side."

J. W. Wickenden

Mining Engineer.

Mail address, care of Thos. L. Wickenden, 906 Citizens' Building,
Cleveland, O.

JOSEPH WALLACE WICKENDEN was born May 27th, 1873, at St. Catherine's, Canada. He is a son of Wallace Joseph Wickenden and Margaret Lloyd, who were married Feb. 21st, 1869, at Portsmouth, Eng., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls. (See Appendix.)

Wallace Joseph Wickenden (b. at Portsmouth, Eng., in 1847; d. at St. Catherine's, in 1883) was a civil engineer. He was graduated from the Government Dockyard College at Portsmouth. His parents were Joseph Wickenden, Division Superintendent in Government Dockyard, Portsmouth, and Effie Fleming, both of Portsmouth.

Margaret (Lloyd) Wickenden (b. June 19th, 1845, in Shropshire, Eng.) is the daughter of Thomas and Alice Lloyd of Shropshire. Thomas Lloyd was a forester (timber merchant).

Wickenden spent part of his youth in Buffalo, and while at Yale was a member of the Buffalo Club. He received an Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement.

He has not been married.

IDAHO SPRINGS, New Windsor, Goldfields, Montrose, and other Colorado mining centers have been the scene of Wickenden's activities since he left the University of Chicago, and that at Boulder. His decennial letter follows:

"DEAR OLD MAN :

"Yours of the 2d at hand, and very glad to have it indeed. Mistrusting myself as a prompt correspondent, I at once made up my mind not to leave it unanswered. So *voila tout*, as our erstwhile Harley Roberts was prone to remark. Moving about as I have in the mining regions has often made me seem to neglect replying, whereas often my mail is old when I get to it. What you wish, I presume, is a summary, something to indicate on what lines the several men, particularly those away from N. Y. and vicinity, are working, etc.

"After leaving the East, I took up a special course in the University of Chicago, but soon saw that the only place to actually learn mining engineering at that stage was the mine. So I came to Colorado and into the mines, a tenderfoot of the tenderest type. My pedal extremities are now more calloused, to speak mildly, or 'euphemistically,' as Prof. Kitchel in the Freshman Greek course would say. I have since followed mining, ore treatment (milling in its various ways), and the mechanical equipment and drainage of mines (not forgetting that part of a tenderfoot's creed which says, 'Thou shalt go broke,' in various side enterprises of my own). Was connected last year with the Gunnison Tunnel Reclamation Project, or, as it is officially known,

the Uncompahgre Project, and lived down in the Black Cañon of the Gunnison, when the undertaking began.

"It has been some time since I have been East, and, take my word for it, it makes a yearning that is an aggravation to the flesh. I would like, and in fact expect, to return East soon, either permanently or to make it a headquarters, and become in touch with mining companies whose headquarters are there—N. Y. City or thereabouts.

"I am indeed sorry, old man, not to have met you when you were out here, but will be sure to look you, and '96 men generally, up when I come East. '96 is and always will be near and dear to me, in every way, and I am sorry not to have been nearer and contributed more to the fellowship among our men.

"Yours for '96,
"J. W. WICKENDEN."

Norman Williams, Jr.

Of Chalmers & Williams, Mining Machinery, Chicago.
Residence, 300 Schiller Street.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR., was born Feb. 23d, 1873, at Chicago, Ill. He is a son of Norman Williams, University of Vermont '55, and Caroline Sherill Caton, who were married Dec. 11th, 1869, at Ottawa, Ill., and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls, three of whom lived to maturity.

Norman Williams (b. Feb. 1st, 1835, at Quebec, Can.; died June 19th, 1899, at Little Boars Head, N. H.) went from his home in Woodstock, Vt., before the outbreak of the Civil War, to Chicago, where he spent the greater part of his life. He started as a lawyer, and afterwards became President of the Santa Fé R. R. and of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R., and Vice-President of the Chicago Telephone Co., etc., etc. His parents were Norman Williams, University of Vermont 1810, a lawyer of Woodstock, Vt., and Mary Ann Wentworth. The family came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Portsmouth, N. H.

Caroline Sherill (Caton) Williams (b. April 14th, 1845, at Ottawa, Ill.) is the daughter of John Dean Caton, a lawyer and naturalist of Ottawa and Chicago, and Laura Sherill of Utica, N. Y. John Dean Caton was Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court of Illinois for twenty-five years. Mrs. Williams is now (Nov., '05) living in Chicago and abroad.

Williams prepared for Yale at King's School in Stamford. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and a First Colloquy at Commencement, served in Senior year as a member of the Board of Governors of the University Club, and was a member of Eta Phi, D. K. E., and Keys.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3d, 1902, to Miss Joan Chalmers, daughter of William J. and Joan P. Chalmers of Chicago, and has one child, Joan Williams (b. Dec. 19th, 1905, at Chicago).

HAVING in obedience to family traditions spent one un-availing year (1896-7) at the Northwestern University Law School, Williams fled to foreign soil to recuperate and cultivate oblivion, which took about two years, at home and abroad—mostly abroad. He spent the year 1899-1900 working for the Western Electric Company, and took another two years' worth of Europe after that. In 1902 he suddenly settled down, went into the machinery business in Chicago, and, to the Class Secretary's vast relief, acquired a permanent address.

When Joan Williams was born, the Secretary wrote for particulars. Williams replied (after giving the facts needed), "If you desire to have six pages of legal cap filled out by the little stranger, I shall be very glad to take a day off and give you such further information as you may ask." This illustrates the man's exaggerated fear of questions, and explains the Secretary's recourse to the columns of the "Commercial Chronicle" for an account of the new firm. In the issue for June 30, 1905, this paper said:

"Following close upon the withdrawal from Chicago of the manufacturing department of the Allis-Chalmers Company, yet entirely independent of that concern, the firm of Chalmers & Williams announce that they have entered the field as manufacturers of their own mining machinery. The firm is composed of Thomas S. Chalmers and Norman Williams, Jr., and for the past two years they have been doing business as a mining supply house, with present quarters in Suite 1553, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

"Chalmers & Williams have selected Chicago Heights, twenty-seven miles south of Chicago, as a location for their plant, which they expect to have in operation within the next six weeks. The original plant consists of a machine shop and foundry 100x200 feet, pattern shop 42x42 feet, power plant 75x42 feet, and blacksmith shop 80x42 feet, while sufficient ground has been secured on the north to allow for such future additions as the growth of business warrants. The plant will be equipped in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, and perfect facilities in the hands of skilled artisans will result in the production of a very superior grade of various types of machinery used in the development and operation of mines of all kinds.

"As an indication of the prominent position Chalmers & Williams mean to assume in the mining machinery trade, it may be mentioned that their heads of departments will be experts of high reputation and proved ability. The personnel includes Mr. Knute Posse, for 15 years with Fraser & Chalmers and Allis-Chalmers Co., in the mining sales department; Mr. W. B. Easton, formerly general manager of Fraser & Chalmers. . . ." etc.,—a noticeable point being that all the men seem to be old employees of the elder concerns."

"My delay in answering the questions on the enclosed blank," wrote Williams later, "has been due not so much to negligence as to caution. You may not be aware of the fact, but most of the questions are similar to those asked by the Bertillon system at our best penitentiaries. . . . I was very sorry not to have seen you while in Chicago, but was out of town myself part of the time and did not know that you had been here until after you left town. I would like to have taken you out to Chicago Heights and shown you an 'up-to-date plant.' I shall hope to do this when you are next in Chicago, but until then, am enclosing print which will give you an idea of what we have."

The print referred to shows a number of long buildings bearing the firm name in letters so large that Bruno's end of it alone covers fourteen wide double windows. Nice clean curly smoke issues symmetrically from the chimneys, and a neighboring avenue is reliably pictured as being lined with beautiful Noah's Ark maples.

Walter F. Wood

Cotton Broker. N. Y. Cotton Exchange, New York City.
Residence, 28 Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J.

WALTER FARGO WOOD was born Sept. 23d, 1873, at Jersey City, N. J. He is the son of Theodore F. Wood and Mary Elizabeth Kutzemeyer, who were married Aug. 2d, 1866, at Jersey City, and had one other child, a daughter.

Theodore F. Wood (b. Oct. 15th, 1844; d. Feb. 20th, 1901, at New York City) spent most of his life at Jersey City and Orange, N. J. and at New York City. He was Second Vice-President and Director of the United States Express Co. His parents were William K. Wood, an employee of the United States Express Co. of Jersey City and Eunice Sayre of Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

Mary Elizabeth (Kutzemeyer) Wood (b. March 2d, 1847) spent her early life at Jersey City. She is the daughter of Henry Kutzemeyer, a merchant of Bremen, Germany, and Mary Ann Smith. She is now (Oct., '05) living at New York City.

Wood prepared for College at the Newark Academy. He received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement, and was a member of the University Club and of Psi U.

He was married at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 17th, 1898, to Miss Minnie Helen Gile, daughter of Col. William A. Gile of Worcester, and has two children, a son and a daughter, Walter Fargo Wood, Jr. (b. Dec. 1st, 1899, at New York City) and Elizabeth Wood (b. May 5th, 1903, at New York City).

In the spring of 1904, Wood, leaving the law and New York City behind him, went to Great Barrington, Mass., to "engage in farming." This bucolic interim reached its climax in August, 1905, when he was operated upon for a severe case of appendicitis. Thereafter, although he remained one more winter at Great Barrington, he took frequent trips to New York and ceased to farm. In April, 1906, he became a cotton broker, purchased a membership in the New York Cotton Exchange, and in May took up his residence in Englewood, N. J. His business headquarters were with Atwood Violett & Co.

Wood's 1902 letter, describing his earlier career, was

as follows: "After leaving College I spent the summer of 1896 in travel in Europe. Returning to America, I entered the employ of the United States Express Company in New York City in the Money Order Department of that Company. I remained in that Company's employ until April of 1897, when I entered the office of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, Lawyers, at No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. In the fall of 1897 I entered the New York Law School, still retaining my position in their office. I passed my New York Bar examinations in June of 1899. From January, 1899, to January, 1901, I was Managing Clerk for Tracy, Boardman and Platt and its successor, Boardman, Platt & Soley. From January, 1901, to October, 1901, I practised general law in their office. I opened an office for myself in the practice of law at 256 Broadway, New York, in October of last year, and am still continuing that practice."

William S. Woodhull

Lawyer. 34 Nassau Street, New York City.
Residence, 230 West 107th Street.

WILLIAM SAYRE WOODHULL was born Dec. 12th, 1875, at Newark, N. J. He is a son of William Perry Woodhull and Sarah R. Sayre, who were married April 1st, 1873, at Newark, and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls, of whom three are still living.

William Perry Woodhull (b. July 13th, 1849, at New Brunswick, N. J.; d. June 9th, 1906, at New York City) spent most of his life at Newark and Orange, N. J. and at New York City, engaged as a wholesale woolen merchant. His parents were William Miller Woodhull, a wholesale woolen merchant, and Mary Caroline Howell, both of Newark. The family came from England in 1648, and settled at Setauket, L. I.

Sarah R. (Sayre) Woodhull (b. April 9th, 1851, at Newark) is the daughter of William Randolph Sayre (b. in New York City), a dealer in masons' and builders' materials, and Catherine Littell (b. in Sparta, N. J.), both of Newark.

Woodhull spent his youth chiefly in Orange, N. J., and entered with the Class. He was a member of the Track Team, served as Secretary of the Athletic Association, and received an



Oration at the Junior Exhibition and a Dissertation at Commencement. Ivy Committee. Zeta Psi.

He was married March 25th, 1903, at South Orange, N. J., to Miss Anne Louise Horn, daughter of Frederick William Horn of South Orange, and has one child, a daughter, Anne Patterson Woodhull (b. Dec. 28th, 1903, at New York City).

IN June, 1898, Woodhull was graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of LL.B., and he has, since that date, practised in New York City. He was employed for a time in the law offices of J. Culbert and Edwin L. Kalish of the former firm of Sherrill & Lockwood; later he became managing attorney for the law firm of Rollins & Rollins.

"Since 1902," he writes, "I have continued the practice of the law in the City of New York, and during that time have been associated in the capacity already referred to with Messrs. Rollins & Rollins, Attorneys, at No. 34 Nassau Street in said city. I married Anne Louise Horn of South Orange, New Jersey, March 25th, 1903. After residing for six months at the Algonquin Apartment Hotel on West 44th Street, my wife and I commenced housekeeping at the residence address already furnished. The necessity of strictly attending to the demands of my office has in large measure restricted the extent of my travels, which during the period of time in question consisted briefly of a trip with my wife to Montreal and Quebec in 1903, a portion of the summer of 1904 spent at Lakeville, Connecticut, and a portion of the summers of 1903 and 1905 at Stonington, Connecticut. The opportunities which I have had to meet my classmates, save those whom I am accustomed daily to see, have been the annual Class dinners at the Yale Club, which I have attended with great pleasure. Although the size of my family does not approach that of certain other members of our Class, I venture to say that the quality thereof cannot be excelled."

Hon. Robert J. Woodruff

Of the law firm of Chase & Woodruff, 868 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Residence, Orange, Conn.

ROBERT JEREMIAH WOODRUFF was born July 6th, 1874, at Orange, Conn. He is a son of Stiles Denison Woodruff and Elizabeth M. Clark, Mt. Holyoke '60, who were married Oct. 16th, 1862, at Orange, and had three other children, two sons and one daughter. Frank Clark Woodruff, '88 S., is a brother.

Stiles Denison Woodruff (b. Nov. 27th, 1837, at Orange, Conn.; d. April 11th, 1906, at Orange), a farmer and seed merchant, enlisted as a corporal in Co. G. 27th Regt. Conn. Vol., was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and was confined in Libby Prison. He represented Orange in the Connecticut General Assembly 1879-80, and held town offices all his life. His parents were Jeremiah Woodruff, a farmer and stock-breeder of Orange, and Charlotte Nettleton of Milford, Conn. The family came from Alsop, near Derby, England, in 1639, and settled at Farmington, Conn.

Elizabeth M. (Clark) Woodruff (b. Feb. 5th, 1839, at Orange, Conn.; d. March 8th, 1906, at Orange) was the daughter of Bryan Clark, a farmer, and Maria Treat, both of Orange.

Woodruff spent his youth in Orange and entered with the Class. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta.

He was married at the Orange Congregational Church, Orange, Conn., Nov. 12th, 1902, to Miss Bertha Grace Clark, daughter of Henry M. Clark of Orange, and has one child, a daughter, Dorothy Whiting Woodruff (b. Sept. 4th, 1903, at Orange).

WOODRUFF took the full three years' course at the Yale Law School, was admitted to the New Haven County Bar in 1898, received his LL.B. in 1899, and opened an office in New Haven in the fall. At about the same time, in October, 1899, he was elected Tax Collector of Orange, Conn., where he had (and still has) his residence. A year later (Nov., 1900) he was elected Representative from Orange in the Connecticut General Assembly, and in company with five other Yale men he served on the Judiciary Committee of that body. In April, 1901, he was appointed to his present position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County.

"When not doing his unmerciful worst as Prosecuting Attorney," writes one of his friends, "he is practising law as a member of the firm of Chase & Woodruff (Prentice W. Chase), which was formed April, 1903." (He was formerly, from January, 1902, on, associated with Frederick L. Averill, Y. L. S., '95.) "They have palatial offices, with deputy sheriff attachment, from which Jerry recently attempted to raid the alleged Al. Adams of New Haven. In leisure hours he is Second Lieutenant of Troop A, fondly and familiarly known as the 'Milkmen,' and if he lives long enough he will be Captain. As though this were not enough recreation he has also his model farm in the town of Orange, on which 'telescopes and hens' eggs' seem to be the chief products."

L. R. Yeaman

Lawyer. Louisville Trust Co. Building, Louisville, Kentucky.
And Assistant to the City Attorney, Room 35, City Hall.

LEWIS ROGERS YEAMAN was born at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17th, 1872. He is the son of Harvey Yeaman and Nannie Rogers, who were married in October, 1871, at Louisville, and had one other child, a daughter, who died before maturity.

Harvey Yeaman (b. Sept. 23d, 1833, at Brandenburg, Ky.; d. Aug. 11th, 1876, at Trinidad, Colo.) was a lawyer, and resided at various periods during his life in Elizabethtown, Owensboro, and Louisville, Ky. He was the son of Stephen Minor Yeaman, a lawyer, and Lucretia Helm, (sister of John L. Helm, twice Governor of Kentucky), both of Elizabethtown. His brother, George H. Yeaman, a New York City lawyer and ex-Congressman from Kentucky, was at one time United States Minister to Denmark. The family came from Scotland about the year 1745, and settled on Long Island.

Nannie (Rogers) Yeaman (b. Sept. 1st, 1850, at Louisville, Ky.; d. Sept. 20th, 1884, at Louisville) was the daughter of Lewis Rogers, a physician, and Mary E. Thurston, both of Louisville. She was of English and French descent.

Yeaman prepared for College at Andover. He was a member of the Andover Club and the Southern Club at Yale, and received a First Colloquy at Commencement. Psi U.

He was married at Denver, Colo., March 25th, 1899, to Miss Mary

Josephine Gregg, daughter of the late Isaac and Josephine Gregg, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

IN the fall of 1896 Yeaman went to Denver, and there commenced the study of law in the office of Yeaman & Gove—his uncle, Caldwell Yeaman, being the senior member of that firm. In 1897 he was admitted to the Colorado Bar, successfully defended his first case, and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of LL.B., having completed the regular three years' course in one. He went abroad that summer to recuperate.

The two years 1898–1900 were spent in Denver, associated with Yeaman & Gove. In 1900, however, he began to long for the “fields of blue grass, the peculiar hospitality and the peerless whisky of Kentucky. Accordingly in June, 1900, I determined to return to Louisville, and in the fall of that year became associated with Col. St. John Boyle.”

“In my 1902 installment,” he wrote this spring, “I stated that I was associated with Col. St. John Boyle in the practice of law. Shortly after that letter was written the firm of Boyle & Yeaman was formed, and that firm continued until January, 1906, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Col. Boyle. I have continued to practise alone in the same offices. In March, 1905, I accepted a position as the assistant to the City Attorney. In Louisville the City Attorney is concerned only with civil business. I believe the corresponding officer in New York is called Corporation Counsel. This position I have since held in addition to my private practice, and the experience has been and will be of value.”

Yeaman has made several futile efforts to attend another New York dinner, but something always prevents him. “It will be impossible,” he wrote, in January, 1905; “on the thirty-first of this month the trial of an important case, in which I am concerned, comes off in the circuit court; and on the second of February I have a case set

for argument in the Court of Appeals. These engagements have completely wrecked my plans and annihilated my hopes for a share in the good time which a '96 dinner means. Graduates who live at this distance have few tastes of that sort of thing; and I am particularly disappointed this time because I had my mouth all fixed for it."

E. H. Young

Adjuster in the Liability Department of the Travelers' Insurance Co.
 Business address, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Permanent mail address, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.

EZRA HALLOCK YOUNG was born at Franklinville, N. Y., Feb. 4th, 1873. He is a son of John Henry Young and Ellen Beecher Hallock, who were married Dec. 25th, 1868, at Franklinville, and had two other children, one boy and one girl. The Rev. Joseph Newton Hallock, D.D., '57, is an uncle, and Thomas Young, '62, is a cousin.

John Henry Young (b. Oct. 9th, 1840, at Orient, N. Y.) served in the Civil War (1862-5) with Co. H. 127th N. G. S. N. Y. He is engaged in farming at Orient, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were John B. Young, a farmer, and Mary Brown, both of Orient. The family came from England in 1640, and settled at Southold, Long Island.

Ellen Beecher (Hallock) Young (b. Aug. 29th, 1847, at Franklinville; d. March 5th, 1900, at New Haven, Conn.) was the daughter of Ezra Hallock, a farmer, and Lydia Emily Young, both of Franklinville.

Young spent his youth chiefly in Orient, N. Y. He prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School. He received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition and was a member of Zeta Psi.

His engagement has been announced to Miss Grace Stephenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stephenson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and sister of C. S. Stephenson, '95 S. (See Appendix.)

DURING the school year 1896-7 Young was instructor in French at the Woodbridge School, Madison Avenue, New York. "In September, 1897," he wrote, "I accepted a position at the Trinity School in West 91st Street, New

York, and remained there for four years. I resigned in July, 1901, to take a position in the Adjuster's Office of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, at their New York branch."

In 1902 he entered the claim department of the Lackawanna Steel Co., of Buffalo, where he had George Sheldon, ex '99, as his assistant. "We 're running the Department on Yale principles," he wrote (Jan., 1903), "as Arthur Scranton, '82, is General Manager, and Moses Taylor, '93, Vice-President. Ask Jim Neale and Brinck Thorne if they 're the only two men in Scranton now; as near as I can find out all Scranton is up here at the Steel Plant. I hate to miss the New York dinner. Kneeland wanted to attend, but owing to his engagement did not dare face Pius and the Old Guard."

On June 9th, 1903, Young passed the examination for admission to the New York Bar. He left the Steel Company, spent some months in Minnesota on a stock farm, and in 1904 returned to New York City and reentered the Travelers' Insurance Company as an adjuster in the Liability Department.

Biographies of Affiliated Members

Charles S. Adams

With the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York City.
Residence, 168 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES SIEDLER ADAMS, son of William Menzies Adams and Ellen Holloway Franklin, was born Oct. 13th, 1874, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adams entered with the Class, and was a member during Freshman year of the Yale University Orchestral Club. He left us in June 1893, and entered Columbia, from which university he was graduated in 1896. He led the Banjo Club there during Senior year.

He was married April 12th, 1899, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., to Miss Emma L. A. Parsons, daughter of Hosmer Buckingham Parsons, of Brooklyn, and has two children, a son and a daughter, Franklin Parsons Adams (b. June 6th, 1900, in Brooklyn) and Clèlia Emma Adams (b. April 13th, 1904, in Brooklyn).

ALTHOUGH Adams' attachment to Yale is now subordinate to that which he feels towards his Alma Mater, Columbia University, he avers that "the literature of '96 will always be interesting and the doings of the few men I know of that Class most entertaining." We leave the interpretation of the latter clause to the men concerned. Adams reports that he is in the banking business with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City, as he was when our last record was issued. His residence is in Brooklyn.

Wm. J. Armstrong

Assistant Manager of the Decatur Coal Company, Decatur, Illinois.
Residence, 331 North Edward Street.

WILLIAM JEROME ARMSTRONG was born Sept. 16th, 1874, at Decatur, Ill. He is the only son of the Hon. William Clinton Arm-

strong and Ida Ella Gorin, who were married Oct. 16th, 1873, at Decatur, Ill., and had three other children, all girls.

William Clinton Armstrong (b. July 29th, 1845, near Nashville, Tenn.) was at one time in the drug business, but is at present (Oct. '05) a stockholder and General Manager of the Decatur Coal Co. and of the Decatur Milling Co. He resides at Decatur, at which place, and at Macon, Ill. he has spent most of his life. His father was William Armstrong, who was engaged in farming near Richmond, Va., afterwards moving to Tennessee, and then to Macon, Ill. The family came from Scotland in 1790, and settled near Jamestown, Va.

Ida Ella (Gorin) Armstrong (b. Aug. 30th, 1855, at Decatur, Ill.) is the daughter of Jerome R. Gorin, an attorney and banker of Virginia, and Eleanor Fawcett of Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), Ill. Jerome R. Gorin was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1840, was professionally associated with Abraham Lincoln and Richard Oglesby, and served two terms in the State Legislature.

Armstrong prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He left us in June, 1893, to go into business with his father in Decatur, Ill.

He was married April 15th, 1903, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Sarah Garrett Durborrow of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Henry G. Durborrow of Oxford, Pa., who is connected with the State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

ARMSTRONG lives at Decatur, Illinois, where he is interested in mining bituminous coal as Assistant Manager of the Decatur Coal Company. At Sexennial (when he was assistant cashier of this company) he wrote as follows: "After leaving Yale I took up the study of law for two years, but before taking my examination for the Bar I went into the coal mining business, as a member of the office force, in which vocation I have been ever since. I served in 1898 with the First Illinois Cavalry, encamped at Chickamauga, acquired much knowledge in the high arts of polishing sabres and grooming horses, and fought nothing but flies. Was mustered out at Fort Sheridan with papers of good character and a mild attack of yellow jaundice. Made a slight study of entomology in the Huachuaca Mountains in Southeastern

Arizona, butterflies especially. Have traveled quite extensively in America."

His decennial postscript says: "Just work, more work, and most work. Beautiful time with labor unions, strikes, lock-outs, etc."

G. Edward Atherton

Local Manager of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company
(of Boston), 550-555 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.
Residence, 139 South 15th Street.

GEORGE EDWARD ATHERTON, JR. was born Feb. 19th, 1874, at Dorchester, Mass. He is the son of George Edward Atherton and Emma A. Coffin, who were married Sept. 15th, 1869, at Wakefield, Mass., and had one other child, a daughter.

George Edward Atherton the elder (b. May 2d, 1845, at Charlestown, Mass.) is a retired leather merchant, residing at Brookline, Mass. His father was Samuel Atherton, a merchant of Boston, Mass., and his mother's maiden name was Holbrook. The family came from England about 1635, and settled at Boston.

Emma A. (Coffin) Atherton (b. March 2d, 1847; d. Dec. 11th, 1879, at Boston) spent her early life at Wakefield, Mass. She was the daughter of N. R. Coffin, a Boston commission merchant.

Atherton entered College with the Class and withdrew in May of Freshman year.

He has not been married. _____

ATHERTON moved to Philadelphia in 1904, to become Manager of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston for Philadelphia and vicinity. "For the past two years," he writes, "I have devoted all my time to the upbuilding of my business here, taking no vacations." Prior to 1904 he was in the real estate and insurance business in Boston, with residence in Brookline, Massachusetts, and while there he served several terms as Assistant Secretary of the Boston Yale Club.

In 1898 he was a Guidon Corporal in Light Battery A. of Massachusetts, but did not see active service.

Philip H. Bailey

PHILIP HORTON BAILEY entered College with our Class, but left us in the spring of 1893, entered '97, and subsequently was graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr.

London Representative of the J. Spencer Turner Company,
13 Jervin Crescent, London, E. C.
Permanent mail address, Englewood, New Jersey.

ELBERT ADRAIN BRINCKERHOFF, JR., was born June 6th, 1874, at Englewood, N. J. He is the only son of Elbert Adrain Brinckerhoff and Emily A. Vermilye, who were married April 22d, 1869, at Englewood, and had six other children, all girls.

Elbert Adrain Brinckerhoff, the elder (b. Nov. 29th, 1838, at Jamaica (L. I., N. Y.) is a retired merchant and banker of New York and Englewood, and at one time of San Francisco. He is the son of Mary Moore Adrain of New Brunswick, N. J., and of John Nostrand Brinckerhoff, of Jamaica and Englewood, formerly the Principal of an Academy, and a retired merchant. The family came from Holland in 1638, and settled at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emily A. (Vermilye) Brinckerhoff (b. March 24th, 1846, at New York City) is the daughter of Col. Washington R. Vermilye, a banker of New York and Englewood, and Elizabeth Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass.

Brinckerhoff prepared for College at Lawrenceville, and entered with the Class, becoming a member of the Yale University Orchestral Club and of the Lawrenceville Club. He was dropped at Christmas of Freshman year.

He was married June 4th, 1895, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Harriette Holley Clarkson, daughter of Arthur and Emily B. Clarkson of Columbia, Mo., and has one child, a son, Elbert Vermilye Brinckerhoff (b. Nov. 12th, 1899, at Englewood, N. J.).

FOR the last two years Brinckerhoff has been the representative in London for the J. Spencer Turner Company (Incorporated), 86 and 88 Worth Street, New York City, cotton and commission merchants,—the concern of which (in 1899) he was the Treasurer. No other information has been received.

Charles E. Bristol

Insurance Agent. Partner in E. S. Gordy & Company, 100 Main Street, Ansonia, Connecticut. Residence, 51 North State Street.

CHARLES EDWARD BRISTOL was born at Ansonia, Conn., Oct. 17th, 1873. He is a son of Charles E. Bristol and Frances E. Bartholomew, who were married at Ansonia, and had three other children, all boys.

Charles E. Bristol (b. Dec. 21st, 1847, at Derby, Conn.; d. May 25th, 1892, at Ansonia, Conn.) was a druggist and postmaster, of Derby and Ansonia. His parents were Charles Bristol, a shoemaker of Derby, and Harriet Bradley. The ancestors of the family were English settlers at Milford, Conn.

Frances E. (Bartholomew) Bristol (b. Oct. 5th, 1848, at Ansonia) is the daughter of J. H. Bartholomew, a manufacturer of Ansonia, and Polly H. Root of Farmington, Conn. She is now (Oct. '05) living at Ansonia.

Bristol prepared for College at Exeter and entered with the Class. He remained with us until the end of Sophomore year, and while in college was a member of the Exeter Club.

He was married at New York City, Sept. 7th, 1905, to Miss Bertha M. Kirkham, daughter of Frank A. Kirkham and Irene (Conklin) Kirkham.

BRISTOL has been engaged "mostly in the insurance business at Ansonia, Connecticut." He is now a partner in the firm of E. S. Gordy & Company of that city.

As shown by the lists of those present Bristol is a regular attendant at the '96 reunions.

James H. Brookfield

White Plains, New York.

[FRITZ] JAMES HANFORD BROOKFIELD was born April 25th, 1874, in New York City. He is a son of William Brookfield and Kate Morgan, who had four other children, all boys, three of whom lived to maturity. Frank Brookfield, '97, is a brother.

William Brookfield (b. May 24th, 1844, at Redbank, N. J.; d. May 13th, 1903, at New York City) was a glass manufac-

turer, and a man prominent in New York City politics, being Commissioner of Public Works during Mayor Strong's administration. His father was James H. Brookfield, a glass manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and his mother was Katherine Brandreth. The family is of English descent.

Kate (Morgan) Brookfield was born at Aurora, N. Y. She is the daughter of Henry Morgan, a capitalist of Aurora, and Mary Platt of Owego, N. Y.

Brookfield entered with the Class, became Captain of Co. A. '96 Battalion, Phelps Brigade, was elected to the Second Banjo Club and to A. D. Phi, and was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Freshman Boat Club. He was dropped in June of Freshman year, spent part of the following year with the Class of '97, and then left college.

He was married June 4th, 1902, at New York City, to Miss Maude L. Quintard, daughter of the late James L. Quintard of Portchester, N. Y.

BROOKFIELD was connected with a Wall Street house in New York City for a time, and is said to have engaged also in the real estate business. He is not in any business now. Instead of conducting the instructive and entertaining correspondence with the Class Secretary to which he is from time to time invited, he lives peacefully in the country, at White Plains, New York, where he has a comfortable estate and seven Pomeranian dogs.

John Mason Brown

Lawyer. To be addressed in care of the Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

JOHN MASON BROWN was born Feb. 3d, 1874, at Lexington, Ky. He is a son of John Mason Brown, '56, and Mary Owen Preston, who were married at Lexington, Nov. 29th, 1869, and had three other children, one son (Preston Brown, '92, B. L. Univ. of Va. '93) and two daughters. Hon. Benjamin Gratz Brown, '47, is an uncle.

John Mason Brown the elder (b. April 26th, 1837, at Frankfort, Ky.; d. Jan. 29th, 1890, at Louisville, Ky.) served throughout the Civil War in the Union Army as (1) Major, 10th Ky. Cavalry, and (2) Colonel, 45th Ky. Infantry. He practised law

from 1866 until his death. His parents were Mason Brown, '21 (b. in New York City, Nov. 10th, 1799; d. in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27th, 1867), a practising lawyer, and for the last twenty years of his life a Circuit Judge; and Mary Yoder (b. in Kentucky Jan. 26th, 1810; d. at Frankfort, Ky., March 15th, 1881). Mason Brown's father, John Brown, was the first United States Senator from Kentucky. The family came originally from Scotland and Holland.

Mary Owen (Preston) Brown (b. Oct. 8th, 1841, at Lexington; d. March 17th, 1898, at Louisville, Ky.) spent the greater part of her life at Louisville. Her parents were William Preston, a lawyer, and Margaret Preston Wickliffe, both of Lexington. William Preston was a member of Congress and Minister to Spain, and a Major General in the Confederate Army.

Brown prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He was Captain of Co. D. in the Cleveland Guards, and a substitute on the Freshman Crew. He was dropped to '97 at the end of our Freshman year and left Yale the following Christmas.

He was married (1) April 28th, 1897, at Louisville, Ky. to Miss Carrie Carroll Ferguson, daughter of John M. Ferguson of Louisville, who is in the fire insurance business. They were divorced in November, 1903, prior to which two children were born, a girl and a boy, Mary Miller Brown (b. Feb. 4th, 1898, at Louisville) and John Mason Brown, Jr. (b. July 3d, 1900, at Louisville).

He was married (2) Nov. 23d, 1904, at Sykesville, Carroll Co., Md., to Miss Grace Dudderar, daughter of William Dudderar, a retired farmer of Sykesville.

BROWN writes: "As you know, I entered '97 in their Freshman year and left Yale about December on account of the illness of my mother. I studied law at home and then tramped it through the West for a year. In May, 1895, was admitted to the bar in Kentucky. Was appointed Second Assistant City Attorney of Louisville in June, 1896. Elected Assistant City Attorney in November, 1896 and served five years. Defeated as a candidate for County Judge in November, 1901. . . . Through competitive examination secured present position as Law Clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, July, 1904. Like everyone else in the government service, I hope to some day quit it, or that something in the nature of promotion shall be my lot. But I

guess I am anchored here for five years to come. In the meanwhile my address is and will be care of The Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

"It was and is a source of genuine regret to me that I was not able to attend the Decennial. I had confidently expected to do so but in the early part of June was obliged to go to Kentucky on some business which detained me there until a few days ago. I hope, however, that I shall have better luck next time and that the time shall not be too far distant when I can meet with you and the other fellows who bear the brand of the greatest class on earth. Good luck to you and to them!! Command me if I can ever render any service."

Thomas R. Brown, Jr.

Excelsior, Minnesota.

THOMAS REED BROWN, JR., was born April 23d, 1873, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown entered with the Class and remained with us until the end of Freshman year.

He is said to have been married, but has not furnished the Class with any data.

BROWN was for some years a newspaper man on the staff of the "Minneapolis Journal," and an employee of the Gas Light Company in Minneapolis. For about eighteen months during the years 1901 and 1902 he was Mayor Ames's private secretary. He is said to have been involved in the general charges of graft which led to the cutting short of that administration, but he was not prosecuted. "My impression is," wrote one of the Secretary's informants, "that while Brown knew what was going on, he took rather a good stand at the various trials of Mayor Ames." . . . In April, 1905, with the backing of a prominent business man of Minneapolis, he became Manager of the "Excelsior News" in Excelsior, Minnesota. He sold out to the Lakeside Printing Company the following December.

J. H. Churchill Clark

In care of the Superintendent of Terminals, Louisville & Nashville
Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HENRY CHURCHILL CLARK was born Aug. 15th, 1874, at Louisville, Ky. He is a son of the late Meriwether Lewis Clark, and Mary Martin Anderson.

Meriwether Lewis Clark prepared for Yale at Sayre's Academy, Frankfort, Ky., but did not enter. He was President of the Louisville Jockey Club, a colonel on the staff of Governor McCreary, etc., etc. He died in Memphis, Tenn.

Clark prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He was elected to Eta Phi, and remained with us until he was dropped in January, 1894. He was afterward enrolled for a time in '97.

He was married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1897, to Miss Margaret Knickerbocker Tyler, and has one daughter, Margaret Clark (b. Oct. 16th, 1898).

CLARK was for some years a traveling freight agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a connection which was sometimes marked with frantic outbursts of excitement all along the line, according to the stories which have trickled eastward from Ohio. At Sexennial his headquarters were in Pittsburg. "In October, 1902," said a letter from the L. & N. offices in St. Louis which he wrote last fall, "I very foolishly resigned my position as representative of the L. & N. at Pittsburg to accept the Western Agency of a paint company (The Wisconsin Graphite Co.) which, however, was a dismal failure. I returned to the service here in July, 1904, entering the operating department, in order to learn another branch, inasmuch as I had to begin all over again. It is my duty to see that the coal barons, such as Jim Neale, are furnished with enough empty cars, so they can rob the unsuspecting public."

D. H. Collins

Permanent mail address, Dallas Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Present address, Box 933, Tucson, Arizona.

DAVID HAYDEN COLLINS was born Aug. 19th, 1874, at St. Louis, Mo. He is a son of Henry Eaton Collins and Amelia Young, who were married May 23d, 1871, at St. Louis, Mo., and had four other children, all sons.

Henry Eaton Collins (b. Aug. 2d, 1843, at East Bloomfield, N. Y.; d. Oct. 14th, 1896, at Pittsburg, Pa.) was the son of Lafayette Collins, a lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., and Elizabeth Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass. The family came from England in 1634, and settled at Guilford, Conn.

Amelia (Young) Collins (b. Sept. 12th, 1851, at St. Louis, Mo.) spent her early life at St. Louis and at South East, N. Y. She is the daughter of William Young of St. Louis, and Letitia Frances Horn of New York City. She is now (Oct. '05) living at Pittsburg.

Collins entered with the Class and remained with us until May 1893.

He has not been married. _____

COLLINS sent word at Sexennial that he was interested in Cahall Slater Tube Boilers in Pittsburg. "Since early in 1903," he wrote in June, "I have been mining in Bisbee, and at other points in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico." He is President and Treasurer of the Olive Camp Mining Company of Tucson, Arizona.

* Theodore E. Connell, M.D.

Died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1903.

THEODORE EDWIN CONNELL, son of the Hon. William Connell, U. S. House of Representatives, was born at Minooka, Pa., July 8th, 1871. He was a brother of Ezra H. Connell, '95.

Connell entered our Class in March, 1893, and withdrew the following December.

He was unmarried.

UPON leaving Yale Connell began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the Class of 1898. After two or three years' study, however, he became associated with one of his brothers in the management of the Lackawanna Knitting Mills.

While studying medicine he had been subject to pulmonary troubles. In spite of travel, and in spite of all that the wealth and affection of his relatives could compass in his behalf, these troubles gradually increased. He was fully conscious of their progress and of their probable result, and himself informed his family when the time finally came to say good-by. On Monday, June 15th, 1903, he died at his home in Scranton.

Rowland Cox, Jr., M.D.

12 East 31st Street, New York City.

ROWLAND COX, JR., was born July 11th, 1872, at Smyrna, Del. He is a son of Rowland Cox, Princeton '63, and Fanny Cummins Hill, who were married Oct. 29th, 1868, at Smyrna, and had three other children, two sons (both graduates of Harvard) and one daughter.

Rowland Cox the elder (b. July 9th, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. May 13th, 1900, at Plainfield, N. J., served through the Civil War on the staffs of Generals McPherson and Blair. He afterwards practised law in New York City. Most of his life was spent at Philadelphia, Washington, and Plainfield. His parents were John Cooke Cox, an officer of a railroad corporation, and Anne Johns Rowland, both of Philadelphia. The family came from England in Colonial times and settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Fanny Cummins (Hill) Cox (b. March 11th, 1848, at Baltimore, Md.) spent her early life at Smyrna, Del. She is the daughter of Robert Hill, a land owner, and Frances Cummins, both of Smyrna. She is now (April '06) living at Plainfield, N. J.

Cox entered with the Class and remained with us until June of 1893. He subsequently studied a year with the Class of '97.

He was married Dec. 11th, 1901, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mabel Louise Judson, daughter of Henry I. Judson of Brook-

lyn, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He has one child, a son, Rowland Cox, 3d (b. Sept. 23d, 1902, at New York City). (See Appendix.)

Cox was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898 with the degree of M.D. His decennial letter follows: "Went to Montana, shooting, until December of 1898. From December, 1898, to June, 1899, substituted at New York Hospital. June, 1899, to January 1, 1901, worked in out-patient departments of various hospitals. January 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, on staff of Gouverneur Hospital. July 1, 1901, to present have practised in New York in the winter, and at Kineo, Maine, in the summer."

He is now an instructor in operative surgery at Columbia University, and clinical assistant in surgery at the Vanderbilt Clinic. He is very much engrossed in his profession. After leaving Yale and entering "P. & S." where he found himself engaged for the first time in thoroughly congenial tasks, he went to work in earnest; and, as his instructorship at Columbia testifies, the results of all this are nowadays beginning to show.

Francis Phelps Dodge

In care of D. S. Dodge, 99 John Street, New York City.

FRANCIS PHELPS DODGE was born Sept. 20th, 1872, at New York City. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. David Stuart Dodge, '57, and Ellen Phelps, who were married Oct. 16th, 1864, at New York, and had four other sons (one of whom died in infancy), and one daughter. The brothers are, Walter, '90 S., Guy Phelps, ex. '96, and Clarence Phelps, '99.

David Stuart Dodge (b. Sept. 22d, 1836, at New York City) was for a time a member of the faculty of Beirut College. He was ordained in the Presbyterian Church, but has never been located. His services have been chiefly in the direction of looking after the interests of missionary and philanthropic enter-

prises. His parents were William Earl Dodge, a well known merchant and philanthropist, and Melissa Phelps, daughter of Anson Phelps.

Ellen (Phelps) Dodge was the daughter of John Jay Phelps, a merchant and capitalist of New York City, and a sister of William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. She died in the early eighties.

Dodge entered our Class in September, 1893, and remained a member until June of 1895. He had before this been a member of the Class of '94, but his health broke down while he was rowing on the crew. While a member of '96 he was elected to the high stand society of Phi Beta Kappa.

He has not been married. _____

HAVING been obliged to leave New Haven for the second time on account of his rheumatism, Dodge set systematically to work to check further disabling inroads. In this attempt he has been only partially successful. He has lived in Simsbury, Connecticut, in Clifton Springs and Watkins Glen, New York, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado. While in Colorado he was temporarily connected with a firm on the mining stock exchange.

"All this time and amid all his deprivations," writes one of his acquaintance, "he has kept up with his literary work and reading. His mind is particularly alert, bright, and well equipped. Literature of a lighter vein has no interest for him, but with the best thought and biggest questions of his day he is thoroughly familiar. He is doing a great deal of good with his money, helping students and other needy people; and he is, to those who know him, a very lovable fellow. Had good health been granted him he would have made a man in whom a far wider circle than his friends and classmates might have taken pride."

Guy Phelps Dodge

President of the American Wood Fire Proofing Company, 29 Broadway, New York City. Residence, Bellehurst, Simsbury, Connecticut.
Permanent mail address, The Union Club, New York City.

GUY PHELPS DODGE was born Feb. 21st, 1874, in New York City. His parentage and antecedents are as given in the above biography of his brother Francis.

Dodge prepared for College at Lawrenceville and entered with the Class. He received an election to A. D. Phi in Freshman year and left us in June, 1894.

He was married Oct. 11th, 1900, at Ardmore, Pa., to Miss Mary Aborn Rhodes, daughter of James M. Rhodes of Philadelphia, and has two daughters, Mary Rhodes Dodge (b. July 9th, 1901, at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.) and Marian Phelps Dodge (b. June 12th, 1904, at New York City).

DODGE took a trip around the world after leaving New Haven. On his return he "became President of the American Wood Fire Proofing Company, Limited, and later a Director in the Plastic Material Metal Covering Company." He has lived much abroad. When in this country he generally resides in Tuxedo or in Simsbury.

* G. D. Eldridge, Jr.

Died in the neighborhood of New York City, March 2d, 1906.

GEORGE DYRE ELDRIDGE, JR., was born Nov. 26th, 1871, at Covington, Ky. He was the son of George Dyre Eldridge, formerly of Washington, D. C., and now Vice-President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York.

Eldridge entered with the Class and left in April of Freshman year on account of illness.

He was unmarried.

ELDRIDGE'S father sent the following letter about our former classmate: "In reply to your favor, asking in reference to George Dyre Eldridge, Jr., for a brief time a member of the Class of 1896 of Yale College, I beg to say that, after the termination of his year at Yale, he entered Johns Hopkins, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, on the 11th day of June, 1896. He subsequently entered Columbia University at New York, Law Department, and was graduated there, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the 13th of June,

1900. From that date until the early part of 1902, he was engaged in the Actuarial Department of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company. In 1902, his health gave way from a nervous standpoint, although he continued well physically, and he was under treatment for the nervous difficulty from that time until the date of his death, March 2, 1906, death being due to an operation which it was hoped would remove the cause of the nervous trouble."

Richard F. Ely

RICHARD FENWICK ELY prepared for College at St. Mark's School and entered Yale with our Class in September 1892. In June, 1894, he withdrew, became a member of '97, and was subsequently graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

* Richard P. Estes

Died at Memphis, Tennessee, on December 26th, 1892.

RICHARD PINSON ESTES was born May 11th, 1875, at Memphis, Tenn. He was a son of Zenas Newton Estes and Nettie Collier, who were married Feb. 19th, 1868, at Florence, Ala., and had altogether nine children, five boys and four girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

Zenas Newton Estes, the son of a Mississippi planter, was born in Mississippi, and died at Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 24th, 1904. His principal place of residence was at Memphis, Tenn. His business was that of a commission merchant and wholesale grocer. He served in the Confederate Army.

Nettie (Collier) Estes was born July 15th, 1842, at Florence, Ala. She is the daughter of Wyatt Collier, a planter of Petersburg, Va., and Janet Walker of Scotland. She is now (May '06) living in Jersey City, N. J.

Estes entered College with the Class, but left almost immediately on account of illness.

He was unmarried.

ESTES' attack of cerebral meningitis resulted in his removal to New York City for treatment. The physicians

were unable to help him, however, and he died at Memphis, Tennessee, on December 26th, 1892. The Hon. A. S. Colyar contributed an article on Estes to the Nashville *American*, which was reprinted, in part, on page 61 of the Triennial Record.

Benjamin T. Gilbert

General Manager of the Continental Car & Equipment Company,
17 Battery Place, New York City.
Permanent mail address, Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

BENJAMIN THORNE GILBERT was born Sept. 21st, 1872, at Utica, N. Y. He is the only child of Benjamin Davis Gilbert, Hamilton '57, A. M., and Adelaide Thorne Hamer, who were married May 24th, 1871, at Utica.

Benjamin Davis Gilbert (b. Nov. 31st, 1835, at Albany, N. Y.) is a writer on botany and agriculture. He was on the editorial staff of the Utica "Morning Herald" for a number of years prior to 1889, and was Secretary of the New York State Dairymen's Association 1890-7. His parents were Benjamin Gilbert, a wholesale merchant, and Elisabeth Davis, both of Albany. His grandfather, Benjamin Gilbert, was an ensign in the Revolutionary War. The family came from England in 1636, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.

Adelaide Thorne (Hamer) Gilbert (b. April 19th, 1845, at Utica, N. Y.; d. Jan. 12th, 1882, at Utica) was the daughter of John Hamer, a farmer of New Hartford, N. Y., and Elisabeth Pugh.

Gilbert prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He wrote for the "Lit" and was elected to D. K. E., but withdrew at the end of Sophomore year with the intention of joining a boar-sticking expedition in Spain. He afterwards graduated with the Class of '97 at Columbia.

He was married Sept. 7th, 1905, at Chappaqua, N. Y., to Miss Sue Racey Biggar, daughter of Dr. Hamilton Fisk Biggar of Cleveland, Ohio, and has one child, a daughter, Susan Gilbert (b. June 12th, 1906, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.).

GILBERT'S sexennial report was, in brief, as follows: "After leaving College in '94 went to Colorado on long hunting trip. About Christmas time started for Italy. Was diverted into Morocco by an invitation to join a

pig-sticking expedition. Before expedition started I went off for a few days on my own hook with some of the Sultan's bodyguard as guides, and failing to join the pig-sticking party on account of swollen rivers, joined a caravan going back into the interior and had a queer ramble round North Africa.

"Put in several months studying literature at the Sorbonne in Paris. The next two years were spent in gyrating between New York, South America and the West Indies. Incidentally I got (in 1897) degree of B.A. from Columbia. (It was in my Sophomore year at Yale that I spent two weeks at St. Pierre, Martinique, driving over most of the island.) Went West again, did some cow-punching and prospecting in Montana and Wyoming, and finally landed at Dyea, Alaska, with the first steamboat load of miners ever landed at that port.

"Returned East and decided on Architecture as a profession, so journeyed back to Paris. Since my return to New York in 1901, I have settled down to practise."

In 1902 or 1903 Gilbert became president of the Continental Car & Equipment Company, the other officers being McKinley Boyle, '97, vice-president, and H. D. Newcomb, ex '96, treasurer. This concern was formed to deal in cars, rails, locomotives, steam-shovels, and machinery, new or second-hand. The president has had his nose close to the grindstone ever since,—a feat which he unexpectedly accomplishes by carrying the grindstone around with him, in the shape of a catalogue of sundries. "In 1903 spent the winter in New York City and Cuba," says his decennial letter. "In 1904 spent the winter in Arizona and California. The winter of 1905 went to Mexico and spent the winter in an Indian village in the mountains of Oaxaca, buying coffee and doing some excavating in Aztec ruins. Made a collection of stone idols, implements of warfare, etc., which was purchased by Museum of Natural History, New York. At present am devoting all my time to the Continental Car & Equipment Company, and do not expect to wander again for some years to come."

A few months after receiving this assurance the Secretary happened to tell Arthur Foote how glad he was that Gilbert had settled down. "Settled down?" said Foote. "Why they leased their house and left us all last week." "Where bound?" gasped the Secretary. "Oh, Mexico, or some such place, I think," said Foote; "who knows?"

H. M. Gillett and C. Gillette

HARRISON MURILLO GILLETT entered College with our Class, but was dropped at Christmas of Freshman year. He had a similar experience with the Class of '97, and his records are now given in the '97 publications.

CURTENIUS GILLETTE entered College with our Class, but was dropped at Christmas of Freshman year, entered '97, and was graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

*George Zabriskie Gray

Died in London, September 12th, 1895.

GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY was born Oct. 11th, 1873, at Paris, France. He was a son of the Rev. George Zabriskie Gray and Kate Forrest, who were married June 19th, 1862, at New York City, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

George Zabriskie Gray the elder (b. July 14th, 1837, at New York City; d. Aug. 4th, 1889, at Sharon Springs, N. Y.) was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was at various periods Rector of the Episcopal Church at Kinderhook, N. Y., of Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., and Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. His parents were John Alexander Clinton Gray, a merchant, and Susan Maria Zabriskie, both of New York City. The family came from the North of Ireland and settled in Orange Co., N. Y.

Kate (Forrest) Gray (b. Sept. 16th, 1841, at New York City; d. Oct. 12th, 1905, at New York City) was the daughter of George James Forrest, a merchant of New York City, and Sarah A. Hooks, of Montgomery, Ala.

Gray entered with the Class, rowed No. 1. on the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of 1892, and served subsequently as a member of the Governing Board and as Secretary and Treasurer of the Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club. He was a member of the University Club, He Boule, Psi U., and Keys, and he received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition.

He was unmarried.

IN the summer of Junior year Gray went to Switzerland with Jim Tailer and Walter Ford. On their way home they decided to stop in Paris. Gray left them the next day, went to London, was taken almost immediately with appendicitis, and died September twelfth. Nothing that occurred during our college course came with such elements of surprise and shock as did the news of his death just before the opening of Senior year. He was brilliant, strong, attractive, and the measure he gave us of his quality in our three years together made it certain that much would have been expected of him in after life.

* E. E. Gregory

EDWARD EUGENE GREGORY entered with the Class, was dropped in June of Freshman year, and subsequently entered '97. He died in New York, September 21st, 1896, during the summer vacation. See the '97 Records.

J. G. Haines

Morris Plains, New Jersey.
To be addressed in care of the Class Secretary.

JOHN GEORGE HAINES was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 22d, 1875. He is a son of John Lawyer Haines, '49 (who spelled his name "Hanes" until later in life), and Anna Barbara Miller, who were married Jan. 15th, 1863, at Paterson, and had altogether six children, three boys and three girls.

John Lawyer Haines (b. May 24th, 1824, at Fulton (now Fultonham), Schoharie County, N. Y.) left his birthplace at

the age of twenty, and came to New York City, where he was (c. 1852) admitted as an attorney at law. He has also lived in Martinsburg, W. Va., and at Paterson, N. J., which latter is his present place of residence. He is the son of Abram Hanes, a farmer, and Catherine Lawyer, both of Fulton. His grandfather, Jacob Hanes (son of Henry Hanes) was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. The ancestors of the family emigrated from Germany to London (England) during Reformation times, and came to America about the year 1700, and settled at Fulton.

Anna Barbara (Miller) Haines (b. in April, 1842, in Germany; d. Oct. 6th, 1904, at Paterson, N. J.) was brought from Germany to America at the age of two, and spent her youth in Paterson. She was the daughter of George Miller, a German laborer, and Anna Margaret Schneider.

Haines entered with the Class, but remained with us only until January 1893.

He has not been married. _____

HAINES' departure from Yale was due to an attack of typhoid fever. After his recovery he went to Bowdoin and was graduated there, with the Class of 1897. He spent the following winter in New Mexico, entering thereafter the Theological School at Andover. "At the close of his second year," his father wrote this spring, "Professor Smythe telegraphed me that my son showed indications of mental trouble and he advised me to have him placed in some sanitarium. Professor Smythe took him to the McLean Hospital. Nine months later Dr. Cowles advised me to place him in some State Institution. I then had him transferred to our State Asylum at Morris Plains, where he has been since, continually growing worse. I am sorry to say this is all the information I can give you concerning him."

H. G. Holcombe

Banking and Bonding, Hartford, Conn. Office, 49 Pearl Street.
Residence, 79 Spring Street.

HAROLD GOODWIN HOLCOMBE was born Nov. 23d, 1873, at Bristol, Conn. He is a son of John Marshall Holcombe, '69, and

Emily Seymour Goodwin, who were married Jan. 29th, 1873, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two other children, one boy and one girl.

John Marshall Holcombe (b. June 8th, 1848, at Lord's Hill, Hartford, Conn.) has always lived in Hartford and is now President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Fidelity Company. His brother, James Winthrop Holcombe was graduated from Yale in the Class of '68. His parents were James Huggins Holcombe, a lawyer of Lord's Hill, Hartford, and Emily Merrill Johnson, (daughter of General Nathan Johnson, 1802, who served in the War of 1812, and was State Senator) also of Hartford. The family came from England in 1634, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., afterwards at Windsor, Conn.

Emily Seymour (Goodwin) Holcombe (b. April 2d, 1852, at Bristol, Conn.) spent her early life at Brooklyn, N. Y. Her parents were Edwin Olmsted Goodwin, a lawyer of Hartford and Bristol, Conn., and of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Harriet Browne of Southwick, Mass. She was Organizing Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter D. A. R. for eleven years, and in 1904 was a member of the Board of Lady Managers at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She is now Vice-President of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames.

Holcombe entered with the Class, served as Coxswain of the Academic Freshman Crew in the fall of 1892, and left College in January 1893. The following year he entered '97, coxswained several crews for them, and was graduated with that Class.

He has not been married. _____

HOLCOMBE'S occupation is banking and bonding. He has been connected with the Fidelity Company of Hartford, of which he is Assistant Secretary, since 1897; and he has represented the National Surety Company, of which he is the General Manager, since July, 1901. "Have spent most of my vacations hunting and fishing."

James B. Horton

With Van Slyke & Horton, Cigar Manufacturers, 471 Broadway, Albany,
New York. Residence, 303 Hamilton Street.

JAMES BARNET HORTON was born Oct. 29th, 1873, at Little Falls, N. Y. He is a son of Wallace Nelson Horton and Priscilla

Miranda Browning, who were married May 27th, 1867, at Rochester, N. Y., and had altogether seven children, three boys and four girls, five of whom lived to maturity.

Wallace Nelson Horton (b. Sept. 8th, 1846, at Tyringham, Mass.) is a cigar manufacturer, and has lived principally in Albany, N. Y. His parents were James Horton, a powder manufacturer of Frankfort, N. Y., and Ora Angeline Sweet of Lee, Mass. The family came from England in 1700, and settled at Southold, L. I.

Priscilla Miranda (Browning) Horton (b. March 7th, 1849, at Rochester, N. Y.; d. Nov. 24th, 1899, at Albany, N. Y.) was the daughter of Barnet Browning, a real estate agent, and Sarah Chappell, both of Rochester.

Horton entered with the Class, received a Second Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition, and left us in January, 1895, to go into business with his father in Albany.

He has not been married. _____

HORTON returned to Albany after leaving College and began his present connection with the firm of Van Slyke & Horton, Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Cigars. This firm dates from 1881. Since Mr. Van Slyke's death in 1891, Horton's father, who is one of the best judges of tobacco in his section of the state, has been the managing spirit. The other partners are Mr. Van Slyke's sons, George W. and William H., who were graduated with the Class of '95 S.

Russell Hulbert, M.D.

322 John Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

RUSSELL HULBERT was born Jan. 24th, 1875, at Middletown, Conn. He is a son of George Huntington Hulbert and Henrietta Larned Russell, who were married at New Haven, Conn., and had one other child, George Huntington Hulbert, Jr., '98 S.

George Huntington Hulbert (b. Feb. 2d, 1835, at Middletown, Conn.) is a manufacturer of Middletown. He is a son of William Hulbert, a bookkeeper of Middletown, and Mary Huntington. His brother, William Edward Hulbert, was graduated with the degree of A.B. in the Class of '57.

Henrietta Larned (Russell) Hulbert (b. Aug. 6th, 1837, at New Haven, Conn.; d. Dec. 23d, 1905, at Middletown, Conn.) was the daughter of William Huntington Russell, '33, a school teacher, and Mary Hubbard, both of New Haven. Four brothers were Yale men, viz.—Talcott Huntington Russell, '69; Dr. Thomas Hubbard Russell, '72 S.; Philip Gray Russell, '76; and Edward Hubbard Russell, '78 S.

Hulbert was prepared for Yale at the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn. He entered with the Class, and remained with us until June of Sophomore year, when he left of his own accord, because of a change in his plans.

He was married Sept. 25th, 1901, to Miss Minnie Evangeline Gladwin of Higganum, Conn., daughter of Frank O. Gladwin.

HULBERT entered the Yale Medical School in 1894, without waiting for his B.A., and was graduated in due course in 1898. He was occupied in postgraduate work in New York until, in the spring of 1899, he settled in Higganum to practise. On May 22d, 1902, he moved to South Windham, Connecticut, to become physician in charge at the Grand View Sanitarium. This connection was soon terminated, however, by an illness, which made it necessary for Hulbert to take a prolonged rest. He is now practising in Bridgeport.

Hunt, Irwin, Keck, and Kelly

CHESTER JAY HUNT entered with the Class and remained until Christmas of Freshman year. He afterwards entered '97, and was graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

EVERETTE SARGENT IRWIN entered with the Class and remained with us until June of Freshman year. He subsequently entered '97 and spent some six months with them before leaving College. See the '97 Records.

THOMAS ANDREW KECK AND ALFRED HARRIS KELLY appear once each in our class list, and are technically ex-members of '96. The Dean's office, however, has no record of their actually having been enrolled with us, and the former now affiliates with '95 and the latter with '97, to which Classes they properly belong.

Derick Lane

Real Estate Operator. Office address, 200 Broadway, New York City.
Residence, 54 West 40th Street.

DERICK LANE was born at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 5th, 1874. He is a son of Derick Lane, Union '47, and Mary Elizabeth Thompson, who were married June 5th, 1865, at Troy, N. Y., and had altogether six children, four boys and two girls. George Thompson Lane, '04, is a brother.

Derick Lane the elder (b. Jan. 16th, 1828, at Troy; d. Dec. 14th, 1892, at Troy) was President of the Troy Savings Bank and Treasurer of the Troy Gas Company. He served as City Chamberlain of Troy from 1867-71. A large portion of his life was also spent at Paris, France. His parents were Jacob Lansing Lane, a lawyer, afterwards Treasurer of the Troy Savings Bank, and Caroline Tibbits, both of Troy. The family came from Holland in 1730, and settled in Connecticut.

Mary Elizabeth (Thompson) Lane (b. in May, 1838, at Troy, N. Y.) is the daughter of John Leland and Mary Elizabeth Thompson, the former a merchant of Troy, and the latter of New London, Conn. She is now (Oct. '05) living at Paris, France.

Lane prepared for College at St. Paul's School and entered with the Class. He left us early in Freshman year.

He has not been married.

LANE was not in business when his sexennial report was made. Shortly afterwards, however, he left Troy, and became a real estate operator in New York City. He is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Real Estate Security Company and of the Shippan Point Land Company, and Secretary of the McVickar Company.

C. S. Leavenworth

CHARLES SAMUEL LEAVENWORTH entered from Wesleyan University in October, 1894, and remained with us until June, 1895. He was subsequently graduated with the Class of '97. See the '97 Records.

Herbert R. Limburg

Lawyer. 15 William Street, New York City.

HERBERT RICHARD LIMBURG was born Jan. 13th, 1876, at New York City. He is a son of Abraham Limburger and Josephine Treusch, who were married May 28th, 1871, at New York City, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity. Ernest Abraham Limburg, ex '95 S. is a brother.

Abraham Limburger (b. Nov. 11th, 1828, at Hall (Limburg), in Wurtemberg, Germany; d. Dec. 18th, 1888, at New York City) was a banker and importer of watches. Most of his life was spent in Germany and Switzerland, and at New York City. He came to New York about 1849.

Josephine (Treusch) Limburger (b. Aug. 18th, 1854, at Raab, Hungary) spent her early life at Raab, Budapest, and at Buffalo, N. Y. Her parents were Edward and Therese Treusch, the former a Moravian physician, and the latter of Raab, Hungary. She is now (Feb. '06) living in New York City.

Limburg entered our Class in September of Sophomore year, but was obliged to leave on account of illness before the year was out.

He was married April 16th, 1906, at New York City, to Miss Irma Rossbach, daughter of Jacob Rossbach.

AFTER leaving Yale in Sophomore year, Limburg "attended Columbia Law School (New York) for two years, then Heidelberg University (Germany) one session. Then entered the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson as clerk without salary." He continued this connection for seven years, during which period he had the opportunity of appearing in a number of important cases before the higher courts. (See Sexennial Record, p. 246.) His decennial letter was originally very brief, and it required some persuasion to secure from him the expanded edition which is here appended:—

"Since Sexennial there have been three important events in my life. First, in May, 1903, I severed my relations with the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson,

with whom I had been connected ever since I began the study of law, and I opened my own office at the above address. The two other great events of my life took place in the spring of the present year, the one being my marriage, and the other the change of my name from Limburger to Limburg, by order of our Supreme Court. This change restored the name to its original form, and was made by all my relatives. While it may seem to some an improvement, it is to be regretted that my friends can no longer assure me that my name is my 'strong point.'

"I have been steadily working at my profession. During the last three years the major portion of my work has been counsel or advisory work for other lawyers, and I have had frequent occasion to appear in court in the trial of causes. These have ranged from the ridiculous to the important. (I have hardly had any that could be classed as sublime.)

"I have helped one client to spend many hundreds of dollars for counsel fees in a case involving the sum of but \$60; while on the other hand, I have had occasion to convince our judges that such delightful comedies as 'On and Off' and 'The Sweet Girl' as produced at the Irving Place Theater in this city, were 'sacred concerts' and tended to the betterment of the morals of the community as they did to its enjoyment. I have also had an opportunity of convincing the courts that the open space surrounding the orchestra chairs in the Metropolitan Opera House was not a 'passage way'—on the theory that it had never been used for passing, being uniformly choked up by standees—and thus enforce the equal rights of the poor by securing for them legal authority to stand up and hear the operas at \$1.50 per stand instead of sitting down at \$5 a seat. I likewise had occasion during the last year to convince a jury that a lady artist was not entitled to recover for services in painting a portrait of a corpse, because the likeness of the corpse was not sufficiently striking. In this connection, it may also be of interest to you that about a year ago my opin-

ion was asked whether it was unlawful to take a corpse out driving in a hansom cab. The result of my examination of the law convinced me that it was not unlawful, but merely bad taste, and I so advised my client. I have also endeavored to convince a jury that a Mr. Wheeler got consumption from being hit by an Amsterdam Avenue trolley car (he has since died, poor fellow). I have recently succeeded in opening a case that had been dormant these eighteen years, and having it started anew, thus proving to my own satisfaction, if not to that of the legal profession, that Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce is not a myth. I have had the good fortune and pleasure of giving what I trust is a knock-out blow to the iniquitous John Doe proceedings which have become so frequent during the régime of our present District Attorney, and I have likewise been instrumental in preventing him from securing the conviction of Nan Patterson, the young woman said (by herself) to be an actress, and who was unfortunate enough to be in a hansom cab when one Cæsar Young came to his death through a pistol shot. Two juries disagreed, Nan Patterson has been discharged from custody, and the question of 'The Lady or Cæsar?' is still undecided. In the same litigation, I endeavored to establish the principle that our police officers and District Attorney have no right, without search warrant, upon arresting a person, to seize all his papers and property and to appropriate and retain the same. I have not, it is true, been able to establish finally this salutary and necessary doctrine, but the time will surely come when even the courts will resent the lawlessness of our 'guardians of the peace.'

"Last fall I was retained as chief counsel to take charge of all court proceedings affecting the validity of the Hearst or Municipal Ownership tickets, which it was endeavored to expunge from the ballot on various legal objections. In the ensuing litigation, I was successful, but on the other hand, I had no connection with the preparation of the petitions nominating Mr. Hearst, which it is said contain many forgeries.

"In fine, I have had a busy time practising my profession, with many varied and interesting experiences. If I have not grown alarmingly rich in the practice of the law, I have had more than sufficient compensation in the varied interest of my work.

"Last summer a party of lawyers, of whom I was one, spent some weeks in Canada 'doing' the Rideau chain of lakes upon the good house-boat 'Waunegan.' A 'log' was kept which contained a full and vivid account of all our doings. It is stated therein that on one occasion we all sat upon the upper deck smoking our pipes, and each one telling about the various interesting cases with which he had been connected in the practice of the law. In a foot-note, it is remarked that every case was won by the man who was telling the story. I trust that my letter will not impress you in this way."

P. C. Liscomb

PERCIVAL CLEMENT LISCOMB entered College with the Class and remained with us until the end of Sophomore year. He then entered '97 and was subsequently graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

Arthur L. Loving

Residence, 617 Bon Ton, St. Joseph, Mo.
Special Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
(of Newark, N. J.), at 411 Francis Street.

ARTHUR LYNE LOVING was born Jan. 18th, 1876, at St. Joseph, Mo. He is a son of William Loving and Susan Elizabeth Wharton, who were married Nov. 23d, 1853, at Springfield, Ky., and had altogether five children, four boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

William Loving (b. April 8th, 1830, at Russellville, Ky.; d. Aug. 31st, 1890, at St. Joseph, Mo.) served 1862-5 as Captain Co. F. 25 E. Mo. Militia. His business was that of a wholesale and retail druggist. Most of his life was spent at Russellville and Hopkinsville, Ky., and at St. Joseph, Mo. His parents were Willis Loving, a planter, and Susan Starling,

both of Logan County, Ky. The family came from England, Ireland, and Scotland about 1608.

Susan Elizabeth (Wharton) Loving (b. Dec. 17th, 1835, in Washington County, Ky.) spent her early life at Springfield, Washington Co., Ky. Her parents were John C. Wharton, a farmer, and Elizabeth Caldwell, both of Washington County. She is now (March '06) living at St. Joseph.

Loving entered with the Class and remained with us until June of Freshman year.

He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 6th, 1899, to Miss Mabel Florence Brehm of Troy, Kans., daughter of John Brehm.

LOVING'S 1902 report informed us that he had "worked eight years for a wholesale grocery, spending several summers camping in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Yellowstone Park, and Colorado. Now clerk in cashier's department of Assistant Treasurer's Office, Missouri Lines, Burlington System." He was at one time President of the St. Joseph Mercantile Company, News & Cigar Dealers, now out of business.

Since Sexennial he has been Advertising Agent of the "St. Joseph News" for one year, Sub-Agent for the Equitable Life of New York for one year, and, since then, Special Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. The scene of his activities continues to be St. Joseph.

B. P. Lukens

Box 551, Manila, Philippine Islands.

BENJAMIN PERLEY LUKENS (whose name in College was written Perley Benjamin Lukens) was born Dec. 11th, 1872, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He is the only child of Joseph Franklin Lukens, (Ohio University A.B. '66, A.M. '69) and Eliza Trout, who were married Aug. 3d, 1868, at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Joseph Franklin Lukens (b. Dec. 11th, 1838, at Upper Falls, Baltimore Co., Md.) is Superintendent of City Schools of Lebanon, Ohio. He has spent various periods of his life at Hoskinsville, Athens, Kent, and Portsmouth, Ohio. His

parents were Benjamin Cooper Lukens, a wagon-maker of Hoskinsville, and Louisa Warfield of Gunpowder Falls, Md. The family came from Wales and England in 1725, and settled at Peach Bottom, York Co., Pa.

Eliza (Trout) Lukens (b. Aug. 30th, 1836, at Milton, Trimble Co., Ky.) spent her early life at Crawfordsville, Ind. She is the daughter of Isaac Trout, a farmer of Milton, Ky., and Dorothy Cook of Bedford, Ky.

Lukens entered our Class from '95 in September of Senior year, but left us before the year was out, and afterwards was enrolled for a short time in the Yale Law School.

He was married May 7th, 1902, in Manila, P. I., to Miss Sarah Jones Bowling, daughter of the late Judge Bowling and Martha A. Bowling, all of Grayson, Ky., and has one child, a daughter, Mildred Lukens (b. March 16th, 1903, at Manila).

LUKENS studied in the Yale Law School after leaving us, and in 1898 enlisted as a private in the 1st Ohio Volunteers. During the years 1899-1901 he served as 1st Lieutenant in the 46th United States Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines. It was at this time, by the way, that he gave up trying to retain the name of Perley Benjamin Lukens and accepted that of Benjamin Perley, which, after a long series of similar mistakes, appeared so written in his military commission. In this fashion is many a non-conformity rubbed out. Kingman, for instance, is in unceasing danger of being rechristened with the name of Thomas.

At last accounts Lukens was still residing in Manila, as a clerk in the Bureau of Public Lands.

W. G. McCann

WILLIAM GRANT McCANN entered College with '95 and left them in March, 1893. Two years later he entered '96, spent Senior year with us, and failed to graduate. He then entered '97, and obtained his degree with them, but was subsequently enrolled with '95, that being his original Class. See the '95 Records.

C. Oliver McClintock

Castine, Maine (or Pittsburg, Pa.)
No occupation.

CLARENCE OLIVER McCLINTOCK, was born Feb. 21st, 1873, at St. John, N. B. He is a son of Walter Lowrie McClintock, a merchant of Pittsburg, and Mary (Garrison) McClintock.

McClintock entered with the Class and remained with us until June of Freshman year.

He was married Aug. 1st, 1904, at Manchester, N. H., to Miss Mary Falvey, daughter of the late Daniel Falvey of Quincy, Mass., and has one child, a son, Walter Lowrie McClintock, Jr. (b. Jan. 11th, 1906, at Augusta, Ga.).

McCLINTOCK sent word that he was "sorry and more than sorry" that he could not be present at Decennial, but he failed to append the autobiography solicited. He has traveled widely, here and abroad, and says that he has no occupation. Some day perhaps he will supply us with his itineraries.

Dwight McDonald

[THEODORE] DWIGHT McDONALD prepared for College at Exeter and entered with the Class. He remained with us until June, 1893, and was afterwards graduated with the Class of '97. See the '97 Records.

Boyd McLean

1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

BOYD McLEAN was born September 3d, 1876, at Jersey City, N. J. He is the son of Alexander McLean of Jersey City, a veteran of the Civil War, at one time Sheriff of Hudson County, and formerly on the staff of the Jersey City "Evening Journal."

He entered with the Class, but left College in the second term of Sophomore year.

McLEAN is said to be a lawyer, practising in Jersey City, New Jersey. He does not affiliate with the Class, and has contributed no information about himself for our records.

R. S. McLeod

In care of Edgar D. McLeod, 375 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

RAY STEARNS McLEOD was born June 24th, 1874, at Waldoboro, Maine. He is the son of the Rev. A. J. McLeod of Central Village, Conn., formerly of Stafford Springs, N. Y.

McLeod entered with the Class, left in June of Freshman year, and was afterwards heard from as being engaged in the study of the law at New London, Conn.

He has not been married. _____

No reply was received from McLeod at either Triennial or Sexennial, but word came this spring from his brother Edgar that after some years together in the dental business, during which Ray was Manager of the New York Dental Emporium, at 375 Eighth Avenue, he went out to South Africa with two or three others, to carry out some diamond mining project. This was in 1902. The family have heard nothing of nor from him since that time.

* Charles M. Martin

Journalist. Died at Norwich, New York, on August 16th, 1899.

CHARLES MASON MARTIN was born Sept. 25th, 1871, at Newburgh, N. Y. He was a son of Cyrus B. Martin and Ann Vernetta Maydole, who were married at Norwich, N. Y., in June, 1858, and had four other children, one boy (who died before maturity) and three girls.

Cyrus B. Martin (b. at Argyle, N. Y., Sept. 6th, 1830; d. at Norwich, N. Y., April 2d, 1902) was editor and proprietor of the Newburgh Journal from 1860 to 1876. Subsequently he became connected with the David Maydole Hammer Co. of Norwich, of which concern he was for the last twelve years of

his life President and Executive Officer. His ancestors came from England and settled at Swansea, Mass. (See Martin Genealogy printed c. 1896.)

Ann Vernetta (Maydole) Martin (b. at Lebanon, N. Y., in June, 1833; d. at Norwich, N. Y., in June, 1885) spent her early life at Norwich. Her parents were David Maydole, a manufacturer of Norwich, and Anna Van Valkenburgh, of Schoharie Co., N. Y.

Martin prepared for College at the Siglar School, and entered our Class in September, 1894. He left us the following year.

He was unmarried.

UPON leaving Yale Martin became a journalist in Norwich, writing for both the local and the New York papers. His death took place on August 16th, 1899. For the biographical information furnished in the preceding paragraphs the Class is indebted to Howard D. Newton '79, a brother-in-law of Martin's.

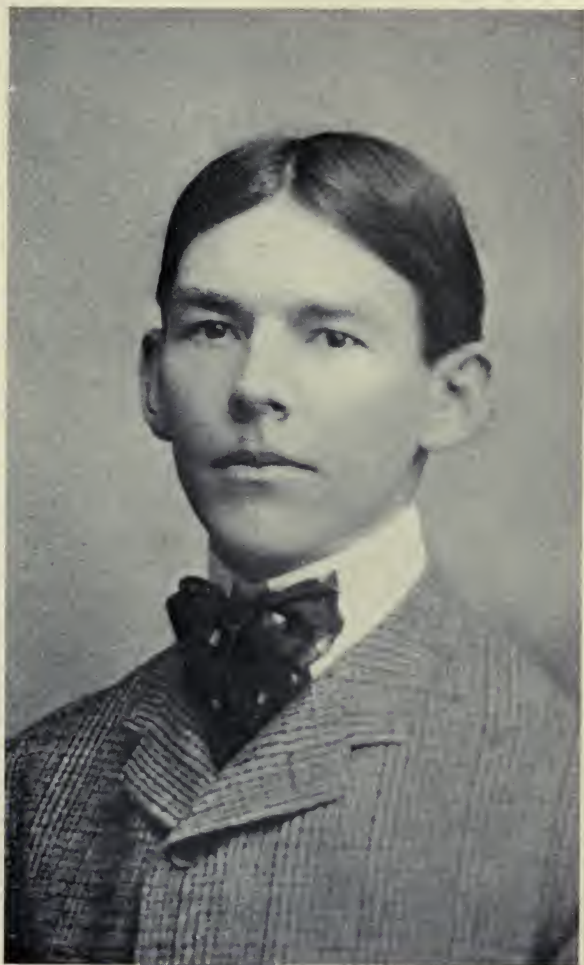
* Benjamin M. Massey

Journalist. Died at Springfield, Missouri, August 7th, 1903.

BENJAMIN MINOR MASSEY was born April 30th, 1873, at Springfield, Mo. He was the only child of Benjamin Ulpian Massey and Mary Sidney Smith, who were married April 20th, 1869, at Jefferson City, Mo.

Benjamin Ulpian Massey (b. Feb. 28th, 1842, at Sarcoxie, Mo.) is a lawyer of Springfield, Mo., at which city and at Jefferson City he has spent most of his life. His parents were Benjamin Franklin Massey of St. Louis, Mo., and Maria Hawkins Witchers of Fauquier County, Va. Benjamin F. Massey was born at Massey's Cross Roads, Md., in 1811, leaving Maryland at the age of fifteen. He went to St. Louis in 1829, and after working two years with the Santa Fé Overland Route Company, engaged in the dry goods business. In 1856 he was elected Secretary of State, but after being re-elected in 1860 he lost his office (in 1861) owing to his absence in the Confederate Army. The family came from England in 1714, and settled near Chestertown, Md.

Mary Sidney (Smith) Massey (b. in Cole County, Mo., in 1844; d. at Springfield, Mo., in Feb., 1875) spent her early life at Jefferson City, Mo. She was the daughter of William



Massey
(From an early portrait)

Smith, a tobacco and hemp grower on the Missouri River in Cole County, near Jefferson City; and Louisa Goode, whose parents were both of Nottoway, Va.

Massey entered our Class from '95 in the second term of Sophomore year, and remained with us until graduation. He received a Second Colloquy at Commencement, and was eligible to have received his degree upon settlement of his account with the College Treasurer.

He was unmarried.

MASSEY was heard from in 1902, too late for the insertion of his reply in the Sexennial Record. He studied law in New York City after graduation, but returned to Missouri when the war broke out, and enlisted in the 2d Missouri Volunteers. "During the course of service," his letter said, "I was made first sergeant of Company M, and contracted the usual illness, brought on first by fever, and which in my case affected my lungs. Since then I have been in the far West, ranching, mining, and (in 1901) engaged as city editor of the El Paso (Texas) *Herald*. Latterly I have been here in Mexico City, as news editor of the *Two Republics* and as a publisher. I have had occasion to travel quite extensively, but Europe has not yet known me."

Massey's publishing business was conducted under the name of the Massey-Gilbert Company, publishers of the "Blue Book," in which were listed the American residents of the Mexican capital. While in Texas he served as Secretary of the El Paso Carnival Association. When the compiler of this volume visited El Paso he heard enough of Massey's ability and popularity from his old friends to make it evident that Massey had "made good."

His illness however, which had been a constant handicap all this time, finally necessitated his removal to the Fort Bayard Sanatorium. "They call it a hospital," he wrote, "but it is really a way station between life and death, and I am about ready to take the train." In the spring of 1903 he began to fail so rapidly that he went back to his old home in Missouri to wait the end. "Yes,

I came home to die," he said to Wade, who was out there on a visit. "With one lung all gone and the other nearly done for, there was n't any use in staying. Now my feet are swelling up, and that is one of the signs, you know, that the end is pretty close. . . . I tell you, sitting down face to face with death for nearly twelve months makes a man ponder things."

His death took place on the seventh day of August.

Eugene Meyer, Jr.

Head of the Stock Exchange firm of Eugene Meyer, Jr. & Co.,
7 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, 114 West 72d Street.

EUGENE [ISAAC] MEYER, JR., was born Oct. 31st, 1875, at Los Angeles, Cal. He is the son of Eugene Meyer, a banker, and Harriet Newmark.

Meyer entered our Class from the California State University in September, 1893. He studied with us during Sophomore year, skipped Junior year, and was graduated with the Class of '95, with One Year Honors in Political Science and Law, a High Oration stand, and a membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He has not been married. _____

MEYER was in the banking business (with Lazard Frères) in New York City and in Europe until 1901, when he purchased a membership in the New York Stock Exchange. This was followed by the formation of the firm of Eugene Meyer, Jr. & Company, in which a brother-in-law of Ballentine's, Lyman B. Kendall, is now one of the partners. Meyer has been very thorough in his methods and successful in his operations. He was one of the men behind the extraordinary rise in American Smelting and in Reading common in 1905, and he has made several gifts to Yale University. (See Appendix.)

E. C. Moore

Manufacturing. Residence, 102 Highland Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

ERNEST CONKLING MOORE was born Jan. 4th, 1873, at Syracuse, N. Y. He is a son of Elizabeth Mary Huyck and Jerome B. Moore of Syracuse.

Moore entered College with us, was dropped in March, 1893, and then spent several months with '97.

He was married May 14th, 1902, at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Martha Harding Brent, daughter of Thomas Innis Brent, and has one child, a son, Jerome B. Moore (b. April 18th, 1903, at Kansas City).

A MAN who is as certain to be handed down to posterity, swathed in the hilarious traditions of our period, as Peisty Moore, has but small incentive to go into those details of his subsequent career which must inevitably smack of anti-climax. Impressed with this consideration he has limited his autobiographical contribution to these two jottings:—

(1) A letter from St. Louis written in March, 1905, upon the note paper of the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Manufacturers of Advertising Novelties, etc. "My career has been an uneventful one, and aside from getting married and the arrival of one son (at the present writing two years old) I have been doing nothing but labor hard for the filthy lucre, which I find most elusive. After my departure from college and the assault upon Harley Roberts, my brother and I decided upon foreign travel, and made a tour of Europe for the next year. Since that time I have been located in the West, being interested in the zinc mines of Joplin, Missouri, and for the past four years have been the manager of the Whitehead & Hoag Company in the western territory. Although St. Louis made beer famous, I much prefer having my own stein in the Yale Club, and trust that in a few years I will be able to participate more freely in some of the enjoyable sessions which are pulled off under the aus-

pices of '96. My connection with the best class which ever entered Yale was short, but I still hold to my first sworn vows that '96 has no rival. I certainly do appreciate this personal letter from you. It brings back recollections of very happy times which we spent in New Haven together."

(2) A brief message from Syracuse, New York, dated July, 1906, which said that he had "just resigned position with Whitehead & Hoag to become president of a paper and pulp company to be located in Syracuse."

H. Dalton Newcomb

(See Appendix).

HORATIO DALTON NEWCOMB was born Nov. 24th, 1874, at Louisville, Ky. He is a son of Horatio D. Newcomb, of Louisville, and Mary Cornelia Smith, daughter of John B. Smith of West Virginia, who were married in 1871 at Louisville.

Newcomb prepared for College at Andover, and entered with the Class. He left us in May of Freshman year.

He has not been married. _____

NEWCOMB has always seemed inclined to measure our probable interest in his affairs by the length of his undergraduate connection with '96 and to regard the former as infinitesimal, because the latter was so brief. He is known to have traveled extensively in odd corners of the world, and to be an officer of Ben. Gilbert's Continental Car & Equipment Company; but for the rest his history must be grouped with the Calculus and the Persian poets—to borrow a phrase of Arthur Colton's—as something, merely, which one would wish to know about, if one knew how, and life were not so short.

* W. P. Palmer

Died in New York City, on February 11th, 1903.

WARREN PRESCOTT PALMER was born July 2d, 1872, at Thompsonville, Conn. He was the son of Sarah A. (Shackleton) and Nathan P. Palmer of Thompsonville. Nathan P. Palmer is in the real estate and insurance business.

Palmer entered with the Class and remained with us until the end of Sophomore year, when he left to go into business.

He was married Oct. 1st, 1895, to Miss Grace Reynolds Coon, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., daughter of the Troy manufacturer, of Cluett, Coon & Co. Mrs. Palmer was subsequently granted a divorce.

AFTER Palmer's marriage he went into the shirt business in Chicago on capital supplied by his father-in-law. His prospects seemed at that time to be commensurate even with his energy. But he got into trouble of various kinds as time went on, and went pretty thoroughly to pieces. On February 11th, 1903, he died in New York City.

The Secretary is acquainted with few of the details of his career and with none of the attendant circumstances.

Wm. Lee Patterson

Residence, 167 Mercer Street, New Castle, Pa.

Business address, care of the National Bank of Lawrence County.

WILLIAM LEE PATTERSON was born Oct. 22d, 1871, at New Castle, Pa. He is a son of William Patterson and Harriet Newell Woodward, who were married Jan. 17th, 1866, at Taunton, Mass., and had altogether three children, two boys and one girl.

William Patterson (b. Oct. 20th, 1824, at New Castle, Pa.; d. Aug. 30th, 1905, at New Castle) lived principally at New Castle, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, Pa., being at various times President of the Shenango Hospital, a merchant, in the coal, iron and steel business, a druggist, interested in railroads, a banker, etc. His parents were William Patterson, a merchant, and Esther Mason, both of New Castle. The ancestors of the family were Scotch settlers at New Castle.

Harriet Newell (Woodward) Patterson (b. Aug. 2d, 1838, at Taunton, Mass.) is the daughter of Solomon Woodward, a merchant and member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and Betsy Hastings, both of Taunton. She is now (Apr., '06) living at New Castle.

Patterson entered with the Class and remained with us until June of 1895.

He has not been married.

PATTERSON "was general manager of the Newcastle Wire Nail Company until it was sold to the American Steel & Wire Company. Since that time," he wrote in 1902, "I have done very little but travel. I spent summer before last in the Maine woods, last summer in Wyoming on a hunting trip, and last winter in the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania."

His decennial letter says that he has been traveling in the United States, Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, England and Mexico. He is connected with the New Castle Stamping Company, the New Castle Forge and Bolt Company, the United States Steel Company, the National Bank of St. Lawrence County, the Pennsylvania Engineering Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Beaver Coal and Coke Company, the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburg, the Shenango Valley Hospital, etc. (He does not state the nature of these connections.) His writings have been confined to descriptive letters from European points for the "New Castle Courant."

* C. W. Penrose

Salesman. Died in Philadelphia, October 16th, 1905.

CHARLES WILLIAMS PENROSE was born Nov. 3d, 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa. He was a son of Thomas Neall Penrose and Margaret A. Stewart, who were married June 3d, 1863, at Philadelphia, and had one other child, a son.

Thomas Neall Penrose (b. June 6th, 1835, at Philadelphia; d. Feb. 13th, 1902, at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia) was a retired Medical Director in the United States Navy. He was the son of Thomas Norwood and Jane Penrose of Philadelphia. The ancestors of the family came from England in the 17th century.

Margaret A. (Stewart) Penrose (b. Aug. 16th, 1837, at Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa.) is the daughter of James and Mary Stewart of Philadelphia. James Stewart was a manufacturer.

Penrose prepared for College at St. Paul's School and entered with the Class. He rowed No. 7 on the Academic Freshman

Crew in the fall of 1892, and was a member of the Yale University Drum Corps. He was dropped at Christmas, 1892, entered '97, was elected to Phi Gamma Delta, and finally left Yale in May, 1894.

He was married Sept. 15th, 1898, to Miss Mabel Agnew Rutter of New York City, daughter of Robert Rutter, a book binder.

PENROSE spent four years with the Whitall Tatum Company (dealers in druggist supplies) of New York City, after leaving Yale. He was appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy on May 20th, 1898; was promoted to the rank of Past Assistant Paymaster on December 23d, 1900; and remained in the service until November 8th, 1902. For two years of this time he was in the Philippines. He was afterwards reëngaged by the Whitall Tatum people, in whose employ he continued until his death, on October 16th, 1905, in Philadelphia. A brief attack of Bright's disease was the cause of his demise.

Stuart E. Pierson

Banker. Carrollton, Illinois.

STUART ELDRED PIERSON was born Sept. 8th, 1872, at Carrollton, Ill. He is the son of Robert Pierson and Julia C. Eldred, who were married Jan. 1st, 1867, at Carrollton, and had one other child, a daughter.

Robert Pierson (b. Oct. 9th, 1844, at Carrollton; d. Nov. 9th, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minn.) was a banker, and the son of David Pierson, also a banker, and Jane Norton, both of Carrollton. The family came from York, England, in 1640, and settled at Southampton, Long Island.

Julia C. (Eldred) Pierson (b. Oct. 6th, 1844, at Carrollton) is the daughter of Elon Eldred, a farmer of Carrollton, and Jane Stuart of West Winfield, N. Y. She is now (Oct., '05) living at Jacksonville, Ill.

Pierson entered with the Class and remained with us until the end of Freshman year.

He was married June 8th, 1898, at Carrollton, Ill., to Miss Mary S. Thomas, daughter of the late William D. and Mary R. Thomas of Carrollton, and has one child, a girl, Julia Pierson (b. Feb. 22d, 1902, at Carrollton).

PIERSON left '96 to enter the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then returned to Carrollton to accept his present position as Assistant Cashier in the Greene County National Bank, "an institution belonging to the Pierson family and founded in 1855. . . . I have dabbled in politics, being now Republican Central Committeeman from this district; am also member of our Board of Education and Director in our Public Library Board."

This was his 1902 installment, which included the statement that he was a Director in the Bank of Calhoun County, Hardin, Illinois. His decennial letter says that in addition to these positions he is Treasurer of the Hine-Hodge Lumber Company, Hodge, Louisiana; the Advance Flour Mill Company, Carrollton, Illinois; and the North Louisiana and Gulf Railroad Company; and that he is also Grand Warder, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Illinois. "Spent all my time working like thunder. Never been away except to meetings of corporations in which I am interested, except for ten days spent at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, last August. I am a fool for sticking so closely to work, and in one year more I am going to reform and stop it."

Ashley Pond, Jr.

ASHLEY POND, JR., entered College with '95, joined our Class at the beginning of Freshman year and was dropped directly after Christmas. He afterwards entered '96 Sheff., and his biography will be found in the '96 Sheff. publications.

F. C. Saunders

Assistant Cashier of the Cuba National Bank, Cuba, New York.

FREDERIC CHARLES SAUNDERS was born May 8th, 1874, at Belfast, N. Y. He is the son of Charles Wesley Saunders and Eliza Armstrong, who were married Oct. 24th, 1870, at Angelica, N. Y., and had one other child, a daughter, who is a graduate of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

Charles Wesley Saunders (b. June 29th, 1833, at Franklinville, N. Y.; d. Jan. 7th, 1891, at Belfast, N. Y.) was a physician and surgeon of Belfast. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (formerly Bellevue College). His parents were Harvey Saunders, a farmer of Franklinville, and Sally Hanford of New Canaan, Conn. His brother, Frank Saunders, was Lieutenant, 6th N. Y. Cavalry in the Civil War, and was killed in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The family came from England previous to 1800, and settled at New Canaan, Conn.

Eliza (Armstrong) Saunders (b. Aug. 22d, 1848, at Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.) spent her early life at Oramel, N. Y. She is the daughter of Francis Armstrong, a lumber manufacturer of Oramel, who came there from Scotland, and Elizabeth Snodgrass of Mifflin, Pa. She is now (April, '06) living at Belfast.

Saunders entered with the Class and remained with us until after Christmas of Freshman year.

He was married at Clarkson, N. Y., Dec. 2d, 1903, to Miss Frances M. Hixson, daughter of Frederick R. Hixson.

"AFTER leaving old Yale," wrote Saunders at Sexennial, "I engaged in mercantile pursuits until the winter of 1894-95, which I spent in the Southern States and old Mexico. Upon my return North the following spring I entered the Cuba National Bank, Cuba, New York, where I have since remained, with the exception of a trip to the West in the summer of 1897. Am now Assistant Cashier of Cuba National Bank. Sorry I cannot be with you this year."

In addition to his assistant-cashiership he is now an officer in several local industrial corporations. "Have been very closely confined to the Bank," he writes, "although I have been fortunate in getting a couple of trips West during the last few years."

J. Arnold Scudder,

JOHN ARNOLD SCUDDER entered with the Class, but left us in December, 1893. He was subsequently enrolled for a time with the Class of '97. See the '97 Records.

Herman D. Sears

Lawyer. 49 Wall Street, New York City.
Residence, 168 West 73d Street.

HERMAN DINGWELL SEARS was born May 2d, 1873, at Ashfield, Mass. He is a son of Edwin Sears and Laura Edson, who were married Jan. 1st, 1861, at Ashfield, and had altogether nine children, seven boys and two girls, eight of whom lived to maturity. Edward E. Sears, '89, is a brother. Rev. Oliver Sears, Williams '49, is an uncle.

Edwin Sears (b. at Ashfield Mass., in 1832; d. at Northampton, Mass., May 29th, 1881) spent his life at Ashfield, engaged in farming, excepting from 1854 to 1861 when he traveled throughout the Southern States, representing a New York drug house. His parents were Asarelah Sears, a farmer of Ashfield, and Hannah Maynard of Conway, Mass. His great-grandfather, Captain Richard Sears, served in the Continental Army throughout the Revolution. The family came from England in 1637 and settled at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.

Laura (Edson) Sears (b. April 4th, 1837, at Ashfield, Mass.) is the daughter of Howard Edson, a farmer of Ashfield. She is now (Nov., '05) living at Northampton, Mass.

Sears prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He served as Captain of the Freshman Football Team, on which he played Left End, and remained with us until June, 1895.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

“ON leaving Yale at Christmas of Junior year I taught school in Daviess County, Kentucky, during the remainder of that year, and then engaged in business in Springfield, Massachusetts, from September, 1895, until December, 1896, and then entered the Junior Class at Middlebury College, graduating therefrom in 1898. Since which time I have been in a law office at 141 Broadway, New York, and studying law.”

This was in 1902. His decennial letter says: “I began practising law for myself in November, 1902, at my present address, and have remained continuously in New York since that time, excepting three trips to the middle

West—in 1903, 1904, and 1905—and frequent visits to New England.” He is Treasurer of “The Lucky Leonards, Limited,” a mining company.

Robert N. Seney

Residence, Irvington, New York.

ROBERT NICHOLSON SENEY was born Feb. 17th, 1873, at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He is the only child of Robert Seney and Emily Kelley, who were married Oct. 18th, 1871, at New York City.

Robert Seney (b. July 21st, 1850, at Brooklyn, N. Y.) is a New York stock broker, now residing at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. His parents were George Ingraham Seney, a graduate of New York and Wesleyan Universities, a New York banker, and Phœbe Augusta Moser (sometimes spelled Mosier), of Brooklyn, N. Y. George Ingraham Seney's father, the Rev. Robert Seney, was a graduate of Columbia; his grandfather, Joshua Seney, of Maryland, who married Mary Nicholson, daughter of Samuel Nicholson, Commodore in the American Navy, was a member of the First Continental Congress. The ancestors of the family were English settlers on the “Eastern Shore” of Maryland.

Emily (Kelley) Seney (b. Oct. 6th, 1849, at New York City) is the daughter of James Edward Kelley, a banker of Croton Falls, N. Y., and Roxanna Drew of New York.

Seney prepared for College at St. Paul's School and entered with the Class. He left us at the end of Freshman year.

He has not been married. (See Appendix.)

SENEY'S home is in Irvington, and he is, or was, a stock-broker. He used at one time to attend our Class affairs with a certain deliberate assiduity which reminded one of that passage in “The Gondoliers,” where the Duchess says — “It was very difficult, my dear; but I said to myself, ‘That man is a Duke and I *will* love him.’” This hot-house devotion to '96 seems nowadays, however, to have gone the way thereof, leaving poor Bob's history a blank. The only other biographical scrap about him in the files is that, in 1899, he was in the insurance business.

Herbert L. Towle

Consulting Engineer (Gas Engine and Machine Design, etc.),
150 Nassau Street, New York City.
Residence, 272 Johnson Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

HERBERT LADD TOWLE was born Sept. 18th, 1874, at Northfield, Minn. He is the son of James Augustus Towle, Harvard '60, and Mary Elizabeth Ladd, who were married Nov. 30th, 1870, at Painesville, Ohio, and had one other child, a daughter.

James Augustus Towle (b. Oct. 5th, 1839, at Albany, N. Y.) spent his youth in Newton Center, Mass. He was graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1869, spent seven years in the ministry (three of them in Northfield, Minn.), and then became Professor of Greek in Ripon College (Wisconsin). Since 1887, when he left Ripon, he has taught in various places (the last being as Professor of Greek and Mathematics in Talladega College, Alabama), and has also been connected with the American Standard Revision of the Old Testament. He is now living at Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. His parents were John D. Towle of Newton Center, a Boston architect, and Cordelia Shields of Brownville, N. Y. The ancestry is traced to settlers in Hampton, N. H., in 1658.

Mary Elizabeth (Ladd) Towle (b. Jan. 2d, 1844, at Hudson, Ohio) spent her early life at Painesville. She is the daughter of Silas Trumbull Ladd, a merchant, and Elizabeth Williams, both of Painesville.

Towle entered with the Class and remained with us until the end of Sophomore year. He skipped Junior year and was graduated with the Class of '95, with an oration stand. In Freshman year he won a Second DeForest Mathematical Prize, and in Sophomore year he divided the C. Wyllys Betts Prize in English Composition with E. D. Collins.

He has not been married.

TOWLE is consulting engineer of "Motor Bureau" in Nassau Street, New York City, and "ad" writer for the Rushmore Dynamo Works of Plainfield, New Jersey, Thos. F. Condon & Company of New York, &c. His letter follows:—

"After graduation I spent about five years as machine shop apprentice and draftsman with the following concerns: Denison Electrical Engineering Company and

Sargent & Company, New Haven; Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; and Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Reading, Pennsylvania. Was Associate Editor of 'The Horseless Age,' for a short time in 1900, and for most of the next five years was Technical Editor of 'The Automobile.' Now in business for myself. Rode (mostly by automobile) to the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, and to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Other vacations have been mostly a fortnight each, sailing at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, on Vineyard Sound."

Michael M. van Beuren

Head of the Stock Exchange firm of Van Beuren & Bucknam, 7 Wall Street, New York City. Residence, Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York.

MICHAEL MURRAY VAN BEUREN was born March 31st, 1873, in New York City. He is a son of Frederick Theodore van Beuren and Elizabeth Potter, who were married Aug. 26th, 1869, at San Francisco, Cal., and had altogether five children, two boys and three girls. Frederick Theodore van Beuren, Jr., '98, is a brother.

Frederick Theodore van Beuren, the elder, was born April 12th, 1849, at 21 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, where he still resides. His parents were Michael M. van Beuren and Mary Spingler van Erden, both of New York City. The family came from Holland about 1698, and settled at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Elizabeth (Potter) van Beuren was born May 11th, 1850, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Her early life was spent in New York City and San Francisco. She is the daughter of Edward F. Potter of London, England.

Van Beuren entered our Class in January of Freshman year, and remained with us until the end of Junior year, when he withdrew in order to be married. He received a First Colloquy at the Junior Exhibition and was a member of the University Club, Kappa Psi, and A. D. Phi.

He was married Sept. 25th, 1895, at Tarrytown, N. Y., to Miss Mary L. Archbold, daughter of John D. Archbold of New York City, and has one child, a son, Archbold van Beuren (b. Dec. 21st, 1905, in New York City).

VAN BEUREN "sailed for the other side early in October, 1895, and spent the winter traveling, principally in Algiers and Egypt. Returned to the States in June (1896), and bought a house at 17 Park Avenue, New York. Entered a stock-broker's office that winter but resigned in the spring to go abroad. In 1901 became identified with the General Manifold Company and became Resident Manager for New York City. Sold the house in Park Avenue before the 'land-slide' and bought at Ardsley-on-Hudson."

This was his sexennial response. His decennial letter runs as follows:—

"You are so gentle in your request for information that I am tempted to romance and write you an account of my life that would really be worth while. However, I spare you that, and confine myself to facts. The most important! The Boy was born in New York City on December 21, 1905. His name is Archbold van B., but he does n't know it as yet, even if he is the most wonderful ever. As for myself, my occupation since the last report was resigning from the General Manifold Company and again taking up the quiet life of a country gentleman surrounded by his dogs and horses, with an occasional trip abroad to make him appreciate home. And then responsibilities began to gather, and there had to be a place for the Boy after graduating from Yale, so I bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, *et voila tout!* I hope soon to see us mentioned as the 'rising new firm' in the Saturday financial gossip."

Van Beuren's seat on the Exchange was purchased in April, 1906, and on May 1st he formed the firm of Van Beuren & Bucknam, consisting of himself as board member, Clifford Bucknam (formerly of Effingham Lawrence & Company), and Mulford Martin, Special. Among the events which immediately preceded this move of Michael's was the attack made by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri upon the Standard Oil Company. We quote the following transcript from the proceedings which took place that March:—

"There is no master mind in the Standard Oil Company now," Mr. Archbold had testified; "it is made up of an aggregate of individuals, each an expert in his own special department."

From his own evidence and that of others, it was made evident that Mr. Archbold is the supreme head in charge of the oil business of the company, with H. M. Tilford in direct control of the oil business in the Middle West. Mr. Archbold said he had been connected with the Standard since 1875. He is a vice-president of the company and is a stockholder in the Standard of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

With the appearance of utmost candor, Mr. Archbold admitted that the controlling interest in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, held in the name of his son-in-law, M. M. van Beuren, was formerly held by the trustees of the old Standard Oil Trust until it was forced to dissolve, and that it is now held for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as was admitted on Saturday by the Standard attorneys. Mr. van Beuren is a much sought witness, who has successfully evaded subpoena servers.

"When did you last see Mr. van Beuren," asked Mr. Hadley.

"Last night," Mr. Archbold replied, with a smile. A moment later Max Palmedo, a process server who has succeeded in bringing Mr. Archbold and other Standard officials into court, slipped from the room with determination and chagrin about equally apparent on his face.

N. W. Wallis

NATHANIEL WALDRON WALLIS entered with the Class and left us in the second term of Sophomore year. He came back the following year, entered '97 and was graduated with that Class. See the '97 Records.

*Burton A. White

Died in New Haven, Conn., on May 6th, 1895.

BURTON ARTHUR WHITE was born Sept. 8th, 1872, at Sweden, N. Y. He was a son of Alfred M. White and Sara M. Holmes, who were married Dec. 16th, 1868, at Sweden, and had altogether four children, three boys and one girl, three of whom lived to maturity.

Alfred M. White (b. Nov. 13th, 1845, at Sweden, N. Y.) is a business man and farmer of Brockport, N. Y., at which place and at Jackson, Mich., he has spent most of his life. His parents were Leveritt Spencer White, a farmer of Jackson, Mich., and Anna Gillette of Rome, N. Y. The ancestors of the family were English settlers at Salem, Mass.

Sara M. (Holmes) White (b. Oct. 1st, 1847, at Fletcher, Vt.) is the daughter of Lucas Holmes, a farmer, and Jane M. Wheeler, both of Sweden. Jane M. Wheeler was the cousin of Vice-President William A. Wheeler.

White entered with the Class and remained with us until his death in Junior year.

He was unmarried.

WHITE'S death, due to a sudden attack of typhoid fever, took place on May 6th, 1895, in New Haven. At the class meeting which was held for the purpose of drawing up suitable resolutions, it was voted that each member of the Class wear a badge of mourning for thirty days. "Burton was always a good boy," wrote his father this year, "even-tempered, tenacious of his purpose, and friendly with all. He made a good impression upon nearly every one he came in contact with and left a very large circle of warm friends."

Frederick H. Wiley

Care of the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FREDERICK HENRY WILEY was born Aug. 27th, 1872, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Wiley prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He served as Captain of Co. E. in the '96 Battalion of Phelps Brigade, and left us in June of Freshman year.

He was married Jan. 7th, 1903, at Metamora, Franklin County, Ind., to Miss Edith Gordon Lennard. No recent details are on file.

WILEY sailed from Boston for Alexandria on January 17th, 1903, intending to take a four months' trip abroad. Little did the Class Secretary think that this event was to mark the finish (so far as Wiley is concerned) of their formerly delightful correspondence. But so it was. Since that day, out of all the fair stamped envelopes that have been sent him, not even a postal has been returned.

In lieu of other matter his sexennial letter is here reprinted:

"Leaving college at the end of the Freshman year, in company with my mother I started on a two years' tour of the world. Landing in Germany we spent some time in Dresden and Munich, going from there to Egypt, where we made the trip up the Nile. Reports of cholera discouraged us from going to India, so we turned back to Italy, spending a month in Rome and another in Florence, then taking steamer to Gibraltar and travelling through Spain to Paris, London, and back to America. In '96, I, in company with C. E. Coffin, Yale '99, and his father, took a wheeling trip through England, seeing the race at Henley and returning in the fall. I read law for two years in a law office in this city, attending at the same time the Law School (of the University of Indianapolis). On my graduation (in 1898) I practised in Indianapolis for two years till my mother became an invalid. We left San Francisco for Japan February 1st, 1900, staying seven months in Japan during the Boxer outbreak; then to Shanghai and Hong Kong for a month, with a short trip to the Philippines; then to Singapore, Ceylon and Calcutta, crossing India to Bombay and to Cairo, arriving February, 1901 and staying till March; then to Rome until May, then Paris till July 17th, then Ostend for two weeks and then London for one month, leaving September 20th for America. Arriving home my mother sickened and died, and I have not taken up the practice of law as yet."

Norman A. Williams

Sales Agent for the American Car & Foundry Company, 25 Broad Street,
New York City. Residence, 42 East 41st Street.

NORMAN ALTON WILLIAMS was born Feb. 17th, 1873, at Utica, N. Y. He is the only son of Norman Alton Williams, C.E., Van Rensselaer Polytechnic School '59, and Julia Elizabeth Millard, who were married Oct. 10th, 1866, at Clayville, N. Y., and had one other child, a daughter.

Norman Alton Williams, the elder (b. Aug. 21st, 1837, at

Utica, N. Y.; d. Oct. 12th, 1879, at Pigeon Cove, Mass.), was a civil engineer and manufacturer. He was one of the engineers in charge of the construction of the High Bridge, N. Y. Croton Aqueduct. Most of his life was spent at Utica and New York City. His parents were Abijah J. Williams and Mary Billington, the former a manufacturer of woolens and a resident of Utica and of New York City. The family came from England about 1645, and settled in Massachusetts, later moving to Wethersfield, Conn.

Julia Elizabeth (Millard) Williams (b. Aug. 20th, 1842, at Clayville, N. Y.) spent her early life at Clayville and Utica. Her parents were Stirling A. Millard, a manufacturer of Clayville, and Cornelia E. Mosher, of Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Williams prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He was elected a member of Eta Phi, received a Second Dispute at the Junior Exhibition, and remained with us until Junior year, which he had to spend abroad on account of illness. Upon his return to College he entered '97, was elected to Psi U. and to Bones and was graduated with that Class.

He has not been married. _____

AFTER a year's travel in Europe and another year as acting discount clerk and general bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Utica, New York, Williams entered the employ of the American Car & Foundry Company at Berwick, Pennsylvania. In February, 1901, he entered the New York office of this company. He is now its sales agent. He is also a Director (and Secretary) of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company.

"Corporation officials are not supposed to have vacations," he writes, "but the call of the wild is strong, and each year I get a few days for salmon fishing. There is nothing very exciting about this except to the fisherman."

T. J. Wood, Jr.

Permanent mail address, 121 N. Main Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Ranching. Lillian, Fremont Co., Idaho.

THOMAS JOHN WOOD was born Jan. 11th, 1875, at Dayton, Ohio. He is a son of General Thomas John Wood, U. S. A., a

graduate of the famous Class of '45 at West Point, and Caroline Elizabeth Greer, who were married Nov. 28th, 1861, at Dayton, and had two other children, both sons, Captain George H. Wood, '87 S., and one who died before maturity.

Thomas John Wood the elder (b. at Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 25th, 1823; d. at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 25th, 1906) was the son of George Twyman Wood, a planter of Munfordville, and Elizabeth Helm, of Elizabethtown, Ky. He was appointed to West Point from the State in 1841, became a Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers in 1845, served on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War, and was brevetted First Lieutenant at the battle of Buena Vista. After the War he served in Louisiana and Texas as aide-de-camp to Gen. William S. Harney. In 1860 he was given leave of absence and made an extensive tour throughout Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. In October, 1861, while serving as Colonel of the Second Cavalry in the regular army, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was in active service throughout the Civil War, chiefly as a division and a corps commander in the Army of the Cumberland, and was several times wounded in action. In September, 1866, after serving as Commander of the Department of the Mississippi, he was mustered out of the volunteers and sent back to his regiment; and in June, 1868, he was retired, with the rank of major-general, for disability from wounds received in battle; but his rank was changed by law in 1875 to that of a brigadier general. His ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century, and settled in Albermarle Co., Va.

Caroline Elizabeth (Greer) Wood (b. Nov. 16th, 1840, at Dayton, Ohio) is the daughter of James Greer, a manufacturer, and Caroline Elizabeth King, both of Dayton, where she now (Feb., '06) resides. Her ancestors settled at Ipswich, Mass., about 1670.

Wood entered with the Class, became a member of Phi Gamma Delta, and left us in the fall of Freshman year. He was subsequently enrolled for a short time with the Class of '97.

He has not been married. _____

IN response to a personal request Wood wrote as follows, from his ranch in Fremont County, Idaho: "Your letter arrived as I was about to start on a trip of a couple of weeks, and on my return I had a job of harvesting, then haying, and finally threshing, to look after. If you know anything of such a life you know it means long hours and plenty of them, so it left me little time for correspondence. . . . I don't doubt that my life

since the short period at New Haven has been more varied than the others, but I think you exaggerate its interest to the Class.

“After leaving New Haven I loafed a couple of years. Then bought an interest in an agricultural weekly, next a daily, at Dayton. Then came the Klondike rush which I took in. Back to the States in the fall of 1898 for a while, then again to Alaska and the Yukon territory. Did most everything at different times. Worked in and had interests in mines, stores, road houses, express companies, hotels, boats, Canadian customs—I let Queen Victoria own that—and about everything else you could think of. Presently the Nome excitement came along and I had to go. Had flush days and bust days. Trading trips to Siberia—whalebone, ivory, and furs—and into the Arctic. Storms, shipwreck, and plenty of excitement on land and sea. Nearly cashed in my chips on numerous occasions. Got frozen on several winter trips, but got off lucky. Came out from Nome on a little Soton wind-jammer in 81 days to Seattle. Helped take fourteen men off bark ‘Highland Light’ just before she went down in a storm in which seven vessels were lost. Put in a few months in Dayton loafing, but the ‘Call of the Wild’ could not be resisted, so here I am making a fresh start in the ‘Gem of the Mountains.’ Had several trips on which eating was dispensed with,—once for three days, and I made sixty miles on foot before I struck grub. It was not all thorns nor all roses, but I would not have missed it by a great deal; and as I had my camera with me, and nearly all pictures turned out well, I have a cracker-jack collection of photos. I want to start out again, but believe I am anchored here for good; but after a fellow gets a live healthy germ of Wanderlust in his system you never can tell.”

When the Secretary expressed his thanks for this friendly screed, Wood hastily replied that he did not want it printed. He said that his stay in New Haven had been short and that he was “adverse,” etc., etc. He asked the Secretary to substitute the following:—

“After leaving New Haven, in business at Dayton. Four years and a half in the Yukon Territory and Alaska, and since 1902 ranching at Farnum, Idaho.”

Chas. H. Woodruff, Jr.

Residence, 14 East 68th Street, New York City.
In the Sales Department of the Crocker Wheeler Company, Electrical
Manufacturers, of Ampere, New Jersey.

CHARLES HORNBLOWER WOODRUFF, JR., was born April 13th, 1872, in New York City. He is a son of Charles Hornblower Woodruff '58 and Kitty G. Sanford, who were married in New Haven, June 30th, 1863, and had four other sons,—Lewis B. '90, Frederick '92, Edward Seymour '99, and one that died in infancy.

Charles Hornblower Woodruff the elder (b. Oct. 1st, 1836, in New York) was a New York lawyer and an elder in the Collegiate Reformed Church. His parents were the Hon. Lewis Bartholomew Woodruff '30 and Harriette Burnett Hornblower.

Kitty G. (Sanford) Woodruff is the daughter of William E. Sanford and Margaret L. Craney.

Woodruff prepared for College at Andover and entered with the Class. He left us at Christmas of Freshman year.

He has not been married. _____

WOODRUFF writes that he is in the Sales Department of the Crocker Wheeler Company, Electrical Manufacturers, of Ampere, New Jersey, but he seems disinclined to let the glare of day further illuminate his recent acts. His sexennial letter is here reprinted:—

“Shortly after leaving college I went into business in Bridgeport, Connecticut, forming a company for the manufacturing of Wooden Athletic Goods, Yacht Spars, and Fittings. The company was dissolved January, 1897. In February, 1897, I engaged in lumber business, New York City, in which I continued until the spring of 1899. In May, 1899, I entered the employ of the brokerage firm of Adams, McNeill & Brigham, remaining with them until the dissolution of the firm in May, 1901.

June, 1901, I sailed for Cherbourg, visiting Paris and the British Isles. Returned in August, 1901, and entered the employ of Ellingwood & Cunningham, brokers, 41 Wall Street."

D. W. Wynkoop, M.D.

Farming. Montague, Essex Co., Virginia.

DANIEL WOODBURY WYNKOOP was born July 11, 1872, at Louisville, Ky. He is a son of Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop, ex '64, and Ann Eliza Woodbury, who were married May 30th, 1866, at Huntington, N. Y., and had altogether four children, two boys and two girls.

Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop (b. June 4th, 1843, at Wilmington, Del.) is a physician of New York City, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His parents were Stephen Rose Wynkoop, a clergyman of Wilmington, and Aurelia Mills of New Haven, Conn. The family came from Holland in 1639, and settled at Albany, N. Y.

Ann Eliza (Woodbury) Wynkoop (b. Nov. 22d, 1847, at Wilmington, N. C.; d. June 17th, 1896, at New York City) was the daughter of Daniel Phineas Woodbury, Bvt. Major General, Col. of Engineers, U. S. A., and Catherine Rachel Childs of Pittsfield, Mass.

Wynkoop prepared for College at St. Paul's School and entered with the Class. He was a member of the Yale University Orchestral Club, until he left us in December, 1892.

He was married Nov. 14th, 1903, at Grace Church, New York City, to Miss Carlie Marie Schenck, daughter of the late Allen Schenck and Mrs. F. (Page) Schenck. Mrs. Wynkoop died Feb. 22d, 1904, at San Francisco.

WYNKOOP took the four years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, after leaving '96, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. He served in the New York City Hospital and in the New York Maternity Hospital, and thereafter, and until this year, practised with his father at 128 Madison Avenue. He has written on professional subjects but considers the details not worth mentioning.

For Decennial he sent word that his address was now Montague, Essex County, Virginia, and that his occupation was farming.



Biography of

* Major, the Class Mascot

Died at Orient, Long Island, N. Y., July 15th, 1903.

MAJOR was born in the quiet village of Orient, Long Island, in 1889, where his friends, the Youngs, have lived for many years.

His lineage has not been extensively traced, but E. H. Young writes that the father was from the hardy Newfoundland race, and that the mother was descended from the noble St. Bernards.

MAJOR entered Yale in the fall of 1892 and here his fondness for languages was shown by his regular attendance at the French recitations in Lyceum between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. during the fall term. At the close of his first recitation Mr. Price remarked that he knew it was against the rules of the Faculty to allow a dog in class, but all that he would say in regard to this dog was that he would have no cause of complaint regarding the conduct of the Class if all the members behaved as well as the dog.

In the fall of Sophomore year Major had a voice in breaking up a Freshman Debating Society. A mock trial was being held on the second floor of Old Chapel and Major broke in with the Class of '96 through a rear door. Major had brought his favorite rock with him, fearing trouble, and when this was taken from his mouth and rolled under the bench of the learned judge, he pounced upon it and barked so furiously that the court was thrown into an uproar, and the Clerk beat his gavel in vain.

Later in Sophomore year our French Instructor, Mr. Von Eltz, had an Irish setter that he used to take to recitation and keep concealed underneath the desk. He was discovered there one day and consequently the next day Major was brought in, and he started right for the desk keen on the scent. The setter jumped out amid a great snarling and barking and Mr. Von Eltz pulled and kicked him back under the desk, while at the same time three or

four men in the front row jumped up avowedly with the intention of pulling Major back, but to an unprejudiced observer in the back row it looked very much as though Major was being pushed forward, while subdued murmurs of "Sick 'em, sick 'em" could be heard around the room. A truce was declared between Major and the setter and for the remainder of the year Major had free access to the French recitation and was to be seen stretched out in the rear of the room almost any day.

There was one building that Major would not enter and that was the chapel. He seemed to have a strong prejudice against compulsory chapel and many are the times that I have seen him near the entrance being coaxed by classmates to enter, but resisting all entreaties.

As an upper class man he was to be seen at all University and Class affairs. He was thoroughly imbued with the '96 spirit and always had his wag for every one in the Class. He was in the thick of our Sophomore snowball fight of February 22d, and later in the day had his picture taken with the Class at the fence. A real '96 heeler, always looking for something to turn up—usually the stones of the walk near the fence, much to the discomfiture of Mr. Hotchkiss.

He was prominent at the graduation exercises of his Class, and when his name was mentioned by the historian, the cry was, "put him up."

His last appearance with the Class was at Triennial, and he attended the procession to the Field dressed in coat, trousers, and '96 hat. Sad to relate, not liking the way the ball game was going, he started back for the campus alone, and on the way was robbed of all his fine raiment by the New Haven small boy. After Triennial he returned to his quiet life at Orient, where he was loved and respected to the day of his death, July 15th, 1903.

His grave is on a quiet hill overlooking Long Island Sound. He was a true old friend and has gone where the good dogs go.

E. H. YOUNG.

Bibliographical Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE:—It is to be regretted that the information under this heading is given so imperfectly as to deserve no other title than that of Bibliographical Notes, for these data are, or may be, of importance as time goes on. In future Records of our Class it will be possible, it is hoped, to print a better list of the writings of our individual members.

B. ADAMS

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of Books, Pamphlets and other Printed Matter, relating to Wethersfield (and its Parishes); or written and published by, or in connection with, any of its sons or residents. Included in Adams-Stiles's History of Ancient Wethersfield. N. Y. 1904.

Genealogy of the descendants of Benjamin Adams. History of Ancient Wethersfield, vol. II., pp. 11-27.

A Colonial Shoemaker. Hartford Times, Sept. 21, 1905.

Old Wethersfield's Village Library. Hartford Courant, Sept. 27, 1905.

Old-Time Salmon Fishing in the Connecticut River. Springfield Republican, April 4, 1897, &c., &c.

J. C. ADAMS

AN edition of Heroes and Hero-Worship for Houghton Mifflin & Co. (In preparation)

The Masque (of the XVIII Century) in the new Belles-Lettres Series of D. C. Heath & Co. (In preparation)

HENRY D. BAKER

HAS contributed articles, chiefly on financial topics, to the Chicago Tribune, first as reporter and afterwards as Financial Editor, and various Chicago newspapers; to the New York Evening Post, while a member of its financial department; and to the Financial Times of London (Eng.); and editorials to the Commercial West of Minneapolis, as its Editor.

He for some time conducted a column in the Commercial West entitled The Bull's Eye, which he signed Sharpshooter.

Among other noms de plume he has used the name Jackson.

J. A. BALLENTINE

PREPARED most of the material for Heyburn's Idaho Laws & Decisions, 1899, Callaghan & Co., Chicago.

Annotated the Civil Code of Idaho, 1900, State of Idaho.

Digested 40 volumes of Texas Reports for Bancroft-Whitney's Digest, 1901-02, San Francisco.

Article on Burglary for L. D. Powell Co.'s Encyclopedia of Evidence, 1904, L. D. Powell & Co., Los Angeles.

Article on Cancellation of Instruments, *Ibid.*

Assisted in revision of Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, 1906, Bancroft, Whitney Co., San Francisco.

Assisted in preparation of Treadwell's Annotated Codes of California (in preparation), Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco.

JOHN M. BERDAN

EDITED—Poems of John Cleveland, 12mo, pp. 270; New York, The Grafton Press, 1903.

Miscellaneous magazine articles. No details preserved.

CHAS. H. BOYER

THE Denominational School—a paper read by him Dec. 26th, 1905, in Washington, D. C., before the American Negro Academy—printed under the auspices of the Academy in pamphlet form. (This paper was one of a series on Education)

LEWIS L. BRASTOW

HISTORICAL TOWNS in the Symposium (George W. Cable's magazine) and other articles.

D. B. BRINSMADE

Is Associate Editor of the Medical Review of Reviews—Editor, Dr. Daniel Lewis, 616 Madison Ave., New York City.

H. S. BROWN

Was editor of the Charities Review (now Charities) 1898-1901, and is now editor of the historical monographs in American Philanthropy of the 19th Century, published by the Macmillan Company, three volumes to date.

G. L. BUIST, JR.

ASSISTED in the preparation of the section on Surgical Anæsthesia, in A Treatise on Surgery, by George Ryerson Fowler,

M.D., published by the W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1906, vol. I.

R. H. BURTON-SMITH

Two articles published in Trust Companies (New York City).

A Trust Company Statute for Iowa, published in November, 1905. A Brief on Iowa Trust Companies, published in February, 1906.

THEODORE CARLETON

WAS a regular contributor of dramatic criticisms to the Boston Transcript during part of the season of 1896-7.

He prepared and read (Feb. 27th, 1897) before the Monday Evening Club of the City (Haverhill, Mass.) an essay, Contemporary Fiction in the Class-room—An Experiment, being a critical review of Prof. Phelps' course in Modern Novels.

W. H. CLARK

THE chapter on Debating in Lewis Welch's book on Yale,—Yale, Her Campus, Class-Rooms, and Athletics.

C. B. COLEMAN

HAS contributed from time to time to the Christian Evangelist of St. Louis and the Christian Century of Chicago.

A book, Studies in Indiana History. (In preparation)

CHARLES COLLENS

ARCHITECTURE, published by Forbes & Co., New York: Aug., 1904, Engineering Building. Aug., 1905, Vassar Library. Sept., 1905, Williams College Chapel; Williams College Dormitories. May, 1906, St. Thomas Church Competition, N. Y.

Architectural Review, Bates & Guild Co., Boston: Mar., 1905,—Mar., 1906, State Street Trust Co. Bldg. Oct., 1905, Several Churches. July, 1905, Hartford Travellers Ins. Co. Competition.

American Architect, Times Bldg., New York: Feb. 20, 1904, Woman's Hospital, N. Y. City. Jan. 2, 1904, Islesboro Chapel. Feb. 13, 1904, Church of Christ Scientist, Concord, N. H.; Loomis House, Bedford, Mass. Various Newspaper Articles, Exhibition Catalogues and College Publications, etc., etc.

EDWARD D. COLLINS

HISTORY of Vermont, Ginn & Co., Boston, 1903.

Studies in the Colonial Policy of England, 1672-1680: The Plantations, The Royal African Company, and The Slave Trade. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1900,

vol. I., pp. 139-192. Reprinted in pamphlet form at the Government Printing Office at Washington in 1901.

Committees of Correspondence of the American Revolution. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1901, vol. I., pp. 243-271. Reprinted in pamphlet form at the Government Printing Office at Washington in 1902.

Discussion on the Study of English Literature. The School Review, March, 1906, University of Chicago Press, pp. 188-190.

WENDELL P. COLTON

NUMEROUS articles for New York Tribune, and other newspapers and periodicals prior to 1904. No details preserved.

FREDERICK COONLEY

HE has done no writing since his six years of newspaper and magazine work in college, of which no details have been preserved.

C. S. DAY, JR.

SEXENNIAL Record of the Class of '96, Yale College. Printed privately, New York, 1902, 451 pp. (With the assistance of Henry S. Johnston and other classmates.)

A few book reviews and other unsigned articles in periodicals.

SHERWOOD O. DICKERMAN

HAS contributed an article to the American Journal of Archaeology (vol. VII., 1903), (the Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass., pub.), entitled Archaic Inscriptions from Cleonae and Corinth. He adds: "The Corinthian inscription was turned up in the excavation of the American School at Athens in 1898. The inscription from Cleonae I bought from a peasant. Both are now in the Athens Museum."

J. H. DOUGLASS

SYLLABUS of Medical Jurisprudence for use of class in Medical School, to which he lectured for three terms.

J. G. ELDRIDGE

EDITED (nominally with Prof. Palmer) Schiller: Die Braut von Messina (first English edition), 1901, Henry Holt & Co., N. Y.

CHAS. LOUIS FINCKE

A TEXT book on the Principles of Medicine, August, 1905, The Brooklyn Eagle Press, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Present Status of the Pathology and Etiology of Eclampsia—Brooklyn Medical Journal.

The Sphygmomanometer; its Clinical uses in determining Blood Pressure—Brooklyn Medical Journal.

And various other magazine articles.

RICHARD J. GOODMAN

AN article entitled A National Guardsman's View of Manassas, in The Journal of the United States Infantry Association of Washington, D. C., in the July number, 1905.

HARRIS R. GREENE

HAS collaborated on engineering catalogues, technical and descriptive.

H. E. GREGORY

ANDESITES of Aroostook Volcanic Area Maine, American Journal of Science, vol. VIII, pp. 359-369, 1899.

Volcanic Rocks from Temiscouata Lake, Quebec, American Journal of Science, vol. X, pp. 14-18 (with map), 1900.

Geology of the Aroostook Volcanic Area, Maine, U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin, 165, pp. 93-188 (10 pls., 11 figs.).

Well and Spring Records of Connecticut, U. S. Geological Survey. Water Supply Paper, No. 102, pp. 127-159, 1904.

Underground Waters of Connecticut, U. S. Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper, No. 114, pp. 66-82 (with map), 1905.

Geology of the Farmington Quadrangle, Connecticut (maps and text), U. S. Geological Survey. Folio. (Manuscript in possession of U. S. Geological Survey.)

Manual of Connecticut Geology (in collaboration with W. N. Rice), Connecticut Geological Survey Bulletin VI.

Geology of Connecticut in relation to Water Supply, Connecticut State Board of Agriculture.

Geological Map of Connecticut (with H. H. Robinson), Connecticut Geological Survey Bulletin VII.

Water Resources of Connecticut, U. S. Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper. (Manuscript completed.)

E. B. HAMLIN

HAS written an opinion (published in the New York Law Journal in October, 1904) on the conflicting laws of New York on the subject of the distribution of surplus moneys resulting from mortgage foreclosures on real estate.

H. E. HAWKES

LIMITATIONS of Greek Arithmetic (Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, vol. IV).

Estimate of Peirce's Linear Associative Algebra (American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 24).

On Hypercomplex Number Systems (Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, vol. 3).

On Non-quaternion Number Systems (Mathematische Annalen, Bd. 58).

On Quaternion Number Systems (Mathematische Annalen, Bd. 60).

On Hypercomplex Number Systems in Seven Units (American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 26).

On Hamilton's Determination of Irrational Numbers (Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, vol. 7).

Advanced Algebra (Ginn & Co., 1905).

Reports, Book Reviews, etc., in various periodicals.

J. C. HOLLISTER

HAS written in collaboration with Dr. L. L. McArthur of Chicago. No details given.

F. B. JOHNSON.

CORRESPONDENCE Files, The Commercialist, July, 1902.

Ledgers. Some Comparisons, Ibid. March, 1903.

The Stores Ledger—Why Worth Maintaining, American Machinist (date not recorded).

A System for Taking an Inventory, American Machinist, Jan. 4, 1906.

Plant and Tool Inventory, American Machinist, June 8, 1906.

A System for a Purchasing Agent,—to be published in System, a Chicago magazine.

LOUIS CLEVELAND JONES

ON the Estimation of Cadmium as the Oxide (in collaboration with Philip E. Browning)—The American Journal of Science, vol. II., Oct., 1896, pp. 269-270; reprinted in pamphlet form.

The Action of Carbon Dioxide on Soluble Borates—The American Journal of Science, vol. V., June, 1898, pp. 442-446; reprinted in pamphlet form.—Translated into German by J. Koppel, published in the Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie, Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1898, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

A Volumetric Method for the Estimation of Boric Acid—The American Journal of Science, vol. VII., Feb., 1899, pp. 147-153; reprinted in pamphlet form.—Translated into German by J. Koppel.

pel, published in the *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1899, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

The Estimation of Boric Acid (in collaboration with F. A. Gooch)—*The American Journal of Science*, vol. VII., 1899, pp. 34-40; reprinted in pamphlet form.—Translated into German by J. Koppel, published in the *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1899, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

An Iodometric Method for the Estimation of Boric Acid—*The American Journal of Science*, vol. VIII., Aug., 1899, pp. 127-132; reprinted in pamphlet form.—Translated into German by J. Koppel, published in the *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1899, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

The Action of Carbon Dioxide on the Borates of Barium—*The American Journal of Science*, vol. XIV., July, 1902, pp. 49-56; reprinted in pamphlet form.—Translated into German by J. Koppel, published in the *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, Hamburg and Leipzig, in 1902, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

The Prevention of Infusible Scums in Glass Furnaces—Report of the Fifth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Berlin, 1903, Sec. II., vol. I., p. 773; reprinted in pamphlet form at Berlin in 1904.

A. G. KELLER

HOMERIC Society, Longmans, Green & Co., N. Y., London, Bombay, 1902 (Sociological).

Queries in Ethnography, Longmans, Green & Co., 1903.

Edited J. Scott Keltie's *Partition of Africa*, soon to be published by J. D. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, called *History of Africa*.

Essays in Colonization, collection from *Yale Review*, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New Haven, 1902.

ARTICLES

In *Yale Review* (of which he is co-editor). The above essays (four in number) and: *A Sociological View of the Native Question*, Nov., 1903. *The Portuguese in Brazil*, Feb., 1905. Numerous Notes, Book Reviews, etc.

In *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Sociological Science*, Philadelphia: *Notes on the Danish West Indies*, July, 1903.

In *American Journal of Sociology*, Chicago: *Sociology and Homer*, July, 1903.

In *the Nation*, N. Y.: A number of Notes, etc.

In *Essays in Colonial Finance*, published by the American Economic Association, Aug., 1900, New York, Macmillan. *Italy's Experience with Colonies*.

To appear in *Harper's Monthly* (in collaboration with H. E. Gregory): *Controlling Conditions of Commerce*.

TROY KINNEY

Has done some reportorial work for Baltimore and Chicago papers, both writing and drawing.

Since going into illustration his principal work has appeared in the following books and magazines, all of it in collaboration with Margaret West Kinney, viz., illustrations for: *The Thrall of Leif the Lucky*, Otilie Liljencrantz, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1902. *The Ward of King Canute*, Otilie Liljencrantz, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1903. *When Wilderness was King*, Randall Parrish, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1904. *For the White Christ*, Robert Ames Bennett, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1905. *Nicanor, Teller of Tales*, C. Bryson Taylor, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1906. *Barlasch of the Guard*, Henry Seton Merriman, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, 1903. *The Fortunes of the Landrays*, Vaughn Kester, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, 1905. *Sir Nigel*, A. Conan Doyle, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, 1906. *A Ladder of Swords*, Sir Gilbert Parker, Harper's, New York, 1904. *The Long Straight Road*, George Horton, Bowen-Merrill Co. (now The Bobbs-Merrill Co.), Indianapolis, 1902. *The Lodestar*, Sidney R. Kennedy, '98, Macmillan, New York, 1905. *The Mystery of June 13th*, Melvin L. Severy, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1905.

For *Century Magazine*, Series of four pictures, *Incidents of the Stage*, Sept., 1906. For *Harper's Magazine*, Short stories. For *Saturday Evening Post*, Short stories. For *Saturday Evening Post*, Serial, 1906, *Sampson Rock of Wall St.*, by Edwin Lefèvre.

R. W. LOBENSTINE

(1) *The Clinical Manifestation of Hemorrhages in Eclampsia*, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Feb., 1905. (2) *The Leucocytosis in Pregnancy, in the Puerperium and in Eclampsia*, *Ibid*, Aug., 1904. (3) *The Molecular Concentration of the Blood and of the Urine, in Pregnancy, in the Puerperium and in Eclampsia*, *American Medicine*, Oct., 1904. (4) *Congenital Tuberculosis*, *Bulletin of the Lying-In Hospital of New York*, May, 1905. (5) *The Use of Thyroid Extract in Eclampsia and Threatened Eclampsia*, *Ibid*, Jan., 1906. Et cæteri.

ROBERT LUSK

As Secretary of the Bar Association of Tennessee he has annually (for the past four years) edited and published the Association Reports, each report containing from 200 to 300 pages.

H. W. MATHEWS

HE has written occasional book-reviews, and a few short stories, and has done a good deal of dramatic work for one of the week-

lies; but most of his work has not appeared over his own signature, and nearly all of it dates back six or seven years. He finds it impossible to furnish details.

W. C. MORGAN

ESTIMATION of Tellurium by Precipitation as Iodid, *American Journal of Science*, 152-271. Ueber die Bestimmung des Tellurs durch Fallung als Iodid, *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie*, 13-169. Ethers of Toluquinoneoxime and their Bearing on the Space Isomerism of Nitrogen, *American Chemical Journal*, 20-761. Notes on the Space Isomerism of the Toluquinoneoxime Ethers, *American Chemical Journal*, 22-402. Ethers of Isonitrosoguiacol and their Relation to the Space Isomerism of Nitrogen, *American Chemical Journal*, 22-484. Papers since 1902: A Fossil Egg from Arizona, *Bulletin of the Geological Department of the University of California*, No. 19, vol. 3, p. 403. A Peculiar Occurrence of Bitumen and Evidence as to its Origin, *American Journal of Science*, vol. 168, p. 363. The Origin of Bitumen, *American Geologist*, vol. 35, p. 46. The Latter Day of Alchemy, *Harper's Magazine*, 110-620.

Qualitative Analysis as a Laboratory Method for the Study of General Inorganic Chemistry, published by Macmillan Co.

G. H. NETTLETON

TRIENNIAL Record of Yale, '96 (Dorman), 1899. Specimens of the Short Story (Holt & Co.), 1901. Sheridan's Major Dramas (Ginn & Co.), 1906 (In press). Article on The Books of Lydia Languish's Circulating Library in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, Oct., 1905, and various minor items (including an article on Yale University in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, Nov., 1896).

T. W. NOON

HAS written a number of reviews for the *American Journal of Theology*, a thesis, *Origin and Significance of the Lord's Supper* (accepted as a sufficient exercise for the degree of B.D., University of Chicago), and some reviews in *Bibliotheca Sacra*. (All the above written as Fellow of the University of Chicago, 1902-3.)

L. C. OAKLEY

"I WAS the scissors editor under Prof. George E. Beers (Yale Law School, '89) of an edition of Baldwin's Digest of Connecticut Cases during the winter of 1899-1900. Guess it is n't worth mentioning. I was on salary and so (as I recall it) got no credit in preface, properly enough."

EDWIN OVIATT

MISCELLANEOUS Newspaper work (of nature, general, state, political, athletic, college, and city). New York Tribune, July, 1899 to date; Boston Evening Transcript, March, 1899 to date; New York Times, 1898 to date; old New York Commercial Advertiser, January, 1899 to 1902; New York Globe, 1902 to date; old New York Recorder (illustrated pen and ink drawings); New York Sunday Press, two or three comics republished; Springfield Republican, 1899 to 1901; Springfield Union, 1900; New York Sun, (special articles humorous and literary); Boston News Bureau; Boston Journal; Hartford Courant; Newark Evening News; New York Morning Telegraph; New York News; New York Evening Sun; reporting on New Haven Register (also occasional editorial writing); early reporting New Haven Palladium; early reporting New Haven Leader; editorial management old New Haven Morning News; Boston Herald; legislation reporting Associated Press; assistant managing Publishers Press (substitute); some news work New York Post. Regular work—Daily column of comment semi-editorial matter on Connecticut topics, political and general, in New York Tribune, beginning June 19, 1905. Literary Articles—in the New York Criterion, June, 1899; New York Times Literary Supplement, 1899-1901; articles on Geo. W. Cable (republished in American Authors at Home, Holt); various authors; several book notices and reviews in New York Times; book reviews in Boston Transcript and New Haven Register; articles in New York Evening Post on Edward Rowland Sill, March, 1901; in New York Sun on James Gates Percival; in New York Tribune (Sunday) on literary and historical landmarks of Connecticut, on Ik Marvel, etc., etc. Various special articles of all kinds in Harper's Weekly, Nov. 1901, New England Magazine, New York Times, Tribune, Post, Sun, Boston Transcript, Philadelphia Times-Ledger. Country Life, in Boston Transcript, January, 1902; New England Country Sociology, Tribune, Transcript; a series of articles (illustrated) on Italy in New York Tribune; New York Sunday Herald. Magazine work—Stories: Introducing Thacher, McClure's Magazine, April, 1902; Atkinson, No. 7, Leslie's Monthly (now American Illustrated Monthly), June, 1903; 89-2-5, Leslie's Monthly, December, 1902; Benson, '81, Leslie's Monthly, May, 1903; House Bill, No. 29, Leslie's Monthly, November, 1903; a football story, Leslie's Monthly, November, 1904. Book work—Guide to New Haven and Yale University, Price Lee & Co., New Haven, 1901.

F. M. PATTERSON

HAS written various articles for the Albany Law Journal, including a critical review of the trial of Roland B. Molineux:

HENRY A. PERKINS

Two articles in American Journal of Science during the summer of 1904 on electrical subjects. One article in Electrical World,

March 24th, 1906, on Heat Developed by Electrical Spark. A letter to the *Scientific American* on Teaching Science in Schools, autumn of 1905. An address on same subject before Eastern Association of Physics Teachers printed in the Proceedings of the Association.

WALTER F. PRINCE

EVENING Boat Song, Poem, in *Gems of Poetry*, N. Y., March, 1884. Phantom Knight, A New-Old English Ballad (gained prize), *Ibid.* Polly Pray, A Legend of the Seabasticook, Poem, *Ibid.* A series of about twenty Literati Essays, in *Pittsfield (Me.) Advertiser*, 1884-5. David and Goliath, Poem, *Forest City (Me.) Advance*, 1885. A number of poems published in *Zion's Herald*, Boston, 1884-6. Rhymes (humorous, etc.) published 1884-1890 in various Maine papers, *Lewiston Journal*, *Dexter Gazette*, etc. The Abolitionists, published in the organ of *Drew Theological Seminary*, 1892. Examination of Peters's Blue Laws, pp. 95-138 of Annual Report of American Historical Association for 1898, Washington, D. C. (Also in pamphlet form.) The First Criminal Code of Virginia, pp. 311-363 of Annual Report of American Historical Association for 1899. Vol. I. (Also in pamphlet form.) The Law and Order League of Connecticut (pamphlet), New Haven, Ct., 1896. In 1896-8 wrote many articles for *Connecticut Citizen*, organ of Connecticut Union. Some of these reprinted in other temperance papers, *National Temperance Almanac*, etc., and a number of them, with diagrams and illustrations of his own, issued as leaflets by the C. T. U., and distributed widely for campaign purposes. In 1899 was co-editor of the *Citizen* and wrote much of its contents. A Trip up Mount Katahdin, *Lewiston Journal*, 1900. Wrote Annual Report of Law and Order League of Connecticut for years 1900-1903, inclusive. Economic Value of the Law and Order League, in *Church Review*, Hartford, June, 1902. Law and Order League of Connecticut, in *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., June 27, 1901. Twentieth Century Time System, leading article in *American Inventor*, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1901. (Reprinted in *American Horologist*, May 29, 1901.) The Citizen and the Caucus, published under another name in *New Haven Leader* about 1902 and afterwards in pamphlet form. Laws of Connecticut respecting Sale of Intoxicating Liquor, Gambling, etc., etc. (thin book), published under another name, Hartford, 1902. Reasons for Adoption of State Police Bill, in many of the papers of Connecticut, and also a pamphlet, about March, 1903. (Many scores of articles, editorials, and items about his work as Assistant Secretary of the Law and Order in various journals of Connecticut, 1900-1903.) Many letters to the Press of Connecticut on civic topics, also sermons and addresses on Good Citizenship and kindred topics, and arguments delivered in opposition to the Pool-selling Bill, in defense of his Prize-fighting Bill, etc., before the Legislature. 1899-1903, *Ibid.* (Brief biographical sketches in *Connecticut Citizen*, 1899, *New Haven Chronicle*, 1902, *Lewiston Journal*, 1900, and one or two Brooklyn papers, 1903, with portrait. Portrait also in *New York Herald*, 1903 and 1904, and elsewhere.) Slave Conspiracy Delusion of

New York City ran in six numbers of *New Haven Chronicle*, beginning June 28, 1902. Edited a page of standard, selected, and original humor, entitled *Quaint Quirks and Quillets* in *New Haven Chronicle* in fall and winter of 1902-3. Wrote much of the original portion. Testimony of Walter F. Prince before Special Commission on New Haven Police Department; (see Majority Report, Prof. Henry Wade Rogers and George E. Martin, pp. 46-48, 53-54), New Haven, 1904 (pamphlet). Report of Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for 1904. Sermon on The Resurrection, in *Brooklyn Eagle*, 1904. Sermon (in part) on Church and Tainted Money, in *Brooklyn Eagle*, May 21, 1906. Sermon by Rev. R. F. Alsop, D.D., Rector of St. Ann's Church [to McIlvaine Club, which was founded by Prince], in *Brooklyn Eagle*, May 7, 1905, has matter about him. [Reprinted as McIlvaine Document No. 1 by McIlvaine Club, 1905]. (Sermon by Dr. Alsop to McIlvaine Club, has matter about him. [Published as McIlvaine Document No. 2 by McIlvaine Club, 1905].) Text of Cantata, *The Trifold Advent*, printed and produced in Brooklyn, 1905, about to be formally published. Compiled Decennial of Rectorship of the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D., in *St. Ann's Church* (pamphlet), Brooklyn, July, 1906. Many articles in *St. Ann's* monthly paper, *St. Ann's Record*, of which he is editor. In Preparation: *History of St. Ann's Church*, to be published in 1907. A *Critical Narration* of one of the most dramatic, though almost forgotten passages of New York History.

R. L. ROSS

A SERIES of sermons entitled, *Story of a Young Man Series*, in *The Preachers' Magazine*, published by the Wilbur C. Ketcham Co., 1902. Articles on Church Work in New York, in *The Christian City*, the regular official organ of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society. Occasional Contributions to *The Christian Advocate*.

S. B. SADLER

ONE volume on *Pennsylvania Criminal Procedure*, Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Eleven volumes of *Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports*, Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., 1905.

RUDOLPH SCHEVILL

AUGUST Wilhelm Schlegel und das Theater der Franzosen, München, 1899, Kastner und Lossen (1 vol.). The *Comedias* of Diego Ximenez de Enciso, in *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, April, 1903. *El Haz de Leña por Núñez de Arce*, D. C. Heath, Boston, 1903. *El Niño de la bola*, por Alarcon, American Book Co., N. Y., 1904. *El Comendador Mendoza*, por Juan Valera, American Book Co., N. Y., 1905. The

Libraries of Spanish America, in *Modern Language Notes* for May, 1905. Introduction to *Studies in Cervantes*, in *Modern Philology*, Chicago, Ill., for July, 1906. On the Bibliography of the Comedia; and Spanish and English Literature in the early 17th Century, in press in the *Zeitschrift für Romanische Forschungen*, Dresden, Germany. A series of articles on Spain and Spanish America in the *N. Y. Evening Post* and *Boston Transcript*, including some book reviews, between Nov., 1903 and Sept., 1905.

C. P. SHERMAN

IN addition to work done in collaboration with Prof. George E. Beers he has recently translated into English Prof. Fernand Bernard's *First Year of Roman Law* (*La première année de droit romain*), (Oxford University Press, 1906), for use by his classes.

DORLAND SMITH

HAS written (besides a number of writings for medical societies) two articles which have been reprinted in pamphlet form, viz: *One Hundred Cases of Eye Disease with Bacteriological Examination*, reprinted from the *Yale Medical Journal*, May, 1904, and *Eye Infection*. *Second Hundred Cases with Bacteriological Examination*, reprinted from the *Archives of Ophthalmology*, vol. XXXIV., No. 5, 1905, pp. 481-94.

GEO. ARTHUR SMITH

HIS speech as Chairman of the Modern Language Conference for Secondary Schools, at Meeting of National Association, at St. Louis, in June, 1904, was published in the *National Education Association Record* for 1904.

GRISWOLD SMITH

INAUGURATED and (until early in 1905) edited *Citizens Industrial Exponent*, a monthly magazine issued by the *Citizens Industrial Association of St. Louis*, of which he was Secretary and attorney. First issue, June, 1904, published by Myerson Printing Co., of St. Louis.

* MARIUS J. SPINELLO

HE was a frequent contributor to *Præco Latinus*, a magazine published in Philadelphia for the dissemination of Latin lore and the revival of Latin as a spoken language. A biographical sketch and portrait of Spinello appeared in the number for August, 1898. Among his contributions were an incomplete translation into Latin of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, and an historical sketch, entitled *Panem Fluctibus Committe* based upon contemporary Italian History.

For several years before his death Spinello had devoted most of his time to modern European literature, and his contributions to the magazines and newspapers give evidence of this interest. A translation from the Spanish of Perez Galdos (*The Mule and the Ox*) and from the Italian of Giovanni Verga (*The Christmas Legend of Trezza Castle*) were published in the Christmas number of the *San Francisco Chronicle* for 1903. A poetical Imitation from the German appeared in the *Sunset Magazine*, July, 1903.

At the time of his death he was engaged upon an edition of Voltaire's *Zadig* and an Italian grammar for American students. The magazines and newspapers of the various localities in which Spinello studied and taught at different times show traces of his versatility. The *Little Chap*, published at Manlius, contained in its issue for June, 1899, a paper by him on Education in Italy. During his stay in Paris he published in *La Vérité* an article on Latin as a universal language. One of his sonnets, *The California Poppy*, and the text of a lecture on *The Italians of California* were posthumously published in the *Sunset Magazine*, and *Gratitude*, a short story, appeared in the *New Haven Sunday Leader*, in the issues for August 14, 21, 1904.

During his residence at St. John's School, he printed privately several pamphlets, viz:—*Origin and development of the Romance Languages*. (Syracuse, University Press, 1900), 48 pp. *Poems*. (Syracuse, University Press, 1899), 15 pp. *Practicability and Importance of Teaching Latin as a Spoken Tongue*. Lecture delivered before the junior Latin class of Syracuse University. (Syracuse; Eaton and Mains, printers, 1899), 21 pp.

THE SPINELLO MEMORIAL LIBRARY

At a University meeting held on October 17th, 1904, resolutions were adopted to provide a fitting and permanent memorial of Spinello's service to the University of California. He had collected among other books about 1200 volumes in Latin and Romanic literature and philology, and it was suggested that these be bought for the University Library, and that an alcove be provided for them, or at least that they be marked with a special bookplate so that the Spinello collection should always be a distinct memorial.

This suggestion was carried out. The following description of the books was furnished by the University Librarian:

There was a total of 970 volumes, besides a number of duplicates. It embraced a few sets like *Petitot's Répertoire du theatre français* (22 v.) and *Voltaire's Oeuvres* (71 v.).

Roughly speaking it can be divided into three parts: (1) Editions of Latin authors, some being choice and more or less rare, like *Eutropius*, 1716; *Isidorus*, 1509; *Isocrates*, 1570; *Josephus*, 1691; *Lucertius*, 1761; *Prudentius*, 1739; *Statius*, 1788; *Strabo*, 1571; *Terentius*, 1780; *Vegetius*, 1592; *Virgilius*, 1783. (2) A considerable number of French and some Spanish authors, not of particular note. (3) Italian authors, both literary and historical, such as: *Alfieri*, *Ariosto*, *Annunzio*, *Bentivoglio*, *Chiebrera*,

Carranza, Dante, Foscolo, Giannone (17 v.), Goldoni (17 v.), Grossi, Guarini, Guicciardini, Macchiavelli, Metastasio, Manzoni, Monti, Muratori, Palearius (1696), Pellico, Petrarca, Pulci, Rosini, Sannezero (1741), Sanctis, Torraca, Trissino, Varchi, Verri, Villari.

The collection to be added by gift of Professor H. Morse Stephens will comprise the best authorities and documents illustrative of that period of Italian history known as the Risorgimento—the period of Garibaldi, Mazzini, etc., in which Spinello, just before his unfortunate death, expressed to Stephens his great interest.

The book plate for the Spinello Memorial Library was designed and engraved by J. Winfred Spenceley of Boston. In the chronological list of Mr. Spenceley's plates (number one of which is the "chambered nautilus" plate for Oliver Wendell Holmes) the Spinello memorial plate stands as No. 151. The design is clearly of the memorial type, following in general the lines of a mural tablet, but relieved from the severity of the latter by the novel treatment of the upper portion of the plate.



ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR.

WHILE at the Berkeley School he was Editor of the school paper, the Berkeley Folio. While at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he was Editor of the school paper, the *Horæ Scholasticæ*, for which he wrote various articles, among them one on Ober Ammergau and the Passion Play, another, a story entitled *A Tale of Two Photographs* (afterwards reprinted in the *Yale Courant*) and the School Essay Prize, *The Character of George Washington*. While at College he was Editor of the *Yale Daily News*, 1893-96, and Chairman 1895-6, practically all the editorials for that year being written by him. He was a frequent contributor to the *Yale Literary Magazine* during Freshman and Sophomore years, his principal articles being *Contributions of Harvard and Yale to American Progress*, *The College Days of a Yale Poet (Willis)*, *The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes* (this being the Junior Exhibition Prize Essay), *Carlyle and Newman—A Study in Antithesis* (this being the DeForest Prize Oration); also several portfolios. He has edited the *Yale University Catalogue*, 1900-1905, inclusive, *Catalogue of Officers and Graduates*, 1901 and 1904, *Directory of Living Graduates*, 1901 and 1904, *Acts of the General Assembly of Connecticut with other Documents respecting Yale University*, 1901. Chapter on Present Conditions in *Two Centuries of Christian Activity at Yale*, 1901, Putnam's. *The Distinction between a College and a University*, Address at the Inauguration of the President of Carleton College, published in the *Carltonian*, Northfield, Minn., 1903. Introduction for book entitled *Religious Classics in the "Young People's Library, Colliers*, 1903. *Yale's Famous Graduates, Pot-pourri*, 1903. *What is Yale, Pot-pourri*, 1904. *The Call of the Ministry*, *Yale Divinity School Quarterly*, June, 1905, &c., &c. Many of his addresses at the Yale Alumni Association Meetings have been reported in the *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

A. R. THOMPSON

Two books for boys: *Gold-Seeking on the Dalton Trail*, Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, 1900. *Shipwrecked in Greenland*, Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, 1905.

A. C. TILTON

THE Roster of the Yeas and Nays of the House of Representatives of 1809-10 in *Ohio General Assembly Record*, vol. I, No. 9. (1906). The Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society on the History of the Middle West, in *Library Journal*, vol. XXX., No. 12. (1905). A Descriptive List of the Works on English History in the Library of the Society. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Bulletin of Information*, No. 21. (1904). *Augsburg und die ersten Seefahrten nach Indien in Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter*, vol. 4. (1904). *German-Indian Vocabularies*

in Maximilian of Wied's Travels in North America turned into English-Indian for Thwaite's Early Western Travels. (1906). Several Book Reviews in American Historical Review.

THOMAS A. TRACY

HAS done a good deal of newspaper work both as local representative (at Bristol) of the Associated Press and for the Bristol Press Publishing Co.

T. B. WELLS

IN addition to various special articles for the New York Journal during his term of service with that paper, he has written from time to time editorials for publication in Harper's Weekly, &c., &c.

M. M. WHITAKER

SEVERAL technical articles in technical magazines—Motor Boat (N. Y.), Motor Boat (London), Marine Engineering, Rod & Gun, etc., etc.

Ex. Ninety-Six

HERBERT R. LIMBURG

SOME articles for the New York Sun concerning the Island of Porto Rico, c. 1901. Article for the Brooklyn Eagle regarding some of the election questions of 1905. Articles on various public and legal topics for the New York Sun and Brooklyn Eagle. Articles for various papers at the time of the Northern Pacific panic.

W. L. PATTERSON

WROTE descriptions in 1902 for the New Castle Courant, Daily Paper, from European points.

HERBERT L. TOWLE ('95)

HAS contributed largely to The Automobile, The Horseless Age, Motor, Power Boat News, The Motor Car, etc., and a little to The American Machinist and Collier's Weekly, and has written about half a course on Gas Engine Care & Management (soon to be published by the International Correspondence Schools).



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1906

Pot-pourri

The author does not pretend to deliver thee an exact piece; his business not being ostentation, but charity. It is miscellaneous in the matter of it, and by no means artificial in the composure.—William Penn's *Fruits of Solitude*.





CAROLVS VERNONVS HOPKINS
AMICVS REGIBVS

Pot-pourri

Hopkins and the King

DESPITE current undervaluations of triumphs that are merely social, the members of our Class who are interested in distinctions won by '96 men can scarcely have failed to be impressed with the following despatch which was printed in the *Sun* of May 31st, 1904:

"London, May 30.—Several Americans were presented to the King at his Majesty's levee by the Spanish Ambassador in the absence of Ambassador Choate. The duty apparently fell to the Spanish representative as dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Those presented were F. Batcheller, A. Fuller, C. V. Hopkins, W. B. Parson, and George Vanderbilt. Lord Pelham Clinton presented William Waldorf Astor."

The interest excited by this event led ultimately to the portrayal of its principal scene, the meeting of Charles with Edward, upon canvas. A reproduction of the painting appears upon the opposite page.

Yale's "Pop" Smith Dead

THE MASCOT OF THE NEW HAVEN UNDERGRADUATES DIES AT 87

(From the *New York Sun*.)

NEW HAVEN, March 2, 1905.—James Smith, known for the last decade as "Pop" Smith, one of Yale's mascots, died to-day, aged 87 years. He was born in England and came to this country half a century ago. He was a short man with gray whiskers, and wore a little low derby hat. When "Handsome Dan," the famous bulldog mascot of

the athletic department of Yale University, died ten years ago, "Pop" Smith came to the front to take his place as a mascot.

From that time Pop had the field all to himself until about a year ago, when his health became poor and he was too feeble to go to the Yale field to attend the 'varsity games. Even in the days when "Handsome Dan" was trotted out, old "Pop" Smith would cross the field as a rival to Dan in the mascot business. Until too feeble to take the journeys he had been toted to Princeton and Cambridge as the Yale mascot.

All the Yale professors knew him. In his early days he was a shoemaker and was patronized by Yale men. In this way he became acquainted with the Yale boys.

The last time that a Yale crowd had an opportunity to cheer the old mascot was at the Yale-Harvard commencement baseball game last June, when Yale won.

Sad End of Eddie Oakley

FORMER OWNER OF MORY'S KILLED BY STREET CAR

(From the *Sun* for May 9, 1905. Written by L. Denison '95.)

YALE graduates in New York were filled with regretful reminiscences yesterday by the news contained in a despatch from New Haven saying that Edward G. Oakley, once the proprietor of Mory's, had been run over and killed by a street car. For twenty years before his retirement from Mory's, in the middle nineties, Eddie Oakley had a warm place in the affection and respect of Yale undergraduates.

He was regarded as one of the institutions of the university; his business, to be sure, was the drawing of ale and the serving of wonderfully fresh eggs and still more wonderfully concocted Welsh rabbits; but to his calling he brought a tact, a gentleness of manner and a genial aroma of fine, old-fashioned hospitality such as few patrons of public houses in this country have ever been privileged to know.

The undergraduate traditions were that Eddie inherited the place from Mrs. Moriarity; it was an accepted tradition because it seemed quite impossible that Eddie could have such a deep regard for ancient Yale notions with which successive years of undergraduates had saturated his house unless he had inherited some of them from somebody a great deal older than himself.

Mrs. Moriarity rather preferred the name of "Temple Bar"

for the place. For years she did her household mending in a corner of the little tap-room and kept a kindly, motherly eye on the proceedings in the front room, the back room and the kitchen. Everything within the little rooms was as spick and span and simple as were the outer walls of the little white building itself.

The uproar with which the announcement of the destruction of the Old Brick Row was met by Yale graduates all over the world would have been echoed in undergraduate circles immediately had Eddie ever voiced the thought of changing his furniture or the wallpaper or the quaint old pottery bas reliefs which hung over the fireplace—one of them holding up a *Yale News* and the other a *Yale Lit.* But Eddie never thought of anything so revolutionary; he would as soon have authorized the serving of drinks to a freshman or the permitting of others than seniors at the round center table, carved with its hundreds of initials.

Every man whose name was in the Yale catalogue—except a freshman—had twenty dollars' worth of credit at Mory's in the old days. A modest little slip came to him through the mail when the limit was reached. If he then called for his checks Eddie always, with a half apologetic, half humorous smile, brought out the accumulation of checks from a little pigeonhole and laid them before him. Somehow nobody, in a stringency of academic spending money, ever asked Eddie to extend the limit. And it was never necessary to ask for time in which to make payment. Fellows who "were over the limit" paid cash until they were ready to settle the bill, with never a fear of a dun or a yearning look from the proprietor.

And never was a bill paid but that the liquidating debtor and all his company were asked, as though it were the greatest possible favor, to accept the appreciative hospitality of the house. Large was the company of him who in days when everybody was hard up announced that he was on his "way to Mory's to pay Eddie's bill."

The bar closed at midnight. Eddie's ritual for the ceremony never varied. One by one the lights clicked out at intervals of two minutes apart. He went from one light to the other as noiselessly as a shadow. Then, very, very gently, the shades were adjusted. One whose ears were keyed to the sound could hear the locking of sundry doors and the setting away of bottles and tobies and pewter tankards in the bar. And at last if none of these soft hints was enough to end the sitting, Eddie would appear with all dignity and all solemnity, but all regret, too, and say: "Gentlemen, it is 12 o'clock." After ten years it is not possible to remember when that was not enough.

But unhappy days came upon Eddie. It was whispered among his patrons—and they were all his friends—that Eddie was drinking heavily. The business was left more and more to his waiters, quiet, smiling persons, who never wore aprons and tried very hard to be exactly like Eddie in every word and gesture. Then the credit privilege was reduced to \$10, and then suspended altogether.

Eddie's misfortunes, and no one could bring himself to say that they were all of his own making, so far reduced his capital

that he could no longer carry the \$8,000 or \$10,000 of credit his way of doing business required. His debtors were always good pay. He used to boast that he had not lost \$25 in ten years. But he could not carry them. He went down, and others came into his place.

The present landlord, Louis Linder, still maintains the traditions, except that beer is now served as well as ale. For nearly ten years Eddie had been dependent on Linder's charity, and that of one or two other old friends for such a living as he had, giving in return to Linder, at any rate, what he could impart of the traditions of Mory's.

When the Yale Club here in town moved into its present building a number of its members felt that its grill room was a proper place for Eddie to superintend for the rest of his days. He braced himself with a new interest in life and all seemed to promise well for him. But the outburst of affection and of reminiscences and renewed acquaintances which came upon him in his first night in the new place were his undoing. He was not seen there again and few of those of whose pleasantest memories he was a great part knew what had become of him.

A Letter about Spinello

(FROM LOUIS JONES)

REGARDING Spinello, you know he lived at home when we were in New Haven and not at any time during the course on the campus. Consequently but few of us knew him well enough to appreciate his worth.

I feel wholly incapable of giving my idea of his buoyant nature and enthusiastic love for the artistic. At the home of Professor Ernest Held here in Syracuse, the culture center of this city, at a literary or musical evening, I have seen such intense enthusiasm as from a similar cause I have not seen elsewhere, when Spinello would recite, for example, Caduchi's "Satan" (or whatever the name is), and then his own English poetical version of it. Even we sober practical fellows—engineers, chemists, lawyers,—were set aglow by the fire of his spirit.

Just at that time he was affianced to the beautiful girl who afterward as wife graced their little Berkeley home, and during his recitals his glances of poetic passion—"all the world loves a lover"—and his evident love of living, made his spirit absolutely contagious.

You probably know how he taught Latin in St. John's

School and had the boys actually liking and talking the dead stuff. A complimentary letter from the editor of an European Latin magazine declared that Spinello's translation into Latin of the *Scarlet Letter* was "even more beautiful, if possible, than the original English." Chauncey Wells can tell you all about the absolute merit of his little book of sonnets and other writings. Pages could be filled with complimentary literary notices. . . .

I wish I could in a meagre way convey to those fellows who knew him less, a faint idea of the exhilarating influence of his optimism. In the personal peculiarities of his friends he was constantly discovering signs of their future successes. Billy Phelps would say "Tell it in Anglo Saxon," and I can just explain by this incident: Frank Wade had asked us to take dinner with him at the Grand Grill, and then absentmindedly never showed up at all. Spinello said: "Say, Jones, do you know that fellow is bound to succeed!"

A few of us here in Syracuse occasionally met to linger into the small hours after refreshments in good fellowship and discussions. His influence at such occasions was remarkable. Some of us found ourselves studying Spanish, Italian, and even attempting Russian before we knew it. His girl friends were stammering French and Italian phrases within a week after meeting him. He loved music, played the violin, and often after dinner would burst into song accompaniment to an orchestral strain from Verdi or Mascagni.

This sort of spirit, with the Yale reliability and "square deal" moral make-up—characteristics not always attributed to such an artistic temperament—was just compelling Spinello to a brilliant future, a career of honor to his class, his college, and his adopted country.

Yours sincerely,

JONES.

The Way of Two Yale Employers

(Reprinted from the Yale Alumni Weekly, Jan. 13, 1904.)

THE Pottsville (Pa.) correspondent of the *Philadelphia Record* recently had the following concerning the work of two Yale men of the Class of Ninety-Six:

"On the crest of a range of mountains, a mile south of Mount Pleasant, in Schuylkill County, the first school in Pennsylvania conducted by coal operators for the benefit of miners' children was opened this week. The Buck Run Coal Company will bear the entire expense of the school, which is non-sectarian. A beautiful little school building has been opened on the tract, and admission is free to all the pupils. The teacher of the school is Miss Laura Walker, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Radcliffe College, the woman's department of Harvard University. All the branches in the common school curriculum are taught by Miss Walker. Night sessions are held every Monday and Friday. Miss Walker also conducts a Sunday school.

"President Neale, of the Buck Run Coal Company, is now taking steps to establish a library in connection with the school. The sale of liquor is not permitted in the town. For the amusement of its employes the company has laid out a splendid tennis court, which is inclosed with a high wire-netting fence.

"The aesthetic tastes of President Neale and his associate, President Thorne, of the Dark Water Coal Company, are everywhere apparent. The rough, stony top of the mountain has been grubbed and worked so as to make it fertile, and a beautiful lodge, occupied as bachelor quarters by these two men, both of whom are graduates of Yale University, has been constructed at the highest point on the mountain range. The surrounding ground is laid out in plots of various designs for the cultivation of flowers and shrubbery.

"The operators in making these arrangements had in view the idea that they would serve to draw an intelligent, thrifty and ambitious class of people to the works, and such is the case. There is no drunkenness in the settlement, no disturbance, no discontent. The most harmonious relations exist between employes and employers, and between the respective families that compose this happy little community."

The Gas War in Hartford

[In response to queries concerning Perkins' share in this controversy the Secretary publishes the following account by a citizen of Hartford.]

IN 1902 the illuminating gas supplied to the City of Hartford had grown so poor that its flame consisted of nothing but cheerless transparence surrounded by a very faint halo, which had to struggle for existence in an atmosphere of maledictions. Matters were going from bad to worse when the Landlords and Taxpayers Association appealed to the mayor to revive the old office of gas inspector. The mayor complied, and Professor Mixer, the State gas inspector, appointed Professor Perkins.

"Gus" got down to business at once and began to make tests at the laboratory of Trinity College. The law then required illuminating gas to be of such quality that an Argand burner consuming five feet in an hour should equal fifteen sperm candles. The first report of the new inspector appeared early in January, 1903, and showed the power of the gas to have ranged from 12.8 to 13.8 candles. "I have no hesitation," concluded Professor Perkins, "in affirming that to the best of my knowledge the city gas is decidedly short of the legal standard."



This report produced consternation in the gas company's camp, and immense satisfaction among the long-suffering citizens. But the president of the company was a fighter, and he gave the Professor the retort gaseous. In a long letter published in the newspapers he declared that although his product might have deteriorated in the Trinity College pipe, it was well above the legal requirement when it left the works. "I reiterate," said he, "that my control of the gas works will not be regulated by tests made at the tail end of a pipe two miles from the gas works and almost equally distant from the center of the city."

Professor Perkins admitted the possibility of some deterioration, but he had taken the precaution to burn some hundreds of feet of gas before every test in order to make sure that the supply was fresh. Furthermore he showed that the testing apparatus at the gas works was an-

tiquated and inaccurate. Testimony poured in from all sides commending the stand he had taken and affording new facts in support of his deductions. Professor Riggs tested the gas chemically and published the details of its chemical inferiority. Letters like the following began to appear from citizens:

"The gas Goliath, who has been hit by the Trinity David, was before the Legislature not so long since, if my memory serves me, seeking to control the right to extend his gas pipes into towns far and near. One little test, and he is astonished that good gas can be expected many rods away from his plant."

The *Hartford Courant* also took up the cudgels editorially as follows:

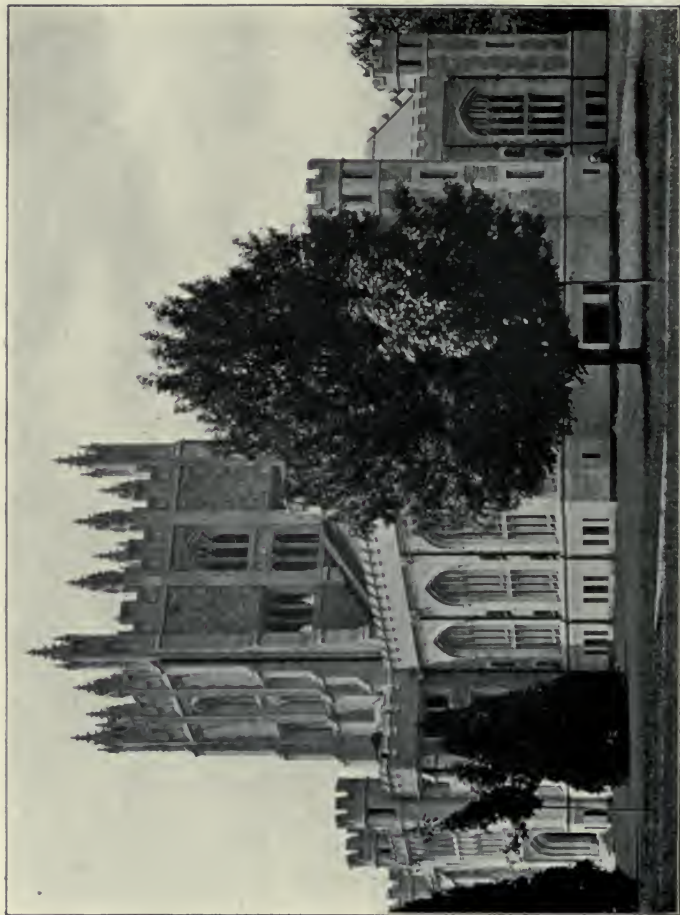
"Professor Perkins has performed a public service in plainly stating the deficiencies of the gas of Hartford as revealed to him by his scientific tests. Professor Perkins is a careful and well-educated gentleman, entirely independent in his attitude, not an office-holder for what there is in it for himself, and not dependent upon any place for his living. He pronounces the gas so far below the legal requirement that consumers have the right of recovery. The president of the gas company is quoted in reply as saying that the test should be made at the center of the city, and that a test at Trinity College is not fair. To this amusing excuse there are two suggestions to be made. One is that previously the published tests were made also at Trinity College and no complaint of distance from the center was made by the representatives of the company; and the other, the one of real importance, is that all the consumers of gas cannot conveniently bring their houses down to the center of the city for gas. The gas is charged for where it is delivered. It is used there, and it must be fit to use there. The gas itself is not thinner than the assertion that the quality at the place where it is used is not material. That is the only place where the consumer cares a snap about its quality.

"From what we know of Professor Perkins, we have no notion that he will be bluffed down or shut up. It is refreshing to find an official of this sort, and it is safe to say that he will find the people of Hartford with him."

In conversation with the president of the gas company, Professor Perkins suggested that one reason for the insufficient lighting power of the gas might lie in a falling of the pressure in the early evening when the consumption was greatest. The president ridiculed this idea, declaring the pressure constant at all hours. Then "Gus" bought at his own expense a recording pressure gauge and installed it in his own home. This showed a decided



Thompson Memorial Chapel, Williams College
Allen and Collens, Architects



Thompson Memorial Library, Vassar College

lowering of the pressure in the early evening. The gas official was confronted with the record and obliged to acknowledge himself mistaken, and thereafter he heeded the inspector's hint that the pressure should correspond to the consumption.

But there remained one more point of controversy. In the tests at the Trinity College laboratory an electric lamp of fifteen candle-power had been employed, and the gas official insisted that the law demanded the use of actual candles. So he sent an expert engineer out to the laboratory to make an independent test. As this resulted in no better showing for the gas, the president no longer had any ground to stand upon.

Public opinion, the law, and the scaling down of the gas bills to conform to the quality certified by the inspector, all had their influence at last, and the gas improved. The Legislature put the requirement up to sixteen candles, and the Hartford Gas Company passed under new management which installed up-to-date machinery and has easily furnished sixteen to eighteen candle-power ever since.

From first to last Professor Perkins published the facts exactly as he found them, and his praiseworthy firmness in the face of every attempt to ridicule and discredit him resulted in great benefit to the city.

College Architecture

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Last autumn in glancing over some copies of a magazine called "Architecture," the Secretary came across a number of illustrations of buildings designed by Allen and Collens (Charles Collens), and thinking that the Class might be interested in seeing some of the work toward which '96 is contributing, he procured photographs of two of the buildings, which seemed especially appropriate as being examples of the "best type of recent college architecture." He also wrote to Collens and asked him for a description of these buildings. Collens' reply follows:

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 21, 1905.

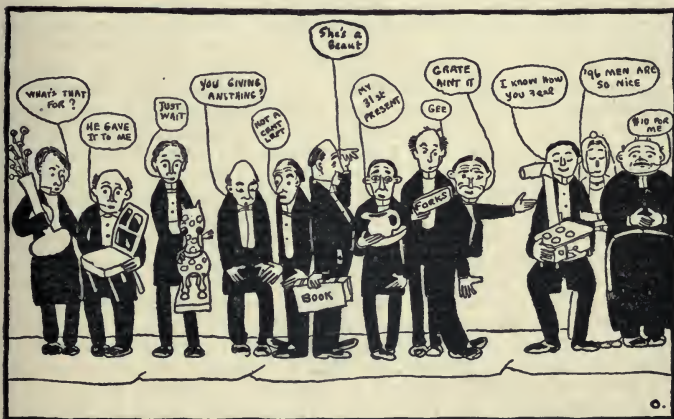
" . . . The two buildings that you speak of, the Vassar College Library and the Williams College Chapel, were the gifts of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson of New York as memorials to her husband who was a trustee and a benefactor of both colleges. The buildings cost about a half a million dollars each.

"The Williams College Chapel has a commanding location on

the College hill and the spire can be seen from all parts of the valley. The chapel itself is built of Germantown stone with Indiana limestone trimmings, and the walls inside are laid up in limestone ashlar. The ceiling is a heavy oak hammer beam trussed affair, except in the chancel, which is fan vaulted in stone. Every detail of the church has been carefully studied to make it conform as closely as possible to all the forms of English perpendicular architecture. We even went so far as to have all the stained glass, which alone cost thirty-five thousand dollars, made by a firm in England whose members are descendants of Pugin, and who possess all the traditions of the glass-making of the best period. The chapel has one of the finest organs and chimes of bells that could be made in this country. The opening of the chapel was a feature of the last Commencement at Williams. President Roosevelt attended and my partner Mr. Allen had the honor of showing him all over the building. He found the President much interested in all the minor details of construction and design and especially in the explanation of the various subjects represented in the glass. At the Commencement Exercises Mr. Allen received the honorary degree of M.A. We are now building some new dormitories at Williams and I have had occasion when there to go to morning chapel. The service is most impressive in its surroundings, and one cannot fail to be inspired by the great organ, the sense of mystery and the play of light through the beautiful glass. Even if the men go in the spirit in which some of us used to go to chapel it must have some effect on them, and I hope that it is for their good.

"Turning now to Vassar. Oh shades of Hunt Taylor! little did I wot when I spent several days one Christmas vacation at Vassar with Hunt and played around with about fifteen girls apiece that I should some day be dropping off there by way of business and not pleasure. The Library is a very large building, consisting of a central Memorial Hall, with three long wings and a short entrance wing radiating from the four sides. The Memorial Hall is about sixty feet high all in stone with rich Gothic arcades and galleries below and a heavy oak ceiling over the windows which you see at the base of the tower above the roof. The walls are hung with old tapestries. The three wings are arranged as reading rooms on the alcove system. Each large window represents two alcoves, one on the floor and one in the gallery. All the alcoves have table and chairs, and each alcove is set apart for a special subject so that the work of reference is a very simple matter. The wings have elaborately trussed and carved oak ceilings and are wonderfully light, the glass being clear-leaded and the windows very large. There are a number of seminar rooms in the front wing and tower where special study is conducted. The librarian's and cataloguing rooms are on each side of the main entrance opening into the Memorial Hall. The library at present has a capacity of about 160,000 volumes and can be increased by adding galleries to the present one. This library is a pretty complete affair; if you are ever browsing up the Hudson drop in and see it. I see that we are going to get a fine new library at Yale. Have you seen the design? It is very good.

"Without being much of an Art Critic myself I venture to hope that the general type of College Architecture in this country may tend more and more toward the good old Cambridge and Oxford style, English perpendicular. Or, if we cannot have that, at any rate that we may have a uniformity of style in any one college. It seems as though Yale should look far enough ahead to get a comprehensive scheme for generations to come and that whatever new buildings we have may be so placed and so designed as to obviate the clash of styles and locations which is bound to come if an indiscriminate plan is pursued. Look at Chittenden Hall placed between two Gothic buildings. Look at Osborne Hall a Romanesque building placed between Vanderbilt and Welch,—both Gothic. Now that the old brick row has gone we have a Quadrangle that is generally Gothic in character although the types are by no means pure. Barring the fact that for some reason the new Quadrangle and Alumni buildings have been started in Modern French style, somewhat foreign to the Yale spirit, some one should see to it that all the buildings in that neighborhood be of one type, and not let some architect spoil the grouping for reasons of his own. Another thing,—in the gradual fencing in of the old campus why cannot someone put up a Gothic gateway to correspond with the Quadrangle? The gateways in themselves are good, but they are not in style. Let us all get together and do something for Yale's future beauty."



A Ninety-Six Wedding

A Hymnic Tribute

"I HAVE just noticed," says a letter from Stokes (February 1907), "that in the new Yale University Hymnal, compiled by a Committee of the Corporation and Faculty, these impartial judges have conferred a signal honor on the Class of '96. Hymn No. 96 of the Hymnal begins 'Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning.' This reminds me by contrast of Billy Phelps' story with reference to the Class of '97, the gist of which is that hymn No. 97 in the old hymnal began, 'Great God, What Worthless Worms are We.'"

Faculty, 6; Phi Beta Kappa, 4

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE LEARNED WORLD FOUGHT OUT. CHARGE OF "MUCKER BALL"

(From the Yale Alumni Weekly for May 31, 1905.)

ON the morning of Decoration Day the Yale University Faculty Nine played their annual match for the championship of the learned world against Phi Beta Kappa. The Faculty adherents, consisting of a large number of low stand men, comfortably filled the grand stand while the Phi Beta Kappas had to content themselves with their high stand. Fair women also besprinkled the crowd of "rooters" here and there, lending color and charm to the throng. As each member of the Faculty stepped to the plate he was greeted with terrific cheers, his name being shouted vociferously at the end of the long yell. There was some talk of presenting various members of the Faculty with a gold watch as they came first to bat, but after a collection had been taken it was found that sufficient money had been raised only to buy an alarm clock, and as no one could be found who dared present this gift it was unanimously voted to present it to Walter Camp, who would have been the head coach of the Faculty nine had he been in this country. Immediately after the game it was commonly reported that the Faculty intended to challenge the Corporation, and it is understood that the matter will be taken up by the Prudential Committee at their next meeting.

The strength of the Faculty nine lay chiefly in the mighty arm of Mr. Durfee, instructor in history. Fresh from the teaching of his subject he proceeded to make history by striking out twelve lusty Phi Beta Kappa batsmen. It was chiefly owing to his indomitable courage, superb control and continuous cheerfulness that the victory was won, although he was ably supported

by the entire nine. Mr. Adriance, instructor in debating, took all of Mr. Durfee's inshoots and benders with the most consummate ease and refrained from the sharp temptation of having a joint debate with the umpire. Mr. Torrey, professor of Hebrew, covered the "initial bag," and showed a familiarity with the position that proved him to be no narrow specialist. Mr. W. L. Phelps, professor of English Literature, covered second base and picked up Browningsque bounders with Tennysonian ease. Mr. Ford, instructor in history, clad in an ancient summer nine suit, covered an immense amount of ground and nipped a man at the plate in the most critical moment of the game. In attempting to steal third Ford's spectacles were smashed by Bruce, the Phi Beta Kappa third baseman, and shouts of "mucker work," "mucker work," sounded from the Faculty bench where the organized cheering was ably led by Professor William Beebe. A. K. Merritt, the gigantic Registrar of the University, played third base, and was so much excited by Bruce's brutal treatment of Ford that in attempting to beat out an infield hit the next time he came to the bat he knocked down and trampled upon Hull, the first baseman of the Phi Beta Kappa. The umpire politely looked the other way, as he evidently had no desire to reprove Mr. Merritt, but he was besought by the Phi Beta Kappa adherents to send the Registrar to the bench. Mr. Fairchild, instructor in economics, filled the position of left field, where he took in one long fly in a manner worthy of Coté and dropped another after a hard run only because he was interfered with by the throng who got inside the ropes stretched around the field.

Dr. Henry Wright, the Dean's son, was appropriately placed in right field, where he talked it up splendidly during the whole game and drove out one "stinging" liner that did much for the Faculty's fortunes. This is the first time he has played on the Faculty Nine, but every one admits now that he won his F fairly. Mr. Bancroft, Chairman of the Freshman Faculty, played center field and besides making a clean single made the most remarkable catch of the game. Spectators who saw this last catch of Mr. Bancroft say that it closely resembled the vaudeville performance of Eliason, 'or, the College gymnast and baseball manager and center fielder, who, it will be remembered, once caught a fly in a championship game on Yale Field while turning a double back somersault. Bancroft's performance was easily the feature of the match and it came about in this way: It was in the last inning. Two were out and a Phi Beta Kappa base-runner on second with two runs needed to tie. The batsman hit a "sky-scraper." The case seemed hopeless for the Faculty as the hit had all the "ear marks" of a home run. Bancroft started after it with grim determination. He just managed to reach it on the dead run and staggered and stumbled forty feet after catching it in a mighty endeavor to regain his balance. This made indeed a strong climax to the game and Bancroft was hugged and patted on the back by his Faculty colleagues and then carried triumphantly from the field.

Several other incidents in the game were worthy of mention. Myers, a Senior member of Phi Beta Kappa, knocked a home

run in the first inning which brought in two runs. Instead of the enthusiastic cheers which should have greeted this event as Myers, breathing heavily, crossed the plate he was greeted with a shout: "This will cost you your degree." Another member of the Phi Beta Kappa team was a little late at the game and was given two marks by many of the spectators. The Faculty broke training immediately after the game and had their last meal at "Beebe's four-place tables."

During the game one of the Faculty said it was a great thing to play the cream of the Senior and Junior classes, whereupon the Registrar remarked that he hoped they would turn out to be whipped cream, which indeed proved to be the fact.

A great deal has been said lately about the amount of talking done by the Yale Nine for which they have been publicly rebuked, both by the *News* and by the *Lit*. It was fortunate for the Faculty that no strict censors were present at this game, for the professors and instructors "talked it up" incessantly. The pitcher was encouraged by a continuous fusilade of approving yells from the fielders and every batsman was told that he had "a nice eye old boy" about a hundred times from the Faculty bench. It is generally believed that these tactics had much to do with winning the game, for what the Faculty lacked in hitting ability they made up in enthusiasm.

A word should be said about the umpire—Mr. Roberts, '05. He was not suspected, previous to the game, of favoring either party, as he was known to regard both the Faculty and the Phi Beta Kappa Society with equal hostility. He umpired in a superbly impartial manner, although he seemed to exhibit a suppressed joy in calling out members of the Faculty on strikes, which he had to do more than once. This is the score of the games by innings:

| | R. H. E. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|--|
| Faculty | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | x—6 | 6 | 4 | |
| P. B. K. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1—4 | 7 | 5 | |

Batteries, P. B. K.—J. C. Slade and J. D. DeForest. Faculty—E. L. Durfee and W. M. Adriance.

Faculty Trims Phi Beta Kappa

THE ANNUAL GAME BETWEEN THE MEN OF MARK WON BY THE
MARKERS. CHARLEMAGNE'S PITCHING

(From the Yale Alumni Weekly for June 6, 1906.)

DECORATION DAY will long be remembered at Yale as the only time in the year when corporal punishment is still administered to the students by their teachers. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and the pets of the Faculty received convincing proof of warm affection. The professors are early risers; and shortly after daybreak, E. L. Durfee, Instructor in History, familiarly

known as "Charlemagne," and still better known as the Faculty slab artist, proceeded majestically to the Yale Field. He immediately began to warm up, and it was soon evident to the constantly swelling horde of "rooters" that his mighty wing was in superb condition. He was indeed far better than in 1905, when he mowed down the high-stand batters as the ripe wheat falls before the scythe; for during the winter the Faculty had spent thirty thousand dollars in completely renovating Durfee, with the sole intention of winning this game, cost what it might. Hot and cold baths had been put into him, and he was proof against the fiery darts of the devil. He seemed, too, to have grown masterful; for although only a member of the Faculty, he managed the "corporation" with consummate ease.

One by one Durfee's colleagues took their places, and with gloves borrowed from their allies, the low-stand men, the ball began its uneasy course around the diamond. There was Torrey, Professor of the Semitic languages, old Amherst and All-American player, who handled the leathern globule even as David manipulated the sling-shot. There was the colossal Registrar, A. K. Merritt, who loomed up at the third sack like Goliath of Gath, and seemed prepared to "eat 'em alive." Bancroft, the hero of a hundred fights, decorated the short field, and while the aforesaid Torrey rested from his labors, and his works followed him, Professor Phelps, the disciple of Browning, prepared to "sin bravely," succeeded even in failure. Deep in the shady stillness of the vale to the left gambolled the Fair Child, by no means the least fly-catcher of the party; the Rev. Dr. Hess stormed about the right garden, while in the center field resplendently shone, reflecting the bright rays of the morning sun, the Roman brow of Dr. Henry Wright, who was to be the hero of the contest. Behind the bat stood the Apostle of Rebuttal and the Scorching Come-Back, Adriance of the pure Greek profile, whipping the ball down to second like a discus thrower of old.

On the initial bag gleamed a new figure, and when the Phi Beta Kappa players saw him, the game was already won. It was Lee McClung, the First Lord of the Treasury, immortalized by a *News* heeler as "MacLung." He wore, as he had a right to wear, the terror-inspiring Y, and appeared clad in the ancient suit in which he had fought against Harvard and Princeton on many a bloody field. He was signed by the Faculty only the night before the game, but he played as to the manner born. Of the Faculty substitutes, Mason and Hawkes, mathematical sharks, both showed that the Faculty nine would not suffer should one of the regulars be killed, and Mason did indeed play at the third corner during a portion of the game.

If there had been any doubt in the vast concourse of spectators as to the outcome of the contest, that doubt was dispelled when the chief Faculty heeler and mascot, Professor Beebe, appeared on the side lines, bearing aloft his Four-Place Tables, on which the successful Faculty nine had dined so copiously a year ago. Professor Beebe's moral support, coming as it did at the critical moment, really won the game for the old men.

Nor should we forget the Faculty cheering section, which

yelled like demons. A decolleté carriage, drawn by steeds that smelt the battle afar off, and driven by a Nubian chieftain, rolled in a cloud of dust close to the base line, and some eight or ten non-combatants of the Faculty, who were crowded within the chariot, burst out with song and cheer. Dean Wright was also an interested watcher of the triumphs of his progeny.

For the students, Malcolm of Australia, his hair freshly combed with codfish balls, acted his Antipodes with superb skill. His pretzel benders puzzled many of the Faculty, and had his followers run bases with less valor and more discretion, the Professors might have gone down to defeat. A horde of high-standers kept up a vigorous encouragement from the side lines, but when Professor Phelps began to coach (his chief contribution to the victory) all other sounds seemed like whispers in a hurricane. The "empire" was impartial, having no kinship with either Faculty or Phi Beta Kappa, and the latter nine showed its terror of the Faculty by not disputing a close decision in the eighth inning, which really settled the game. The spectators were amazed, as they had reason to be, by the excellence of the contest. Those who came to scoff remained to cheer.

THE SWAT OF HENRY WRIGHT

Apart from Durfee's twirling, the man who did the most to win the game was Henry Wright. When he first stepped to the bat, he was greeted with this song:

"Henry Wright, Henry Wright,
He can swat the ball all right,
Don't believe in getting tight,
Henry Wright, Henry Wright:
Rap it, slap it, don't just tap it,
Henry Wright."

He responded by making a neat sacrifice which brought Treasurer McClung across the plate, with a most helpful run. Then in the latter half of the eighth inning, with two out, the score two to two, and the Treasurer on first, Wright hit a terrific crack over the head of the left fielder. The First Lord of the Treasury had already started to steal second; he made no stops, and as he drew near the home plate, he seemed lost, as the ball was surely coming to the same destination ahead of him. Gathering up his dying energies, the Treasurer, with a superb exhibition of victorious old age, slid ten feet, and was pronounced safe, amid the wildest yells from the Faculty cheering section. "When the Treasurer starts to steal anything," remarked McClung, as he wiped the dust from his ample bosom, "he does not intend to be caught at it." Henry Wright also corraled two long flies in the first inning that were labeled home runs, and McClung, leaping high in the air, caught a liner the muffing of which would have lost the game.

Immediately after the battle, the Faculty team were photographed, then clambered into a carriage; and, sad to relate, left



Starkweather at Palm Beach



Judge Arnold's Court



The Shame of New York

the field with a trot. They were driven all around the Campus, which resounded with their victorious cheers. They broke training immediately, as they will not need more than six months to get into condition for the next game. Their regular cheer was:

“Rah,rah,rah—Ph.D.!
Rah, rah, rah—‘Tub’ Durfee!
FACULTY!!!”

Also,

“Rah, rah, rah—every little helps,
Rah, rah, rah for Billy Lyon Phelps!”

Junior Society Fun

HOW THE NEOPHYTES ARE MADE TO RECOGNIZE THEIR
HUMBLE STATION

(From the Yale Alumni Weekly for December 2, 1903.)

THE fall elections of the Yale Junior Societies, which were held recently, and the incidents attending them, served to lessen the strain of the closing football weeks at Yale. . . .

During the life of the Sophomore Societies these societies were the custodians of traditional “stunts” and the inventors of new ones. Since their abolition these functions have devolved upon the Junior Societies. The decadence of the old-fashioned hazing and the existence of an edict against street “horsing” has limited all this sort of thing chiefly to the society houses and has put it on a rather higher plane—a mental procedure, one might say. But in spite of the fact that street “horsing” has been forbidden, the temptation for the escorts of the neophyte to make his charge or charges perform for the amusement of the spectators is too great to be resisted. “Fagging” services are required of the candidates. This is a late revival of an ancient custom. Each man has a master to whom he is appointed for a certain period between his pledging and his initiation. This master he is supposed to wait upon during portions of the day. He must wake him at a stated hour, prepare his bath, bring each morning a fresh boutonniere, his mail and his breakfast, if need be. He must walk behind his master in the rounds of the Campus, keeping a respectful four paces in the rear.

There are other things the candidate for election must do. He may have, perhaps, literary aspirations. In that case he may be asked to deliver an oration to the moon and in his highest flights of imagination he is interrupted with deprecatory remarks reflecting on his ability on all points, his truth, and his sanity. Passersby are frequently in doubt about the latter and have been known to take another street to avoid what seemed to them a real madman. Another trial for a literary candidate is to have him embrace a tree or post and murmur words of deep affection, while instructions such as these are shot

at him from his tormentors: "Louder," "Get better," "Take off that smile and stick it on the tree," "Louder yet." Soon the unfortunate man is shouting endearments to his wooden friend. Sometimes he is told to "say it in verse." The result is some extemporaneous lines of doubtful literary value.

A candidate is sometimes asked if he has a besetting sin. He usually answers in the affirmative and is then instructed to place the sin before him in the arena and wrestle with it until he overcomes it. This he proceeds to do and he is coached from the side lines until he has laid the enemy low to the satisfaction of his keepers.

A favorite amusement is to have the candidate, especially if his habits of life are not strictly in accord with his statements, harangue his hearers on the "evils of the liquor traffic." While he is thus engaged, he is enjoined to "Put in more gestures." "Put them in with your feet," "Be sarcastic and cutting," "Now be eloquent," "Now forceful," "Now persuasive," "Now illustrate and build up a climax." Sometimes he is told to put in his own applause at appropriate junctures, and to whistle after every noun. It is a hard job to do all this, but if the candidate is conscientious he does it solemnly.

When four or five candidates can be gathered together, the scope of their inquisitors is, of course, greatly increased and combinations of all kinds are invented. One of the best seen this year was a representation in an open field of the discovery of America. One man was Columbus, a second his crew, another the ship and a fourth the waves. Still another was the rats and mice aboard the ship. The man representing the waves was instructed to dash against the ship and cause it to spring a leak, which he did with great zeal. Columbus and his crew in company with the rats and mice swam ashore, that is, to the nearest fence, and offered thanks for their preservation from Neptune's wrath. Just what period in the discovery of America the scene represented none could say, not even the rats and mice. But it was all very realistic.

Another very effective field drama seen among the many this year is worth a word of mention. One candidate represented a dog, another a cat, another a rat, and a fourth a piece of cheese. Each was instructed to make the characteristic noise of the thing represented, including the cheese. When this had gone on for a little while, the rat sprang on the cheese, the cat on the rat and the dog, who was in this particular case a very heavy man, pounced on the cat. The condition of the cheese, which lay at the bottom of the heap, can be better imagined than described.

The historic picture of Washington crossing the Delaware was impressively given with men representing the boat and the ice and Washington's cloak. Some of the names given the candidates were startlingly original. One man declared to astonished, but disinterested people, that he was "The bump on the copper knob of Arizona," another that he was "A Spanish angel, built on the four-square plan." Some had Greek names, some Latin, and one a combination of Chinese and Russian ending with two sneezes and a cough which was declared the most distressing ever heard on the Yale Campus.

Nut Club Philosophy

BY A MEMBER OF CLUBS

(From the Yale Alumni Weekly for June 6, 1906.)

IF the Campus must turn to the world outside to test and adjust its theories, it may also be sometimes true that the world might turn to the Campus and do a little "checking up" to its own good. Every college and university has its many clubs of spontaneous origin and shorter or longer life and of no conventional organization. In them may be found some of the best expressions of both the grave and the gay, in the natural, direct and "un-crushed" thinking and feeling of the undergraduate. A glance at Yale's organizations may show some of these points.

In the spring season, which is also the foolish season, with college out of doors, a thing to be expected at any moment is a new effervescence of the Nut Club. It is possible that this greatest and most popular of Yale organizations is unknown to some, to whom the word "Nut" connotes only the garnering of ripe autumn's treasures or the harmless chestnut vender, or even the twice told tale, but to the undergraduate, the Nut Club stands as the symbol of joy, the great safety valve of Yale humor. The Seniors, indeed, confuse the Nut Club with Codille, an organization of later development which has perhaps eclipsed its predecessor, but to the rest of the University the Nut Club is still the Nut Club, and Codille's "orgies" are regarded by the average undergraduate as merely the Nut Club blowing off steam.

But the Nut Club is more than a safety valve, it is the chief contribution to the happiness of things in general. Its appeal is forceful and direct. Whenever the raucous wheezings of a slide trombone, mingled with the mellow bleating of a flute and the thud of a tom-tom, is heard, the Campus lays aside its book with an air of pleased anticipation, and the windows at once assume an appearance of intense appreciation. And whether the Nut Club voices itself, as on Prom Day, in the form of an "antique and horrible" parade, such as one sees in rural New England the Fourth o' J'y, or in the upbringing and evolution of the spineless cactus, it is always mirthful and never unappreciated. Its heelers are numerous and voluntary. One will keep a hen in his fireplace to the horror of the swarthy sweep; another will fatten a ewe lamb on the lush vegetation of the Campus, and a third will arrange a St. Patrick's day celebration of great beauty and exemplary patriotism.

The Nut Club is a great blessing. Many undergraduates might—with their nerves unstrung by over-study and late sittings over their lexicons—become subject to a monomania; they might be harassed by the haunting desire to do something foolish. Nothing is more easily done. They are simply heeling the Nut Club. If one is possessed by a wild yearning to grow spineless cacti or tend sheep with cotillion favor crooks in true Arcadian simplicity, one need not worry over the idea nor oppose it as impossible. There is always the Nut Club.

Every community should have its Nut Club. Think of the difficulties and explanations it would do away with, and the humor it would add to life. If the stern outside world could take its Nut Club in the proper spirit, asylums for the insane would vanish, life would lose its hardness, and great businesses could be carried on, not with a glum and dour methodicalism, but in a whirl of light-hearted gaiety. The notion is distinctly French; it would appeal to the people of France, that country which is, perhaps, most in need of an excuse for gaiety, of a safety valve, of a Nut Club.

PHILOLOGICAL WORK OF CODILLE

I have said that the Nut Club, originally a separate and distinct organization, is now more or less merging into the Codille. The object of Codille was, in the first place, the simplification of English as she is spoke. How much plainer and more forceful does our talk become when every action, object or idea may be represented by "codille" or "skidoo," and what a boon to our emphatic vocabulary was the accession of "fair!" "I grant you fair," is the highest form of approbation that may answer the appeal, "What do you grant me on that?" Thence arose, also, the cant terms "stinkin' fair" and "grabage." All the Codille language must be pronounced with a certain inflection which is part of the inner mysteries of the organization. The name Codille, by the way, was gleaned primarily from a study of the "Rape of the Lock," the "delicious humor" of which piece is so apparent to our instructors.

The Ninety-Six Hall of Fame

THERE may seem to be something superfluous in building separate pedestals for the members of a class, like '96, which has ever thought Olympus its due conglomerate abode. But even among the gods there are distinctions, if not of merit, at least of the order in which their god-heads are made known to men. And it was in the belief that a "Ninety-Six Hall of Fame," in which the niches were constructed one by one, would possess a modicum of interest for us in spite of the fact that its ultimate membership must necessarily be identical with that of the class itself, that this institution (A.D. 1902) was founded.

In that year of our Sexennial, when we peered down inquiringly upon the face of nature, we there observed that unmistakable expression which sits on those who see or think of Stokes. Although the face of nature is notorious for its caprice we ratified its choice. The Hall was

opened. Stokes' portrait by Troy Kinney was given the place of honor in our Sexennial Record, as Number One; and the rest of us leaned back to wait, not too self-consciously, for the identity of Number Two to be announced.

This spring, however, the public temper was in a state which made it quite impossible to limit our decennial selection to any single classmate. "A score of suns were



blazing in the heavens." In this dilemma the liberal policy was adopted of granting a simultaneous election to all of the aforesaid score, and Kinney was formally requested—for the further edification of posterity—to paint each one of them in oils.

Then came the hitch. It would have been unfair to Anson, who had suffered so atrociously at Kinney's hands, to entrust the work to any other artist, but Kinney would not do it. He said that he was much too busy, and when the Secretary dusted off the office thumb-screws, in duty bound, and set industriously to work to change Troy's mind, he not only continued adamant, but even discontinued his telephone and moved his studio. To





RICHARD KIMBLE - FACTOR

make a long story short, by dint of these and other radical tactics he finally succeeded in blocking altogether the contemplated distribution of new laurels.

The blame having been placed where it belongs, it remains only for the Secretary to express his profound regret at this fiasco, and to present herewith two explanatory portraits by one of the Trojan's boyhood friends, whereof the smaller shows our old oarsman throned *in nubibus*, painting away like hey-go-mad, while the other depicts him in the act of attempting a wholly unauthorized entrance into the Hall of Fame himself.

Ninety-Six at the 1492 Dinner

A PLEA FOR NON-REUNION COMMENCEMENTS

COMMENCEMENT Tuesday of 1905 saw a new custom definitely inaugurated at New Haven—the "1492" dinner, a general banquet for the many graduates who are back for the ball game, the boat race, or to receive honorary degrees. In point of numbers the first dinner was a success; but the food, the delay in service, and the speeches, left much to be remedied. The 1492 dinner of 1906 was much better: the tiresome speeches were done away with, and past entertainers like Runyon and Chappell, appeared instead.

In 1905 there were present from '96 thirteen out-of-town men, Allen, Coit, Curtiss, J. Gaines, G. Hollister, Jackson, Mallon, McLanahan, Neale, Noon, Sheldon, S. Thorne, Jr., S. B. Thorne, and, from New Haven, Birely, McLaren, Nettleton and F. Robbins. DeSibour and S. Day were in New Haven but were not seen at the dinner. Shortly after ten the speeches were begun, and they rivaled in length even the introductions of the toastmaster. Our class passed on to Mory's.

There the Chairman of the '99 Sexennial appeared, and with delightful hospitality had the velvet cup filled and refilled in honor of '96. The member of our Decennial Committee who was present was deluged with good advice concerning the Decennial dinner—"Have it on time," "Cut out the fried celluloid crabs," "State on the

menu whether the soup is hot or cold," "Furnish life preservers for the little necks on ice," etc. The bountiful repast at the '96 Decennial dinner and the lack of speeches may no doubt be traced to the lessons learned at 1492.

In non-reunion years at New Haven there are always a dozen or two '96 men around the Graduates' Club, where our faculty members, Robbins and Farr and Schevill, and others, entertain us. One does not see the Class Philosopher, but if (in an unguarded moment) you mention his name to undergraduates they will a tale unfold. Berdan, too, has settled in New Haven since he earned his Ph.D. by rehabilitating "Grover" Cleveland in that personally conducted trip of his to the British Museum, to consult texts there which he scorned to read at the Lenox Library. It is told of him that he opens his first recitation each year by writing on the blackboard, "My name is Berdan."

Reunion years are strenuous at the best. Think of the long winter nights spent in preparation, going over in the class album the faces of our dear classmates. "Has Scudder still a beard or is he now clean shaven?" "Does Gus Perkins wear his à la Van Dyke or à la Andy Phillips?" Then there is the question of first names and nicknames. At the Hutchinson this June the Chairman of our Junior Prom Committee, who of all others should know us intimately, had the audacity on arriving to work the worn out "Hello old man," "How are you old chap," "Glad to see you old fellow" until some of our members were fain to demand a more intimate recognition. The reception accorded Bank President Vennum was still more touching: even the admirable Bond and Magnate Sawyer welcomed him in one breath with "Hello Kneeland" and "Hello Yeaman." Luckily the class costume saves one many a mistake, for a hearty grasp of the hand and "when did you come up?" (although you may have arrived on the same train and thought *he* looked familiar) is all that is necessary, provided each dashes off hurriedly with the safe question, "Where are the rest of the class?" One of our men who had come from Detroit stopped in to see a '96 man in New York who is a member of the Stock Exchange, and on asking the broker when he was going up to Decennial was stunned by the answer "What

Decennial?" The silence which followed was broken only by the ticking of the tape.

New Haven non-reunion years have a peace which is pleasant to our advancing age. You can listen to the bands without being driven by exponents of class spirit to follow in the dust for miles. From twenty to thirty of the class are always on hand. The strain and stress of having to take in all the festivities, and the spirit which at class reunions keeps us from going to bed through fear of missing some of the fun or of not seeing some one who is expected back, are absent.

Ensclosed in a comfortable chair at the Graduates' Club the clan meets and entertains and is entertained by the reunion classes; and the fate of the University, the failures of other classes and the doings of the "famous" Class of '96 are discussed at leisure. Come to New Haven next spring and try it. The writer has not missed a Commencement since he graduated, and knows of the joys whereof he speaks.

G. X. McLANAHAN.

Glimpse of a Reunion Scene at Harvard

(From the 1906 Class Report of Harvard '91)

. . . . IN due course of time the island (miscalled Misery) hove in sight, and hosts of evidently enthusiastic '91 men, in all attitudes, were seen hastening from all parts to the landing-place. At the psychological moment the cannon thundered, and '86 landed in serried ranks.

After the class, to the strains of "When Reuben Comes to Town," had marched and countermarched in review before the class of '91, the two classes drew up in lines facing each other. The presentation of the loving-cup from '86 to '91 was the exercise then in order.

Mr. O. B. Roberts, '86, addressed the class of '91 as follows:

"Gentlemen of the class of '91:" [Great applause.] "When you first applied your infant lips to the abundant bosom of our Alma Mater, the class of '86 had already passed into history, and its scattered members were wobbling down the corridors of time. '86 and '91 suffered mutual deprivation from the fortuitous circumstance that neither was in college while the other class was there also. But it is never too late to mend. Had we followed

the unhappy custom of previous years and other classes and flocked alone, '86 might now be consuming shrimp salad on Marblehead Neck, while '91 pursued the cows of Misery from hole to hole, and congested the ledgers of the recording angel in their progress from bunker to bunker. How much more gratifying to the convivial souls here gathered, to have stretched the hand of fraternity across the sea, to have united under this propitious sky, full of cheering sentiments for the present and of bright assurances for our future concord!" [Vociferous applause, assisted by Higgins, '91, and a prancing Percheron.]

"We bring you to-day more than greeting. Full of enthusiastic confidence that the classes of '86 and '91 will henceforth reel through the avenues of fame inseparably linked together, we bring you a token of that general esteem which has prompted us to accept your hospitality to-day.

"Mr. Garceau: to you, as a brilliant and worthy representative of the class of '91, I, on behalf of the class of '86, present this massive silver loving-cup." [Immense cheering.]

The brass bands escorting the respective classes here simultaneously played different tunes. Elsewhere, harmony prevailed. When quiet was partially restored, Mr. A. J. Garceau, '91, said:

"*Mr. Roberts and Gentlemen of the class of '86:* We welcome you to this mysterious island, where misery has no roosting-place. We have been here since ten o'clock this morning, and, although we have knocked off huge chunks, there remains still enough for all. We have placed in conspicuous parts of the island, in the many points of the compass, as many kegs of beer, which are open for your close inspection.

"We accept the rich gift you bring, and thank you as only one class can thank another that has such bonds of friendship and affectionate sympathy as ours has for yours. For surely in our aquatic endeavors we are ever as one, for we, of all other classes alone, are unique in our racing careers.

"We accept your rich gift, and may the years that roll on find this loving-cup always full of good cheer for us and for you.

"And now we present you with the freedom of this beautiful island, and all that is within and around it, and I call upon Jacob Wendell to perform this part of the ceremony." [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. J. Wendell, Jr., '91, then stepped forward, bearing a golden key upon a charger, and with matchless grace and eloquence delivered an oration worthy of Demosthenes or Cicero. Unfortunately for posterity, the official stenographer was absent, for the moment, from his post of duty, and no report of the oration is extant. Mr. Wendell has been appealed to to furnish a copy of this immortal effort, but he, alas! would reply only as follows:



The Colonel's Old Lady
(See page 221)



"I was so overcome by my feelings and by the impressiveness of the occasion, that my memory of the words (?) I let fall at the time is decidedly jarred. Suffice it to say that my speech came out in chunks, and if any of them fell on the aural sensibilities of the assembled bunch, and split thereon into any fragments approaching sense or intelligence, I shall promptly make a strenuous endeavor to masticate, swallow, and digest any one, or all, of my nether garments, as may seem fit."

When Mr. Roberts, '86, had received the freedom of Misery in the token of a golden key, he remarked:

"Gentlemen of '86 and '91: The occasion inspires an idea. Let the amity which characterizes this meeting be perpetuated; let us erect a sanctuary whereto all members of the classes of '86 and '91 shall be privileged to enter, while a dismal and disappointed world howls outside. I am moved to propose that here we form a sacred and secret organization, to be known to the elect as the Cup and Key, to which all members of '86 and '91 shall be, *ipso facto, ex officio, and sui generis, in propriis personis*, at once and forthwith admitted. And, that we brethren each may know the other hereafter, let us wear, not lightly and before the eyes of all men, as Eli wears his pin, but tattooed clearly upon some usually unexposed and inconspicuous part of the person, the effigies of the Cup and Key: the Key that unlocks the door of friendship, the Cup that cheers within, and inebriates or not according to the capacity and previous condition of the patient."

The resolution was adopted unanimously on the spot, and the mystic brotherhood cemented.

A Letter from Henry van Dyke

PRINCETON B.A. '73
YALE D.D. '96, ETC.

AVALON, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter and the luminous record of the Yale Class of 1896, are found here on my return from England.

I'm proud to be counted in with such a class, even as a D.D., and sure that my Alma Mater will approve of her son's having a good time in such company.

After all, one thing that we college men feel, when we get out into the world, is the community of interest which binds us all together, and enables us to understand one



another, and helps us to work side by side for good causes. We speak the same language, and we have the same fine old crusted jokes, and we sing the same antique songs, with minor variations. This makes coöperation easier, and lends a flavor of hilarity to the cultivation of the civic virtues.

I 'm glad that Yale and Princeton are such good friends. And it 's my private and personal opinion, based on the only experience that I have, that there never has been a better class to belong to than 1873 in the latter and 1896 in the former.

The arithmetical difference between them must be my excuse for the stern parental tone of this letter. You see this is what you have to put up with when you take in, as your youngest-oldest member,

Yours cordially,

HENRY VAN DYKE.

September 29, 1904.

Statistics

I saw then in my Dream, that . . . there met him two men, making haste to go back; to whom *Christian* spake as follows:

—Whither are you going?

—They said, Back, back; and we would have you do so too if either life or peace is prized by you. . .

—But what have you seen? said *Christian*.

—Seen? Why, the Valley itself, which is as dark as pitch; we also saw there the Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit; we heard also in that Valley a continual howling and yelling, as of a people under unutterable misery, who there sat bound in affliction and irons; and over that Valley hangs the discouraging clouds of Confusion. . . .

—Then said *Christian*, I perceive not yet, by what you have said, but that this is my way to the desired Haven.

—Be it thy way; we will not chuse it for ours.—So they parted, and *Christian* went on his way, but still with his Sword drawn in his hand, for fear lest he should be assaulted.—Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Preface by Professor Norton

THE value of the systematic collection of statistics for selected groups of men and women has been demonstrated by the investigations pursued, notably, by Sir Francis Galton, Professor Karl Pearson,¹ and Professor G. Udney Yale. That such statistics when properly tabulated and skilfully analyzed throw conclusive light upon the profoundest problems of heredity, such as homotyposis and alternative inheritance, and also upon the problems of evolution, such as prepotency, natural selection, reproductive selection and variation, is evidenced by the results attained by the mathematical school of biology. The practical applications are no less important in life insurance and medicine than in several other industries and sciences. These statistical investigations are now being carried on at many universities.

No groups of men present a more promising field for the systematic and accurate collection of such statistics than the graduates of universities. The machinery for collection already exists. The great necessity is a systematic basis for collection, and for presentation; for unless such statistics are tabulated at the time of their collection so that the exact facts are recorded man by man, great scientific utility is lost. In the customary treatment of such statistics by the methods of averages or medians, the essential relations existing between the various elements or groupings are entirely destroyed. To be able to state that the "average age at which sons died" was forty years as compared with say sixty for parents, may possess interest; it possesses little scientific significance. But to be able to derive from the statistics the relation that sons tend to inherit length of life from parents, and, more, to be able to predict from the ages of parents and grandparents at death the life span of sons, is of practical value. When sufficient statistics are in existence, innumerable other relations of scientific utility may be derived.

The accompanying statistics of the Class of 1896 of Yale College, represent an attempt to combine interesting personal relationships with the more permanent and important scientific uses

¹ For additional information the reader should consult the various papers by Pearson and his followers, which have appeared during the last ten years in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" and in the "Biometrika" of London.

to which in later years these statistics may be put. They have been collected as to the facts and tabulated as to the forms, with a view to maximizing their future scientific utility.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLASS STATISTICS

IN connection with studies in the theory of evolution, attempts have been, and are now being, made to obtain records of families for several generations to serve as data from which exact laws may eventually be deduced.

Within ten years the laws of evolution, as developed by Darwin and Spencer in their great topical treatises, have in many instances been reduced to exact scientific laws. To illustrate, Pearson has shown that length of life is inherited from parents and grandparents by children; and by basing predictions upon the ages at death of ancestors by the use of certain set formulae, we may, within comparatively narrow limits, predict the average age at death of their descendants with an accuracy far greater than that given by the ordinary life insurance mortality tables. So, also, it has shown that fertility and fecundity as measured by the number of offspring are inherited. These two dominant tendencies in inheritance, or homotyposis, may be said to have resulted in the new theory of reproductive selection, superseding in importance the Darwinian theory of natural selection as applied to man.

This theory is in brief: That certain strains in the population possessing superior vital energy as to length of life and fertility and fecundity, swiftly and silently supersede, by increase in number, at an increasing rate in successive generations, the descendants of the less vigorous strains. By the application of these theories the fall of empires and the rise of new centers of social activities are now commencing to be adequately understood.

It is, then, because of the importance of providing statistical material capable of throwing light upon these great fundamental problems, that the statistics of habitat, marriage, duration of life, and of occupation for college classes should be so arranged and tabulated that they may prove of value in scientific investigations.

The unusual value of such statistical collections is due to the fact that whereas statistics of any one character can be readily obtained for some one group, it is extremely difficult to secure collections for a given group or to find any group completely described for many characters. These '96 statistics cover for a selected group the characters of life, death, marriage, fecundity, habitat, and occupation.

J. PEASE NORTON ('99).

Editorial Memoranda

THE number of graduate members of the Class is 278.

The following tabulated matter gives facts concerning the graduates only, except some of the "Additional Tables" on pages 874-890, which include ex-members where it is so specified in the titles.

No facts of later date than June 30th, 1906, are included in any of these tables, which therefore cover an even ten-year period. This arrangement has been adhered to in order to facilitate comparison with the tables of other classes. The failure of some classes either to date their tables or to confine the contents to an even period has often in the past made their statistical work partly or wholly useless for comparative purposes.

The tables for habitat and occupation in this volume are much more nearly complete than is the table of vital and marriage statistics (where many dates of birth for mothers are lacking), and they present a wider field for comment. It is hoped that in the future records of '96, in addition to bringing these or equivalent tables up to date, the gaps which they now exhibit may be partly filled. It is a comfort to recall Dean Wright's reminder, that a class secretary ought to consider each of his imperfect publications as a mere preliminary edition of that ideal book which he hopes some day to compass. Meantime the present volume, despite its imperfections, should help to show that the wide range of genealogical inquiries, now being made by class secretaries, may well be conducted with an eye to their statistical possibilities.

It should be added that the usual "Marriage and Birth Record," in which most secretaries are at the pains to recapitulate the names in full of all the wives and children, has been omitted from this volume. The *date* of each man's marriage and the number of his sons and daughters is given in the table of marriage statistics, and the *place* of each man's marriage is given in the habitat table. Persons who wish to ascertain the name of any wife or child will therefore be obliged to turn to the man's biography, instead of finding it placed before them under the separate classification of "Statistics." The biographies, of course, also give the date and place of all marriages and births.

Vital Statistics

| | Classmate | | | Father | | | Mother | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| ABERCROMBIE | May 12, 1874 | | | July 23, 1831 | | | March 2, 1842. | | |
| ADAMS, B. | Sept. 20, 1873 | | | June 21, 1832 April 22, 1902 | 69.82 | | Jan. 24, 1835 Dec. 29, 1901 | 66.9 | |
| ADAMS, J. C. | Feb. 7, 1874 | | | Jan. 29, 1842 | | | June 24, 1845 | | |
| ADAMS, M. C. | Jan. 26, 1872 | | | April 21, 1837 | | | Feb. 10, 1843 | | |
| ALEXANDER | May 10, 1875 | | | Nov. 16, 1839 June 25, 1904 | 64.60 | | Feb. 19, 1845 | | |
| ALLEN | July 25, 1873 | | | Dec. 7, 1840 | | | June 10, 1841 | | |
| ALLING | Aug. 8, 1874 | | | Oct. 24, 1841 | | | Dec. 24, 1844 Jan. 11, 1903 | 58.0 | |
| ALVORD | Nov. 19, 1869 | | | April 10, 1825 Oct. 4, 1870 | 45.48 | | Jan. 26, 1830 | | |
| ARCHBALD | Dec. 31, 1873 | | | Feb. 13, 1838 | | | Aug. 3, 1841 | | |
| *ARMSTRONG, W | June 4, 1874 Nov. 12, 1896 | 22.44 | | July 29, 1840 | | | Feb. 9, 1850 | | |
| ARNOLD | May 5, 1874 | | | Aug. 8, 1814 Aug. 5, 1899 | 84.98 | | Jan. 30, 1849 | | |
| ARNSTEIN | Jan. 25, 1877 | | | May 8, 1841 | | | Jan. 15, 1853 | | |
| AUCHINCLOSS | Dec. 13, 1874 | | | Sept. 29, 1847 March 13, 1892 | 44.45 | | Feb. 4, 1847 | | |
| BACON | July 25, 1875 | | | May 6, 1834 Jan. 22, 1900 | 65.70 | | Sept. 24, 1835 | | |
| BAKER, H. D. | Feb. 26, 1872 | | | Sept. 11, 1841 Oct. 6, 1903 | 62.07 | | 1873 | ? | |
| BAKER, O. C. | March 5, 1874 | | | April 10, 1845 | | | Feb. 8, 1849 | | |
| BAKER, W. G. | Dec. 21, 1874 | | | March 2, 1842 | | | 1847 | | |

Marriage Statistics

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father | Mother |
| <i>32.13</i> | | | March 25, 1869 | | 4 | | 37.66 | 27.06 |
| <i>32.77</i> | | | Nov. 21, 1855 | 46.10 | 4 | 4 | 23.41 | 20.81 |
| April 8, 1901: 27.17 | | 1 | (2) May 21, 1872 | | 1 | | 30.31 | 26.89 |
| Jan. 5, 1898: 25.93 | | 1 | Nov. 17, 1862 | | 4 | 1 | 25.53 | 19.73 |
| <i>31.14</i> | | | Jan. 28, 1869 | 35.40 | 1 | 4 | 29.20 | 23.93 |
| <i>22.92</i> | | | Feb. 13, 1867 | | 5 | 1 | 26.18 | 25.67 |
| June 15, 1899: 24.84 | 1 | | Oct. 10, 1867 | 35.25 | 1 | 2 | 25.95 | 22.78 |
| Dec. 27, 1900: 31.10 | 1 | | Oct. 12, 1856 | 13.96 | 5 | 1 | 31.50 | 26.70 |
| Oct. 10, 1900: 26.76 | 1 | 1 | Jan. 25, 1865 | | 5 | 3 | 26.94 | 23.47 |
| <i>32.07</i> | | | Feb. 9, 1870 | | 3 | 2 | 29.52 | 20.00 |
| May 22, 1901: 26.87 | | | Nov. 22, 1871 | 27.69 | 2 | | 57.28 | 22.80 |
| Nov. 19, 1901: 24.81 | | 2 | July 26, 1874 | | 4 | 2 | 33.21 | 21.52 |
| Feb. 14, 1899 ¹ : 24.17 April 14, 1903: | | 2 | May 21, 1872 | 19.8 | 7 | 1 | 24.64 | 25.29 |
| May 14, 1903: 27.79 | 1 | 1 | Feb. 18, 1864 | 35.83 | 2 | 2 | 29.77 | 28.39 |
| <i>34.34</i> | | | 1861 | ? | 4 | 2 | 20. | ? |
| June 26, 1901: 27.30 | | | Feb. 8, 1873 | | 5 | 2 | 27.82 | 24.00 |
| <i>21.51</i> | | | 1867 | | 2 | | 25. | 20. |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.
¹ First wife died Sept. 3, 1899.

| | Classmate | | Father | | Mother | | L. Sp. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |  | Birth | Death |
| BALDWIN, A. R. | Nov. 11, 1874 | | | Oct. 11, 1834 Dec. 7, 1901 | 67.15 | June 4, 1844 Sept. 8, 1881 | 37- |
| BALDWIN, M. | June 22, 1872 | | | Feb. 22, 1830 July 18, 1890 | 60.40 | Feb. 3, 1838 Feb. 3, 1891 | 53- |
| BALL | Aug. 26, 1875 | | | July 18, 1838 | | Oct. 22, 1837 Nov. 16, 1900 | 63- |
| BALENTINE | Sept. 4, 1871 | | | Nov. 29, 1832 Sept. 22, 1899 | 66.80 | ? | ? |
| BEARD | March 8, 1876 | | | Nov. 23, 1833 April 10, 1898 | 64.37 | May 7, 1845 | |
| BEATY | Jan. 19, 1874 | | | Feb. 13, 1843 May, 1896 | ? | May 1, 1850 | |
| *BELO | Aug. 4, 1873 Feb. 27, 1906 | 32.56 | | May 27, 1839 April 19, 1901 | 61.88 | Dec. 3, 1846 | |
| BEMIS | March 3, 1874 | | | Dec. 29, 1846 | | 1843 June 3, 1875 | ? |
| BENEDICT | March 22, 1873 | | | June 15, 1845 | | May 12, 1850 | |
| BENNETT | Feb. 24, 1870 | | | June 27, 1838 March 11, 1898 | 59.70 | March 27, 1844 Jan. 25, 1885 | 40- |
| BENTLEY | Oct. 6, 1875 | | | 1828 | | Dec. 17, 1840 March 6, 1904 | 63- |
| BERDAN | July 9, 1873 | | | Oct. 23, 1824 Nov. 13, 1887 | 63.05 | Dec. 23, 1835 | |
| BERGIN | March 18, 1875 | | | 1840 | | 1843 | |
| BERRY | Sept. 5, 1874 | | | Oct. 27, 1845 | | Jan. 4, 1854 | |
| BILLARD | Oct. 18, 1873 | | | July 18, 1842 | | Jan. 21, 1842 | |
| BINGHAM | April 13, 1873 | | | Jan. 1, 1845 Dec. 2, 1877 | 32.91 | Nov. 3, 1845 | |
| BIRELY | Dec. 13, 1874 | | | Aug. 9, 1850 | | July 21, 1853 | |
| BOND | Nov. 23, 1873 | | | May 2, 1832 | | Oct. 7, 1836 | |
| BOYER | Nov. 12, 1869 | | | June 2, 1845 Jan. 12, 1896 | 50.60 | Sept. 28, 1852 | |
| BRASTOW | Oct. 10, 1874 | | | March 23, 1834 | | June 22, 1846 | |
| BRECKENRIDGE | March 4, 1873 | | | Feb. 19, 1842 | | June 20, 1842 June 6, 1900 | 57- |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

769

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father | Mother |
| Jan. 7, 1903: 28.15 | | | June 4, 1868 | 13.26 | 2 | 1 | 33.64 | 24.00 |
| June 20, 1899: 26.98 | | 1 | July 10, 1858 | 32.02 | 5 | 1 | 28.38 | 20.43 |
| June 10, 1903: 27.78 | | 1 | June 13, 1861 | 39.42 | 3 | 4 | 22.89 | 23.63 |
| Oct. 23, 1901: 30.13 | 1 | 2 | ? | ? | 2 | 4 | ? | ? |
| June 18, 1898: 22.27 | 1 | 1 | August 18, 1868 | 29.63 | 2 | 3 | 34.73 | 23.28 |
| <i>32.44</i> | | | July, 1872 | ? | 2 | | 29.41 | 22.16 |
| June 12, 1900: 26.84 | | 2 | June 30, 1868 | 32.79 | 1 | 1 | 29.09 | 21.57 |
| June 12, 1901: 27.27 | 1 | | Nov. 24, 1870 | 4.52 | 1 | 1 | 23.89 | 27. |
| <i>33.27</i> | | | April 16, 1872 | | 2 | 1 | 26.82 | 21.92 |
| Nov. 10, 1903: 33.71 | 1 | | Nov. 29, 1866 | 18.15 | 1 | 1 | 28.42 | 22.66 |
| May 10, 1905: 29.59 | | | Dec. 24, 1870 | 33.20 | 2 | | 42. | 30.02 |
| June 25, 1902: 28.95 | | 2 | (2) June 22, 1866 | 21.39 | 2 | 1 | 41.65 | 30.49 |
| Oct. 26, 1903: 28.60 | 1 | | June 30, 1866 | | 6 | 3 | 26. | 23. |
| May 19, 1906: 31.70 | | | Oct. 29, 1873 | | 4 | 1 | 28.01 | 19.81 |
| <i>32.60</i> | | | May 26, 1868 | | 3 | 1 | 25.84 | 26.34 |
| May 22, 1899: 26.11 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 15, 1868 | 9.21 | 3 | | 23.70 | 22.85 |
| Jan. 31, 1900: 25.13 | | 2 | Oct. 21, 1873 | | 1 | 2 | 23.20 | 20.25 |
| <i>32.59</i> | | | March 10, 1858 | | 2 | 2 | 25.84 | 21.42 |
| Sept. 22, 1897: 27.85 | 1 | 3 | March 14, 1869 | 26.82 | 1 | | 23.77 | 16.46 |
| <i>31.71</i> | | | May 15, 1872 | | 3 | | 38.14 | 25.88 |
| Oct. 26, 1898: 25.64 | | 2 | Nov. 10, 1868 | 31.56 | 2 | | 26.72 | 26.38 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| Classmate | | | Father | | | Mother | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Birth Death | Life Span | Birth Death | Life Span | Birth Death | Life Span | | |
| BRINSMADÉ | Nov. 7, 1873 | | March 6, 1848 Jan. 21, 1895 | 46.86 | June 23, 1850 | | | |
| BRITTAİN | Oct. 21, 1874 | | Nov. 30, 1841 | | Dec. 13, 1846 | | | |
| *BROKAW | Jan. 16, 1874 July 13, 1902 | 28.48 | March 1, 1846 | | March 25, 1851 | | | |
| BROWN, A. | Sept. 25, 1872 | | July 3, 1845 July 20, 1905 | 60.05 | Feb. 5, 1851 | | | |
| BROWN, H. S. | Nov. 26, 1872 | | July 5, 1843 | | Jan. 3, 1838 Dec. 24, 1881 | 43-91 | | |
| BROWN, W. F. | Aug. 27, 1873 | | Sept. 12, 1848 | | Nov. 22, 1849 | | | |
| BUCK | Feb. 10, 1875 | | Oct. 21, 1826 Sept. 10, 1904 | 77.87 | March 5, 1836 May 5, 1905 | 69.16 | | |
| BUİST | May 18, 1872 | | Sept. 4, 1838 | | Oct. 21, 1840 | | | |
| BULKLEY | Nov. 4, 1873 | | Feb. 22, 1832 Aug. 31, 1893 | 61.52 | Nov. 16, 1832 Feb. 16, 1892 | 59-25 | | |
| BURNHAM | Nov. 24, 1870 | | July 19, 1812 July 3, 1883 | 70.94 | Nov. 13, 1831 March 10, 1897 | 65-24 | | |
| BURTON-SMITH | Feb. 15, 1875 | | Dec. 30, 1828 July 4, 1894 | 65.5 | Aug. 5, 1840 | | | |
| CAHN | Nov. 10, 1875 | | Aug. 16, 1837 | | April 9, 1851 | | | |
| CARLETON | Dec. 28, 1872 | | June 10, 1832 Aug. 8, 1902 | 70.16 | Feb. 13, 1835 | | | |
| CARLEY | April 17, 1869 | | Aug., 1831 June 20, 1895 | ? | 1840 Jan., 1905 | ? | | |
| CARROLL | July 2, 1871 | | March 27, 1837 Aug. 26, 1891 | 54.41 | April 17, 1843 | | | |
| CARY | Oct. 16, 1873 | | July 15, 1843 Aug. 27, 1888 | 45.11 | Jan. 21, 1845 May 16, 1898 | 52.13 | | |
| CHACE | March 11, 1872 | | Feb. 13, 1837 | | March 9, 1843 Oct. 5, 1904 | 61.56 | | |
| CHANDLER | March 23, 1874 | | Sept. 5, 1839 | | ? March 22, 1903 | ? | | |
| CHAPMAN | Feb. 22, 1875 | | Oct. 17, 1844 | | Feb. 4, 1850 Jan. 12, 1898 | 47-93 | | |
| CHARNLEY | Jan. 27, 1874 | | April 15, 1844 Feb. 11, 1905 | 60.81 | Jan. 3, 1852 | | | |
| *CHENEY | May 26, 1875 Jan. 7, 1900 | 24.60 | June 5, 1832 | | Sept. 25, 1840 | | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

771

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage* | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father Mother | |
| June 3, 1903: 29.56 | | 1 | Oct. 26, 1872 | 22.23 | 1 | 1 | 24.63 | 22.34 |
| <i>31.68</i> | | | Jan. 5, 1865 | | 1 | 4 | 23.10 | 18.06 |
| June 15, 1899 ¹ : 25.41 | | | Jan. 9, 1872 | | 4 | 3 | 25.84 | 20.78 |
| <i>33.75</i> | | | Oct., 1868 | ? | 1 | 1 | 23.25 | 17.66 |
| <i>33.59</i> | | | Dec. 4, 1867 | 14. | 3 | | 24.41 | 29.91 |
| Nov. 21, 1901: 28.23 | 1 | | Dec. 2, 1871 | | 1 | | 23.22 | 22.03 |
| Oct. 6, 1903: 28.65 | 1 | 1 | Nov. 8, 1866 | 37.83 | 2 | 1 | 40.05 | 30.67 |
| Feb. 27, 1906: 33.76 | | | May 22, 1863 | | 6 | 4 | 24.71 | 22.58 |
| Oct. 10, 1900: 26.92 | 1 | 1 | June, 1859 | ? | 3 | 2 | 27.33 | 26.58 |
| Oct. 4, 1899: 28.85 | | | Feb. 8, 1857 | 26.40 | 3 | 1 | 44.54 | 25.23 |
| Jan. 24, 1906: 30.93 | | | July 12, 1859 | 34.96 | 8 | | 30.52 | 18.92 |
| <i>30.63</i> | | | Feb. 2, 1875 | | 2 | 2 | 37.46 | 23.81 |
| <i>33.50</i> | | | August 8, 1860 | 42. | 4 | 3 | 28.16 | 25.48 |
| <i>37.20</i> | | | 1866 | ? | 5 | | 35. | 26. |
| <i>34.98</i> | | | Oct. 4, 1863 | 27.88 | 4 | 4 | 26.51 | 20.46 |
| Nov. 11, 1903: 30.07 | | | March 10, 1871 | 17.46 | 2 | 1 | 27.64 | 26.13 |
| <i>34.30</i> | | | August 16, 1865 | 39.14 | 3 | | 28.50 | 22.43 |
| <i>32.27</i> | | | Nov. 25, 1868 | 34.32 | 2 | 1 | 29.22 | ? |
| <i>31.35</i> | | | April 2, 1874 | 23.77 | 3 | 1 | 29.45 | 24.16 |
| <i>32.42</i> | | | Oct. 22, 1872 | 32.3 | 1 | 2 | 28.51 | 20.79 |
| <i>31.09</i> | | | Nov. 3, 1863 | | 8 | 4 | 31.41 | 23.10 |

¹ Wife died Oct. 28, 1900.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| CHICKERING | Feb. 19, 1875 | | | July, 1846 Dec. 27, 1899 | | ? | Aug. 24, 1845 March 12, 1875 | | 29.54 |
| CHITTENDEN | June 27, 1872 | | | 1838 | | | 1846 | | |
| CLARK, T. B. | July 10, 1873 | | | June 30, 1831 Oct. 4, 1884 | | 53.26 | Dec. 3, 1830 | | |
| CLARK, W. H. | Jan. 20, 1872 | | | Sept. 20, 1846 Nov. 14, 1904 | | 58.15 | Dec. 12, 1849 | | |
| COCHRAN | Feb. 28, 1874 | | | 1837 1901 | | ? | ? | | |
| COIT | March 28, 1873 | | | March 29, 1838 July 3, 1878 | | 40.26 | June 8, 1843 | | |
| COLEMAN | April 24, 1875 | | | Sept. 6, 1844 | | | ^c 1850 May, 1891 (or June?) | | ? |
| COLGATE | May 6, 1873 | | | March 22, 1822 April 23, 1897 | | 75.08 | Aug. 5, 1829 Oct. 8, 1891 | | 62.17 |
| COLLENS | Oct. 14, 1873 | | | Oct. 14, 1845 Dec. 21, 1883 | | 38.18 | May 13, 1852 | | |
| COLLINS, E. D. | Dec. 17, 1869 | | | Oct. 29, 1839 Oct. 9, 1873 | | 33.93 | June 16, 1848 | | |
| COLTON | Dec. 22, 1873 | | | April 24, 1839 | | | Jan. 11, 1841 Feb. 1, 1890 | | 49.05 |
| CONKLIN | Oct. 10, 1874 | | | Feb. 9, 1843 | | | March 11, 1843 April 7, 1892 | | 49.07 |
| CONLEY | June 8, 1872 | | | April 3, 1834 | | | 1835 | | |
| COONLEY | May 29, 1874 | | | July 12, 1844 | | | July 28, 1849 | | |
| CORBITT | Feb. 17, 1873 | | | 1847 Nov., 1889 | | ? | 1848 | | |
| CROSS, H. P. | Sept. 29, 1874 | | | Sept. 22, 1844 | | | June 17, 1842 | | |
| CROSS, W. R. | June 8, 1874 | | | Nov. 3, 1845 | | | Aug. 30, 1847 May 14, 1883 | | 35.70 |
| CURTISS | July 23, 1874 | | | June 12, 1845 May 1, 1902 | | 56.87 | April 30, 1850 | | |
| *DAMON | June 1, 1873 Sept. 27, 1904 | 31.32 | | March 13, 1845 | | | Feb. 16, 1847 | | |
| DAVIS, A. S. | March 2, 1873 | | | May 25, 1844 | | | Jan. 20, 1851 Feb. 18, 1895 | | 44.08 |
| DAVIS, E. L. | Feb. 18, 1874 | | | Oct. 11, 1836 March 9, 1901 | | 64.41 | Dec. 16, 1839 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

773

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father | Mother |
| July 6, 1901: 26.37 | | | Sept. 9, 1873 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 ¹ | 27.16 | 28.04 |
| Feb. 16, 1904: 31.63 | 1 | | 1865 | | 2 | | 27. | 19. |
| <i>32.06</i> | | | Sept. 14, 1854 | 30.05 | 7 | 2 | 23.20 | 23.77 |
| June 26, 1902: 30.43 | | 1 | Sept. 20, 1869 | 35.15 | 2 | | 23.00 | 19.76 |
| <i>32.33</i> | | | c1870 | ? | 3 | 3 | 33. | ? |
| <i>33.25</i> | | | June 18, 1872 | 6.04 | 2 | | 34.22 | 29.03 |
| June 25, 1901: 26.17 | | 2 | c1870 | ? | 3 | 2 | 26. | 20. |
| April 25, 1903: 29.96 | 1 | | March 30, 1853 | 38.51 | 6 | 2 | 31.02 | 23.64 |
| May 20, 1903: 29.59 | | 1 | Dec. 26, 1872 | 10.97 | 3 | 1 | 27.20 | 20.61 |
| July 8, 1903: 33.55 | | 1 | July 4, 1866 | 7.26 | 2 | 1 | 26.67 | 18.05 |
| Oct. 31, 1900: 26.85 | 1 | 2 | Oct. 25, 1865 | 24.26 | 5 | 4 | 26.50 | 24.78 |
| <i>31.71</i> | | | May 18, 1869 | 22.93 | 3 | 1 | 26.27 | 26.18 |
| <i>34.06</i> | | | 1859 | | 4 | 3 | 25. | 24. |
| Oct. 21, 1903: 29.39 | | 1 | Jan. 2, 1873 | | 2 | 1 | 28.47 | 23.42 |
| <i>33.36</i> | | | c1870 | ? | 3 | 1 | 23. | 22. |
| Dec. 17, 1896: ² April 18, 1906: <i>27.21</i> | 1 | 2 | Nov. 1, 1872 | | 2 | 1 | 28.11 | 30.37 |
| <i>32.06</i> | | | June 3, 1872 | 10.93 | 3 | 3 | 26.58 | 24.75 |
| <i>31.92</i> | | | Oct. 21, 1868 | 33.52 | 1 | 1 | 23.35 | 18.47 |
| Jan. 17, 1899: 25.62 | 2 | 2 | Sept. 5, 1871 | | 4 | 1 | 26.47 | 24.54 |
| <i>33.32</i> | | | May 23, 1872 | 22.72 | 3 | 1 | 27.98 | 21.34 |
| Oct. 19, 1898: 24.66 | | | April 6, 1864 | 36.91 | 1 | | 27.48 | 24.30 |

¹ By second wife.

² First wife died Jan. 3, 1904.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | Mother | | Life Span |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Birth | Death | Birth | Death | |
| DAY, C. S. | Nov. 18, 1874 | | Aug. 9, 1844 | | Dec. 8, 1852 | | |
| DAY, S. | Sept. 7, 1874 | | Oct. 28, 1838 Oct. 12, 1901 | 62.94 | Sept. 20, 1842 | | |
| DAYTON | March 7, 1873 | | Sept. 14, 1814 Sept. 1, 1891 | 76.95 | Aug. 19, 1830 May 12, 1905 | 74.7 | |
| DEAN | May 16, 1875 | | Oct. 18, 1838 | | March 18, 1852 | | |
| DEFORREST | Sept. 5, 1873 | | April 25, 1848 | | Feb. 13, 1851 | | |
| DENISON | Aug. 28, 1873 | | Aug. 24, 1837 | | Feb. 8, 1848 | | |
| DESIBOUR | Dec. 23, 1872 | | Aug. 7, 1821 April 6, 1885 | 63.66 | Aug. 9, 1840 | | |
| DEWITT | Dec. 26, 1873 | | Aug. 4, 1839 Aug. 31, 1893 | 54.07 | July 1, 1839 | | |
| DICKERMAN | Nov. 23, 1874 | | June 5, 1843 | | July 22, 1843 | | |
| DOUGLASS | May 6, 1873 | | June 20, 1836 July 20, 1901 | 65.08 | Jan. 10, 1838 May 21, 1892 | 54.36 | |
| DROWN | Dec. 17, 1874 | | Dec. 9, 1839 | | Sept. 17, 1841 | | |
| DURFEE | Jan. 26, 1875 | | May 4, 1852 | | May 7, 1852 Sept., 1884 | ? | |
| EAGLE | May 12, 1872 | | June 11, 1818 March 17, 1886 | 67.76 | July 1, 1833 July 3, 1883 | 50.01 | |
| ELDRIDGE | Nov. 8, 1875 | | Feb. 27, 1842 | | May 1, 1844 | | |
| FARR | Sept. 2, 1872 | | Feb. 13, 1819 Sept. 23, 1901 | 82.60 | May 21, 1832 | | |
| FIELD | March 22, 1873 | | Aug., 1820 Aug. 31, 1872 | ? | May 1, 1834 | | |
| *FINCKE | March 29, 1873 March 19, 1906 | 32.96 | June 16, 1844 Nov. 11, 1890 | 46.40 | Dec. 22, 1844 | | |
| FISHER | Oct. 30, 1873 | | Dec. 27, 1845 | | April 14, 1849 | | |
| FITZHUGH | Jan. 22, 1873 | | Aug. 22, 1838 | | July 23, 1842 | | |
| FLAHERTY | Nov. 7, 1873 | | March, 1834 | | April 25, 1838 Oct. 13, 1904 | 66.46 | |
| FOOTE | Jan. 3, 1874 | | Nov. 27, 1841 | | Dec. 4, 1846 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

775

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father | Mother |
| <i>31.61</i> | | | June 25, 1873 | | 5 | | 28.87 | 20.54 |
| <i>31.81</i> | | | Dec., 1868 | ? | 2 | 1 | 30.16 | 26.25 |
| Dec. 30, 1900: 27.81 | 2 | 1 | May 4, 1854 | 37.32 | 2 | 2 | 39.63 | 23.70 |
| <i>31.12</i> | | | May 27, 1874 | | 3 | 1 | 35.60 | 22.19 |
| Oct. 6, 1904 ¹ : 31.08 | | | Nov. 12, 1872 | | 2 | 2 | 24.54 | 21.74 |
| <i>32.83</i> | | | March 21, 1869 | | 3 | 1 | 31.57 | 21.12 |
| Nov. 5, 1898: 25.85 | 2 | | May 22, 1860 | 24.86 | 3 | 1 | 38.78 | 19.77 |
| Jan. 8, 1906: 32.03 | | | Oct. 4, 1864 | 28.90 | 2 | 2 | 25.16 | 25.25 |
| <i>31.59</i> | | | Nov. 29, 1870 | | 2 | 2 | 27.48 | 27.35 |
| April 26, 1905: 31.96 | | | Sept. 15, 1858 | 33.59 | 3 | 1 | 22.23 | 20.67 |
| April 9, 1902: 27.31 | 1 | 1 | May 10, 1871 | | 2 | 2 | 31.42 | 29.64 |
| Sept. 16, 1903: 28.63 | | | June 1, 1873 | ? | 2 | | 21.07 | 21.07 |
| <i>34.13</i> | | | 1853 | ? | 3 | 4 | 35. | 20. |
| Sept. 20, 1900: 24.85 | 2 | | Oct. 4, 1866 | | 2 | 1 | 24.59 | 22.42 |
| <i>33.82</i> | | | Oct. 17, 1849 | 51.92 | 4 | 5 | 30.67 | 17.40 |
| <i>33.27</i> | | | Dec. 23, 1869 | 2.68 | 1 | 1 | 49.33 | 35. |
| April 25, 1901: 28.07 | 1 | 1 | Dec. 1, 1868 | 21.93 | 2 | 2 | 24.45 | 23.93 |
| Feb. 27, 1906: 32.32 | | | Oct. 25, 1871 | | 1 | 1 | 25.82 | 22.52 |
| April 22, 1897: 24.25 | | | Sept. 14, 1865 | | 3 | | 27.06 | 23.11 |
| <i>22.64</i> | | | Aug. 6, 1865 | 39.18 | 4 | 3 | 31.41 | 27.28 |
| May 5, 1900: 26.33 | 2 | 1 | Oct. 25, 1871 | | 2 | | 29.90 | 24.88 |

¹ Wife died April 26, 1906.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| FORBES | March 26, 1875 | | | June 20, 1840 April 21, 1902 | 61.82 | | June 15, 1850 | | |
| FORD | Sept. 22, 1873 | | | Nov. 2, 1849 May 21, 1902 | 52.55 | | Nov. 24, 1850 | | |
| FOWLER | Oct. 17, 1873 | | | March 24, 1846 | | | Aug. 24, 1844 | | |
| FRANK | Aug. 21, 1873 | | | Aug. 4, 1830 | | | April 20, 1840 | | |
| FULLER | Dec. 26, 1873 | | | May 7, 1838 | | | April 18, 1846 | | |
| GAINES, F. W. | Jan. 8, 1873 | | | Dec. 25, 1828 July 2, 1902 | 73.51 | | Sept. 10, 1832 | | |
| GAINES, J. M. | May 11, 1873 | | | Nov. 15, 1839 | | | Aug. 26, 1840 | | |
| GAYLORD | March 14, 1874 | | | Oct. 14, 1831 Dec. 26, 1882 | 51.20 | | March 26, 1833 March 17, 1875 | | 41.96 |
| GODCHAUX | Jan. 29, 1874 | | | June 10, 1824 May 18, 1899 | 74.93 | | April 18, 1838 | | |
| GOODMAN | March 23, 1875 | | | April 23, 1822 July 29, 1899 | 77.26 | | July 7, 1835 | | |
| GORDON | Jan. 26, 1874 | | | 1826 | | | March 9, 1848 | | |
| GORMAN | March 29, 1873 | | | Sept., 1831 July 27, 1891 | ? | | 1846 Jan. 19, 1888 | | ? |
| GOVERT | June 24, 1874 | | | Sept. 10, 1844 | | | Oct. 6, 1848 | | |
| GOWANS | July 19, 1874 | | | May 5, 1834 | | | Aug. 10, 1837 | | |
| GRANT | Nov. 9, 1875 | | | June 3, 1836 Feb. 13, 1892 | 55.68 | | April 10, 1836 | | |
| GREENE | Nov. 4, 1873 | | | Aug. 16, 1829 Aug. 18, 1892 | 63.01 | | June 24, 1833 | | |
| GREGORY | Oct. 15, 1869 | | | Aug. 20, 1822 | | | March 8, 1828 Oct. 14, 1881 | | 53.59 |
| GRIFFITH | Oct. 15, 1873 | | | May 5, 1845 Jan. 13, 1892 | 46.60 | | Sept. 8, 1851 | | |
| GRIGGS | Feb. 12, 1872 | | | 1845 July 24, 1878 | ? | | Dec. 20, 1842 Sept. 6, 1905 | | 62.70 |
| HALDEMAN | July 13, 1874 | | | May 19, 1831 Oct. 1, 1885 | 54.36 | | ? | | |
| HAMLIN, E. B. | Nov. 21, 1874 | | | May 31, 1847 ¹ | | | May 31, 1847 ¹ | | |

¹ A coincidence, not an error.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

777

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father Mother | |
| June 14, 1899: 24.21 | 1 | | June 9, 1874 | 27.85 | 1 | 3 | 33.95 | 23.97 |
| <i>32.76</i> | | | Nov. 14, 1872 | 29.43 | 2 | 1 | 23.03 | 21.96 |
| Dec. 14, 1898: 25.16 | | 2 | April 12, 1870 | | 1 | | 24.05 | 25.62 |
| May 31, 1906: 32.77 | | | Oct. 4, 1860 | | 4 | 2 | 30.16 | 20.45 |
| <i>32.50</i> | | | Feb. 11, 1868. | | 2 | 1 | 29.75 | 21.81 |
| June 21, 1898: 25.45 | 2 | | March 13, 1851 | 51.30 | 1 | 1 | 22.21 | 18.50 |
| Oct. 12, 1901: 28.42 | 3 | | Aug. 20, 1868 | | 2 | 1 | 28.75 | 27.97 |
| <i>32.29</i> | | | June 12, 1861 | 13.75 | 1 | 2 | 29.65 | 28.21 |
| March 14, 1901: 27.12 | | | 1854 | ? | 7 | 3 | 30. | 16. |
| <i>31.27</i> | | | April 9, 1857 | 42.30 | 2 | 3 | 34.95 | 21.75 |
| <i>32.42</i> | | | 1867 | | 3 | 1 | 41. | 19. |
| <i>33.25</i> | | | March 16, 1872 | ? | 2 | 2 | 40.49 | 26 |
| June 19, 1902: 27.97 | 1 | | Sept. 25, 1873 | | 1 | 2 | 29.04 | 24.96 |
| March 18, 1903: 28.65 | 1 | | Feb. 4, 1858 | | 4 | 3 | 23.74 | 20.48 |
| Oct. 28, 1898: 22.95 | | 1 | Aug. 19, 1863 | 28.48 | 4 | | 27.21 | 27.35 |
| Jan. 24, 1901: ¹ 27.22 Sept. 19, 1904: | | 1 | Oct. 9, 1856 | 35.85 | 2 | 3 | 27.15 | 23.29 |
| <i>36.70</i> | | | Dec. 27, 1845 | 35.79 | 5 | 8 | 23.35 | 17.79 |
| Oct. 17, 1899: 26.01 | 1 | | Dec. 25, 1871 | 20.05 | 5 | | 26.63 | 20.29 |
| Nov. 9, 1898: 26.07 | 2 | 1 | 1868 | ? | 2 | | 23. | 26. |
| <i>31.95</i> | | | 1869 | ? | 2 | 1 | 38 | ? |
| <i>31.60</i> | | | Feb. 4, 1873 | | 2 | | 25.67 | 25.67 |

1 First wife died Nov. 6, 1901.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | | Father | | | Mother | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| HAMLIN, P. D. | June 24, 1873 | | | Aug. 10, 1847 May 31, 1884 | | 36.80 | Feb. 26, 1849 | | |
| HATCH | Aug. 29, 1874 | | | July 5, 1846 Dec. 1, 1880 | | 34.40 | ? 1876 | | ? |
| HAVENS | Dec. 17, 1871 | | | Dec. 2, 1845 | | | Sept. 24, 1843 | | |
| *HAWES | Jan. 31, 1875 Nov. 14, 1904 | 29.77 | | July 3, 1838 Dec. 29, 1893 | | 55.48 | July 12, 1841 | | |
| HAWKES | Dec. 6, 1872 | | | March 7, 1824 Sept. 21, 1903 | | 79.53 | March 7, 1829 | | |
| HEARD | July 5, 1875 | | | July 25, 1845 | | | 1852 April, 1898 | | ? |
| HEATON | Aug. 7, 1874 | | | May 30, 1845 | | | Sept. 25, 1846 | | |
| HEDGES | Jan. 19, 1874 | | | Dec. 26, 1827 Aug. 9, 1895 | | 67.61 | June 20, 1839 Sept. 24, 1896 | | 57.26 |
| HEIDRICH | Nov. 9, 1873 | | | June 29, 1844 | | | Aug. 9, 1853 | | |
| HELFFENSTEIN | Jan. 14, 1872 | | | Sept. 12, 1817 Feb. 14, 1900 | | 82.42 | March 4, 1837 | | |
| HENRY | June 26, 1874 | | | June 14, 1835 Dec. 2, 1883 | | 48.38 | Aug. 14, 1833 | | |
| HESS | June 26, 1870 | | | 1846 | | | 1848 Feb., 1892 | | ? |
| HOENINGHAUS | March 18, 1874 | | | ? | | | 1853 | | |
| HOLLISTER, G. C. | Sept. 8, 1871 | | | Aug. 29, 1830 | | | June 30, 1833 Dec. 24, 1901 | | 68.48 |
| HOLLISTER, J. C. | March 27, 1873 | | | Aug. 29, 1830 | | | June 30, 1833 Dec. 24, 1901 | | 68.48 |
| HOOKE | July 14, 1868 | | | Mar. 13, 1838 Sept. 10, 1895 | | 57.48 | May 22, 1846 | | |
| HOOLE | May 29, 1873 | | | July 31, 1844 Jan. 8, 1902 | | 57.43 | Oct. 9, 1846 | | |
| HOPKINS | Dec. 11, 1872 | | | 1820 1872 | | ? | Sept., 1833 Nov., 1887 | | ? |
| HOYT | June 26, 1873 | | | Aug. 20, 1823 May 5, 1887 | | 63.70 | ? | | |
| HUNT | June 24, 1874 | | | 1835 | | | Aug. 29, 1837 | | |
| HUTCHINSON | May 20, 1874 | | | 1835 March 23, 1902 | | ? | Aug. 24, 1838 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

779

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage* | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage | |
| | | | | | | | Father | Mother |
| Oct. 30, 1900 ¹ : 27.35 | | | May 3, 1871 | 13.08 | 1 | 1 | 23.72 | 22.18 |
| <i>31.82</i> | | | ? | ? | 2 | | ? | ? |
| <i>34.52</i> | | | May 18, 1870 | | 1 | 1 | 24.46 | 26.64 |
| <i>31.41</i> | | | March 15, 1870 | 23.78 | 3 | | 31.69 | 28.67 |
| July 8, 1896: 23.58 | 1 | 1 | March 3, 1857 | 46.54 | 3 | 1 | 32.98 | 27.98 |
| July 15, 1903: 28.03 | | | Sept. 10, 1874 | ? | 1 | 2 | 29.12 | 22. |
| Sept. 26, 1901: 27.13 | 1 | 1 | June, 1869 | | 1 | 1 | 24.08 | 22.74 |
| Oct. 3, 1904: 30.70 | | | Sept. 14, 1854 | 40.89 | 7 | 2 | 26.71 | 15.23 |
| <i>32.63</i> | | | Nov. 23, 1869 | | 2 | 4 | 25.39 | 16.28 |
| May 8, 1900 ² : 28.31 | 1 | | Nov. 6, 1855 | 44.27 | 5 | 4 | 38.15 | 18.66 |
| <i>32.01</i> | | | Sept. 8, 1856 | 27.23 | 2 | | 21.23 | 23.07 |
| Oct. 24, 1900: 30.32 | | | 1869 | ? | 1 | 1 | 23. | 21. |
| Sept. 21, 1901: 27.50 | 1 | | May 27, 1873 | | 2 | | ? | 20. |
| June 1, 1899: 27.72 | 1 | 2 | June 6, 1855 | 46.54 | 3 | 1 | 24.76 | 21.92 |
| May 17, 1902: 29.14 | | 1 | June 6, 1855 | 46.54 | 3 | 1 | 24.76 | 21.92 |
| Dec. 22, 1896: 28.44 | | 1 | Nov. 6, 1866 | 28.83 | 5 | | 28.64 | 20.45 |
| <i>33.08</i> | | | Aug. 24, 1871 | 30.37 | 1 | | 27.06 | 24.86 |
| <i>33.54</i> | | | 1857 | ? | 3 | 1 | 37. | 24. |
| Nov. 7, 1900: 27.36 | 1 | 1 | Oct. 19, 1852 | 34.54 | 6 | 2 | 29.16 | ? |
| <i>32.02</i> | | | June 25, 1862 | | 3 | 1 | 27. | 24.81 |
| May 11, 1905: 30.96 | 1 | | Jan. 13, 1859 | 43.19 | 3 | 1 | 24. | 20.38 |

¹ Wife died March 16, 1904.

² Wife died August 8, 1903.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | Mother | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | Birth Death | Life Span | Birth Death | Life Span | Birth Death | Life Span |
| *IVES | Feb. 19, 1872 Aug. 9, 1898 | 26.47 | Dec. 14, 1810 Aug. 2, 1894 | 83.62 | ? | |
| JACKSON | July 10, 1873 | | Oct. 17, 1835 May 25, 1901 | 65.60 | April 2, 1832 | |
| JEFFREY | Aug. 9, 1874 | | March 22, 1846 | | Oct. 18, 1850 | |
| JOHNSON | March 2, 1876 | | Aug. 24, 1849 Feb., 1882 | ? | Jan. 20, 1851 | |
| JOHNSTON | April 7, 1874 | | April 19, 1842 | | Nov. 19, 1848 | |
| JONES, A. C. | June 5, 1873 | | June 13, 1844 | | June 1, 1846 | |
| JONES, L. C. | Dec. 24, 1871 | | 1839 | | 1845 | |
| JORDAN | July 4, 1872 | | April 24, 1833 March 9, 1906 | 72.86 | *1836 | |
| KELLER | April 10, 1874 | | Oct. 16, 1839 May 18, 1905 | 65.58 | May 3, 1843 Aug. 26, 1875 | 32.31 |
| KELLOGG | April 6, 1874 | | Oct. 17, 1840 | | March 24, 1841 | |
| KELLY | May 15, 1875 | | Dec. 26, 1849 | | Aug. 21, 1854 | |
| KINGMAN | July 20, 1874 | | April 5, 1843 Oct. 10, 1903 | 60.51 | April 24, 1847 | |
| KINNEY | Dec. 1, 1871 | | Feb. 3, 1838 | | Aug. 20, 1845 April 11, 1891 | 45.63 |
| KIP | June 29, 1874 | | 1845 Aug. 16, 1888 | ? | *1845 | |
| KNAPP | Oct. 13, 1873 | | May 9, 1832 | | Feb. 9, 1836 Oct. 11, 1894 | 58.66 |
| LACKLAND | June 17, 1874 | | ? | | March 16, 1847 | |
| LAMPMAN | Dec. 22, 1872 | | 1843 | | 1843 Jan. 7, 1904 | ? |
| LEE | Nov. 30, 1874 | | April 12, 1830 Nov. 14, 1894 | 64.58 | ? | |
| LENAHAN | July 11, 1874 | | March 1, 1826 Dec. 21, 1898 | 72.79 | Aug. 31, 1836 | |
| LOBENSTINE | July 24, 1874 | | Nov. 8, 1831 | | 1838 1876 | ? |
| LONGACRE | Oct. 30, 1873 | | May 18, 1833 Jan. 13, 1903 | 69.64 | April 20, 1843 | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

781

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|--|-------|------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage* | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father | Mother |
| <i>34.36</i> | | | Oct. 4, 1860 | 33.82 | 4 | 3 | 49.79 | |
| <i>33.05</i> | | | Aug. 17, 1857 | 43.76 | 7 | 1 | 21.82 | 25.37 |
| Aug. 20, 1902: 28.03 | | 2 | Oct. 9, 1873 | | 1 | | 27.54 | 22.96 |
| Dec. 25, 1899: 23.81 | | | c1870 | ? | 1 | 1 | 21. | 19. |
| <i>32.23</i> | | | Oct. 26, 1871 | | 4 | | 29.51 | 22.92 |
| June 28, 1905: 32.06 | | | Nov. 22, 1866 | | 2 | 2 | 22.44 | 20.47 |
| <i>34.51</i> | | | Feb. 1, 1866 | | 2 | 1 | 27. | 21. |
| Nov. 15, 1900: 28.36 | 1 | 1 | May 9, 1870 | 35.82 | 2 | 1 | 37.04 | 34. |
| July 16, 1898: 24.26 | 1 | 1 | Jan. 22, 1867 | 8.59 | 2 | | 27.26 | 23.71 |
| Sept. 18, 1902: 28.45 | | | Nov. 19, 1863 | | 2 | 1 | 23.09 | 22.64 |
| <i>31.12</i> | | | Sept. 25, 1873 | | 3 | 4 | 23.74 | 19.09 |
| <i>31.93</i> | | | July 23, 1867 | 36.21 | 4 | 2 | 24.30 | 20.24 |
| June 9, 1900: 28.51 | 1 | | May 25, 1869 | 21.87 | 1 | | 31.31 | 23.75 |
| Oct. 25, 1902: 28.32 | 1 | | c1870 | ? | 3 | 1 | 25. | 25. |
| Nov. 24, 1900: 27.11 | 1 | | Oct. 12, 1859 | 34.98 | 3 | 3 | 27.42 | 23.67 |
| <i>32.04</i> | | | Dec. 15, 1864 | | 3 | 2 | | 17.74 |
| <i>33.51</i> | | | Dec. 5, 1871 | ? | 1 | 1 | 28. | 28. |
| Feb. 22, 1902: 27.22 | | | June 18, 1868 | 26.40 | 4 | | 38. | ? |
| Nov. 6, 1901: 27.32 | | 2 | Dec. 31, 1855 | 42.96 | 4 | 9 | 29.82 | 19.33 |
| March 8, 1906: 31.61 | | | Oct., 1861 ¹ Oct. 12, 1880 | ? | 4 | 2 1 | 29.90 | 23. |
| <i>32.66</i> | | | Nov. 23, 1865 | 37.14 | 2 | 2 | 32.51 | 22.58 |

1 First wife died in 1876.

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| LOOMIS | Aug. 8, 1874 | | | April 14, 1839 May 16, 1899 | | 60.09 | Aug. 19, 1843 | | |
| LOUGHRAN | Dec. 27, 1875 | | | Aug. 30, 1834 April 11, 1899 | | 64.61 | June 17, 1845 | | |
| LOVELL | June 27, 1873 | | | Nov. 15, 1835 | | | Oct. 15, 1842 | | |
| LUSK | Aug. 29, 1873 | | | April 29, 1849 May 24, 1888 | | 39.07 | May 18, 1853 | | |
| MCCLENAHAN | June 5, 1871 | | | 1836 Oct. 25, 1879 | | ? | Feb. 25, 1841 | | |
| *MCDERMOTT | Nov. 27, 1873 Oct. 3, 1898 | 24.84 | | June 9, 1844 | | | Oct. 16, 1850 | | |
| McFADDEN | May 8, 1873 | | | Aug. 16, 1842 Aug. 10, 1892 | | 49.97 | May 6, 1846 | | |
| McKEE | Oct. 21, 1873 | | | Sept. 17, 1842 | | | Dec. 6, 1849 | | |
| MACKEY | July 1, 1872 | | | Nov. 19, 1840 | | | Dec. 8, 1840 | | |
| McLANAHAN | July 29, 1872 | | | ? | | | Sept. 22, 1848 | | |
| McLAREN | May 25, 1865 | | | Nov. 1, 1833 May 6, 1896 | | 62.42 | May, 1835 | | |
| MALLON | Dec. 4, 1874 | | | March 17, 1823 Dec. 6, 1896 | | 73.71 | April 28, 1835 Nov. 9, 1894 | | 59.52 |
| MATHEWS, F. W. | April 21, 1873 | | | May 10, 1833 March 2, 1880 | | 46.8 | Oct. 10, 1843 | | |
| MATHEWS, H. W. | June 19, 1875 | | | Sept. 8, 1844 March 18, 1898 | | 53.52 | Sept. 18, 1842 Jan. 12, 1903 | | 60.31 |
| MATHISON | Dec. 5, 1873 | | | ? | | | May 17, 1842 | | |
| MILLER, C. W. | April 1, 1876 | | | Nov. 24, 1846 | | | April 8, 1851 | | |
| MILLER, W. S. | Sept. 27, 1873 | | | Feb. 2, 1824 Dec. 11, 1899 | | 75.85 | May 17, 1833 | | |
| MORÉ, J. O. | May 9, 1868 | | | ? | | ? | ? | | ? |
| MORGAN, W. C. | June 21, 1874 | | | Sept. 16, 1842 Nov. 7, 1898 | | 56.14 | March 1, 1839 April 22, 1904 | | 65.14 |
| MORRIS | July 10, 1873 | | | Aug. 26, 1841 | | | Sept. 14, 1839 | | |
| MOTTER | Nov. 7, 1874 | | | Nov. 1, 1848 | | | April 19, 1852 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

783

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage | |
| | | | | | | | Father | Mother |
| Feb. 3, 1904: 29.48 | | | July 29, 1863 | 35.79 | 3 | 3 | 24.29 | 19.93 |
| <i>30.50</i> | | | Oct. 23, 1871 | 27.46 | 5 | 2 | 37.15 | 26.35 |
| June 11, 1904: 30.94 | | | Jan. 16, 1867 | | 5 | 3 | 31.17 | 24.25 |
| April 15, 1903: 29.62 | | | Nov. 13, 1872 | 15.52 | 2 | 2 | 23.53 | 19.48 |
| Sept. 1, 1897: 26.24 | 3 | | Oct. 1, 1867 | ? | 5 | | 31. | 26. |
| <i>32.50</i> | | | Feb. 7, 1872 | | 2 | 1 | 27.65 | 21.30 |
| <i>33.14</i> | | | ? | ? | 1 | 1 | ? | ? |
| Dec. 27, 1902: 29.18 | 1 | | May 11, 1871 | | 3 | | 28.64 | 21.42 |
| <i>33.98</i> | | | May 9, 1867 | | 2 | 4 | 26.47 | 26.42 |
| Nov. 8, 1898: 26.27 | 1 | 1 | April 26, 1871 | | 1 | 1 | ? | 22.59 |
| Feb. 18, 1903: 37.72 | | | Nov., 1855 | ? | 5 | 4 | 22.00 | 20. |
| <i>31.56</i> | | | June, 1852 | ? | 3 | 1 | 29.25 | 17.00 |
| July 5, 1899: 26.20 | | | Nov. 26, 1868 | 11.26 | 1 | 1 | 35.53 | 25.13 |
| <i>31.03</i> | | | Oct. 24, 1867 | 30.40 | 3 | | 23.13 | 25.10 |
| <i>32.56</i> | | | June 11, 1862 | | 3 | 4 | ? | 20.07 |
| <i>30.24</i> | | | Dec. 25, 1874 | | 1 | 2 | 28.08 | 23.70 |
| Aug. 24, 1904: 30.89 | 1 | | April 21, 1857 | 42.63 | 2 | 6 | 33.22 | 23.92 |
| <i>38.14</i> | | | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| June 21, 1900: 26.00 | 2 | | May 24, 1871 | 27.45 | 2 | | 28.68 | 32.23 |
| <i>32.06</i> | | | June 29, 1869 | | 3 | | 27.83 | 29.78 |
| <i>31.64</i> | | | Dec. 2, 1873 | | 1 | 1 | 25.08 | 21.61 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| MUNDY | Aug. 12, 1874 | | | Feb. 8, 1845 | | | Oct. 27, 1849 | | |
| NEALE | Oct. 4, 1872 | | | Dec. 26, 1846 Aug. 12, 1881 | 34.62 | | Jan. 12, 1847 | | |
| NETTLETON | July 16, 1874 | | | Nov. 7, 1834 April 17, 1889 | 54.44 | | March 17, 1838 | | |
| NICHOLSON | April 14, 1872 | | | Nov. 6, 1842 | | | ? | | |
| NOON | Nov. 6, 1874 | | | 1841 | | | 1847 | | |
| OAKLEY | Feb. 26, 1872 | | | Feb. 28, 1844 | | | Jan. 7, 1852 | | |
| OVIATT | April 22, 1874 | | | July 26, 1845 Oct. 24, 1903 | 58.24 | | Aug. 12, 1842 | | |
| PARDEE | Feb. 16, 1873 | | | July 17, 1841 | | | Jan. 27, 1847 | | |
| PARET | June 2, 1872 | | | 1835 July 29, 1899 | ? | | Feb. 1, 1841 | | |
| PARK | March 14, 1873 | | | Sept. 8, 1845 Nov. 24, 1895 | 50.21 | | Dec. 16, 1844 | | |
| PATTERSON FM. | June 29, 1873 | | | 1833 July 16, 1889 | ? | | ? | | |
| PAXTON | July 15, 1872 | | | June 3, 1835 | | | Nov. 4, 1841 | | |
| PECK, H. S. | May 17, 1874 | | | July 24, 1849 | | | July 22, 1849 | | |
| PECK, P. C. | Feb. 7, 1874 | | | March 2, 1844 | | | March 9, 1846 | | |
| PELTON | Oct. 15, 1872 | | | ? | | | ? | ? | ? |
| PERKINS | Nov. 14, 1873 | | | Dec. 2, 1837 April 25, 1876 | 38.39 | | June 28, 1851 | | |
| PORTER | March 16, 1874 | | | Feb. 16, 1826 Jan. 1, 1901 | 74.86 | | May 6, 1844 Dec. 13, 1891 | | 47.59 |
| PRATT | May 4, 1873 | | | Oct. 14, 1845 | | | Feb. 6, 1851 Sept. 14, 1879 | | 28.60 |
| PRINCE | April 22, 1863 | | | Dec. 24, 1831 July 6, 1896 | 64.53 | | April 23, 1832 | | |
| REED | Feb. 21, 1875 | | | Nov. 9, 1838 | | | April 11, 1844 July 1, 1904 | | 60.22 |
| REYNOLDS | July 2, 1872 | | | Sept., 1838 | | | July, 1847 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

785

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage | |
| | | | | | | | Father | Mother |
| <i>31.87</i> | | | Nov. 6, 1872 | | 3 | | 27.73 | 23.02 |
| <i>33.73</i> | | | March 10, 1870 | 11.42 | 4 | 1 | 23.20 | 23.16 |
| Dec. 16, 1902: 28.41 | 1 | 1 | Dec. 15, 1869 | 19.33 | 1 | 1 | 35.10 | 31.73 |
| Dec. 19, 1900: 26.67 | 1 | 1 | June 5, 1867 | | 2 | | 24.57 | ? |
| <i>31.64</i> | | | March, 1870 | | 3 | 2 | 29. | 23. |
| <i>34.34</i> | | | May 25, 1871 | | 3 | 2 | 27.24 | 19.38 |
| April 22, 1898: 24.00 | | | Nov. 24, 1869 | 33.9 | 2 | 1 | 24.32 | 27.28 |
| <i>33.37</i> | | | June 4, 1867 | | 4 | 5 | 25.87 | 20.35 |
| <i>34.08</i> | | | ? | ? | 6 | 5 | ? | ? |
| Sept. 19, 1903: 30.51 | 1 | | June 16, 1870 | 25.43 | 1 | 5 | 24.76 | 25.49 |
| <i>33.00</i> | | | ? | ? | 4 | 4 | ? | ? |
| <i>33.95</i> | | | Nov. 4, 1863 | | 1 | 1 | 28.42 | 22.00 |
| Oct. 16, 1900: 26.41 | 1 | 1 | Oct. 18, 1871 | | 2 | 3 | 22.23 | 22.24 |
| <i>32.39</i> | | | June 16, 1869 | | 2 | 1 | 25.28 | 23.27 |
| June 18, 1902: 29.67 | | | ? | ? | 2 | | ? | ? |
| April 8, 1903: 29.39 | 1 | | ? | ? | 2 | | ? | ? |
| Sept. 28, 1901: 27.52 | 1 | 1 | Nov. 2, 1870 | 21.11 | 3 | | 44.70 | 26.48 |
| <i>33.15</i> | | | June 27, 1872 | 7.21 | 2 | 3 | 26.69 | 21.39 |
| April 9, 1885: 21.95 | | | Aug. 20, 1854 | 61.87 | 4 | 1 | 22.65 | 22.32 |
| Feb. 11, 1899: 23.96 | 1 | 1 | Oct. 16, 1872 | 31.70 | 1 | 1 | 33.92 | 28.51 |
| <i>33.98</i> | | | April 27, 1868 | | 3 | 2 | 29.58 | |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| RICHMOND | Feb. 12, 1873 | | | May 4, 1845 Nov. 17, 1885 | 40.53 | | Jan. 22, 1850 | | |
| ROBBINS, F. O. | Feb. 12, 1870 | | | July 26, 1847 | | | July 6, 1849 | | |
| ROBBINS, W. P. | Oct. 25, 1875 | | | Oct. 21, 1842 Dec. 14, 1904 | 62.15 | | Feb. 12, 1842 | | |
| ROBERT | Jan. 21, 1874 | | | May 2, 1837 | | | April 3, 1837 Oct. 10, 1895 | | 58.51 |
| ROBINSON | March 2, 1870 | | | March 26, 1820 April 1, 1900 | 80.01 | | Feb. 4, 1826 | | |
| ROCKWELL | Oct. 2, 1872 | | | Feb. 4, 1844 | | | Jan. 12, 1846 Jan. 15, 1906 | | 60.01 |
| ROOT | May 29, 1875 | | | Nov. 29, 1833 | | | March 7, 1834 | | |
| ROSS | May 13, 1869 | | | May 1, 1842 | | | May 5, 1846 | | |
| RUMRILL | Jan. 7, 1871 | | | May 11, 1850 | | | Nov. 23, 1844 Feb. 15, 1894 | | 49.22 |
| SADLER | Sept. 29, 1876 | | | Oct. 14, 1840 | | | Sept. 3, 1841 Jan. 10, 1895 | | 53.35 |
| SAGE | June 30, 1873 | | | Jan. 9, 1844 | | | Jan. 17, 1846 Nov. 23, 1893 | | 47.84 |
| SAWYER | March 16, 1875 | | | Jan. 26, 1852 | | | April 10, 1855 | | |
| SCARBOROUGH | July 4, 1870 | | | April 13, 1831 June 29, 1899 | 68.21 | | Oct. 6, 1828 | | |
| SCHEVILL | June 18, 1874 | | | Nov. 3, 1837 Sept. 28, 1898 | 60.89 | | April 23, 1843 | | |
| *SCHUYLER | Jan. 8, 1875 Feb. 22, 1904 | 29.12 | | Feb. 4, 1844 | | | Nov. 10, 1877 | | ? |
| SCOTT | Oct. 31, 1865 | | | 1822 (or 1823?) Feb., 1855 | ? | | Oct. 31, 1825 Jan., 1887 | | ? |
| SCOVILLE | July 28, 1873 | | | June 21, 1838 Sept. 19, 1885 | 47.24 | | Dec. 19, 1841 July 28, 1890 | | 48.51 |
| SCUDDER, H. | Aug. 9, 1875 | | | Sept., 1825 Feb. 10, 1886 | ? | | May, 1835 May 23, 1893 | | ? |
| SHELDON | June 9, 1874 | | | Oct. 11, 1841 | | | May 25, 1842 | | |
| SHERMAN | June 8, 1873 | | | Aug. 23, 1841 | | | Jan. 19, 1849 | | |
| SHOEMAKER | Sept. 6, 1874 | | | Sept. 18, 1844 April 8, 1885 | 40.55 | | Oct. 4, 1841 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

787

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father Mother | |
| <i>33.38</i> | | | June 1, 1869 | 16.45 | 1 | 1 | 24.07 | 19.35 |
| Aug. 10, 1898: 28.49 | 1 | 1 | Jan. 11, 1868 | | 1 | 3 | 20.45 | 18.51 |
| Oct. 22, 1902: 26.98 | 1 | | Sept. 27, 1865 | 39.21 | 2 | 3 | 22.92 | 23.62 |
| <i>32.44</i> | | | Dec. 17, 1860 | 34.80 | 1 | 4 | 23.62 | 23.70 |
| July 30, 1901: 31.41 | 1 | 1 | Jan. 1, 1846 | 54.25 | 4 | 6 | 25.75 | 19.89 |
| <i>33.73</i> | | | Feb. 3, 1870 | 35.94 | 1 | | 25.98 | 24.06 |
| April 29, 1903: 27.90 | 1 | 1 | July 20, 1869 | | 4 | 2 | 35.63 | 35.36 |
| May 20, 1895: 26.02 | | 1 | Sept. 30, 1868 | | 4 | 1 | 26.41 | 22.40 |
| June 8, 1901: 30.42 | | 1 | March, 1870 | ? | 4 | 4 | 19.82 | 25.33 |
| <i>29.74</i> | | | Jan., 1871 | ? | 4 | | 30.25 | 29.33 |
| <i>33.00</i> | | | ? | ? | 3 | 1 | ? | ? |
| April 4, 1904: 29.05 | 1 | | May 4, 1874 | | 2 | 2 | 22.27 | 19.07 |
| Feb. 4, 1900: 29.58 | 2 | 1 | June 20, 1850 | 49.02 | 5 | 4 | 19.14 | 21.65 |
| <i>32.03</i> | | | June 18, 1863 | 35.27 | 5 | 3 | 25.62 | 20.15 |
| <i>31.47</i> | | | Feb. 25, 1874 | ? | 1 | 1 | 30.06 | ? |
| <i>40.65</i> | | | ? | ? | 6 | 5 | ? | ? |
| <i>32.91</i> | | | ? | ? | 1 | 2 | ? | ? |
| <i>30.88</i> | | | ? | ? | 3 | 2 | ? | ? |
| Nov. 30, 1901: 27.47 | 1 | | Dec. 12, 1867 | | 2 | 3 | 26.17 | 25.54 |
| <i>33.06</i> | | | Feb. 7, 1872 | | 2 | | 30.45 | 23.05 |
| <i>31.81</i> | | | June 3, 1869 | 15.84 | 3 | 1 | 24.70 | 27.65 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

| | Classmate | | Life Span | Father | | Life Span | Mother | | Life Span |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | Birth | Death | | Birth | Death | | Birth | Death | |
| SMITH, D. | April 29, 1875 | | | Feb. 27, 1847 | | | Oct. 18, 1844 Jan. 27, 1897 | 52.27 | |
| SMITH, G. A. | March 26, 1871 | | | April 1, 1843 | | | Oct. 2, 1847 | | |
| SMITH(W.D.)G. | June 18, 1873 | | | March 15, 1847 | | | July 9, 1848 Aug. 9, 1904 | 56.08 | |
| SMITH, N. W. | Nov. 18, 1873 | | | Dec. 18, 1842 Jan. 7, 1875 | 33.05 | | Aug. 29, 1845 Oct. 29, 1901 | 56.16 | |
| SMITH, W. D. | Sept. 12, 1874 | | | April 24, 1838 | | | May 30, 1850 | | |
| SPALDING | May 6, 1874 | | | Dec. 9, 1845 | | | June 24, 1847 | | |
| SPELLMAN | Nov. 30, 1874 | | | Dec. 3, 1843 | | | Jan. 3, 1852 | | |
| *SPINELLO | Oct. 28, 1871 May 24, 1904 | 32.56 | | 1828 May 24, 1893 | ? | | 1832 | | |
| SQUIRES | Aug. 3, 1869 | | | Feb. 27, 1823 April 22, 1888 | 65.15 | | Dec. 21, 1842 Oct. 2, 1903 | 60.77 | |
| STALTER | Jan. 8, 1875 | | | March 21, 1848 | | | March 5, 1849 | | |
| STARKWEATHER | June 7, 1874 | | | Dec. 14, 1845 July 10, 1899 | 53.56 | | Nov. 3, 1849 | | |
| STEWART | July 15, 1873 | | | Sept. 23, 1831 Dec. 14, 1888 | 57.22 | | July 2, 1840 | | |
| STOKES | April 13, 1874 | | | Feb. 22, 1838 | | | Aug. 20, 1846 | | |
| STRONG, H. G. | Dec. 20, 1871 | | | Aug. 17, 1825 | | | Nov. 21, 1841 | | |
| STRONG, T. S. | June 20, 1874 | | | Aug. 10, 1834 | | | Dec. 3, 1841 | | |
| STUART | March 10, 1874 | | | 1840 | | | Feb. 7, 1846 | | |
| STURGES | Nov. 3, 1875 | | | Feb. 2, 1828 Oct. 28, 1899 | 71.72 | | 1846 | | |
| SULCOV | Oct. 8, 1874 | | | Sept. 24, 1844 | | | March 14, 1845 | | |
| SUMNER | Oct. 13, 1873 | | | Oct. 30, 1840 | | | ? | | |
| TAILER | May 19, 1874 | | | April 15, 1833 | | | 1838 | | |
| TAYLOR | July 26, 1875 | | | Aug. 5, 1848 | | | April 19, 1850 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

789

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father Mother | |
| <i>31.17</i> | | | Sept. 2, 1872 | 24.40 | 3 | 1 | 25.51 | 27.86 |
| March 7, 1900: 28.93 | 1 | 2 | March 31, 1868 | | 2 | 2 | 24.99 | 20.49 |
| <i>33.03</i> | | | Nov. 15, 1871 | 32.72 | 4 | | 24.66 | 23.35 |
| Sept. 23, 1905: 31.84 | | | April 27, 1870 | 4.68 | 2 | | 27.35 | 24.65 |
| Jan. 3, 1903: 28.30 | | | Feb. 21, 1872 | | 2 | 2 | 33.81 | 21.72 |
| Nov. 4, 1903: 29.49 | | 1 | March 14, 1868 | | 3 | 2 | 22.26 | 20.71 |
| Nov. 3, 1903: 28.91 | | | Oct. 4, 1872 | | 1 | 1 | 28.82 | 20.74 |
| June 18, 1902: 30.63 | | | 1864 | ? | 2 | 1 | 41. | 32. |
| <i>36.89</i> | | | July 14, 1868 | 19.76 | 4 | | 45.37 | 25.56 |
| May 29, 1900: 25.39 | | | ? | | 2 | | ? | ? |
| <i>32.06</i> | | | Nov. 3, 1868 | 30.68 | 1 | 1 | 22.87 | 19.00 |
| April 22, 1902: 28.76 | | | June 12, 1860 | 28.5 | 3 | 1 | 28.71 | 19.93 |
| Dec. 30, 1903: 29.70 | 1 | | Oct. 17, 1865 | | 4 | 5 | 27.64 | 19.16 |
| April 14, 1903: 31.31 | | | June 7, 1866 | | 5 | | 40.79 | 24.53 |
| <i>32.03</i> | | | Sept. 29, 1870 | | 8 | 1 | 36.13 | 28.81 |
| <i>32.70</i> | | | May 30, 1873 | | 2 | | 33. | 27.31 |
| June 4, 1902: 26.58 | 1 | | ? | ? | 2 | 1 | ? | ? |
| Sept. 1, 1903: 28.88 | 1 | | May 22, 1863 | | 2 | 3 | 18.65 | 18.19 |
| <i>32.70</i> | | | ? | | 3 | | ? | ? |
| June 29, 1899: 25.11 | 2 | | ? | | 3 | 1 | ? | ? |
| Sept. 18, 1900: 25.14 | 1 | 1 | Sept. 10, 1873 | | 3 | 1 | 25.10 | 23.39 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS

| | Classmate | | | Father | | | Mother | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| THOMPSON, A. R. | Jan. 22, 1872 | | | Feb. 26, 1847 | | | Oct. 18, 1848 | | |
| THOMPSON, F. M. | April 12, 1875 | | | 1844 | | | April 30, 1844 July 6, 1893 | | 49.18 |
| THORNE, S. | June 30, 1874 | | | Sept. 6, 1835 | | | ? | | |
| THORNE, S. B. | Sept. 19, 1873 | | | April 5, 1843 | | | ? | | |
| TILTON | April 25, 1872 | | | Dec. 9, 1824 May 20, 1891 | | 66.36 | Nov. 10, 1830 April 14, 1891 | | 60.42 |
| VON TOBEL | Aug. 8, 1875 | | | 1851 | | | March 15, 1853 | | |
| TRACY | June 2, 1873 | | | April, 1834 | | | April 21, 1844 | | |
| TREADWAY | April 10, 1874 | | | Jan. 27, 1835 Sept. 1, 1899 | | 64.59 | May 8, 1839 | | |
| *TRUDEAU | May 18, 1873 May 3, 1904 | 30.95 | | Oct. 5, 1848 | | | Oct. 24, 1843 | | |
| TRUSLOW | April 9, 1874 | | | Dec. 27, 1849 Sept. 26, 1899 | | 49.74 | April 18, 1850 | | |
| TWOMBLY | April 13, 1875 | | | March 14, 1832 | | | March 21, 1833 | | |
| VAILL | Aug. 30, 1873 | | | March 27, 1832 Feb. 8, 1875 | | 42.85 | April 6, 1842 | | |
| VENNUM | Jan. 31, 1873 | | | Dec. 25, 1833 June 29, 1898 | | 64.5 | Aug. 4, 1836 | | |
| VINCENT | Dec. 6, 1871 | | | Nov. 4, 1831 | | | Dec. 8, 1850 | | |
| WADE | Oct. 6, 1873 | | | Nov. 3, 1835 | | | Nov. 2, 1840 eAug., 1890 | | ? |
| WADHAMS | Dec. 7, 1873 | | | June 8, 1847 | | | June 19, 1849 | | |
| WALTER | Nov. 11, 1868 | | | Oct. 7, 1836 | | | Feb. 3, 1846 May 14, 1882 | | 36.28 |
| WELLS, C. W. | May 25, 1872 | | | June 17, 1841 | | | 1834 April, 1874 | | ? |
| WELLS, T. B. | April 5, 1875 | | | Dec. 31, 1839 Aug. 4, 1891 | | 51.58 | Nov. 17, 1842 | | |
| WESTON | Dec. 24, 1872 | | | Nov. 7, 1827 Sept. 9, 1901 | | 73.83 | July 8, 1834 Sept. 15, 1876 | | 42.18 |
| WEYERHAEUSER | Nov. 4, 1872 | | | Nov. 21, 1834 | | | April 20, 1839 | | |

MARRIAGE STATISTICS

791

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage* | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage | |
| | | | | | | | Father | Mother |
| Sept. 3, 1902: 30.61 | | 1 | Sept. 14, 1868 | | 1 | 2 | 21.54 | 19.89 |
| March 31, 1898: 22.96 | 1 | | April 30, 1874 | 19.18 | 1 | 2 | 30. | 30.00 |
| June 16, 1903: 28.95 | 1 | | Oct. 6, 1860 | | 4 | 2 | 25.08 | ? |
| <i>32.77</i> | | | Dec. 10, 1868 | | 2 | 1 | 25.67 | ? |
| <i>34.18</i> | | | May 17, 1871 | 19.9 | 2 | | 46.44 | 40.51 |
| Nov. 27, 1900: 25.30 | | | March 18, 1873 | | 1 | | 22. | 20.01 |
| <i>33.08</i> | | | May 7, 1865 | | 5 | 5 | 31.08 | 21.04 |
| July 6, 1904: 30.24 | | | Jan. 10, 1866 | 33.63 | 2 | | 30.94 | 26.66 |
| Dec. 28, 1903: 30.60 | | 1 | June 29, 1871 | | 3 | 1 | 22.72 | 27.67 |
| April 18, 1900: 26.02 | 4 | | Sept. 29, 1870 | 28.98 | 4 | 1 | 20.75 | 20.44 |
| <i>31.21</i> | | | Dec. 23, 1858 | | 5 | | 26.76 | 25.75 |
| June 28, 1900: 26.82 | 2 | 1 | June 11, 1868 | 6.65 | 2 | 1 | 36.20 | 26.18 |
| Oct. 26, 1898: 25.73 | 1 | 2 | April 7, 1862 | 36.22 | 3 | 2 | 28.28 | 25.67 |
| Oct. 12, 1904: 32.84 | | | Aug. 14, 1867 | | 1 | 1 | 35.77 | 16.67 |
| June 4, 1904: 30.65 | | | June 15, 1867 | ? | 3 | 3 | 31.61 | 26.61 |
| April 26, 1900: 26.38 | 1 | 1 | Feb. 28, 1870 | | 2 | 1 | 22.71 | 20.68 |
| Oct. 7, 1901: 32.89 | | 2 | Feb. 15, 1868 | 14.24 | 4 | | 31.35 | 22.03 |
| Sept. 8, 1897: 25.28 | | | ? | ? | 4 | 1 | ? | ? |
| June 21, 1902: 27.21 | | | (2) Aug. 11, 1869 | 21.97 | 2 | 2 | 29.60 | 26.72 |
| <i>33.51</i> | | | Oct. 1, 1857 | 18.94 | 3 | 3 | 29.89 | 23.23 |
| Dec. 3, 1902: 30.08 | 1 | 1 | Oct. 11, 1857 | | 4 | 3 | 22.88 | 18.47 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

| | Classmate | | Father | | | Mother | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span | Birth | Death | Life Span |
| WHALEN | July 29, 1874 | | | Jan. 22, 1835 Nov. 26, 1886 | 51.83 | | Oct. 10, 1834 June 12, 1883 | | 48.66 |
| WHITAKER | Feb. 24, 1873 | | | May 12, 1839 Aug. 20, 1895 | 56.27 | | Oct. 1, 1843 | | |
| WICKENDEN | May 27, 1873 | | | 1847 1883 | ? | | June 19, 1845 | | |
| WILLIAMS, N. | Feb. 23, 1873 | | | Feb. 1, 1835 June 19, 1899 | 64.38 | | April 14, 1845 | | |
| WOOD, W. F. | Sept. 23, 1873 | | | Oct. 15, 1844 Feb. 20, 1901 | 56.34 | | March 2, 1847 | | |
| WOODHULL | Dec. 12, 1875 | | | July 13, 1849 June 9, 1906 | 56.89 | | April 9, 1851 | | |
| WOODRUFF, R. J. | July 6, 1874 | | | Nov. 27, 1837 April 11, 1906 | 68.37 | | Feb. 5, 1839 March 8, 1906 | | 67.09 |
| YEAMAN | Dec. 17, 1872 | | | Sept. 23, 1833 Aug. 11, 1876 | 42.87 | | Sept. 1, 1850 Sept. 20, 1884 | | 34.01 |
| YOUNG | Feb. 4, 1873 | | | Oct. 9, 1840 | | | Aug. 29, 1847 March 5, 1900 | | 52.51 |

Averages

Up to June 30th, 1906, 161 classmates (58 per cent.) had been married and 117 (42 per cent.) had not. Six married men and six bachelors had died. Seven wives had died and three of the seven widowers had remarried.

To 52 of the married men no children had been born. To the remaining 107 married men 186 children had been born, 95 sons and 91 daughters. Of these children 12 had died (7 sons and 5 daughters).

The average age at marriage was 28 years. The average age of the bachelors on June 30th, 1906, was 32½.

Excluding one case in which the classmate made no report concerning his parents, 132 fathers (47½ per cent.), and 78 mothers (28 per cent.), of classmates had died, and 145 fathers and 199 mothers were still living. Excluding (so far as known) the children of second marriages, 1201 children were born to these 554 parents, 767 sons and 434 daughters. (The disparity is due to the necessary exclusion of families having no male offspring.) This makes an average of 4.3 children per family.

The average year of birth for fathers was 1838 and for mothers 1843. As the average year of birth for classmates was 1873, the fathers and mothers as a class were 35 and 30 years old, respectively, when we were born. The average age at marriage for fathers was 28; for mothers 23.

According to our Senior Class Book the average age of the Class on June 24th, 1896, our graduation day, was 22 years, 10 months, and 24 days. McCann and Massey were included in this computation, Ross was omitted, and Armstrong's age was wrongly given, but the correction of these details adds only 4 days to the result. The mean age at graduation was 22 years, 7 months, and 20 days. As Professor Schwab has pointed out, the average age of a Class is sometimes grotesquely increased by the presence of a few members of unusually advanced years; and it is more just, therefore, to calculate not the average but the mean.

The average age at graduation in the Class of 1886 was 22 years, 8 months, and 12 days, and in the Class of 1906, 22 years, 10 months, and 6 days. For the last fifty years the Yale average has been fairly constant, ranging as a rule between 22½ and 23.

Twelve classmates have died since graduation. Out of 278 men who were graduated at the age of 23 the expected number of deaths for the first ten year period, by either the "American" or the "Actuaries'" Table, would be 22. An officer of one of the large life insurance companies states that even according to a select table showing the actual experience of his company

| Classmate | | | Parents | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dates of and age at Marriage * | Sons | Daughters | Dates of Marriage | Span | Sons | Daughters | Age at Marriage Father Mother | |
| <i>31.91</i> | | | Feb. 25, 1862 | 21.29 | 4 | 1 | 27.09 | 27.37 |
| Dec. 28, 1898: 25.83 | | | Aug. 15, 1865 | 30.01 | 1 | | 26.25 | 21.86 |
| <i>33.09</i> | | | Feb. 21, 1869 | ? | 2 | 2 | 22. | 23.66 |
| Dec. 3, 1902: 29.77 | | 1 | Dec. 11, 1869 | 29.51 | 2 | 3 | 34.85 | 24.65 |
| Sept. 17, 1898: 24.97 | 1 | 1 | Aug. 2, 1866 | 34.54 | 1 | 1 | 21.79 | 19.41 |
| March 25, 1903: 27.28 | | 1 | April 1, 1873 | 33.19 | 2 | 2 | 23.71 | 21.96 |
| Nov. 12, 1902: 28.35 | | 1 | Oct. 16, 1862 | 43.39 | 3 | 1 | 24.87 | 23.69 |
| March 25, 1899: 26.27 | | | Oct., 1871 | ? | 1 | 1 | 38.08 | 21.08 |
| <i>33.40</i> | | | Dec. 25, 1868 | 31.19 | 2 | 1 | 28.21 | 21.32 |

* Italic figures in this column are ages of bachelors as of June 30, 1906.

upon lives accepted by medical examiners, the number of deaths expected would be 15.

Upon this point John Gaines contributes the following note as a result of some calculations made by him for this volume: "It may be interesting for the classmates to consider heredity, and not take to themselves the entire credit for the superior vitality exhibited as measured by the American table. Up to age 35, or about the present age of the Class, 18 parents had died, against 47 as the average number out of a similar body by the American table. In the whole history of our parents to June 30, 1906, 210 died. By the table, the deaths should have numbered 310."

The distribution of children to families for parents and for classmates is summarized in the following table. As only two of our men (Chickering and Lobenstein) gave data as to children born to their fathers by other marriages, all such children are omitted (so far as known). In the case of classmates themselves, however, children born to second wives are included. (There have been only two such children, and they are sisters.)

| | CLASSMATES | PARENTS |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Families without children | 52 | 0 |
| Families of one child | 51 | 12 |
| Families of two children | 42 | 55 |
| Families of three children | 13 | 49 |
| Families of four children | 3 | 57 ¹ |
| Families of five children | 0 | 38 |
| Families of six children | 0 | 20 |
| Families of seven children | 0 | 13 |
| Families of eight children | 0 | 13 |
| Families of nine children | 0 | 11 |
| Families of ten children | 0 | 4 |
| Families of eleven children | 0 | 2 |
| Families of twelve children | 0 | 1 |
| Families of thirteen children | 0 | 2 |
| Families concerning which no facts were supplied | 0 | 1 |
| Total number of families | 161 | |
| Bachelors | 117 | |
| | 278 | 278 |

¹The parents of the Hollister brothers are counted twice in this group.

Occupation Table

Classmates, Fathers, and Grandfathers.

C—Classmate. F—Father. ff—Father's Father. mf—Mother's Father.

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ABERCROMBIE | C | | mf | | F1,3, |
| B. ADAMS | | | | C ² | F, ff, |
| J. C. ADAMS | | ff | | C | F, mf |
| M. C. ADAMS | | | C ¹ | | C ³ F, ff, |
| ALEXANDER | C ² | mf | | C ¹ | F, |
| ALLEN | | | | C ¹ mf | C ² F, ff, |
| ALLING | C F | | | | ff, mf |
| ALVORD | | | | C | |
| ARCHBALD | | C ¹ | | C ² | ff, mf |
| *W. ARMSTRONG | | | | | F, ff, |
| ARNOLD | C | | | | F, mf ² |
| ARNSTEIN | | | | ff | C, F, |
| AUCHINCLOSS | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| BACON | C F mf | ff | | | |
| H. D. BAKER | | | | | F, |
| O. C. BAKER | | C ² | | C ¹ | F, mf |
| W. G. BAKER | | | | | C, F, ff, |
| A. R. BALDWIN | | mf | | | C, F, ff, |
| M. BALDWIN | | | | C ¹ | C ² , F, ff ¹ , |
| BALL | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| BALLENTINE | C | | | | F ¹ , ff, mf |
| BEARD | C F ³ | | | F ¹ | ff, mf |
| BEATY | | C | | | F, ff, mf |
| *BELO | | | | | ff, mf |

The small numerals 1, 2, 3, following any of these abbreviations indicate the first, second, or third occupations in which the subject was engaged. When an abbreviation is printed in italics, it indicates that the subject has another occupation which he is pursuing simultaneously.

Educational includes both Teaching and Science.

Business includes Manufacturing, Mercantile, Finance, Insurance, Transportation, the various trades, etc. Literature includes Publishing.

Government Service includes all permanent positions excepting Judgeships.

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | F ² ff | | | |
| | C ¹ | mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| C ² | | | | mf (none) | |
| <i>ff</i> | | | <i>ff</i> | | F 1861 |
| | | <i>mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | |
| | | F ff mf | | | |
| F <i>ff</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | C (none) | |
| | | ff mf ¹ | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | C | mf | | | |
| | | <i>F</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff ² mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| F ² | | | | | F 1861 |
| | F ² | 1 | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | | |
| | C F | | | | F 1861 Confederate |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| BEMIS | | | | C | F, ff, mf |
| BENEDICT | | | | | F, ff, mf |
| BENNETT | C | | | | F ² , ff, mf |
| BENTLEY | C F ² | | | | |
| BERDAN | | | | C | F, ff, |
| BERGIN | | | C | | |
| BERRY | C F | | | | mf |
| BILLARD | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| BINGHAM | | | C | | F, |
| BIRELY | C ² | | | | C ¹ F, ff, mf |
| BOND | | ff ^{1,3} | | ff ² | C, F, mf |
| BOYER | | | | C | F, mf |
| BRASTOW | | F ¹ | | F ² | C, ff, mf |
| BRECKENRIDGE | | | | C | F, |
| BRINSMADÉ | | | C | | , F, ff, |
| BRITTAİN | | | | | C, F, mf |
| *BROKAW | | C | | | F, ff, mf |
| A. BROWN | | | | | C ¹ , ff, mf |
| H. S. BROWN | | | mf | C ¹ | F, ff ² , |
| W. F. BROWN | | | C | | F, ff, |
| BUCK | C | | mf | | F, |
| BUIST | F ff | | C | | mf |
| BULKLEY | | | | | C, mf |
| BURNHAM | | F | C | | |
| BURTON-SMITH | C ² | | F ¹ | C ¹ | C ² , |
| CAHN | C | | | | F, ff, mf |
| CARLETON | | | | C ¹ F | C ² , |
| CARLEY | C | | | | F, mf |
| CARROLL | C ² | | | | C ¹ , |
| CARY | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| CHACE | C F ² | | | F ¹ | mf |

OCCUPATION TABLE

797

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | C (none) | |
| | | | F ³ | F ¹ (sailor) | F 1861 |
| | F ¹ | ff | F ³ mf | | F 1846 |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | ff mf | F | | |
| | ff | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff mf | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | ff | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | C ² (none) F (none) | C 1898 |
| C ³ | C ² | ff ¹ | | | |
| | | mf | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | C 1898 F 1861 Confd. |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | | F ² | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff mf | | C ³ (art) | |
| | | <i>F</i> | | | |
| F | | ff mf | | | |
| | | <i>mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | | F 1861 |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| CHANDLER | | | | C | ff, mf |
| CHAPMAN | | F | | C1.3 | C2, ff, |
| CHARNLEY | <i>mf</i> | | | | C1.3 F, ff, <i>mf</i> |
| *CHENEY | | mf | | | F, ff, |
| CHICKERING | | ff | | C F | mf |
| CHITTENDEN | mf | | C F | | ff, |
| T. B. CLARK | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| W. H. CLARK | C | | | | F, ff, mf |
| COCHRAN | | | | | C, F, mf |
| COIT | | | | | C, F2, ff, mf |
| COLEMAN | mf | C1 | | C2 | F2, |
| COLGATE | | <i>mf</i> | | | C, F, ff, |
| C. COLLENS | | F | | C1 | ff, mf |
| E. D. COLLINS | | | | C1.4 | C3, F, |
| COLTON | C1 | mf1 | F | mf2 | C2, ff, |
| CONKLIN | C | | | | F, mf |
| CONLEY | C | | | | F1, ff, |
| COONLEY | | | C F | | <i>mf</i> |
| CORBITT | C | | | | F, <i>ff</i> , mf |
| H. P. CROSS | C ff | | | | F, mf |
| W. R. CROSS | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| CURTISS | C | | | | F, mf |
| *DAMON | | ff | mf | | C, F, |
| A. S. DAVIS | | | | | C2, F, ff, mf |
| E. L. DAVIS | | | | | C, F, |
| C. S. DAY, Jr. | | | | | C1, F, |
| S. DAY | C2 F1 | ff1 | | ff2 | C1, F2, mf |
| DAYTON | | | | C2 | C3, F, |
| DEAN | F2 | C | mf | | |
| DE FOREST | C F ff <i>mf</i> | | | | <i>mf</i> |
| DENISON | C2 | | mf | | C1, F, |

OCCUPATION TABLE

799

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | C (music) F (music) | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | C ² | | | |
| | C ¹ | | | C ² (army) | C 1898 F 1861 |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | ff (none) | |
| | | | F ¹ | | F 1861 |
| | | F ¹ | | | |
| | <i>mf</i> | | | | |
| | | | | C ² (art) | |
| | C ² | <i>F ff mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| ff | | | | | |
| | | F ² mf | | | |
| | | <i>ff mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | <i>F</i> | | |
| | C ¹ | | | | F 1861 |
| | | <i>ff mf</i> | | | |
| | C ² ff | mf | | | C 1898 F 1861 |
| | | <i>ff mf</i> | | C ¹ (art) | |
| | | F ¹ ff | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DE SIBOUR | mf | | | | |
| DEWITT | | | | | C, F, ff, |
| DICKERMAN | | F mf | | C | |
| DOUGLASS | C | | | | F, ff, |
| DROWN | C F | | | | ff, mf |
| DURFEE | | | | C ² | C ¹ , F, ff, mf |
| EAGLE | C | | | | F, |
| J. G. ELDRIDGE | | mf | | C | F, |
| FARR | | | | C | F, ff, mf |
| FIELD | | | | C ² | C ¹ , F, ff, |
| *FINCKE | | | C | | F, ff, mf |
| FISHER | | | ff | | C ¹ , F ² , mf |
| FITZHUGH | | | | | F ² , ff, mf |
| FLAHERTY | C | | | | F, |
| FOOTE | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| FORBES | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| FORD | C ¹ | | | | C ² , F, ff, mf |
| FOWLER | | | | C | C, F, ff ¹ , |
| FRANK | C | | | | F, |
| FULLER | C | | F | mf ¹ | ff, mf |
| F. W. GAINES | C ² | | | | C ¹ , F, ff, |
| J. M. GAINES | | F | | C ¹ F | C ² , mf |
| GAYLORD | | F | | | C, |
| GODCHAUX | C | | | | F, ff, mf |
| GOODMAN | C | | | | F ² , mf |
| GORDON | C | | | | F ² , |
| GORMAN | | F ¹ | | | F ² , mf |
| GOVERT | C F | mf | | | ff, |
| GOWANS | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| GRANT | | F | ff | C | mf |
| GREENE | mf | F | | F | |

OCCUPATION TABLE

801

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | F | C (art) ff (none) | |
| | | ff | | | |
| mf | | | | | |
| | | | | ff (none) mf (none) | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | C ² | F ¹ | | | C 1898 F 1861 |
| | | | | C (none) F ¹ (army) | F 1861 |
| | | ff mf | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff ² mf | | | |
| | | ff mf | | | |
| | | mf | | | F 1861 |
| | | <i>ff mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | <i>F</i> | | | |
| | F ¹ | ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | | | | F ¹ (army) | F in Russia |
| | | | | C (none) | |
| | | <i>mf</i> | | | |
| C | | ff | | | |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trad |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| H. E. GREGORY | | | | C | F1 |
| GRIFFITH | | | | F1 | C ² , F ² , |
| GRIGGS | C | | | | F, ff, |
| HALDEMAN | | | | | ff, mf |
| E. B. HAMLIN | C | F ² | | F1 | mf |
| P. D. HAMLIN | C ¹ F ff | | mf | | C ² , |
| HATCH | C F | | | | ff ¹ , mf |
| HAVENS | | | | C | F ¹ , ff, |
| *HAWES | C F | | | | mf |
| HAWKES | | | | C | ff, |
| HEARD | C ² | | | | C ¹ , F, mf |
| HEATON | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| HEDGES | C | | mf | | F, |
| HEIDRICH | | | | | C, F, ff, |
| HELFFENSTEIN | | | | | C, ff, mf |
| HENRY | | | | C ² | F, mf |
| HESS | | C | | C | F, |
| HOENINGHAUS | C ff mf | | | | F, |
| G. C. HOLLISTER | | | | | C, F, mf |
| J. C. HOLLISTER | | | C | | F, mf |
| HOOKEE | | | | | C, mf |
| HOOLE | | mf | C | | F, ff, |
| HOPKINS | | | | | |
| HOYT | | | | | C, F, mf |
| A. E. HUNT, JR. | | | | | C, F, mf |
| HUTCHINSON | | | | | C ² , F, ff, mf |
| *IVES | | | | | mf |
| JACKSON | C | | | | ff, |
| JEFFREY | | | | C | F, ff, mf |
| JOHNSON | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| JOHNSTON | C | | | F | mf |

OCCUPATION TABLE

803

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | F ² ff | | | |
| | C ¹ | mf | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| C | | | F | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | ff ² | | | |
| | F ² | mf | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | | | F (army) | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | C 1898 ff 1861 |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| F | | | | | |
| | C ¹ | ff | | | |
| | | | | | C 1898 |
| ff | | | | | |
| ff | | | | | |
| | | F ff | | | |
| | | | | C (none) F (none) | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | C ¹ | | | | |
| | | ff | | C (army) F (art) | C 1898 |
| | | mf | | F (art) | |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | | |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. C. JONES | | C | | | F, ff, |
| L. C. JONES | | | | C | |
| JORDAN | C | | | | F ² , |
| KELLER | | | | C | F, ff, <i>mf</i> |
| KELLOGG | | | C | | F, <i>mf</i> |
| R. KELLY, JR. | | | | <i>mf</i> | C, F, ff, |
| KINGMAN | C <i>mf</i> | | ff | | F, |
| KINNEY | | <i>mf</i> | | | F, |
| KIP | C ¹ F | | | | C ² , <i>mf</i> |
| KNAPP | | | | <i>mf</i> ² | C, F, <i>mf</i> ¹ |
| LACKLAND | C | | | | F, ff, |
| LAMPMAN | C ¹ <i>mf</i> | F | | | C ² , <i>ff</i> , |
| LEE | | | | | F, <i>ff</i> , |
| LENAHAN | C | | | | F, |
| LOBENSTINE | | | C | | F, ff, <i>mf</i> |
| LONGACRE | | <i>mf</i> ¹ | | <i>mf</i> ³ | C, F, ff, |
| LOOMIS | | | | F ¹ | C, F ² , <i>mf</i> |
| LOUGHRAN | C | | F | | <i>ff</i> , |
| LOVELL | | | | | C, F, ff, <i>mf</i> |
| LUSK | C F | | | | <i>ff</i> , |
| MCCLENAHAN | | F <i>mf</i> | | C | |
| *McDERMOTT | | | | C <i>ff</i> | F ² , |
| McFADDEN | <i>mf</i> | | | | C ² , |
| McKEE | <i>mf</i> | | | | C ¹ , <i>ff</i> , |
| MACKEY | F | | | | C, <i>ff</i> , <i>mf</i> |
| McLANAHAN | C <i>ff</i> | | | | <i>mf</i> |
| McLAREN | C | | | | F ² , ff, <i>mf</i> |
| MALLON | C ¹ F ³ | | | F ² | C ² , <i>mf</i> |
| F. W. MATHEWS | | | | F | C, <i>ff</i> , <i>mf</i> |
| H. W. MATHEWS | <i>mf</i> ¹ | | | | F, ff, |
| MATHISON | | C F | | | <i>ff</i> , <i>mf</i> |

OCCUPATION TABLE

805

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | mf (sailor) | |
| | | F ff mf | | | F 1861 |
| | | F1 | | | |
| | | <i>mf</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | <i>F</i> (art) | F 1861 |
| | | | | | C 1898 |
| | | ff | | C (art) | F 1861 |
| | | ff | | | C 1898 |
| mf | | | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> mf | | C (art) | |
| | | mf | | ff (sailor) | F 1861 |
| | mf ² | | | | C 1898 |
| | | ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | ff | | | F 1861 |
| | | mf | | F1 (army) | |
| | F | C1 | | | |
| C ² | F | | | | C 1898 |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | F (none) | |
| | | | | F1 (navy) | |
| C ³ | | F1 ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | C | mf ² | | | F 1861 |

OCCUPATION TABLE

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| C. W. MILLER | C | | | | F, |
| W. S. MILLER | C F | | | | |
| MORÉ | C | | | | |
| MORGAN | | | | C | F, ff, |
| MORRIS | C ¹ | | | | C ² , F, ff, mf |
| MOTTER | C | | | | F, mf |
| MUNDY | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| NEALE | | | ff | | F, mf |
| NETTLETON | F | mf | | C | |
| NICHOLSON | C | F | | | ff, mf |
| NOON | | F mf | | C | ff, |
| OAKLEY | C ¹ F | | ff | | C ² |
| OVIATT | mf | | | | F, ff, |
| PARDEE | mf | | | | |
| PARET | C | | | | F, ff, mf |
| PARK | | C F ff mf | | | |
| F. M. PATTERSON | C | | | | F, |
| PAXTON | C F | | mf | | |
| H. S. PECK | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| P. C. PECK | C F ff | | | | mf |
| PELTON | C | | | | |
| PERKINS | | | mf | C ² | F, ff, |
| PORTER | C | | | | F, mf |
| PRATT | C | mf | F | | <i>ff</i> , |
| PRINCE | | C | | | |
| REED | C ¹ F | | | | C ² , mf |
| REYNOLDS | | | | | C, F, <i>ff</i> , |
| RICHMOND | | | ff | | C, F, mf |
| F. O. ROBBINS | | | | C | F, |
| W. P. ROBBINS | C | | | | ff, mf |
| ROBERT | C ¹ | <i>ff</i> mf ¹ | | C ³ <i>ff</i> | C ² , mf ¹ |

OCCUPATION TABLE

807

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | ff mf | | | |
| mf | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| C | | | | | |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| C F ff | C | | | | C 1898 F 1861 |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | F (sailor) ff (sailor) | F 1861 |
| C ¹ | | | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> | | | F 1861 |
| | | F ff mf | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | <i>ff</i> mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff mf | | | |
| | | | | F (art) | F 1861 |
| | mf ² | | | F (army) | F 1861 |

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ROBINSON | | | | C | |
| ROCKWELL | F | | | | C, ff, mf |
| ROOT | | | ff | F | C, |
| ROSS | | C | | | F, ff, mf |
| RUMRILL | | | C | | mf |
| SADLER | C F | mf | | | |
| SAGE | C ¹ | | | | C ² , F, ff, |
| SAWYER | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| SCARBOROUGH | | C F ¹ | | | mf |
| SCHEVILL | | | | C | F ^{1,3} , ff, mf |
| *SCHUYLER | C ² | | | | C ¹ , F, mf |
| SCOTT | | | | C ^{1,4} | C ³ , |
| SCOVILLE | C | | | | F, |
| H. SCUDDER | F | | | mf | |
| SHELDON | | | | | C, F, ff, mf |
| SHERMAN | C ¹ | ff | | C ² | F, mf |
| SHOEMAKER | C F | | | | ff, |
| D. SMITH | | mf | C | | ff, |
| G. A. SMITH | | | | C | F ¹ , mf |
| (W. D.) G. SMITH | C ¹ ff ¹ mf | | | | C ³ , ff ² , mf |
| N. W. SMITH | C | | | | F, mf |
| W. D. SMITH | F | mf | | | C, ff, |
| SPALDING | C | mf | | | F, ff, |
| SPELLMAN | C F ff | | | | ff, mf |
| *SPINELLO | | | | C | F, ff, mf |
| SQUIRES | C | | F | | ff, |
| STALTER | C | | | | F, ff, |
| STARKWEATHER | C ff | | | | F, mf |
| STEWART | | | | C | F, mf |
| STOKES | | C | | C | F, ff, mf |
| H. G. STRONG | | | | | C, F, |

OCCUPATION TABLE

809

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | F ff mf | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | mf (Eng. navy) | |
| | | | | | F 1861 |
| F | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | F ² ff | | | F 1861 Confederate |
| | | F ² | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | C ² F ff mf | | | |
| | | ff mf | | | C 1898 |
| C | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | F | | | |
| | | F ² ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | C ² | | | F ¹ (navy) F ² (none) | C 1898 |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | | | | | C 1898 |
| | | | ff | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | ff mf | | | F 1861 |

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trade |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|------------------------|
| T. S. STRONG | F ff | | | | C, n |
| STUART | | | | | C, F, n |
| STURGES | | C ² mf | | C ¹ | F, ff, |
| SULCOV | C ² | | | C ³ , | F, n |
| SUMNER | | | | F | C, |
| TAILER | F mf | | | | C, ff, |
| TAYLOR | | F ¹ ff | | F ² | C, n |
| A. R. THOMPSON | | | | | C, F, ff, n |
| F. M. THOMPSON | C | F ¹ | | F ² | |
| S. THORNE, JR. | C mf | | | | F, ff, |
| S. B. THORNE | mf | | | | F, ff, |
| TILTON | | | | C | |
| VON TOBEL | | | C | | F, ff, |
| TRACY | C ¹ | | | | F ² , |
| TREADWAY | C | | | | C, n |
| *TRUDEAU | | mf | C F ff | | |
| TRUSLOW | | | | | C, F, ff, n |
| TWOMBLY | C ² | F | | | ff, n |
| VAILL | | ff | | F ¹ | C, n |
| VENNUM | C | | | | F, n |
| VINCENT | | | C | | ff, n |
| WADE | C | | | | n |
| WADHAMS | C | mf | | | ff, |
| WALTER | | | | C | ff, n |
| C. W. WELLS | | | | C | F, ff, |
| T. B. WELLS | mf | F | ff | | |
| WESTON | C | ff ¹ | | | F, ff ² , n |
| WEYERHAEUSER | | | | | C, F, n |
| WHALEN | C F | | | | n |
| WHITAKER | | | | | ff, |
| WICKENDEN | | | | | n |

OCCUPATION TABLE

811

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | C ¹ | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | C 1898 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | ff (none) mf (none) | |
| | | | | | |
| C | | | | | F 1861 |
| | | F ff mf | | | F 1861 |
| | | mf | | | |
| F ¹ | C ² | ff mf | | | |
| | | F ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | C ¹ | | | | F 1861 |
| | F ² | | | | F 1861 |
| | | ff <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | | | F | | F 1861 |
| | | F | | | C 1898 F 1861 |
| | | | | F (navy) | |
| | | | F | | |
| | | mf | | | |
| | C | | | | |
| | | <i>mf</i> | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | ff | | | |
| | | mf | | C (art) F (navy) | F 1861 |
| C F | | | ff | | |

| Classmate | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and trades |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| N. WILLIAMS, JR. | C ¹ F ¹ ff mf | | | | C ² , F ² , |
| W. F. WOOD | C ² | | | | C ^{1,4} , F, ff, mf |
| WOODHULL | C | | | | F, ff, mf |
| R. J. WOODRUFF | C | | | | F, |
| YEAMAN | C F ff | | mf | | |
| YOUNG | | | | C ¹ | C ² , |

Note: Breckenridge, Havens, and L. C. Jones (chemists) are listed under Education and Science.

Table of Classmates Grouped According to their Present Occupations

LAW (88)

Abercrombie, Bacon, Ballentine, Bennett, Carroll, Chace, *Hawes, Heard, Hoeninghaus, Jordan, Lenahan, McLaren, W. S. Miller, Nicholson, F. M. Patterson, P. C. Peck, Scoville, Shoemaker, Spellman, Squires, Treadway (plus Transportation), Weston, Whalen.—(23)

Lawyers with degree of LL.B.:

Alexander, Alling, Arnold, Beard, Bentley, Berry, Birely, Buck, Burton-Smith (plus Finance), Cahn, Carley, W. H. Clark, Conklin, Conley, Corbitt, H. P. Cross, Curtiss, S. Day, deForest, Denison, Douglass, Drown, Eagle, Flaherty, Frank, Fuller, E. W. Gaines, Godchaux, Goodman, Gordon, Govert, Griggs, E. B. Hamlin, Hatch, Hedges, Jackson, Johnston, Kingman, Loughran, Lusk, McLanahan, C. W. Miller, Moré, Motter, Paret, Paxton, Pelton, Porter, Pratt, W. P. Robbins, Sadler, *Schuyler, N. W. Smith, Spalding, Spalter, Starkweather, F. M. Thompson, S. Thorne, Twombly, Vennum, Wade, Wadhams, Woodhull, R. J. Woodruff, Yeaman.—(65)

Eighteen of the lawyers (all LL.B. men except Bennett) have held court or political offices, viz.:

Arnold, Bennett, Birely, Buck, W. H. Clark, Flaherty, F. W. Gaines, Hedges, Johnston, C. W. Miller, Motter, Paret, Paxton, Pelton, Stalter, Wadhams, R. J. Woodruff, Yeaman.

MINISTRY (13)

O. C. Baker, Beaty, *Brokaw, Dean, Hess (plus Education), A. C. Jones, Mathison, Park, Prince, Ross, Scarborough, Stokes (plus Education), Sturges.

MEDICINE (18)

Bergin, Bingham, Brinsmade, W. F. Brown, Buist, Burnham, Chittenden, Conley, *Fincke, J. C. Hollister, Hoole, Kellogg, Lobenstine, Rumrill, D. Smith, VonTobel, *Trudeau, Vincent.

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE (48)

Curator: Stewart. (1)

Librarians: B. Adams, Tilton. (2)

Chemists: Breckenridge, Havens, L. C. Jones. (3)

Educational work at Yale: J. C. Adams, Berdan, Dickerman, Durfee, Farr, H. E. Gregory, Hawkes, Hess (plus Ministry), Keller, *McDermott, Nettleton, F. O. Robbins, Schevill, Sherman (also Librarian), Stokes (plus Ministry). (15)

Other Colleges: Archbald, Coleman, J. G. Eldridge, Field, McClenahan, Morgan, Noon, Perkins, *Spinello, C. W. Wells. (10)

Schools: Alvord, Bemis, Boyer, Chandler (plus Music), Chapman, Chickering, E. D. Collins, Fowler (plus Manufacturing), Grant, Henry, Jeffrey, Robert, Robinson, Scott, G. A. Smith, Sulcov, Walter. (17)

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov. Service | Miscellaneous | War Service |
|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | C ³ | | | |
| | | F ff mf | | | F 1861 |
| | | F ff mf | | | F 1861 |

Note: The Union Army is intended in all cases where mention is made of service in the war of 1861, with the three exceptions of Belo, Buist, and Scarborough. No war service in foreign countries is listed with the exception of Gordon's father.

FINANCE (36)

Insurance: Bulkeley, Longacre, F. W. Mathews, A. R. Thompson, Young. (5)

Accountant: Cary. (1)

Wall Street Men: Auchincloss, W. R. Cross, A. S. Davis, DeWitt, Gaylord, Heaton, G. C. Hollister, A. E. Hunt, Kip, Lackland, Lampman, Lovell, Sage, G. Smith, Stuart, Tailer. (16)

Miscellaneous: W. G. Baker, Burton-Smith (plus Law), Charnley, *Damon, J. M. Gaines, Griffith, Helfenstein, Hutchinson, Pardee, H. S. Peck, Root, Sheldon, T. S. Strong, W. F. Wood. (14)

MANUFACTURING (22)

M. C. Adams, Arnstein, Bond, Brastow, T. B. Clark, Cochran, Colgate, Dayton, Ford, Fowler (plus Education), Gowans, Heidrich, R. Kelly, Mackey, Reynolds, Sawyer, H. G. Strong, Taylor, Truslow, Vaill, Weyerhaeuser, N. Williams.

MERCANTILE (19)

Allen, A. R. Baldwin, M. Baldwin, Ball, Billard, Brittain, E. L. Davis, Foote, P. D. Hamlin, Hoyt, Johnson, Knapp, Loomis, McFadden, Mundy, Reed, Richmond, Rockwell, W. D. Smith.

TRANSPORTATION (8)

Coit, Colton, Forbes, Hooker, Morris, Oakley, Sumner, Treadway (plus Law).

ENGINEERING (9)

H. S. Brown, Greene, Haldeman, McKee, Mallon, Neale, H. Scudder, S. B. Thorne, Wickenden.

LITERATURE (8)

Journalists: H. D. Baker, Tracy. (2)

Authors and Editors: H. W. Mathews, Oviatt, T. B. Wells. (3)

Publishers: *Belo, C. S. Day, Fisher. (3)

ART (7)

Architects: Collens, deSibour, Lee. (3)

Marine Architect: Whitaker. (1)

Illustrators: Carleton, Kinney. (2)

Musician: Chandler (plus Education). (1)

SOLDIERS (2)

*Cheney, *Ives.

NO OCCUPATION (6)

*W. Armstrong, Benedict, A. Brown, Fitzhugh, Gorman, Hopkins.

SUMMARY

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Law | 88 |
| Ministry | 13 |
| Medicine | 18 |
| Education | 48 |
| Finance | 36 |
| Manufacturing | 22 |
| Mercantile | 19 |
| Transportation | 8 |
| Engineering | 9 |
| Literature | 8 |
| Art | 7 |
| Soldiers | 2 |
| No occupation | 6 |
| | 284 |
| Deduct double insertions | 6 |
| | 278 |

WAR SERVICE

War Service, 1898: A. Brown, Hoeninghaus, *Ives, Kelly, Kip, Longacre, McKee, Scoville, G. Smith, Starkweather, Tailer.

Heaton enlisted in 1898 and his grandfather enlisted in 1861.

Buist, *Cheney, C. S. Day, Fisher, Pardee, and Wade enlisted in 1898, and are sons of men who enlisted in 1861.

Total 1898 enlistments, 18.

War Service, 1846: Bentley's father.

War Service, 1861: The fathers of the following 51 men, in addition to the 6 specified above, served in 1861:

Alexander, Allen, Bacon, O. C. Baker, Ballentine, Beard, *Belo, Bennett, Bond, Boyer, Brastow, *Brokaw, W. F. Brown, Cary, Chace, Chittenden, Coit, Colton, Coonley, H. P. Cross, Curtiss, A. S. Davis, Fitzhugh, Forbes, F. W. Gaines, J. M. Gaines, Hawkes, L. C. Jones, Keller, Kellogg, Kinney, Lenahan, McClenahan, Mackey, F. W. Mathews, Nettleton, Pelton, Pratt, W. P. Robbins, Robert, Ross, Scarborough, H. G. Strong, S. B. Thorne, Tilton, Twombly, Vaill, Vincent, Whitaker, R. J. Woodruff, Young.

Notes by Professor Norton

IN the Occupation Table on pp. 794-813 it will be seen that, so far as possible, the records for the occupations of classmates, parents and grandparents, have been collected and tabulated in such a form as to show at a glance the occupation of each classmate and the occupations of his father and grandfathers.

The standard classification of occupations has been adopted,—nine classes, namely, the law, ministry, medicine, educational, business and trades, engineering, literature, agriculture, and government service. Military service has also been included for the members of the different generations.

A table showing the percentages of fathers and classmates pursuing the same occupation will be found on page 818. On page 819 is a similar table for grandfathers and fathers.

In the ministry, medicine, and miscellaneous occupations, the three groups aggregating about 10.8%, 14.6%, and 15.6%, the increase for successive generations is but slight. The occupations of law and education increase greatly, law from 4.3% to 32.8% of the class, and education from 1.3% to 15.2%. This large increase is at the expense of business and trades, which decline from 45.7% to 28.3%, and agriculture from 25.7% to 0.6% respectively. It is plain that the costly years of education are largely impossible without the capital acquired from the basic industries, business, trades, and agriculture.

Many interesting relationships are disclosed by a study of the tables. Changes between successive generations are marked. These changes represent not only the changes in the industrial development of the country, but also the course of development of family strains, for in studies of population, it is now apparent that the individual is really a sub-unit of the family. One generation is the foundation upon which the second generation builds. A summary of percentages for occupations runs across the top of pages 816 and 817.

The avowedly non-professional occupations are business and trades, and agriculture.

| | Non-Professional | Balance |
|------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Grandparents | 71.4% | 29.6% |
| Parents | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| Classmates | 28.9 | 71.1 |

The above table shows that in three generations the members are selected, so that whereas among grandparents 71.4% were non-professional, among classmates 71.1% have become other than non-professional. The selection of college men necessarily selects parents and grandparents; and even though professional tendencies between generations cannot be properly compared without taking account of grand-uncles, uncles, and brothers, nevertheless the tendency for professionalism to be inherited may be indicated although not proved. There is a progressive movement between the three generations from occupations having less requirements to professions constantly requiring more. Men in successive generations pursuing the same profession as their fathers tend to increase and men in the non-professional occupations, business and trades, and agriculture, tend to decrease, entering professions.

Contrasting the two generations, the tendency towards increasing professionalism of occupation is striking. The distribution is as follows:

| | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Educational | Business and Trades |
|------------------------------|------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Grandparents | 4.3% | 4.4% | 3.2% | 1.3% | 45.7% |
| Parents ¹ | 11.5 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 54.9 |
| Classmates | 32.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 15.2 | 28.3 |

| | Grandparents—Fathers | | | Parents—Classmates | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| | Actual | Chance | Shifting | Actual | Chance | Shifting |
| Father—Professional | 14.5 | 8.2 | +6.3 | 39.6 | 23.3 | +16.3 |
| Son—Professional | | | | | | |
| Father—Non-Professional | 24.2 | 20.6 | +3.6 | 41.5 | 29.8 | +11.7 |
| Son—Professional | | | | | | |
| Father—Professional | 14.1 | 20.6 | -6.5 | 8.7 | 29.8 | -21.1 |
| Son—Non-Professional | | | | | | |
| Father—Non-Professional | 47.2 | 51.0 | -3.8 | 20.2 | 38.1 | -17.9 |
| Son—Non-Professional | | | | | | |

On the theory of chances, that sons should enter professions in the same proportion as their fathers, the distribution of non-professional fathers would require that the percentages should be those given in the second column. Actually there is a shifting taking place, expressed in the third column, as the difference between the actual percentage and the percentage required by chance. The number of sons entering other occupations than business and agriculture is always greater than that required by chance, in both generations, and this tendency is progressively an increasing one. In the same way, there are fewer non-professional sons than chance would account for, and between the two generations the disparity increases. This is doubtless due to three causes, selection of quality of candidates for college, social stratification becoming more intense, and a more technical quality of education.

CHANGES OF OCCUPATION

STATISTICS have been assembled showing the sequences of occupations pursued by members of the Class. The following summary

¹ These figures were rounded as averages of the two compilations obtained on pp. 818-19. Disparity arose on account of omission of certain grandfathers in tabulation. Results are approximately correct.

| Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Government Service | Miscellaneous | Unknown | Total |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| 1.8% | 1.1% | 25.7% | 0.9% | 4.0% | 7.6% | 100% |
| 2.6 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 100 |
| 3.3 | 3.9 | 0.6 | .. | 4.5 | 0.4 | 100 |

discloses the total number in the various groups, who having started in one occupation, have entered a second, which is still their present calling.

FIRST OCCUPATIONS

| SECOND OCCUPATIONS | Law | Min. | Med. | Edu. | B. & T. | Eng. | Lit. | Agr. | Govt. Serv. | Misc. | Totals, 2nd Occupations |
|-------------------------|-----|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Law | | | | 1 | 7 | | 1 | | | |
| Min. | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Med. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edu. | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 8 |
| B. & T. | 10 | | | 4 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 18 |
| Eng. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lit. | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| Agr. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Govt. Serv. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Misc. | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Totals, 1st Occupations | 12 | 2 | | 8 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | 43 |

(Continued on page 822)

Table of Comparative Occupations— Fathers and Classmates

| | | FATHERS | | | | | | | | | | | Totals for Classmates |
|------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Education | Bus. & Trades | Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov't Service | Miscellaneous | Unknown | |
| CLASSMATES | Law..... | 7.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 32.8 |
| | Ministry..... | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | | 2.8 | 0.2 | | 0.9 | | | | 5.3 |
| | Medicine..... | 0.4 | | 1.1 | | 2.9 | 0.4 | | 0.4 | 0.7 | | | 5.8 |
| | Education..... | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | | 15.2 |
| | Bus. & Trades..... | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 28.3 |
| | Engineering..... | 0.4 | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | | | 3.0 |
| | Literature..... | | 0.5 | | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.5 | | 0.1 | | 0.1 | | 3.9 |
| | Agriculture..... | | | | | 0.3 | | 0.2 | 0.1 | | | | 0.6 |
| | Gov't Service..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous..... | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 2.1 | | | | 0.4 | 1.3 | | 4.5 |
| | Unknown..... | 0.4 | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 |
| | Totals for Fathers .. | | 11.4 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 55.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 100. |

Explanatory Note:—Each figure in the table of comparative occupations for fathers and classmates on this page is a *percentage of the whole number (278)*. The figure in the upper right hand corner (32.8) indicates that 32.8% of our 278 classmates are lawyers. This figure itself is the total of the various percentages in the first horizontal row, which have been distributed among the different vertical columns so as to indicate what occupations were followed by the fathers of our lawyers. Thus, 7.2% of our whole number are lawyers who are sons of lawyers: 1.1% of our whole number are lawyers who are sons of ministers: 1.7% of our whole number are lawyers who are sons of doctors, etc.

The figure at the bottom of the first vertical column (11.4) indicates that 11.4% of our 278 fathers are lawyers. This figure is the total of the various percentages in the first vertical column, which have been distributed among the different horizontal rows so as to indicate what occupations were followed by the sons of the fathers,—to wit, ourselves. Thus, 7.2% of our 278 fathers are lawyers whose sons are lawyers; 0.2% are lawyers whose sons are ministers: 0.4% are lawyers whose sons are doctors, etc.

Table of Comparative Occupations—
Grandfathers and Fathers

GRANDFATHERS

| | | Law | Ministry | Medicine | Education | Bus. & Trades | Engineering | Literature | Agriculture | Gov't Service | Miscellaneous | Unknown | Totals for Fathers |
|---------|------------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|
| FATHERS | Law..... | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.5 | | 0.4 | 3.5 | | | 0.7 | 11.6 |
| | Ministry..... | | 0.5 | 0.7 | | 2.9 | | | 2.0 | | 0.4 | | 6.5 |
| | Medicine..... | | | 0.4 | | 1.6 | | | 0.5 | | | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| | Education..... | | 1.4 | 0.4 | | 0.7 | | | 1.4 | | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| | Bus. & Trades..... | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 29.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 54.7 |
| | Engineering..... | | | | | 0.9 | 0.5 | | 0.5 | 0.4 | | | 2.3 |
| | Literature..... | | 0.2 | | | 1.0 | | | 0.3 | | | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| | Agriculture..... | | | 0.2 | | 0.9 | | | 4.4 | | 0.2 | 0.9 | 6.6 |
| | Gov't Service..... | | 0.2 | | | 1.4 | | | 0.5 | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| | Miscellaneous..... | 0.5 | 0.2 | | 0.4 | 3.0 | | | 0.5 | | 0.5 | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| | Unknown..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| | Totals for Grandfathers..... | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 45.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 100. |

The other columns and horizontal rows are to be read in the same way, viz.: from top to bottom for fathers and from left to right for members of the Class. Similarly, in the second table, read from top to bottom for grandfathers and from left to right for fathers.

A detailed study of these tables presents several interesting relationships. For instance, in the Fathers and Classmates Table, it will be seen that almost no sons of teachers have pursued that occupation, although there is a large increase in the number of teachers from one generation to another, 15.3% of the classmates being so engaged as compared with 4.6% of the fathers. Over half of the classmates who are teachers are sons of business men. Most of the remainder are sons of ministers and farmers.

The totals in these tables have been calculated independently, and the slight arithmetical differences that exist are attributable to this fact.

On the following two pages will be found subsidiary tables which have been prepared to exhibit independently some of the relations between the different generations.

| (A) | Lawyer Grandfathers | Minister Grandfathers | Doctor Grandfathers | Educator Grandfathers | Business Grandfathers | Farmer Grandfathers | Miscellaneous Grandfathers | Total Grandfathers |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of our | | | | | | | | |
| whose sons became | | | | | | | | |
| Lawyers..... | 58 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 17 |
| Ministers..... | | 12 | 22 | | 6 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Doctors..... | | | 11 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Educators..... | | 33 | 11 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Businessmen..... | 30 | 32 | 39 | 64 | 67 | 47 | 53 | 47 |
| Farmers..... | | | 6 | | 2 | 17 | 7 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 12 | 12 | | 28 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 14 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

| (B) | Lawyer Fathers | Minister Fathers | Doctor Fathers | Educator Fathers | Business Fathers | Farmer Fathers | Miscellaneous Fathers | Total Fathers |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Percentage of our | | | | | | | | |
| whose sons became | | | | | | | | |
| Lawyers..... | 64 | 16 | 49 | 23 | 29 | 26 | 33 | 34 |
| Ministers..... | 2 | 14 | 10 | | 5 | 13 | 1 | 6½ |
| Doctors..... | 3 | | 30 | | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7½ |
| Educators..... | 3 | 29 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 36 | 10 | 16 |
| Businessmen..... | 21 | 25 | 8 | 47 | 34 | 16 | 18 | 24 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 7 | 16 | | 17 | 11 | 4 | 29 | 12 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

In reading tables A and B upon this page, due allowance must be made for the fact that they give data regarding only one son of each father in both generations. To illustrate, the percentage of our lawyer fathers who had lawyer sons in table B would have been shown to be even larger than it is, if the occupations of the brothers of our classmates had been ascertained. Similarly, if the occupations of our uncles had been ascertained, it would have affected the results exhibited in table A.

Although these percentages are based upon small numbers the results have some bearing upon the question as to what occupations tend most to be perpetuated in families. The following summary exhibits the percentage of descendants (in the direct line) who adopt the same occupations as their fathers:

| | Law. | Min. | Doc. | Ed. | Bus. | Farm. | Misc. |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|
| Grandfathers and Fathers | 58 | 12 | 11 | .. | 67 | 17 | 25 |
| Fathers and Classmates.. | 64 | 14 | 30 | 13 | 34 | .. | 29 |

"The two generations," says Professor Norton, "show certain marked contrasts, due no doubt to other correlated causes arising from the selection of

(C)

| Percentage of our who were sons of | Lawyer Fathers | Minister Fathers | Doctor Fathers | Educator Fathers | Business Fathers | Farmer Fathers | Miscellaneous Fathers | Total Fathers |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Lawyers..... | 22 | | | | 2 | | 4 | 4 |
| Ministers..... | 4 | 8 | | 32 | 3 | | 4 | 7 |
| Doctors..... | 3 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 3 | | 6 |
| Educators..... | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Businessmen..... | 31 | 44 | 60 | 14 | 54 | 14 | 47 | 38 |
| Farmers..... | 30 | 31 | 20 | 30 | 22 | 67 | 14 | 30 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 9 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 28 | 14 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

(D)

| Percentage of our who are sons of | Lawyer Classmates | Minister Classmates | Doctor Classmates | Educator Classmates | Business Classmates | Miscellaneous Classmates | Total Classmates |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Lawyers..... | 22 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Ministers..... | 4 | 17 | | 13 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| Doctors..... | 5 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 | | 5½ |
| Educators..... | 3 | | | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3½ |
| Businessmen..... | 49 | 53 | 50 | 57 | 66 | 48 | 54 |
| Farmers..... | 5 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 12 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 29 | 13 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

collegiate sons (and also from the small numbers upon which they are based). As between the generations no appreciable change is shown in the law, ministry, or miscellaneous, but while in the earlier generation medicine and business were inherited to 11 per cent. and 67 per cent. of the cases, respectively, in the second generation medicine increases to 30 per cent. and business drops to 34 per cent.

"The following summary shows, for the two generations, the occupation into which the paternal occupation chiefly shifts, among descendants:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | Law. | Min. | Doc. | Ed. | Bus. | Farm. | Misc. |
| 1st generation ... | Law. | Ed. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. |
| 2d generation ... | Law. | Ed. | Law. | Bus. | Bus. | Ed. | Law. |

"It is interesting in both tables A and B to note the percentages (64 per cent. and 47 per cent.) of the educator fathers whose sons went into business. For the doctor fathers the percentages are only 39 and 8, in the two generations."

Tables C and D exhibit the same phenomena as tables A and B, reversed.

(Continued from page 817)

Forty-three men have entered one occupation to change to another in which they still remain. Thus out of twelve men entering first the law, ten drifted into business and trades. Of eight starting in teaching, one entered the law, two the ministry, four business and trades, and one architecture. Twelve men entering business made this a stepping stone, seven for the law, two for education, and two for literature, while the twelfth now has no occupation. Out of the seven entering the field of literature, one drifted to the law, two more to education, three to business, and one into the army.

In addition to these forty-three men who have changed their classification only once, there are thirteen cases of men who have changed twice or three times, as follows:

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| (Mallon) | Law | Business | Engineering | |
| (Robert) | Law | Business | Education | |
| (G. Smith) | Law | Literature | Business | |
| (M. C. Adams) | Medicine | Engineering | Business | |
| (Burton-Smith) | Education | Law | Law & Business | |
| (E. D. Collins) | Education | Literature | Business | Education |
| (Chapman) | Education | Business | Education | |
| (H. S. Brown) | Education | Literature | Engineering | |
| (Scott) | Education | Agriculture | Business | Education |
| (Charnley) | Business | Agriculture | Business | |
| (W. F. Wood) | Business | Law | Agriculture | Business |
| (Sulcov) | Literature | Law | Education | |
| (Dayton) | Architecture | Education | Business | |

It is plain that comparatively few men have used education as a stepping stone to other occupations. The number of men who enter business and change to the law about equals the number entering first the law, ten drifted into business and trades.

Six men are classified under two occupations at the same time. These complementary pursuits are in the following classes:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| (Chandler) | Education and Music | 1 |
| (Fowler) | Education and Business | 1 |
| (Hess, Stokes) | Education and Ministry | 2 |
| (Treadway, Burton-Smith) | Business and Law | 2 |

J. P. N.

Habitat Table

Classmates, Parents, and Grandparents

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>b</i> birthplace <i>e</i> early residences <i>s</i> school residence <i>m</i> place of marriage <i>w</i> wife's native town (not given if identical with place of marriage) <i>p</i> postgraduate student residences <i>r</i> subsequent residences <i>o</i> office residence (where different from residence address) <i>d</i> place of death | <i>Fb</i> father's birthplace <i>Fe</i> father's early residences <i>Mb</i> mother's birthplace <i>Me</i> mother's early residences <i>Pm</i> parents' place of marriage <i>Pr</i> parents' subsequent residences <i>Fr</i> father's subsequent residences <i>Mr</i> mother's subsequent residences <i>Fd</i> father's place of death <i>Md</i> mother's place of death | <i>FF</i> father's father's residences <i>FM</i> father's mother's residences <i>MF</i> mother's father's residences <i>MM</i> mother's mother's residences <i>FS</i> first settler's place of residence before departure, date of emigration, and first American residence |
|---|--|---|

ABERCROMBIE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>b</i> Rushville, Ind. <i>s</i> Depauw, Ind. <i>r</i> Paris, Fr. California Rushville, Ind. | <i>Fb</i> Franklin Co., Ind. <i>Mb</i> Rushville, Ind. <i>Pm</i> Rushville, Ind. <i>Pr</i> Rushville, Ind. | <i>FF</i> Rush Co., Ind. <i>FM</i> New Jersey <i>MF</i> Rushville, Ind. <i>MM</i> Cincinnati, O. <i>FS</i> Scotland, 18— Westmoreland Co., Pa. |
|---|---|---|

ADAMS, B.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>b</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. <i>o</i> N. Y. City <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>Mb</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>Pm</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>Pr</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>Fd</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>Md</i> Wethersfield, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>FM</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>MF</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>MM</i> Wethersfield, Ct. <i>FS</i> England prior to 1650 Farmington, Ct. |
|---|--|--|

ADAMS, J. C.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>b</i> Lewiston, Me. <i>e</i> Cambridge, Mass. New Haven, Ct. <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>r</i> Watertown, Ct. <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Brewer, Me. <i>Mb</i> Winthrop, Me. <i>Pm</i> Auburn, Me. <i>Pr</i> Brookline, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Auburn, Me. Wethersfield, Ct. <i>FM</i> Brewer, Me. <i>MF</i> Winthrop, Me. <i>MM</i> Winthrop, Me. <i>FS</i> England, 1640 Braintree, Mass. |
|---|---|--|

ADAMS, M. C.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>b</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>r</i> N. Carolina Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. <i>Mb</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>Pm</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>Pr</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. <i>FM</i> Medusa, N. Y. <i>MF</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>MM</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>FS</i> England, 1632-3 Mt. Wollaston, Mass. |
|--|---|---|

ALEXANDER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>b</i> New Brighton, N.Y. <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. <i>r</i> Stamford, Ct. N. Y. City Elizabethtown, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Baltimore, Md. <i>Mb</i> Cazenovia, N. Y. <i>Me</i> Albany, N. Y. Annapolis, Md. <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City <i>Pr</i> New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. <i>Fd</i> New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Baltimore, Md. <i>FM</i> _____ <i>MF</i> N. Y. City <i>MM</i> Dedham, Mass. <i>FS</i> Scotland, _____ |
|---|---|---|

ALLEN

- b* Allenville, Mass. *Fb* Walpole, Mass. *FF* Walpole, Mass.
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* Winthrop, Me. *FM* Medway, Mass.
 Extensive travels *Pm* Franklin, Mass. *MF* Winthrop, Me.
r E. Walpole, Mass. *Pr* Walpole, Mass. *MM* Franklin, Mass.
FS England, 1630-65
 Watertown, Mass.
 Dedham, Mass.

ALLING

- b* New Haven, Ct. *Fb* Orange, Ct. *FF* Orange, Ct.
s Concord, N. H. *Mb* Derby, Ct. *FM* Woodbridge, Ct.
m New Haven, Ct. *Pm* New Haven, Ct. *MF* New Haven, Ct.
r New Haven, Ct. *Pr* New Haven, Ct. *Derby, Ct.*
Md N. Y. City *MM* Derby, Ct.
FS England, 1638
 New Haven, Ct.

ALVORD

- b* Bolton, Ct. *Fb* Bolton, Ct. *FF* Bolton, Ct.
s Hartford, Ct. *Mb* Bolton, Ct. *FM* Rochester, N. H.
m Pennington, N. J. *Pm* Bolton, Ct. *Columbia, Ct.*
r Pennington, N. J. *Pr* Bolton, Ct. *MF* Bolton, Ct.
 Hartford, Ct. *Fd* Bolton, Ct. *MM* Preston, Ct.
FS Whitestaunton Parish,
 Somersetshire, Eng.,
 c. 1632.
 Windsor, Ct.

ARCHBALD

- b* Scranton, Pa. *Fb* Sand Lake, N. Y. *FF* Little Cumbrae Island,
s Andover, Mass. *Fe* Carbondale, Pa. *Buteshire, Scotland*
m Buffalo, N. Y. *Mb* Ashland Furnace, *FM* Eastwood, Ayrshire,
 Pa. *Scotland*
p Auburn, N. Y. *Me* Buchanan, Va. *MF* Scranton, Pa.
r New Haven, Ct. *Pm* Scranton, Pa. *MM* Salt Marsh, Pa.
 Cuba, N. Y. *Pr* Scranton, Pa. *FS* Little Cumbrae Island,
 Wooster, O. *1807*
 Buteshire, Scotland,
 Auriesville, N. Y.

*ARMSTRONG, W.

- b* Rome, N. Y. *Fb* Rome, N. Y. *FF* Rome, N. Y.
s Rome, N. Y. *Mb* Chicago, Ill. *FM* ———
d Hartford, Ct. *Pm* Chicago, Ill. *MF* Chicago, Ill.
Pr Rome, N. Y. *MM* Delta, N. Y.

ARNOLD

- b* Willimantic, Ct. *Fb* Somers, Ct. *FF* Somers, Ct.
s Easthampton, Mass. *Mb* Ellington, Ct. *FM* Somers, Ct.
m Hartford, Ct. *Pm* Ellington, Ct. *MF* Ellington, Ct.
p New Haven, Ct. *Pr* Mansfield, Ct. *Willimantic, Ct.*
o Hartford, Ct. *Willimantic, Ct.* *MM* Somers, Ct.
r Willimantic, Ct. *Fd* Willimantic, Ct.

ARNSTEIN

- b* San Francisco, Cal. *Fb* Sulzbach, Ger. *FF* ———
e N. Y. City *Fe* Fuerth, Ger. *FM* ———
s N. Y. City *Mb* Klattan, Austria *MF* Klattan, Austria
m N. Y. City *Pm* San Francisco, Cal. *MM* Klattan, Austria
r N. Y. City *Pr* San Francisco, Cal. *FS* Fuerth, Germany, —
 N. Y. City *N. Y. City* *San Francisco, Cal.*

AUCHINCLOSS

- b* N. Y. City *Fb* N. Y. City *FF* N. Y. City
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* N. Y. City *FM* N. Y. City
m (1-2) N. Y. City *Pm* N. Y. City *MF* N. Y. City
r N. Y. City *Pr* N. Y. City *MM* ———
Fd Augusta, Ga. *FS* Scotland, 1800
 N. Y. City

BACON

- b* Rochester, N. Y. *Fb* New Haven, Ct. *FF* New Haven, Ct.
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* Clarkson, N. Y. *FM* Boston, Mass.
m Ridgewood, N. J. *Pm* Rochester, N. Y. *MF* Rochester, N. Y.
w Brooklyn, N. Y. *Pr* Rochester, N. Y. *MM* Clarkson, N. Y.
p Cambridge, Mass. *Fd* Rochester, N. Y. *FS* England, 1636
r Rochester, N. Y. *Dedham, Mass.*

- BAKER, H. D.**
b Attleboro, Mass. *Fb* Winfield, N. Y. *FF* _____
e Chicago, Ill. *Mb* _____ *FM* Winfield, N. Y.
s Chicago, Ill. *Pm* Chicago, Ill. *MF* Attleboro, Mass.
r Minneapolis, Minn. *Pr* Chicago, Ill. *MM* _____
Chicago, Ill. *Fd* Chicago, Ill. *FS* England, _____
Md Chicago, Ill.
- BAKER, O. C.**
b Rochester, N. Y. *Fb* Ballston Spa., N. Y. *FF* La Prairie, Quebec,
e Penfield, N. Y. *Mb* Penfield, N. Y. Can.
s Fairport, N. Y. *Pm* Rochester, N. Y. *FM* La Prairie, Quebec,
m Conesus, N. Y. *Pr* Penfield, N. Y. Can.
r Upper Alton, Ill. *MF* Penfield, N. Y.
Kane, Pa. *MM* Wells, Vt.
Conesus, N. Y.
Alabama, N. Y.
Fowlerville, N. Y.
- BAKER, W. G.**
b Buckeystown, Md. *Fb* Buckeystown, Md. *FF* Buckeystown, Md.
e New Haven, Ct. *Mb* _____ *FM* _____
s Westminster, Md. *Me* Montgomery Co., Md. *MF* Montgomery Co., Md.
r Baltimore, Md. *Pm* Montgomery Co., Md. *MM* Montgomery Co., Md.
Pr Buckeystown, Md. *FS* Germany
Frederick Co., Md.
- BALDWIN, A. R.**
b N. Y. City *Fb* N. Y. City *FF* N. Y. City
s Concord, N. H. *Mb* Pawtucket, R. I. *FM* N. Y. City
m N. Y. City *Pm* Providence, R. I. *MF* Providence, R. I.
r N. Y. City *Pr* N. Y. City *MM* Providence, R. I.
O. N. Y. City *Fd* N. Y. City *FS* Devonshire, Eng., 1630
r Bloomfield, N. J. *Md* Morristown, N. J. Dedham, Mass.
- BALDWIN, M.**
b Perry, Ill. *Fb* N. Y. City *FF* N. Y. City
e Jacksonville, Ill. *Mb* New Hampshire Perry, Ill.
Duluth, Minn. *Me* Barry, Ill. *FM* N. Y. City
New Haven, Ct. *Pm* Pike Co., Ill. Perry, Ill.
m Jacksonville, Ill. *Pr* Perry, Ill. *MF* Barry, Ill.
r Duluth, Minn. *Fd* Maysville, Col. *MM* Barry, Ill.
Md Griggsville, Ill.
- BALL**
b Buffalo, N. Y. *Fb* Spencerport, N. Y. *FF* Spencerport, N. Y.
m Buffalo, N. Y. *Mb* Ogden, N. Y. *FM* E. Bloomfield, N. Y.
r Buffalo, N. Y. *Me* Spencerport, N. Y. *MF* Buffalo, N. Y.
Erie, Pa. *Pm* Buffalo, N. Y. *MM* Spencerport, N. Y.
Pr LaPorte, Ind. *FS* England, 1830
Md Buffalo, N. Y. Watertown, N. Y.
- BALLENTINE**
b Detroit, Mich. *Fb* Prescott, Can. *FF* Edinburgh, Scot.
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* Harrisburg, Pa. Waukegan, Ill.
m Williamsburg, Va. *Pm* _____ *FM* Scotland
p Cambridge, Mass. *Pr* Detroit, Mich. Canada
r Boise City, Idaho Chicago, Ill. *MF* Harrisburg, Pa.
o San Francisco, Cal. Waukegan, Ill. Mineral Point, Wis.
r Oakland, Cal. Boise, Idaho *MM* Massachusetts
Fd Stanley, Idaho *FS* Scotland, 1820
Md _____ Prescott, Can.
- BEARD**
b St. Louis, Mo. *Fb* Brooklyn, N. Y. *FF* Ireland
s Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Mb* Steubenville, O. Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Haven, Ct. *Pm* (F2) Steubenville, O. Brooklyn, N. Y.
m Poughkeepsie, N. Y. O. *MF* Steubenville, O.
p Berkeley, Cal. *Pr* Steubenville, O. *MM* Steubenville, O.
r Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Richmond, Va. *FS* Ireland, 1827
o N. Y. City Detroit, Mich. Brooklyn, N. Y.
r Glen Ridge, N. J. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fd Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BEATY

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Cedar Springs, Mich. | <i>Fb</i> England | <i>FF</i> Toronto, Can. |
| <i>e</i> Detroit, Mich. | <i>Mb</i> _____ | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Me</i> Toronto, Can. | <i>MF</i> Bowmanville, Ontario, Can. |
| Flushing, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Chatham, Can. | <i>MM</i> _____ |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Toronto, Can. | <i>FS</i> England & Scotland, c. 1850 |
| | Detroit, Mich. | Canada |
| | California | |
| | <i>Fd</i> _____ | |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |

*BELO

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Galveston, Tex. | <i>Fb</i> Salem, N. C. | <i>FF</i> Salem, N. C. |
| <i>e</i> Northfield, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Houston, Tex. | <i>FM</i> Salem, N. C. |
| <i>s</i> Pottstown, Pa. | <i>Me</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>MF</i> Houston, Tex. |
| <i>m</i> Denton, Tex. | <i>Pm</i> Galveston, Tex. | <i>MM</i> Windsor, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> Dallas, Tex. | <i>Pr</i> Galveston, Tex. | <i>FS</i> Germany, _____ |
| <i>d</i> Dallas, Tex. | <i>Fd</i> North Carolina | Salem, N. C. |

BEMIS

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brookfield, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Brimfield, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Brookfield, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Brookfield, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Brookfield, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> E. Brookfield, Mass. | Wooster, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Brookfield, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Michigan City, Ind. | <i>Mb</i> Brookfield, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Brookfield, Mass. |
| Chillicothe, O. | <i>Me</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, 1700 |
| Brookfield, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Brookfield, Mass. | |
| Plainville, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Brookfield, Mass. | |
| | Lafayette, Ind. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Brookfield, Mass. | |

BENEDICT

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FM</i> East Haven, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Godwinsville, N. J. |

BENNETT

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Plainfield, Ct. | <i>FF</i> New London, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> New London, Ct. | Providence, R. I. |
| <i>m</i> Holyoke, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Providence, R. I. | Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Holyoke, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>FM</i> Coventry, R. I. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>MF</i> Providence, R. I. |
| | Hartford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Salem, Mass. |
| | <i>Fr</i> Washington, D. C. | Boston, Mass. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| | <i>Md</i> Hartford, Ct. | |

BENTLEY

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Fb</i> Muskingum Co., O. | <i>FF</i> Muskingum Co., O. |
| <i>s</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Fe</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FM</i> Uniontown, Pa. |
| <i>m</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Mb</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>MF</i> Westmoreland Co., Va. |
| <i>r</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Pm</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>MM</i> Montgomery Co., Md. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>FS</i> England, 17— |
| | <i>Md</i> Washington, D. C. | Virginia |

BERDAN

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Toledo, O. | <i>Fb</i> Brunswick, O. | <i>FF</i> Toledo, O. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Scarsdale, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Lynn, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Toledo, O. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> Scarsdale, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Toledo, O. | <i>MM</i> Westchester Co., N. Y. |
| Paris, France | <i>Fd</i> Toledo, O. | <i>FS</i> France via Holland, 16— |
| <i>r</i> Toledo, O. | | New York |
| New Haven, Ct. | | |

BERGIN

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland | <i>FF</i> Co. Tipperary, Ireland |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Co. Waterford, Ireland | <i>FM</i> Co. Tipperary, Ireland |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Co. Waterford, Ireland |
| <i>w</i> Jersey City, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Co. Waterford, Ireland |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | | <i>FS</i> Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, 1861 |
| | | New Haven, Ct. |

BERRY

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Fb</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FF</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FM</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>p</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> _____ | <i>MF</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>r</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Pr</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>MM</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| N. Y. City | | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| | | Baltimore, Md. |

BILLARD

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Saybrook, Ct. | <i>FF</i> _____ |
| <i>e</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>Mb</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Saybrook, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Pm</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>MF</i> _____ |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>MM</i> _____ |
| Meriden, Ct. | | |

BINGHAM

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> West Cornwall, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> W. Cornwall, Vt. | <i>FF</i> West Cornwall, Vt. |
| <i>e</i> Troy, N. Y., Middlebury, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> Cornwall, Vt. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Pm</i> Cornwall, Vt. | <i>MF</i> Cornwall, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Cornwall, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Shoreham, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Albion, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Sheffield, Eng., 1643 |
| | Troy, N. Y. | Norwich, Ct. |
| | <i>Fd</i> New Orleans, La. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |

BIRELY

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>b</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>Fb</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>FF</i> Frederick, Md. |
| <i>s</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>Mb</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>FM</i> Frederick, Md. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>MF</i> Frederick, Md. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Frederick, Md. | <i>MM</i> Frederick, Md. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Germany, _____ |
| | | Middletown Valley, Frederick Co., Md. |

BOND

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <i>b</i> New London, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Bangor, Me. | <i>FF</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Vicksburg, Miss. | <i>Fe</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Medway, Mass. |
| New London, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| Fall River, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| Springfield, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> New London, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk Co., Eng., 1630 |
| Newark, N. J. | | Watertown, Mass. |

BOYER

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Elkton, Md. | <i>Fb</i> Elkton, Md. | <i>FF</i> Elkton, Md. |
| <i>e</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Elkton, Md. | <i>FM</i> Elkton, Md. |
| Charlotte Hall, Md. | <i>Pm</i> Elkton, Md. | <i>MF</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Elkton, Md. | <i>MM</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>r</i> Raleigh, N. C. | | |

BRASTOW

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Burlington, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> Brewer, Me. | <i>FF</i> Brewer, Me. |
| <i>e</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Hudson, O. | <i>FM</i> E. Brewer, Me. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Painesville, O. | <i>MF</i> Painesville, O. |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> St. Johnsbury, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Painesville, O. |
| Cleveland, O. | Burlington, Vt. | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| N. Y. City | New Haven, Ct. | Wrentham, Mass. |
| New Haven, Ct. | | |
| Plainville, Conn., &c. | | |

BRECKENRIDGE

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Palmer, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Palmer, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Palmer, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Palmer, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> S. Hadley, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Palmer, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Woodbridge, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> S. Hadley, Mass. | <i>MF</i> S. Hadley, Mass. |
| <i>o</i> Carteret, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Palmer, Mass. | <i>MM</i> S. Hadley, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Woodbridge, N. J. | <i>Md</i> Palmer, Mass. | <i>FS</i> Scotland, 1720 |
| | | Ireland, 1727 |
| | | Palmer, Mass. |

BRINSMAD

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Washington, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Washington, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Washington, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Roxbury, Ct. | N. Y. City |
| <i>w</i> Oswego, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Roxbury, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Washington, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Washington, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Roxbury, Ct. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Washington, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1628 |
| | | Stratford, Ct., 1748 |
| | | Washington, Ct. |

BRITTAIN

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Belvidere, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Trenton, N. J. |
| <i>s</i> Pottstown, Pa. | <i>Fe</i> Trenton, N. J. | <i>FM</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Dallas, Tex. | Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Culpepper Ct. Hsc., Va. |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> Miami, Mo. | Weston, Mo. |
| | <i>Me</i> Weston, Mo. | <i>MM</i> Essex Co., Va. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Forest City, Mo. | <i>FS</i> Eng. & Scot., prior to |
| | <i>Pr</i> Forest City, Mo. | 1750 |
| | St. Joseph, Mo. | Trenton, N. J. |

*BROKAW

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Bound Brook, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Saratoga Springs, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Bound Brook, N. J. |
| <i>m</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Jersey City Heights, | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>p</i> N. Y. City | N. J. | <i>MM</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> Brownsville, Tex. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> Holland & France, 16— |
| Saranac, N. Y. | Newburgh, N. Y. | Staten Island, N. Y. |
| San Antonio, Tex. | Yonkers, N. Y. | |
| <i>d</i> N. Y. City | | |

BROWN, A.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Torresdale, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>e</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Mb</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| Paris, France | <i>Pm</i> Torresdale, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Pr</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Fd</i> Atlantic City, N. J. | |
| Torresdale, Pa. | | |

BROWN, H. S.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Detroit, Mich. | <i>Fb</i> Charlton, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Charlton, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Evanston, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> Quincy, Mass. | Detroit, Mich. |
| <i>r</i> Cheshire, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Detroit, Mich. | <i>FM</i> South East N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Detroit, Mich. | <i>MF</i> Quincy, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Md</i> Detroit, Mich. | <i>MM</i> Quincy, Mass. |
| | <i>Fr</i> Little Falls, Minn. | <i>FS</i> Ireland, ——— |
| | | Freehold, N. J. |

BROWN, W. F.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> W. Killingly, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Killingly, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Northampton, N. Y. | <i>Fe</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Killingly, Ct. |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Hamilton, O. | <i>MF</i> Germany |
| Plattsburg, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>MM</i> Germany |
| <i>s</i> Plattsburg, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. | |
| <i>m</i> Plattsburg, N. Y. | Cleveland, O. | |
| <i>p</i> Montreal, Can. | N. Y. City | |
| <i>r</i> Lyon Mountain, | New Haven, Ct. | |
| N. Y. | Lyon Mountain, | |
| | N. Y. | |

BUCK

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Wethersfield, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Wethersfield, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Glastonbury, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Tolland, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Litchfield, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | Chicago, Ill. | <i>FS</i> England, 1649 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | Wethersfield, Ct. |
| | <i>Md</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | |

BUIST

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Charleston, S. C. | <i>Fb</i> Charleston, S. C. | <i>FF</i> Charleston, S. C. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Charleston, S. C. | <i>FM</i> Charleston, S. C. |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Charleston, S. C. | <i>MF</i> Charleston, S. C. |
| <i>m</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Charleston, S. C. | <i>MM</i> Charleston, S. C. |
| <i>w</i> Bentleyville, Pa. | | <i>FS</i> Fifeshire, Scotland, |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | | 1793 |
| <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | | Charleston, S. C. |

BULKLEY

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Granville, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> N. Granville, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> N. Granville, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Jersey City, N. J. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> N. Granville, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| | Hartford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1634-5 |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Granville, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Hartford, Ct. | |

BURNHAM

b Meredith, N. H.
s Springfield, Mass.
m New Haven, Ct.
w Clinton, Ct.
p New Haven, Ct.
r Lyme, Ct.

Fb Pelham, N. H.
Fe Quincy, Ill.
 Brighton, Ia.
 Knoxville, Ia.
 Bath, Me.
Mb Windham, N. H.
Pm Windham, N. H.
Pr Meredith, N. H.
 Jamaica & New-
 fane, Vt.
Fd Townshend, Vt.
Md Townshend, Vt.

FF Pelham, N. H.
FM Pelham, N. H.
MF Windham, N. H.
MM Amherst, N. H.
FS England, 1635
 Chebacco, Mass.

BURTON-SMITH

b Sioux City, Ia.
m Frederick, Wyo.
p Cambridge, Mass.
r Sioux City, Ia.

Fb Barnegat, N. J.
Mb Ovid, N. Y.
Pm Tecumseh, Mich.
Pr Sioux City, Ia.
Fd Sioux City, Ia.

FF Middletown, N. J.
FM Farmingdale, N. J.
MF Tecumseh, Mich.
MM Ovid, N. Y.
FS ——— 1670
 Middletown, N. J.

CAHN

b Chicago, Ill.
e N. Y. City
s N. Y. City
p Evanston, Ill.
r Chicago, Ill.

Fb Partenheim, Hesse-
 Darmstadt, Ger.
Mb Natchez, Miss.
Me Rochester, N. Y.
Pm Chicago, Ill.
Pr Chicago, Ill.

FF Partenheim, Hesse-
 Darmstadt, Germany
FM Alzei, Hesse-Darm-
 stadt, Germany
MF Nordstadt, Bavaria,
 Germany
MM Nordstadt, Bavaria,
 Germany
FS Partenheim, Hesse-
 Darmstadt, Germany,
 1850

CARLETON

b New Britain, Ct.
e Bradford, Mass.
s Andover, Mass.
r Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Bradford, Mass.

Fb Bradford, Mass.
Mb Hartford, Vt.
Pm Hanover, N. H.
Pr New Britain, Ct.
 Bradford, Mass.
Fd Bradford, Mass.

FF Bradford, Mass.
FM Bradford, Mass.
MF Hartford, Vt.
MM Hartford, Vt.
FS England, 1637
 Rowley, Mass.

CARLEY

b Lawrence, Mass.
e Groton, Mass.
s Exeter, N. H.
r N. Y. City

Fb Balnafade, Co.
 Clare, Ireland
Mb Armagh, Ireland
Me Peacedale, R. I.
Pm Lawrence, Mass.
Pr Lawrence, Mass.
 Groton, Mass.
Fd Leominster, Mass.
Md Leominster, Mass.

FF Co. Clare, Ireland
FM Co. Clare, Ireland
MF Armagh, Ireland
MM Armagh, Ireland

CARROLL

b Towanda, Pa.
s S. Bethlehem, Pa.
r Pittsburg, Pa.
 Youngstown, O.
 Towanda, Pa.

Fb Co. Monaghan,
 Ireland
Fe Barclay, Pa.
 Longvalley, Pa.
Mb Co. Tipperary,
 Ireland
Pm Towanda, Pa.
Pr Towanda, Pa.
Fd Towanda, Pa.

FF Co. Monaghan, Ireland
FM Co. Monaghan, Ireland
MF Co. Tipperary, Ireland
MM Co. Tipperary, Ireland
FS Co. Monaghan, Ireland,
 1839
 Bradford Co. Pa.

CARY

b Norwich, Ct.
s Norwich, Ct.
m Norwich, Ct.
r Norwich, Ct.

Fb Middletown, Ct.
Mb Hanover, Ct.
Pm Norwich, Ct.
Pr Norwich, Ct.
Fd Norwich, Ct.
Md Norwich, Ct.

FF Norwich, Ct.
FM Norwich, Ct.
MF Lisbon, Ct.
MM Lisbon, Ct.
FS England, 1634
 Bridgewater, Mass.

CHACE

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Austerlitz, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Easthampton, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Hillsdale, N. Y. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| | Austerlitz, N. Y. | Roxbury, Mass. |
| | Hudson, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Hudson, N. Y. | |

CHANDLER

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Longmeadow, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Enfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Palmer, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Enfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Enfield, Mass. |
| <i>o</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Worcester, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | New Haven, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| Simsbury, Ct. | <i>Md</i> New Haven, Ct. | |
| | <i>Fr</i> N. Y. City | |

CHAPMAN

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Stratford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Ellington, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Ellington, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Cheshire, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Mansfield, Ct. | Cottage City, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Bridgeport, Conn. | <i>Pm</i> Mansfield, Ct. | Windsor, Ct. |
| Morristown, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Naugatuck, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Ellington, Ct. |
| | Bethel, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Mansfield, Ct. |
| | Middle Hadden, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Bolton, Ct. |
| | Putnam, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1660 |
| | Sandy Hook, Ct. | Windsor, Ct. |
| | Quincy, Ill. | |
| | Northfield, Ct. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | |

CHARNLEY

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Galena, Ill. | New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>FM</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| Santa Barbara, Cal. | <i>Pr</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Chicago, Ill. |
| Cuba | <i>Fd</i> Camden, S. C. | <i>MM</i> Plattsburg, N. Y. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | | <i>FS</i> England, 1780 |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | | Philadelphia, Pa. |

*CHENEY

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> So. Manchester, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>FF</i> So. Manchester, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> Mt. Pleasant, O. | <i>FM</i> Providence, R. I. |
| <i>p</i> Berlin, Ger. | Rhode Island | <i>MF</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| Philippine Islands | <i>Pm</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Eng. & Holland, 1622 |
| <i>d</i> Imus, P. I. | <i>Pr</i> Hartford, Ct. | R. I. & Ct. |
| | So. Manchester, Ct. | |

CHICKERING

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Fb</i> Portland, Me. | <i>FF</i> Woburn, Mass. |
| <i>e</i> Burlington, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>MF</i> Exeter, N. H. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Pr</i> Amherst, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Exeter, N. H. |
| <i>m</i> Exeter, N. H. | Burlington, Vt. | <i>FS</i> Wrentham, Eng., 16— |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | New Haven, Ct. | Dedham, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Concord, Mass. | Brooklyn, N. Y. | |
| Jamaica, N. Y. | Cambridge, Mass. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Burlington, Vt. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Exeter, N. H. | |

CHITTENDEN

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Binghamton, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Greene, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Whitney's Point, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Hamilton, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Castle Creek, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Greene, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Binghamton, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Binghamton, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>Pr</i> Binghamton, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Delhi, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | <i>FS</i> England, 1656 |
| | | Guilford, Ct. |

CLARK, T. B.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Youngstown, O. | <i>Fb</i> Staffordshire, Eng. | <i>FF</i> Staffordshire, Eng. |
| <i>e</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> Pyle, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Pittsburg, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Pittsburg, Pa. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>FS</i> Staffordshire, Eng., |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | 1845 |
| | | Pittsburg, Pa. |

CLARK, W. H.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Enfield, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Enfield, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Enfield, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | | <i>FS</i> England, 1636 Dorchester, Mass., 1659 |

COCHRAN

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> West Farms, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>o</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> West Farms, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Canada | Yonkers, N. Y. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Yonkers, N. Y. |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> Scotland, ——— |

COIT

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <i>b</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Matagorda, Tex. | <i>FM</i> Pomfret, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| Everitt, Wash. | <i>Pr</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Manchester, Eng. |
| Spokane, Wash. | <i>Fd</i> New London, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Glamorganshire, Wales, c. 1630 |
| Grand Forks, N. D. | | (1638) Salem, Mass. |
| Norwich, Ct. | | |

COLEMAN

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springfield, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Hopkinsville, Ky. | <i>FF</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> Springfield, Ill. | <i>Fe</i> Monmouth, Ill. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| Lawrenceville, N. J. | <i>Mb</i> Springfield, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Springfield, Ill. |
| <i>m</i> Indianapolis, Ind. | <i>Pm</i> Springfield, Ill. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| <i>p</i> Auburn, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Springfield, Ill. | |
| Chicago, Ill. | <i>Md</i> Springfield, Ill. | |
| Berlin, Ger. | | |
| <i>r</i> Indianapolis, Ind. | | |

COLGATE

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Orange, N. J. | <i>Eb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Claverack, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>m</i> East Orange, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Claverack, N. Y. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | Orange, N. J. | <i>FS</i> Kent, Eng., 1795 |
| <i>r</i> Orange, N. J. | <i>Fd</i> Orange, N. J. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| | <i>Md</i> Narragansett Pier, R. I. | |

COLLENS

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>Mb</i> Baldwinville, Mass. | N. Y. City |
| Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Pittsfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| Germany | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> Cleveland, O. |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | Cleveland, O. | <i>MM</i> Phillipston, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>Fd</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, 1632 |
| <i>m</i> Brookline, Mass. | <i>Mr</i> Niagara Falls, N. Y. | Salem, Mass. |
| <i>p</i> Paris, Fr. | | |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | | |

COLLINS, E. D.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hardwick, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> Berlin, Vt. | <i>FF</i> Marshfield, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> Lyndon, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> Wolcott, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Marshfield, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Newport, Vt. | <i>Pm</i> Irasburg, Vt. | <i>MF</i> Wolcott, Vt. |
| <i>w</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Hardwick, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Westmore, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> Sheffield, Vt. | |
| Barton Landing, Vt. | <i>Mr</i> Johnson, Vt. | |
| Montreal, Can. | | |
| Johnson, Vt. | | |

COLTON

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Longmeadow, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Longmeadow, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Granville, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Md</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |

CONKLIN

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Monroe, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Monroe, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Monroe, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Monroe, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Monroe, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Monroe, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Monroe, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Monroe, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Monroe, N. Y. |
| | <i>Md</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>FS</i> England, 1638 |
| | | Salem, Mass. |
| | | Huntington, L. I. |

CONLEY

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springbrook, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Co. Monaghan, Ireland | <i>FF</i> Co. Monaghan, Ireland |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Newport, Ireland | <i>FM</i> Co. Monaghan, Ireland |
| <i>r</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Erie Co., N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Newport, Ireland |
| | <i>Pr</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Newport, Ireland |
| | Elma, N. Y. | |

COONLEY

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Claverack, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Greenville, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Greenville, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Peoria, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Bangall, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> E. Orange, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Warwick, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Warwick, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Port Richmond, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Campbell Hall, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Claverack, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Germany, 1640 |
| Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y. | Rahway, N. J. | Dutchess Co., N. Y. |
| W. New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. | | |

CORBITT

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Danbury, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Danbury, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | Charleston, S. C. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Charleston, S. C. |
| | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> — |
| | | <i>FS</i> Ireland, 18— |
| | | South Carolina |

CROSS, H. P.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Wakefield, R. I. | <i>Fb</i> Westerly, R. I. | <i>FF</i> Westerly, R. I. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Omaha, Neb. | <i>FM</i> So. Kingston, R. I. |
| <i>m</i> (1-2) Providence, R. I. | <i>Me</i> San Francisco, Cal. | <i>MF</i> San Francisco, Cal. |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Wakefield, R. I. | Wakefield, R. I. |
| <i>r</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>Pr</i> Wakefield, R. I. | <i>MM</i> So. Kingston, R. I. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, prior to 1666 |
| | | Westerly, R. I. |

CROSS, W. R.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> So. Orange, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> Liverpool, Eng. | <i>FF</i> London, Eng. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Glasgow, Scotland |
| <i>r</i> London, Eng. | <i>Pm</i> So. Orange, N. J. | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| Newfoundland, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> So. Orange, N. J. | <i>MM</i> N. Y. City |
| N. Y. City | N. Y. City | |
| | <i>Md</i> So. Orange, N. J. | |
| | <i>Fr</i> Newfoundland, N. J. | |

CURTISS

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Monroe, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Fairfield, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Bridgeport, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Fairfield, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Fairfield, Ct. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Fairfield, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Fairfield, Ct. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, 1638 |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | Stratford, Ct. |

*DAMON

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>Fb</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>FF</i> Holden, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Glasgow, Scot. | <i>Mb</i> Lahaina-Maui, Hawaii | Honolulu, Hawaii |
| <i>p</i> Glasgow, Scot. | Hawaii | <i>FM</i> Torrington, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>Pm</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>MF</i> Durham, N. Y. |
| <i>d</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>Pr</i> Honolulu, Hawaii | <i>MM</i> Northford, Ct. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1633 |
| | | Reading, Mass. |

DAVIS, A. S.

b Cincinnati, O.
s Andover, Mass.
r Summit, N. J.
 Tarrytown, N. Y.
 N. Y. City

Fb Cincinnati, O.
Mb Cincinnati, O.
Pm Cincinnati, O.
Pr Cincinnati, O.
Md Cincinnati, O.

FF Brighton, Mass.
FM Marblehead, Mass.
MF Virginia
 Cincinnati, O.
MM Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Cincinnati, O.
FS England, 1642
 Massachusetts

DAVIS, E. L.

b Cleveland, O.
m Bay City, Mich.
r Cleveland, O.

Fb Cleveland, O.
Mb Aurelius, N. Y.
Pm Aurelius, N. Y.
Pr Cleveland, O.
Fd Cleveland, O.

FF Cleveland, O.
FM Cleveland, O.
MF Aurelius, N. Y.
MM Richfield, Ct.
FS England, 1800
 Cleveland, O.

DAY, C. S.

b N. Y. City
s Concord, N. H.
r Arizona, &c.
 N. Y. City

Fb N. Y. City
Mb Painesville, O.
Pm N. Y. City
Pr N. Y. City

FF W. Springfield, Mass.
 N. Y. City
FM Amsterdam, N. Y.
 N. Y. City
MF Painesville, O.
MM Painesville, O.
FS England, 1634
 Hartford, Ct.

DAY, S.

b N. Y. City
s N. Y. City
r N. Y. City

Fb Waterbury, Ct.
Fe New Haven, Ct.
Mb Cincinnati, O.
Pm Cincinnati, O.
Pr Cincinnati, O.
 N. Y. City
Fd N. Y. City

FF New Haven, Ct.
FM New Haven, Ct.
MF Cincinnati, O.
MM N. Y. City
FS England, 1634
 Hartford, Ct.

DAYTON

b Torrington, Ct.
m N. Y. City
r Torrington, Ct.
o N. Y. City
r E. Orange, N. J.

Fb Torrington, Ct.
Mb Rochester, N. Y.
Pm Warren, Ct.
Pr Torrington, Ct.
Fd Torrington, Ct.
Md New Haven, Ct.

FF Watertown, Ct.
FM Watertown, Ct.
MF Warren, Ct.
MM New Milford, Ct.
FS England, 1639
 Boston, Mass.
 Southampton, N. Y.

DEAN

b Falls Village, Ct.
s Bridgeport, Ct.
p New Haven, Ct.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Andover, Mass.
 N. Y. City
r S. Brookfield, Mass.
 Westbrook, Me.

Fb Canaan, Ct.
Mb Canaan, Ct.
Pm Canaan, Ct.
Pr Canaan, Ct.
 Falls Village, Ct.
 Bridgeport, Ct.
 N. Y. City

FF Canaan, Ct.
FM Canaan, Ct.
MF Canaan, Ct.
MM Canaan, Ct.
FS Taunton, Eng., 16—
 Dedham, Mass.

DEFORREST

b Plainfield, N. J.
s Andover, Mass.
m St. Hubert's, N. Y.
r Colorado Springs,
 Col.
 N. Y. City

Fb N. Y. City
Mb N. Y. City
Pm N. Y. City
Pr N. Y. City

FF N. Y. City
FM N. Y. City
MF N. Y. City
MM New Orleans, La.
 N. Y. City
FS Avenes, France, via
 Leyden, Holland,
 1623
 N. Y. City

DENISON

b Marion, Ill.
e Texas
s Waco, Tex.
p Washington, D. C.
r Marion, Ill.

Fb Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Mb Smithville, Tenn.
Me Marion, Ill.
Pm Cartersville, Ill.
Pr Woodstock, Ill.
 Marion, Ill.

FF Seneca Falls, N. Y.
FM Syracuse, N. Y.
MF Tennessee
 Marion, Ill.
MM Buckingham Co., Va.
FS Ireland & England
 New York

DESIBOUR

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>Fb</i> Carpentras, Fr. | <i>FF</i> Carpentras, Fr. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Belfast, Me. | <i>FM</i> Eyzin-Pinet, Isère, Fr. |
| <i>m</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Pm</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Belfast, Me. |
| <i>p</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>Pr</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Newburyport, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Washington, D. C. | Charleston, S. C. | |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | Richmond, Va. | |
| <i>r</i> Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. | Washington, D. C. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Washington, D. C. | |

DEWITT

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Milford, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Milford, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Farmington, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Kingston, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> W. Union, Ia. | <i>Pm</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Farmington, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| | Portland, Me. | <i>MM</i> Bristol, Ct. |
| | Boston, Mass. | <i>FS</i> Holland, c. 1650 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Chester, Mass. | N. Y. City |
| | <i>Mr</i> Hartford, Ct. | |

DICKERMAN

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Lewiston, Me. | <i>Fb</i> Mt. Carmel, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Mt. Carmel, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Amherst, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Jamestown, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Wallingford, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Me</i> Ansonia, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Lowell, Mass. |
| <i>p</i> Athens, Gr. | <i>Pm</i> Lowell, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Clinton, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Stratford, Vt. | <i>FS</i> England, 1635 |
| Halle, Ger. | Normal, Ill. | Dorchester, Mass., 1638 |
| | W. Haven, Ct. | New Haven, Ct. |
| | Lewiston, Me. | |
| | Amherst, Mass. | |
| | New Haven, Ct. | |

DOUGLASS

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Fort Madison, Ia. | <i>FF</i> Skaneateles, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> Marion, O. | <i>FM</i> Elmira, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Pm</i> Fort Madison, Ia. | <i>MF</i> Marion, O. |
| <i>r</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Pr</i> Fort Madison, Ia. | <i>MM</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| | St. Louis, Mo. | <i>FS</i> Scotland, 1760 |
| | <i>Fd</i> St. Louis, Mo. | Pittstown, N. Y. |
| | <i>Md</i> St. Louis, Mo. | |

DROWN

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> San Francisco, Cal. | <i>Fb</i> Warren, R. I. | <i>FF</i> Warren, R. I. |
| <i>s</i> San Francisco, Cal. | <i>Mb</i> Richmond, Va. | <i>FM</i> Warren, R. I. |
| <i>m</i> San Francisco, Cal. | <i>Pm</i> Richmond, Va. | <i>MF</i> Richmond, Va. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> San Francisco, Cal. | <i>MM</i> Richmond, Va. |
| <i>r</i> San Francisco, Cal. | | <i>FS</i> England, 16— |
| | | Portsmouth, N. H. |

DURFEE

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Marion, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Lyons, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | <i>Fe</i> Lyons, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Marion, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Palmyra, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Palmyra, N. Y. |
| New Britain, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> France, via Eng., c. |
| Newton, Mass. | N. Y. City | 1652 |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Md</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | Taunton, Mass. |
| | | Fall River, Mass. |

EAGLE

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Monaghan, Ire. | <i>FF</i> Monaghan, Ire. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Armagh, Ire. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Ireland | <i>MF</i> Armagh, Ire. |
| | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Armagh, Ire. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | |

ELDRIDGE

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Janesville, Wis. | <i>Fb</i> Salem, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Salem, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Kansas & Missouri | <i>Fe</i> Marion, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Easton, N. Y. |
| Penfield, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Leroy, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Rolla, Mo. |
| <i>s</i> Fairport, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Delavan, Wis. | <i>MM</i> Hudson, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Janesville, Wis. | Pembroke, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | Oakland, Cal. | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1635 |
| Moscow, Idaho | Buena Vista, Col. | Stonington, Ct. |
| | Penfield, N. Y. | Yarmouth, Mass. |
| | Batavia, N. Y. | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|
| FARR | <i>b</i> Athol, Mass. <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. <i>p</i> Jena, Heidelberg Berlin, Ger. <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Athol, Mass. <i>Mb</i> Athol, Mass. <i>Pm</i> Athol, Mass. <i>Pr</i> Athol, Mass. <i>Fd</i> Athol, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Chesterfield, N. H. <i>FM</i> Athol, Mass. <i>MF</i> Athol, Mass. <i>MM</i> Royalston, Mass. <i>FS</i> England, Lynn, Mass. |
| FIELD | <i>b</i> Geneva, N. Y. <i>s</i> Staten Island, N. Y. Pottstown, Pa. <i>r</i> N. Y. City Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Geneva, N. Y. <i>Mb</i> Albany, N. Y. <i>Pm</i> Albany, N. Y. <i>Pr</i> Geneva, N. Y. <i>Fd</i> Long Island Sound <i>Mr</i> Hector, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Geneva, N. Y. <i>FM</i> Geneva, N. Y. <i>MF</i> Orwell, O. <i>MM</i> Rockaway, N. Y. <i>FS</i> England, 17— Deerfield, Mass. |
| *FINCKE | <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>s</i> Pottstown, Pa. <i>m</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>d</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Little Falls, N. Y. <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City <i>Pm</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>Pr</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>Fd</i> Asheville, N. C. | <i>FF</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>FM</i> Herkimer Co., N. Y. <i>MF</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. <i>MM</i> Hyde Park, N. Y. <i>FS</i> Mannheim, Ger., 1700 Mohawk Valley, N. Y. |
| FISHER | <i>b</i> Marion, O. <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. <i>m</i> N. Y. City <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Marion, O. <i>Mb</i> Marion, O. <i>Me</i> Pittsfield, Mass. <i>Pm</i> Marion, O. <i>Pr</i> Marion, O. Kansas California France N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> Columbus, O. <i>FM</i> Delaware Co., O. <i>MF</i> Richmond, Va. N. Y. City Mobile, Ala. Marion, O. <i>MM</i> Deerfield, Mass. N. Y. City Marion, O. <i>FS</i> Germany, 1695 Newark, N. J. |
| FITZHUGH | <i>b</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>s</i> Belmont, Mass. Concord, N. H. <i>m</i> Allegheny, Pa. <i>o</i> Pittsburg, Pa. <i>r</i> Allegheny, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Oswego, N. Y. <i>Mb</i> Cincinnati, O. <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. <i>Pr</i> Pittsburg, Pa. Washington, D. C. | <i>FF</i> Oswego, N. Y. <i>FM</i> Genesee Valley, N. Y. <i>MF</i> Cincinnati, O. <i>MM</i> Lancaster, Pa. <i>FS</i> Bedford, Eng., 1671 Virginia |
| FLAHERTY | <i>b</i> Derby, Ct. <i>s</i> Derby, Ct. <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>r</i> Derby, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Lisnoren, Co. Gal- way, Ireland <i>Mb</i> Cong, Co. Galway, Ireland <i>Pm</i> Birmingham, Eng. <i>Pr</i> Wolverhampton, England Derby, Ct. <i>Md</i> Derby, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Lisnoren, Co. Galway, Ire. <i>FM</i> Aughterard, Co. Gal- way, Ire. <i>MF</i> Cong, Co. Galway, Ire. <i>MM</i> Headford, Co. Galway, Ire. |
| FOOTE | <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>r</i> Alpes Maritimes, Fr. London, Eng. <i>o</i> N. Y. City <i>r</i> Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>Mb</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>Me</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. Paris, France <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FF</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>FM</i> West Haven, Ct. <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>MM</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>FS</i> England, 1635 Wethersfield, Ct. |
| FORBES | <i>b</i> Chicago, Ill. <i>s</i> Chicago, Ill. <i>m</i> Chicago, Ill. <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Willsboro, N. Y. <i>Mb</i> Whitesboro, N. Y. <i>Me</i> Janesville, Wis. <i>Pm</i> Chicago, Ill. <i>Pr</i> Chicago, Ill. <i>Fd</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>FF</i> Cannon, Ct. <i>FM</i> Jay, N. Y. <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. <i>MM</i> Marcy, N. Y. <i>FS</i> Scotland, Connecticut |

GOODMAN

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> West Hartford, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Granby, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> N. Y. City |
| | Hartford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1632 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Hartford, Ct. | Mass. Bay Colony |

GORDON

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Odessa, Russia | <i>Fb</i> Moghilev, Russia | <i>FF</i> ——— |
| <i>e</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> Moghilev, Russia | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| N. Y. City | <i>Me</i> Odessa, Russia | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Moghilev, Russia | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Moscow, Russia | <i>FS</i> Russia, c. 1889 |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Vienna, Austria | N. Y. City |
| | Odessa, Russia | |
| | N. Y. City | |

GORMAN

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Nashua, N. H. | <i>Fb</i> Ottawa, Can. | <i>FF</i> ——— |
| <i>e</i> Columbus, O. | <i>Mb</i> Leicester, Eng. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> Columbus, O. | <i>Pm</i> Dresden, Germany | <i>MF</i> Leicester, Eng. |
| <i>r</i> Columbus, O. | <i>Pr</i> Nashua, N. H. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| | Columbus, O. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Columbus, O. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Columbus, O. | |

GOVERT

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Jacksonville, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Fort Madison, Ia. | <i>FF</i> Fort Madison, Ia. |
| <i>s</i> Jacksonville, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> Jerseyville, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Hanover, Germany |
| <i>m</i> Hannibal, Mo. | <i>Pm</i> Jacksonville, Ill. | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>p</i> Ann Arbor, Mich. | <i>Pr</i> Neelyville, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Williamstown, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Quincy, Ill. | Quincy, Ill. | <i>FS</i> Germany, ——— |
| | | Fort Madison, Ia. |

GOWANS

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Crieff, Scotland |
| <i>m</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> South East N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Perth, Scotland |
| <i>r</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Brewster, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> South East N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Patterson, N. Y. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Scotland, 1828 |
| | | Buffalo, N. Y. |

GRANT

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Stirling, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> Urumiyah, Persia | <i>FF</i> Utica, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Middleboro, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Dryden, N. Y. | Urumiyah, Persia |
| Charleston, S. C. | <i>Pm</i> Cortland, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Cherry Valley, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> New York | <i>MF</i> Madison, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Hamilton, N. Y. | Missouri | <i>MM</i> Madison, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Bridgewater, Mass. | Massachusetts | <i>FS</i> Dorchester, Eng., 1630 |
| Waban, Mass. | Charleston, S. C. | Dorchester, Mass. |
| Staten Island, N. Y. | <i>Fd</i> Eau Claire, Wis. | |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |
| N. Y. City | | |

GREENE

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Worcester, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> N. Kingstown, R. I. | <i>FF</i> N. Kingstown, R. I. |
| <i>m</i> (1-2) New Haven, | <i>Mb</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> N. Kingstown, R. I. |
| Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Worcester, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| | Cambridge, Mass. | <i>FS</i> England, 1636 |
| | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Rhode Island |
| | <i>Fd</i> Wickford, R. I. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |

GREGORY

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Middleville, Mich. | <i>Fb</i> E. Sparta, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> E. Sparta, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Neligh, Neb. | <i>Fe</i> Akron, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Shamokin, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | Moscow, Mich. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| | Hillsdale, Mich. | <i>MM</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| | <i>Mb</i> Montezuma, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Scotland, ——— |
| | <i>Pm</i> N. Adams, Mich. | Norwich, Ct. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Middleville, Mich. | |
| | Crete, Neb. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Crete, Neb. | |
| | <i>Fr</i> Council Bluffs, Ia. | |

GRIFFITH

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Taylorsville, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Marshall, Ill. | <i>FF</i> Marshall, Ill. |
| <i>s</i> Indianapolis, Ind. | <i>Mb</i> Ottawa, Ill. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>m</i> Columbus, O. | <i>Pm</i> Ottawa, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Ottawa, Ill. |
| <i>r</i> Indianapolis, Ind. | <i>Pr</i> Bloomington, Ill. | <i>MM</i> _____ |
| Columbus, O. | Indianapolis, Ind. | <i>FS</i> Wales, _____ |
| | <i>Fd</i> Indianapolis, Ind. | Baltimore, Md. |

GRIGGS

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Granby, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Somers, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>e</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> W. Springfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Somers, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> W. Springfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> W. Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MM</i> W. Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>w</i> Farmington, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> Hartford, Ct. | |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Md</i> Hartford, Ct. | |
| <i>r</i> Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. | | |

HALDEMAN

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>b</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Harrisburg, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Middletown, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Cornwall Furnaces, Pa. |
| <i>p</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>Me</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>MF</i> Harrisburg, Pa. |
| <i>o</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Harrisburg, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | <i>FS</i> Neufchatel, Switzer- land, 1722 |
| | Paris, Fr. | Rapho Township, Lan- caster Co., Pa. |
| | Heidelberg, Ger. | |
| | Berlin, Ger. | |
| | St. Petersburg, Russia | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | |

HAMLIN, E. B.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Glenville, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Ypsilanti, Mich. |
| <i>s</i> Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. | <i>Fe</i> Troy, N. Y. | Glenville, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Cincinnati, O. | <i>FM</i> Albany, N. Y. |
| | <i>Mb</i> Marine City, Mich. | Glenville, N. Y. |
| | <i>Me</i> Vassar, Mich. | <i>MF</i> Marine City, Mich. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Ypsilanti, Mich. | Vassar, Mich. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Washington, D. C. | Ypsilanti, Mich. |
| | | <i>MM</i> Marine City, Mich. |
| | | Vassar, Mich. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1639 |
| | | Barnstable, Mass. |

HAMLIN, P. D.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Smethport, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Smethport, Pa. | <i>Ff</i> Smethport, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Smethport, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Guilford, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Smethport, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Basking Ridge, N. J. |
| <i>r</i> Newark, O. | <i>Pr</i> Smethport, Pa. | Smethport, Pa. |
| Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fd</i> Smethport, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Gill, Mass. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England prior to 1675 |
| | | Barnstable, Mass. |

HATCH

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hanover, N. H. | <i>Fb</i> Strafford, Vt. | <i>FF</i> Strafford, Vt. |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>MF</i> Cincinnati, O. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>MM</i> Cincinnati, O. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FS</i> England, 1625 |
| | <i>Md</i> Cincinnati, O. | Falmouth, Mass. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Strafford, Vt. | |

HAVENS

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Wethersfield, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Wethersfield, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Haddam, Ct. | Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Haddam, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Wethersfield, Ct. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Haddam, Ct. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | | <i>MM</i> Mansfield, Ct. |
| | | Willimantic, Ct. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1636 |
| | | Boston, Mass., 1637 |
| | | Hartford, Ct. |

- *HAWES**
b N. Y. City *Fb* E. Corinth, Me. *FF* E. Corinth, Me.
s N. Y. City *Mb* N. Y. City *FM* _____
r N. Y. City *Pm* N. Y. City *MF* N. Y. City
d N. Y. City *Pr* N. Y. City *MM* N. Y. City
Fd N. Y. City *FS* England, 1620
 Yarmouth, Mass.
- HAWKES**
b Templeton, Mass. *Fb* Templeton, Mass. *FF* Lancaster, Mass.
s Easthampton, Mass. *Mb* Lockport, Pa. *FM* Templeton, Mass.
m Huntington, Mass. *Pm* Templeton, Mass. *FM* Lancaster, Mass.
p Göttingen, Ger. *Pr* Templeton, Mass. *MF* Templeton, Mass.
r New Haven, Ct. *Fd* Templeton, Mass. *MP* Norton, O.
MM Putney, Vt.
FS Framingham, Mass.
 England, 163—
 Saugus, Mass.
- HEARD**
b Biddeford, Me. *Fb* Porter, Me. *FF* Porter, Me.
m Biddeford, Me. *Mb* Biddeford, Me. *FM* Limington, Me.
w Saco, Me. *Pm* Biddeford, Me. *MF* Biddeford, Me.
r Biddeford, Me. *Pr* Biddeford, Me. *MM* Topsham, Me.
Md Biddeford, Me. *FS* England, 1636
 Dover, N. H.
- HEATON**
b Bergen Point, N. J. *Fb* Salem, O. *FF* Bucks Co., Pa.
e N. Y. City *Mb* Salem, O. *FM* Salem, O.
s N. Y. City *Me* N. Y. City *FM* Bucks Co., Pa.
m Fall River, Mass. *Pm* Salem, O. *MF* Salem, O.
r N. Y. City *Pr* N. Y. City *MM* Salem, O.
FS Wales, 1682
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- HEDGES**
b Oregon City, Ore. *Fb* McConnellsville, O. *FF* Morgan Co., O.
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* Palmyra, Mo. *FM* _____
m Oregon City, Ore. *Pm* Canemah, Ore. *MF* _____
p New Haven, Ct. *Pr* Canemah, Ore. *MM* _____
r Oregon City, Ore. *Fd* Canemah, Ore. *FS* _____
 Virginia
- HEIDRICH**
b Dayton, Ky. *Fb* Steinhalleben, Ger. *FF* Cincinnati, O.
e Peoria, Ill. *Mb* Kelbra, Ger. *FM* Steinhalleben, Ger.
s Peoria, Ill. *Pm* Indianapolis, Ind. *MF* Cincinnati, O.
p Berlin, Ger. *Pr* Cincinnati, O. *MF* Indianapolis, Ind.
r Peoria, Ill. *Fd* Peoria, Ill. *MM* Indianapolis, Ind.
- HELFFENSTEIN**
b Shamokin, Pa. *Fb* Carlisle, Pa. *FF* Lancaster, Pa.
s Pottstown, Pa. *Fe* Dayton, O. *FM* Carlisle, Pa.
m Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fd* New Haven, Ct. *FM* Dayton, O.
w New Haven, Ct. *Fd* Milwaukee, Wis. *MF* Milwaukee, Wis.
r Port Trevorton, Pa. *Mb* Philadelphia, Pa. *FM* Carlisle, Pa.
 Pottsville, Pa. *Pm* Newmarket, N. H. *MF* Exeter, N. H.
 Harrisburg, Pa. *Pr* Shamokin, Pa. *MM* Salem, Mass.
 Shamokin, Pa. *Fd* Shamokin, Pa. *FS* Germany, 1772
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- HENRY**
b Plattsburg, N. Y. *Fb* Schuylers Falls, *FF* Schuylers Falls, N. Y.
s Plattsburg, N. Y. *Fb* N. Y. *FM* Schuylers Falls, N. Y.
r N. Y. City *Mb* Schuylers Falls, *MF* Schuylers Falls, N. Y.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Fb* N. Y. *MM* Schuylers Falls, N. Y.
 Lawrenceville, N. J. *Pm* Morrisonville, N. Y. *FS* Ireland, _____
 Plattsburg, N. Y. *Pr* Plattsburg, N. Y. _____
 Plattsburg, N. Y. *Fd* Plattsburg, N. Y. _____
- HESS**
b Philadelphia, Pa. *Fb* Philadelphia, Pa. *FF* _____
s Philadelphia, Pa. *Mb* Philadelphia, Pa. *FM* _____
m New Haven, Ct. *Pm* Philadelphia, Pa. *MF* _____
r New Haven, Ct. *Pr* Philadelphia, Pa. *MM* _____
Md Philadelphia, Pa. *FS* Germany & Denmark

HOENINGHAUS

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Crefeld, Ger. | <i>FF</i> Crefeld, Ger. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Williamstown, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Bridgeport, Ct. |
| <i>w</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Norwalk, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Paris, Fr. | |

HOLLISTER, G. C.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | <i>Fb</i> Romeo, Mich. | <i>FF</i> New York |
| <i>s</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Putney, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Sangerfield, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Mamaroneck, N. Y. | <i>Me</i> Deerfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| <i>r</i> Norfolk, Va. | <i>Pm</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>MM</i> Vermont |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | <i>FS</i> Glastonbury, Eng., |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Md</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | 1642 |
| <i>r</i> Mamaroneck, N. Y. | | Wethersfield, Ct. |

HOLLISTER, J. C.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | <i>Fb</i> Romeo, Mich. | <i>FF</i> New York |
| <i>s</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Putney, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Sangerfield, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> St. Paul, Minn. | <i>Me</i> Deerfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| <i>w</i> Elbridge, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>MM</i> Vermont |
| <i>p</i> Evanston, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | <i>FS</i> Glastonbury, Eng., |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Md</i> Grand Rapids, Mich. | 1642 |
| | | Wethersfield, Ct. |

HOOKEE

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Macedon, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Aldington Parish, | <i>FF</i> Aldington Parish, Kent |
| <i>e</i> Ontario, N. Y. | Kent Co., Eng. | Co., Eng. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Newark, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Bethersden, Kent Co., |
| <i>m</i> Eaton, N. Y. | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | Eng. |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | Chicago, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Wichford, Warwick- |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Wichford, War- | shire, Eng. |
| | wickshire, Eng. | <i>MM</i> Oxford |
| | <i>Me</i> Palmyra, N. Y. | Oxfordshire, Eng. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Macedon, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, June 3, 1856 |
| | <i>Pr</i> Macedon, N. Y. | Newark, N. Y. |
| | Ontario, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Ontario, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Mm</i> (2) Ottawa, O. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> Newark, O. | |

HOOLE

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> Manchester, Eng. |
| <i>s</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Falmouth, Me. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>p</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>MF</i> Falmouth, Me. |
| <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Acton, Me. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |

HOPKINS

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Catskill, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Catskill, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Catskill, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> New York |
| | <i>Pr</i> Catskill, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> New Bedford, Mass. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, 1620 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Catskill, N. Y. | Plymouth, Mass. |
| | <i>Md</i> Catskill, N. Y. | |

HOYT

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Stamford, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Stamford, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| N. Y. City | Stamford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1628 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Stamford, Ct. | Salem, Mass. |

HUNT

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Scranton, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Paulina, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Paulina, N. J. |
| <i>r</i> Scranton, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Seneca Falls, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Paulina, N. J. |
| Descubridora &c., | <i>Pm</i> Seneca Falls, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Seneca Falls, N. J. |
| Mex. | <i>Pr</i> Scranton, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Auburn, N. Y. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | | |
| N. Y. City | | |

HUTCHINSON

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Lynn, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Lynn, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Milton, N. H. |
| <i>s</i> Lynn, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Augusta, Me. | <i>FM</i> Marblehead, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Plainfield, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Lynn, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Augusta, Me. |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Lynn, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Farmington, Me. |
| Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fd</i> Lynn, Mass. | |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | | |
| <i>r</i> Plainfield, N. J. | | |

*IVES

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Rome, Italy | <i>Fb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Lawrenceville, N. J. | <i>Fe</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| <i>d</i> N. Y. City | Florence, Italy | <i>MM</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| | <i>Mb</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| | <i>Pm</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | New Haven, Ct. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Rome, Italy | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Rome, Italy | |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |

JACKSON

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Waterbury, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Mitchelstown, | <i>FF</i> Mitchelstown, |
| <i>s</i> Waterbury, Ct. | Co. Cork, Ire. | Co. Cork, Ire. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Rossbog, Co. Tip- | <i>FM</i> Mitchelstown, |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | perary, Ire. | Co. Cork, Ire. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Waterbury, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Rossbog, |
| | <i>Pr</i> Waterbury, Ct. | Co. Tipperary, Ire. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Waterbury, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Rossbog, |
| | | Co. Tipperary, Ire. |

JEFFREY

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Birmingham, Eng. | <i>FF</i> Birmingham, Eng. |
| <i>e</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Waterbury, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Birmingham, Eng. |
| <i>s</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Torrington, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Torrington, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Birmingham, Eng., |
| <i>r</i> New Milford, Ct. | | 1859 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | | Waterbury, Ct. |

JOHNSON

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Unionville, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Unionville, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Unionville, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Unionville, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Woodstock, N. B. | Oswego, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Saratoga Springs, | <i>Pm</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Avon, Ct. |
| N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Unionville, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Aberdeen, Scot. |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Fd</i> Unionville, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Woodstock, N. B. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | | Ireland |
| <i>r</i> Englewood, N. J. | | |

JOHNSTON

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Trebizond, Turkey | <i>FF</i> Rowan County, S. C. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Hadlyme, Ct. | Turkey |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Me</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Granville, O. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>MF</i> Lebanon, Ct. |
| | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Hadlyme, Ct. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Scotland, _____ |
| | | Iredell Co., N. C. |

JONES, A. C.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Orange, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Seymour, Ct. | <i>FM</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Noank, Ct. | <i>Me</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Seymour, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Seymour, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Wales, 1748 |
| Mystic, Ct. | | Stratford, Ct. |

JONES, L. C.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Syracuse, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Oak Hill, N. Y. |
| | E. Durham, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Llandovery, Wales, |
| | | c. 1800 |
| | | Rensselaerville, N. Y. |

JORDAN

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Croton, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | | <i>FM</i> Croton, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Peekskill, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | |

KELLER

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springfield, O. | <i>Fb</i> Frederickton, O. | <i>FF</i> Somerset, Pa. |
| <i>e</i> Milford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Greenfield, O. | Frederickton, O. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Springfield, O. | Burlington, Ia. |
| <i>m</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Md</i> Springfield, O. | Mansfield, O. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> Greenfield, O. |
| | Central West | Springfield, O. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Gettysburg, Pa. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Baden, Ger., c. 1750 |
| | | Lancaster Co., Pa. |

KELLOGG

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> New Canaan, Ct. | <i>FF</i> New Canaan, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Ocean Grove, N. J. | <i>Mb</i> New Canaan, Ct. | <i>FM</i> New Canaan, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> New Canaan, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Canaan, Ct. |
| New Canaan, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>MM</i> New Canaan, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | Ocean Grove, N. J. | <i>FS</i> England, 1651-2 |
| <i>m</i> Binghamton, N. Y. | Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | Norwalk, Ct. |
| <i>w</i> Auburn, N. Y. | | |
| <i>p</i> Baltimore, Md. | | |
| <i>r</i> Washington, D. C. | | |
| Augusta, Ga. | | |

KELLY

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Rhinebeck, N. Y. |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| W. Superior, Wis. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Yonkers, N. Y. | Superior, Wis. | <i>FS</i> England, Ireland |
| <i>r</i> W. Superior, Wis. | | Holland, 1797 |
| Chicago, Ill. | | N. Y. City |
| Newark, O. | | |

KINGMAN

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> N. Bridgewater, Mass. | <i>FF</i> N. Bridgewater, Mass. |
| <i>e</i> Orange, N. J. | | <i>FM</i> N. Bridgewater, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Newark, N. J. | <i>Mb</i> Brookville, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Brookville, Pa. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Brookville, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Brookville, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> S. Orange, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>FS</i> Weymouth, Eng., 1635 |
| | N. Y. City | Weymouth, Mass. |
| | S. Orange, N. J. | Duxbury, Mass. |
| | <i>Fd</i> S. Orange, N. J. | |

KINNEY

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Kansas City, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Adrian, Mich. | <i>FF</i> Lenawee Co., Mich. |
| <i>e</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> ——— | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Me</i> Jacksonville, Ill. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>MM</i> Virginia |
| <i>w</i> Peoria, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FS</i> England, 17— |
| <i>r</i> Baltimore, Md. | Chicago, Ill. | Hartford, Ct. |
| Chicago, Ill. | <i>Md</i> Chicago, Ill. | |
| N. Y. City | <i>Fr</i> Kansas City, Mo. | |

KIP

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Rhinebeck, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Rhinebeck, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Sing Sing, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Rhinebeck, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> N. Y. City |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> Holland, 1650 |
| | | New Amsterdam, N. Y. |

KNAPP

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>b</i> S. Norwalk, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Danbury, Ct. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> S. Norwalk, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Danbury, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Bethel, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Danbury, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Danbury, Ct. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | S. Norwalk, Ct. | |
| <i>r</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Md</i> S. Norwalk, Ct. | |

LACKLAND

b St. Louis, Mo.
r St. Louis, Mo.

Fb St. Louis, Mo.
Mb St. Louis, Mo.
Pm St. Louis, Mo.
Pr St. Louis, Mo.

FF St. Louis, Mo.
FM Rochester, N. Y.
Louisville, Ky.
MF St. Louis, Mo.
MM St. Louis, Mo.
FS England,
Maryland

LAMPMAN

b Jamaica, N. Y.
e Newark, N. J.
s Newark, N. J.
o N. Y. City
r Coxsackie, N. Y.

Fb Coxsackie, N. Y.
Mb Coxsackie, N. Y.
Pm Coxsackie, N. Y.
Pr Jamaica, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Md Newark, N. J.

FF Coxsackie, N. Y.
FM Coxsackie, N. Y.
MF Coxsackie, N. Y.
MM Coxsackie, N. Y.
FS Germany & Holland
Coxsackie, N. Y.

LEE

b Chicago, Ill.
s Exeter, N. H.
Washington, Ct.
m Grand Rapids, Mich.
p Paris, Fr.
r London, Eng.
N. Y. City

Fb Salisbury, Ct.
Mb Versailles, Ky.
Pm Rock Island, Ill.
Pr Trinidad, B. W. I.,
Australia
S. America
California
Fd Washington, D. C.
Mr Abroad

FF Salisbury, Ct.
FM Salisbury, Ct.
MF Versailles, Ky.
MM Pittsfield, Mass.
FS England, 165-
Farmington, Ct.

LENAHAN

b Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
m Pittsburg, Pa.
r Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Fb Newport, Ire.
Fe Appalachicola, Fla.
Mb Plaines, Pa.
Pm Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Pr Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Fd Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FF Newport, Ire.
FM Newport, Ire.
MF Plaines, Pa.
MM Plaines, Pa.
FS Newport, Ire., 1846
Appalachicola, Fla.

LOENSTINE

b Leavenworth, Kan.
e Philadelphia, Pa.
N. Y. City
s N. Y. City
m Flushing, N. Y.
w Ocala, Fla.
r N. Y. City

Fb Eisfeld, Saxe-
Meiningen, Ger.
Mb Wheeling, W. Va.
Me Leavenworth, Kans.
Pm Wheeling, W. Va.
Pr Leavenworth, Kans.
Md Leavenworth, Kans.
Fm (2) Philadelphia,
Pa.
Fr Chicago, Ill.
N. Y. City

FF Eisfeld, Saxe-Mein-
ingen, Ger.
FM Thüringia, Ger.
MF Wheeling, W. Va.
MM Wheeling, W. Va.
FS Eisfeld, Saxe-Mein-
ingen, Ger., 1848
Wheeling, W. Va.
Leavenworth, Kans.

LONGACRE

b Philadelphia, Pa.
s Philadelphia, Pa.
r Philadelphia, Pa.

Fb Philadelphia, Pa.
Mb Carlisle, Pa.
Me N. Y. City
Paris, Fr.
Pm Philadelphia, Pa.
Pr Philadelphia, Pa.
Fd Philadelphia, Pa.

FF Philadelphia, Pa.
FM New Jersey
MF Philadelphia, Pa.
N. Y. City
MM Jersey City, N. J.
FS Sweden, c. 1640
Kingsessing, Pa.

LOOMIS

b Brooklyn, N. Y.
s Brooklyn, N. Y.
m Brooklyn, N. Y.
r Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adirondacks
Rochester, N. Y.

Fb Coventry, Ct.
Mb S. Windsor, Ct.
Pm S. Windsor, Ct.
Pr Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fo N. Y. City
Fd Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr Maplewood, N. J.

FF N. Coventry, Ct.
FM Vernon, Ct.
MF Wapping, Ct.
MM Glastonbury, Ct.
FS Braintree, Essex Co.,
Eng., 1638
Windsor, Ct.

LOUGHRAN

b Kingston, N. Y.
s Kingston, N. Y.
p N. Y. City
r Kingston, N. Y.

Fb Walton, N. Y.
Mb Durham, N. Y.
Pm Kingston, N. Y.
Pr Kingston, N. Y.
Fd Kingston, N. Y.

FF Armagh, Co. Armagh,
Ire.
FM Armagh, Co. Armagh,
Ire.
MF Kingston, N. Y.
MM Palenville, N. Y.
FS Armagh, Co. Armagh,
Ire., 18-
Walton, N. Y.

LOVELL

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Fall River, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Fall River, Mass. |
| <i>e</i> Plainfield, N. J. | <i>Mb</i> Fall River, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Fall River, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Plainfield, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Fall River, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Fall River, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Taunton, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Fall River, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Fall River, Mass. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| <i>r</i> Plainfield, N. J. | Plainfield, N. J. | Plymouth, Mass. |

LUSK

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Center Grove, Tenn. | <i>Fb</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FF</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>e</i> Olathe, Tenn. | <i>Mb</i> Kentucky | <i>FM</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>s</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Me</i> Clarksville, Tenn. | <i>MF</i> Christian Co., Ky. |
| <i>m</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Pm</i> Center Grove, Tenn. | <i>MM</i> Montgomery Co., Tenn. |
| <i>r</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Pr</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FS</i> Ireland, 1759 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Nashville, Tenn. | Maryland |

McCLENAHAN

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <i>b</i> Wyoming, Ia. | <i>Fb</i> Fairview, O. | <i>FF</i> Fairview, O. |
| <i>e</i> Olathe, Kans. | <i>Fe</i> Guernsey Co., O. Monmouth, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Washington Co., Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Olathe, Kans. | <i>Mb</i> Richmond, O. | <i>MF</i> Muskingum Co., O. |
| <i>m</i> Bellevue, Neb. | <i>Me</i> Guernsey Co., O. | <i>MM</i> Richmond, O. |
| <i>r</i> Andover, Mass. Assiut, Egypt | Antrim, O. Jefferson Co., O. | <i>FS</i> Co. Down, Ire., 1812 Guernsey Co., O. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Morning Sun, Ia. | |
| | <i>Pr</i> Davenport, Ia. Wyoming, Ia. Winterset, Ia. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Olathe, Kans. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> Chicago, Ill. | |

*McDERMOTT

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <i>b</i> St. John, N. B. | <i>Fb</i> Londonderry, Co. Londonderry, Ire. | <i>FF</i> Londonderry, Co. Lon- donderry, Ire. |
| <i>e</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> Coleraine, Ire. | <i>FM</i> Londonderry, Co. Lon- donderry, Ire. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> St. John, N. B. | <i>MF</i> Norwich, Eng. St. John, N. B. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Me</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Carlisle, Eng. |
| <i>d</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> St. John, N. B. | <i>FS</i> Coleraine, Ire., 18— New Brunswick |
| | <i>Pr</i> St. John, N. B. New Haven, Ct. | |

McFADDEN

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| <i>b</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>Fb</i> Zanesville, O. | <i>FF</i> ——— |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| Cincinnati, O. | <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>MF</i> Cincinnati, O. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Cincinnati, O. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FS</i> ——— c. 1800 Pittsburg, Pa. |

McKEE

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Fb</i> Wheeling, W. Va. | <i>FF</i> Wheeling, W. Va. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Fe</i> San Francisco, Cal. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| <i>m</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Mb</i> Madison, Ind. | Washington, D. C. |
| <i>r</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Pm</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>FM</i> Cannonsburg, Pa. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>MF</i> Madison, Ind. |
| Saranac, N. Y. | | Washington, D. C. |
| Silver City, N. Mex. | | <i>MM</i> Madison, Ind. |
| Denver, Col. | | <i>FS</i> Ireland, 1750 |
| Golden, Col. | | McKeesport, Pa. |
| Washington, D. C. | | |
| Minersville, Pa. | | |
| Asheville, N. C. | | |

MACKEY

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>b</i> Franklin, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Franklin, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Franklin, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Columbus, O. | <i>FM</i> Lycoming Co., Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Los Angeles, &c., Cal. | <i>Pm</i> Columbus, O. | <i>MF</i> Columbus, O. |
| Franklin, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Franklin, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Athens, O. |
| | <i>Fo</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> Inverness, Scot., 1765 Port Deposit, Md. |

McLANAHAN

- b* New Hamburg, N. Y. *Fb* N. Y. City
s Andover, Mass. *Mb* Catskill, N. Y.
m New Haven, Ct. *Pm* Catskill, N. Y.
p Cambridge, Mass. *Pr* N. Y. City
r N. Y. City Washington, D. C. *FF* Chambersburg, Pa.
Washington, D. C. *FM* N. Y. City
FF Catskill, N. Y.
MM Utica, N. Y.
FS Co. Antrim, Ire., c.
1700
Antrim, Pa.

McLAREN

- b* Greenock, Scot. *Fb* Glasgow, Scot.
e Thompsonville, Ct. *Mb* Cambleton, Scot.
s Andover, Mass. *Pm* Glasgow, Scot.
m Thompsonville, Ct. *Pr* Thompsonville, Ct.
r New Haven, Ct. *Fd* Thompsonville, Ct.
Mr Worcester, Mass. *FF* Glasgow, Scot.
FM Glasgow, Scot.
MF Cambleton, Scot.
MM Greenock, Scot.

MALLON

- b* Cincinnati, O. *Fb* Dungannon, Ire.
s Watertown, Ct. *Mb* Easton, N. Y.
r Newark, O. *Pm* Easton, N. Y.
Sault Ste. Marie, *Pr* Easton, N. Y.
Ont., Can. Troy, N. Y.
Dayton, O. Cincinnati, O.
South Bend, Ind. *Fd* Cincinnati, O.
Florence, Col. *Md* Cincinnati, O.
Cincinnati, O.

MATHEWS, F. W.

- b* Waldoboro, Me. *Fb* Waldoboro, Me.
s Marion, Mass. *Mb* Waldoboro, Me.
m Friendship, Me. *Pm* Belfast, Me.
o Boston, Mass. *Pr* Waldoboro, Me.
r Newton Centre, Mass. *Fd* Waldoboro, Me.
FF Waldoboro, Me.
FM Waldoboro, Me.
MF Waldoboro, Me.
MM Waldoboro, Me.
FS Ireland, _____
Woburn, Mass.

MATHEWS, H. W.

- b* New Haven, Ct. *Fb* Lee, Mass.
s New Haven, Ct. *Mb* Waterbury, Vt.
r New Haven, Ct. *Me* Holyoke, Mass.
Waitsfield, Vt. *Pm* N. Craftsbury, Vt.
N. Y. City *Pr* New Haven, Ct.
Fd New Haven, Ct.
Md N. Y. City *FF* Holyoke, Mass.
FM Hudson, N. Y.
MF N. Craftsbury, Mass.
MM Tunbridge, Vt.
FS England, 1742
Salem, Mass.
Boston, Mass.

MATHISON

- b* Bridgeport, N. Y. *Fb* Middletown, Ct.
s New Haven, Ct. *Mb* Granby, Ct.
r Bridgeport, Ct. *Pm* New Hartford, Ct.
Shelton, Ct. *Fr* Rome, N. Y.
Mr Shelton, Ct. *FF* Middletown, Ct.
FM Middletown, Ct.
MF Riverton, Ct.
MM Hartland, Ct.
FS Scotland, 17—
N. Y. City

MILLER, C. W.

- b* Irvine, Ky. *Fb* Nicholasville, Ky.
s Danville, Ky. *Mb* Lancaster, Ky.
p Charlottesville, Va. *Pm* Irvine, Ky.
r Lexington, Ky. *Pr* Irvine, Ky.
Lexington, Ky. *FF* Nicholasville, Ky.
FM _____
MF Lancaster, Ky.
MM _____
FS _____
Virginia

MILLER, W. S.

- b* Evanston, Ill. *Fb* Westmoreland, N. Y.
e Chicago, Ill. *Mb* Parsippany, N. J.
m Winona, Minn. *Me* Bridgeport, Ct.
r Chicago, Ill. *Pm* Chicago, Ill.
Pr Chicago, Ill.
Fd Eureka Springs, Ark. *FF* Westmoreland, N. Y.
FM Middletown, Ct.
MF Chicago, Ill.
MM Parsippany, N. J.
FS England, _____
Connecticut

MORE

- b* Fontainebleau, Fr.
e Boston, Mass.
Salem, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
s Andover, Mass.
Easthampton, Mass.
p New Haven, Ct.
r St. Louis, Mo.

MORGAN

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>b</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Gloucestershire, Eng. |
| <i>m</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Reidsville, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Reidsville, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Reidsville, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Topeka, Kans. | <i>Pr</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Albany Co., N. Y. |
| Berkeley, Cal. | <i>Fd</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Gloucestershire, Eng., c. 1830 |
| | <i>Md</i> Albany, N. Y. | Albany, N. Y. |

MORRIS

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> Isle of Wight, Eng. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Westfield, N. J. | <i>FM</i> Isle of Wight, Eng. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Ireland |
| <i>r</i> Kansas City, Mo. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Ireland |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |

MOTTER

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>b</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Williamsport, Md. | <i>FF</i> Williamsport, Md. |
| <i>s</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>FM</i> Greencastle, Pa. |
| <i>p</i> Ann Arbor, Mich. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> Baton Rouge, La. N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Pr</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>MM</i> St. Joseph, Mo. N. Y. City |
| | | <i>FS</i> Switzerland, 16— Schnaeble, Pa. |

MUNDY

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Watertown, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Watertown, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Watertown, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| | <i>Pr</i> Chicago, Ill. Riverside, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Virginia |

NEALE

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Kittanning, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Kittanning, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Kittanning, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Mahoning Furnace, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Kittanning, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Scranton, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Kittanning, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Kittanning, Pa. |
| Minersville, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Kittanning, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Kittanning, Pa. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Kittanning, Pa. | <i>FS</i> Ireland, _____ |
| | <i>Mr</i> Sewickley, Pa. | Burlington, N. J. |

NETTLETON

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Chicopee Falls, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Chicopee Falls, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Chester, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Taunton, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>Me</i> Hannibal, Mo. | <i>MF</i> Chicopee Falls, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | St. Louis, Mo. | <i>MM</i> St. Louis, Mo. |
| | Holliston, Mass. | |
| | <i>Pm</i> Chicopee Falls, Mass. | |
| | <i>Pr</i> Boston, Mass. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Boston, Mass. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> New Haven, Ct. | |

NICHOLSON

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Essex, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>FF</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>e</i> New Hampshire | <i>Mb</i> Matawan, N. J. | <i>FM</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| New York | <i>Pm</i> Matawan, N. J. | <i>MF</i> Matawan, N. J. |
| New Jersey | <i>Pr</i> Essex, Ct., | <i>MM</i> Matawan, N. J. |
| <i>s</i> Jersey City, N. J. | Trenton, N. J. | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| <i>m</i> Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | Jersey City, N. J. | Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | Perth Amboy, N. J. | |
| <i>r</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | Nashua, N. H. | |
| | Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | |
| | Bridgeport, Ct. | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NOON | | |
| <i>b</i> S. Walpole, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Leicester, Eng. | <i>FF</i> Leicester, Eng. |
| <i>s</i> Gloucester, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Warwick, Eng. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Weston, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Buxton, Me. |
| Salem, Ore. | <i>Pm</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Ashburnham, Mass. |
| Berkeley, Cal. | <i>Pr</i> Weston, Mass., | <i>FS</i> Leicester, Eng., 1846 |
| Chicago, Ill. | Barre, Mass. | |
| Boston, Mass. | Leicester, Mass. | |
| N. Y. City | Brookfield, Mass. | |
| | Cambridge, Mass. | |
| OAKLEY | | |
| <i>b</i> Owego, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Geneva, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Geneva, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Richmond, Ind. | <i>Mb</i> Owego, N. Y. | Owego, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Owego, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Owego, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Blooming Grove, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Owego, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Owego, N. Y. |
| Penn Yan, N. Y. | | <i>MM</i> Owego, N. Y. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | | <i>FS</i> Oakley Grove, Oakley |
| Corning, N. Y. | | Parish, Eng., 1661 |
| | | New Amsterdam, |
| | | N. Y., 1664 |
| | | Westchester, N. Y. |
| OVIATT | | |
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Orange, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Newark, N. J. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | Orange, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Northampton, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| N. Y. City | New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Herkimer, N. Y. |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> New Haven, Ct. | N. Y. City |
| | | <i>FS</i> Eng. or Wales, 1639 |
| | | Milford, Ct. |
| PARDEE | | |
| <i>b</i> Hazleton, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Hazleton, Pa. | <i>FF</i> Hazleton, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Hazleton, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Perth Amboy, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Germantown, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Luzerne Co., Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Hazleton, Pa. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| Idaho Co., Idaho | Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FS</i> England, 1644 |
| Shoshone Co., Idaho | Whitemarsh, Pa. | New Haven, Ct. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | | |
| PARET | | |
| <i>b</i> Bergen Point, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> ——— |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Bergen Point, N. J. | <i>MF</i> Bergen Point, N. J. |
| <i>r</i> Essex Fells, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Bergen Point, N. J. | <i>MM</i> N. Y. City |
| | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> France, 1780 |
| | <i>Fd</i> Ellenville, N. Y. | N. Y. City |
| | <i>Mr</i> Essex Fells, N. J. | |
| PARK | | |
| <i>b</i> Mahabaleshwar, | <i>Fb</i> N. Andover, Mass. | <i>FF</i> W. Boxford, Mass. |
| India | <i>Fe</i> W. Boxford, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Portland, Me. |
| <i>e</i> Connecticut | <i>Mb</i> Ahmednagar | <i>MF</i> Schodack, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Amherst, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Herkimer, N. H. |
| Derby, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Bombay, India | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| <i>m</i> Geneva, Ill. | New Haven, Ct. | Newton, Mass. |
| <i>p</i> Chicago, Ill. | Derby, Ct. | |
| <i>r</i> Geneva, Ill. | Pittsfield, Mass. | |
| Hingham, Mass. | <i>Fd</i> Pittsfield, Mass. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> Wellesley, Mass. | |
| PATTERSON, F. M. | | |
| <i>b</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Tuam, Ire. | <i>FF</i> Albany, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> ——— | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>r</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> ——— |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| | <i>Fd</i> Albany, N. Y. | |
| PAXTON | | |
| <i>b</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>Fb</i> Loveland, O. | <i>FF</i> Clermont Co., O. |
| <i>s</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>Mb</i> Huntsville, Ala. | <i>FM</i> Mt. Pisgah, O. |
| <i>r</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>Me</i> Richmond, La. | <i>MF</i> Huntsville, Ala. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>MM</i> Lexington, Ky. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FS</i> Ballymoney, Co. An- |
| | | trim, Ire., 1735 |
| | | Marsh Creek, Pa. |

PECK, H. S.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Bristol, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Bristol, Ct. | Bristol, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Bristol, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Hartford, Ct. |
| | | Bristol, Ct. |
| | | <i>MM</i> New Hartford, Ct. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1634 |
| | | Hartford, Ct. |

PECK, P. C.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Hudson, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Easthampton, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Utica, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Utica, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Utica, N. Y. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Hudson, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Westmoreland, N. Y. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1638 |
| | | New Haven, Ct. |

PELTON

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> ——— | <i>FF</i> Clinton, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Clinton, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Clinton, Ct. |
| <i>w</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Clinton, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Md</i> Clinton, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| <i>r</i> Middletown, Ct. | <i>Fr</i> New London, Ct. | Boston, Mass. |
| Deerpriver, Ct. | Providence, R. I. | |
| Clinton, Ct. | | |

PERKINS

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Deerfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> E. Haddam, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Bernardstown, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Bernardstown, Mass. |
| <i>p</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Hartford, Ct. | N. Amherst, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Richmond, Mass. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1750 |
| | | Norwich, Ct. |

PORTER

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Waterbury, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Waterbury, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Cheshire, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Stamford, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Shokan, N. Y. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England prior to 1654 |
| <i>r</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Pd</i> Stamford, Ct. | Farmington, Ct. |

PRATT

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Chaumont, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Durham, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Durham, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Fairport, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Otisco, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Durham, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Fairport, N. Y. | <i>Me</i> Monroe, Mich. | <i>MF</i> Aurora, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | Syracuse, N. Y. | Syracuse, N. Y. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Harrisburg, Pa. | Carmel, N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Brownville, N. Y. | Cortland, N. Y. |
| | <i>Md</i> Brownville, N. Y. | Monroe, Mich. |
| | <i>Fr</i> Fairport, N. Y. | Galena, Ill. |
| | | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| | | Hoboken, N. J. |
| | | <i>MM</i> Horner, N. Y. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| | | Saybrook, Ct. |
| | | Boston, Mass. |

PRINCE

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Detroit, Me. | <i>Fb</i> New Vineyard, Me. | <i>FF</i> New Gloucester, Me. |
| <i>e</i> Kent's Hill, Me. | <i>Mb</i> N. Berwick, Me. | <i>FM</i> New Gloucester, Me. |
| <i>s</i> Madison, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Detroit, Me. | <i>MF</i> N. Berwick, Me. |
| <i>m</i> Newport, Me. | <i>Pr</i> Detroit, Me. | <i>MM</i> N. Berwick, Me. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fd</i> Detroit, Me. | <i>FS</i> Gloucester, Eng., c. |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | | 1645 |
| | | Gloucester, Mass. |

REED

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Watertown, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Watertown, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> Bath, Me. | <i>FM</i> Rutland, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Pm</i> Bath, Me. | <i>MF</i> Bath, Me. |
| <i>w</i> Lexington, Ky. | <i>Pr</i> Watertown, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>p</i> Ann Arbor, Mich. | <i>Md</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| <i>r</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | <i>Fr</i> St. Joseph, Mo. | |

REYNOLDS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>b</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ire. | <i>FF</i> Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ire. |
| <i>s</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Loughtown, Co. Leitrim, Ire. | <i>FM</i> Roscommon, Co. Roscommon, Ire. |
| Mt. Holly, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Loughtown, Co. Leitrim, Ire. |
| <i>r</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Meriden, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Gowell, Co. Leitrim, Ire. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | | <i>FS</i> Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ire., c. 1863 |
| Traveling in Middle Atlantic States | | New Haven, Ct. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | | |
| Bridgeport, Ct. | | |

RICHMOND

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Larchmont Manor, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> New Brunswick, N. J. | <i>FF</i> New Brunswick, N. J. |
| <i>e</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fe</i> Peekskill, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> New Brunswick, N. J. |
| <i>s</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Salem, Mass. |
| Havana, Cuba | <i>Pr</i> Larchmont Manor, N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> "Mt. Gurwood," Scot., 16— |
| | Brooklyn, N. Y. | New Brunswick, N. J. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | |

ROBBINS, F. O.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Greenville, N. H. | <i>Fb</i> New Ipswich, N. H. | <i>FF</i> New Ipswich, N. H. |
| <i>s</i> Ashburnham, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Mason, N. H. | <i>FM</i> Mason, N. H. |
| <i>m</i> West Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Fitchburg, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Mason, N. H. |
| <i>w</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Greenville, N. H. | <i>MM</i> Weston, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | |
| New Haven, Ct. | | |

ROBBINS, W. P.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> Mobile, Ala. | <i>FF</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fe</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>FM</i> Norwich, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>MM</i> New Brunswick, N. J. |
| | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England prior to 1635 |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | Wethersfield, Ct. |

ROBERT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Milwaukee, Wis. | <i>Fb</i> Robertville, S. C. | <i>FF</i> Robertville, S. C. |
| <i>s</i> Washington, D. C. | <i>Mb</i> Roxbury, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Lawtonville, S. C. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | <i>Pm</i> Dayton, O. | <i>MF</i> Stafford, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> San Francisco, Cal. | Dayton, O. |
| Bridgeton, N. J. | Portland, Ore. | <i>MM</i> England |
| Stamford, Ct. | Milwaukee, Wis. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Haworth, N. J. | Washington, D. C. | Washington, D. C. |
| | N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> France, 1685 |
| | <i>Md</i> Arrochar, N. Y. | Santee, S. C. |
| | <i>Fr</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | |

ROBINSON

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Ashford, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Chaplin, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Chaplin, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Hinsdale, N. H. | <i>Pm</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>MF</i> N. Lebanon, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Lebanon, Ct. |
| Hinsdale, N. H. | <i>Fd</i> Lebanon, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Leyden, Holland, 1631 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | | Barnstable, Mass. |

ROCKWELL

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Dryden, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Hartwick, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Hartwick, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> New York | <i>Fe</i> Mt. Upton, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Croton, N. Y. |
| Ohio | <i>Mb</i> Dryden, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Dryden, N. Y. |
| Washington, D. C. | <i>Pm</i> Dryden, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Dryden, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Watertown, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Dryden, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Tiffin, O. | New England |
| Fargo, N. D. | Washington, D. C. | |
| | Porto Rico, W. I. | |
| | <i>Md</i> N. Y. City | |

Root

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Bloomfield, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> Newbury, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Newbury, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> N. Providence, R.I. | <i>FF</i> Bridport, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>Me</i> Thompson, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Wigtown, Scot. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Borgue Parish, Gall- |
| <i>r</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FS</i> owayshire, Scot. |
| Bloomfield, N. J. | Greenwich, Ct. | Great Britain, 1635 |
| | Bloomfield, N. J. | Connecticut |

Ross

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Edinburgh, Scot. | <i>FF</i> Edinburgh, Scot. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Channingville, N.Y. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>Me</i> NewBrunswick, N.J. | <i>MF</i> Newburgh, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Kerhonkson, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |
| Highland Mills, | <i>Pr</i> Newburgh, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Edinburgh, Scot., 1843 |
| N. Y. | | Troy, N. Y. |
| New Platz, N. Y. | | |
| Liberty, N. Y. | | |
| Fishkill-on-Hud- | | |
| son, N. Y. | | |
| N. Y. City | | |

RUMRILL

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springfield, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> Claremont, N. H. | <i>FF</i> Springfield, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> St. Johnsbury, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> W. Hartford, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Springfield, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Compton Village, | <i>Pm</i> Claremont, N. H. | <i>MF</i> W. Hartford, Vt. |
| N. H. | <i>Pr</i> Royalton, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Royalton, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> Hayti | <i>Md</i> Royalton, Vt. | |
| <i>p</i> Hanover, N. H. | | |
| <i>r</i> Randolph, Vt. | | |

SADLER

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Carlisle, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> York Springs, Pa. | <i>FF</i> York Springs, Pa. |
| <i>s</i> Carlisle, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Manor Hill, Pa. | <i>FM</i> York Springs, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Carlisle, Pa. | <i>Me</i> McVeytown, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Carlisle, Pa. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Carlisle, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Lancaster Co., Pa. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Carlisle, Pa. | <i>FS</i> England, 1720 |
| | <i>Md</i> Carlisle, Pa. | York Co., Pa. |

SAGE

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Ithaca, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Ithaca, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Ithaca, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> ——— | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Pennsylvania |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Pennsylvania |
| Traveling | Ithaca, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> ——— 1652 |
| | <i>Md</i> Ithaca, N. Y. | Middletown, Ct. |
| | <i>Fr</i> Albany, N. Y. | |

SAWYER

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Buffalo, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Augusta, Ga. | <i>FM</i> Massachusetts |
| <i>m</i> Bayonne, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Georgia |
| <i>r</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | New Haven, Ct. |
| N. Y. City | | <i>MM</i> Georgia |
| | | New Haven, Ct. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| | | Connecticut |

SCARBOROUGH

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Colfax, La. | <i>Fb</i> Lawrence Co., Miss. | <i>FF</i> Louisiana |
| <i>s</i> Waco, Tex. | <i>Mb</i> Nashville, Tenn. | <i>FM</i> Georgia |
| <i>m</i> Abilene, Tex. | <i>Me</i> Kentucky and | <i>MF</i> Nashville, Tenn. |
| <i>r</i> New Mexico | Texas | <i>MM</i> Franklin, Tenn. |
| Cameron, Tex. | <i>Pm</i> Bienville, La. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| Abilene, Tex. | <i>Pr</i> Bienville, La. | Georgia |
| | McLennan Co., Tex. | |
| | Jones Co., Tex. | |
| | Cameron, Tex. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Cameron, Tex. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> Abilene, Tex. | |

SCHEVILL

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>Fb</i> Koenigsberg, Ger. | <i>FF</i> Koenigsberg, Ger. |
| <i>p</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>Fe</i> South Carolina | <i>FM</i> Koenigsberg, Ger. |
| Munich, Ger. | Colorado | <i>MF</i> Heidelberg, Ger. |
| <i>r</i> Lewisburg, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Heidelberg, Ger. | <i>MM</i> Heidelberg, Ger. |
| Travels | <i>Pm</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FS</i> Koenigsberg, Ger., 1850 |
| New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. | Cincinnati, O. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Cincinnati, O. | |
| | <i>Mr</i> N. Y. City | |

***SCHUYLER**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Pana, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Glen, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Glen, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Evanston, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> Hillsboro, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Glen, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Pana, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Boston, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Pana, Ill. | <i>Pr</i> Pana, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Hartford, Ct. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Md</i> Pana, Ill. | <i>FS</i> Holland, _____ |
| <i>d</i> N. Y. City | | Albany, N. Y. |

SCOTT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Little Derry, Co. | <i>Fb</i> Little Derry, Co. | <i>FF</i> Londonderry, Co. |
| Londonderry, Ire. | Londonderry, Ire. | Londonderry, Ire. |
| <i>s</i> Ashburnham, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Londonderry, Co. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | Londonderry, Ire. | <i>MF</i> Londonderry, Co. |
| Port Angeles, Wash. | <i>Pm</i> _____ | Londonderry, Ire. |
| California | <i>Pr</i> Little Derry, Co. | <i>MM</i> _____ |
| | Londonderry, Ire. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Whitinsville, Mass. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Whitinsville, Mass. | |

SCOVILLE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Montpelier, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> Berlin, Vt. | <i>FF</i> Berlin, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> St. Johnsbury, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> Lisbon, N. H. | Montpelier, Vt. |
| <i>p</i> Rutland, Vt. | <i>Pm</i> Lisbon, N. H. | <i>FM</i> Barnard, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Montpelier, Vt. | <i>MF</i> Lisbon, N. H. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Montpelier, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Lisbon, N. H. |
| | <i>Md</i> Montpelier, Vt. | |

SCUDDER, H.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Northport, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Northport, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Northport, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Cold Spring Harbor, |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Pm</i> Troy, N. Y. | N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| Europe | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| Hartford, Ct. | <i>Md</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | | |

SHELDON

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Rutland, Vt. | <i>Fb</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Rutland, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Camden, Me. | <i>FM</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Gorham, Me. | <i>MF</i> Camden, Me. |
| <i>w</i> Paris, Fr. | <i>Pr</i> Rutland, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Windon, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Hartford, Ct. | W. Rutland, Vt. | <i>FS</i> England, 1651 |
| N. Y. City | N. Y. City | Deerfield, Mass. |
| Paris, Fr. | | |

SHERMAN

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Rochester, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Rochester, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> New Bedford, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Acushnet, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Chelsea, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>FS</i> Dedham, Eng., 1634 |
| | | Portsmouth, R. I. |

SHOEMAKER

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Saratoga Springs, | <i>Fb</i> Tiffin, O. | <i>FF</i> Cincinnati, O. |
| N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Frederick, Md. |
| <i>r</i> Saratoga Springs, | <i>Pm</i> Saratoga Springs, | <i>MF</i> Saratoga Springs, N. Y. |
| N. Y. | N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. |
| Cincinnati, O. | <i>Pr</i> Cincinnati, O. | <i>FS</i> Germany & Great |
| | <i>Fd</i> Oxford, O. | Britain, 1672-1730 |
| | | New York |
| | | Maryland |

SMITH, D.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Peru, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Peru, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Peru, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Plattsburg, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Starksboro, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Peru, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Me</i> Scipioville, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Scipioville, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Bridgeport, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Macedon, N. Y. | Macedon, N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Peru, N. Y. | Palmyra, N. Y. |
| | <i>Md</i> Peru, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Auburn, N. Y. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Manchester, Eng., |
| | | Dartmouth, Mass. |
| | | Barnstable, Mass. |

SMITH, G. A.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> E. Northfield, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Winchester, N. H. | <i>FF</i> Winchester, N. H. |
| <i>s</i> Norwich, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Northfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> W. Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Northfield, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Ithaca, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Northfield, Mass. |
| Litchfield, Ct. | E. Northfield, Mass. | <i>FS</i> England, — |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | | |

SMITH (W. D.) G.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Louisville, Ky. | <i>FF</i> Durham, N. H. |
| <i>s</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> Benson, Vt. | Louisville, Ky. |
| <i>r</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Pm</i> Terre Haute, Ind. | Cannelton, Ind. |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>FM</i> Springfield, Ky. |
| | Castleton, Vt. | <i>MF</i> Terre Haute, Ind. |
| | <i>Md</i> Castleton, Vt. | <i>MM</i> Taylorsville, Ky. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1645 |
| | | Dover, N. H. |

SMITH, N. W.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>Fb</i> Barrington, R. I. | <i>FF</i> Barrington, R. I. |
| <i>e</i> Bellows Falls, Vt. | <i>Mb</i> Warren, R. I. | <i>FM</i> Barrington, R. I. |
| <i>s</i> Bellows Falls, Vt. | <i>Me</i> Portsmouth, R. I. | <i>MF</i> Warren, R. I. |
| <i>m</i> Matunuck, R. I. | <i>Pm</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>MM</i> Rehoboth, Mass. |
| <i>w</i> Wakefield, R. I. | <i>Pr</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>FS</i> England, 1620 |
| <i>p</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fd</i> Providence, R. I. | Plymouth, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>Md</i> Bellows Falls, Vt. | |

SMITH, W. D.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fe</i> Wilton, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Wilton, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> — |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | |

SPALDING

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Windsor, Vt. | <i>FF</i> Windsor, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Randolph, Vt. | <i>FM</i> Windsor, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Gilmanston, N. H. | <i>MF</i> Randolph, Vt. |
| <i>r</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Randolph, Vt. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1619 |
| | | Virginia |

SPELLMAN

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Wilbraham, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Wilbraham, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Easthampton, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Wilbraham, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Springfield, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Springfield, Mass. | <i>MM</i> Wilbraham, Mass. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, — |

*SPINELLO

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Sant' Arsenio, It. | <i>Fb</i> Sant' Arsenio, | <i>FF</i> Sant' Arsenio, Italy |
| <i>e</i> New Haven, Ct. | Italy | <i>FM</i> Sant' Arsenio, Italy |
| <i>m</i> Syracuse, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Sant' Arsenio, | <i>MF</i> Sant' Arsenio, Italy |
| <i>r</i> Manlius, N. Y. | Italy | <i>MM</i> Sant' Arsenio, Italy |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Sant' Arsenio, | |
| Paris, Fr. | Italy | |
| <i>r</i> Georgia | <i>Pr</i> Sant' Arsenio, | |
| Berkeley, Cal. | Italy | |
| <i>d</i> Berkeley, Cal. | New Haven, Ct. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> New Haven, Ct. | |

SQUIRES

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> E. Aurora, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> S. Dansville, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> S. Danville, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Fe</i> Dansville, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>p</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> _____ | <i>MF</i> Canterbury, Eng. |
| <i>r</i> Batavia, N. Y. | <i>Me</i> Genesee Co., N. Y. | <i>MM</i> _____ |
| | <i>Pm</i> E. Aurora, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, 16— |
| | <i>Pr</i> E. Aurora, N. Y. | New England |
| | Utica, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> E. Aurora, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Md</i> Batavia, N. Y. | |

STALTER

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Paterson, N. J. |
| <i>s</i> Meriden, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>FM</i> Paterson, N. J. |
| <i>m</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> _____ | <i>MF</i> Paterson, N. J. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>MM</i> Providence, R. I. |
| <i>r</i> Paterson, N. J. | | <i>FS</i> Scotland & Ireland |
| | | Paterson, N. J. |

STARKWEATHER

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>Fb</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>FF</i> Pawtucket, R. I. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> Lockport, N. Y. | Cleveland, O. |
| <i>r</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>Pm</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| | <i>Pr</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>MF</i> Cleveland, O. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Cleveland, O. | <i>MM</i> New York |

STEWART

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Hagerstown, Md. | <i>FF</i> Hagerstown, Md. |
| <i>s</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| <i>m</i> Allegheny, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| | <i>Fd</i> Pittsburg, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Pittsburg, Pa. |
| | | <i>MM</i> Pittsburg, Pa. |

STOKES

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> NewBrighton, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Concord, N. H. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>m</i> Bernardsville, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Enfield, Ct. |
| <i>w</i> N. Y. City | | <i>FS</i> London, Eng., 1798 |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | | N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | | |

STRONG, H. G.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Winsted, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> E. Hampton, Ct. | <i>FF</i> E. Hampton, Ct. |
| <i>e</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Chatham, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Winsted, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Torrington, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Torrington, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Winsted, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> E. Hampton, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Harwinton, Ct. |
| | Winsted, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| | | Dorchester, Mass. |

STRONG, T. S.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Roslyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Setauket, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Setauket, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FM</i> Islip, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Scarborough, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> England |
| | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | N. Y. City |
| | Setauket, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> England |
| | | N. Y. City |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| | | Nantasket, Mass. |

STUART

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Birkenhead, Eng. | <i>FF</i> England |
| <i>s</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | N. Y. City |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>r</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Fr</i> England | <i>MF</i> Haverhill, Mass. |
| | <i>Mr</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | N. Y. City |
| | | <i>MM</i> New Haven, Ct. |

STURGES

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Utica, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Mansfield, O. | <i>FF</i> Mansfield, O. |
| <i>s</i> Geneva, N. Y. | <i>Fe</i> France | <i>FM</i> _____ |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | Germany | <i>MF</i> Utica, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Elmira, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Utica, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Utica, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> England, _____ |
| Morristown, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Utica, N. Y. | Connecticut |
| | Geneva, N. Y. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Geneva, N. Y. | |

SULCOV

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Kiev, Russia | <i>Fb</i> Sklov, Russ. | <i>FF</i> Sklov, Russ. |
| <i>e</i> Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Sklov, Russ. | <i>FM</i> Sklov, Russ. |
| <i>s</i> Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Me</i> Kiev, Russ. | <i>MF</i> Sklov, Russ. |
| <i>m</i> Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> Moghilev, Russ. | <i>MM</i> Sklov, Russ. |
| <i>r</i> Lancaster, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Russia | <i>FS</i> Russia, Oct., 1881 |
| N. Y. City | Lancaster, Pa. | Lancaster, Pa. |
| Arnold, Minn. | | |

SUMNER

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Paterson, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Walton-le-Dale, |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> New Haven, Ct. | Lancashire, Eng. |
| <i>r</i> Altoona, Pa. | Morristown, N. J. | United States |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> ——— | <i>FM</i> Oldham, Eng. |
| Renovo, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | United States |
| Jersey City, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| | | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1836 |

TAILER

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> Southboro, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Islip, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>MF</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>w</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | |

TAYLOR

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> S. Norwalk, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Delphi, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Providence, R. I. | <i>Mb</i> Rochester, N. Y. | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Rochester, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Hamilton, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> S. Norwalk, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Shaftsbury, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Glens Falls, N. Y. | Providence, R. I. | Rochester, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Shaftsbury, Vt. |
| Cloquet, Minn. | | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| | | New Jersey |

THOMPSON, A. R.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Rockville, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Rockville, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Danielsonville, Ct. | <i>FM</i> E. Windsor, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Sidney, Me. | <i>Me</i> Rockville, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Canterbury, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Syracuse, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Pomfret, Ct. |
| Hartford, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Scotland via Ireland, |
| | | c. 1718 |
| | | Melrose, Ct. |

THOMPSON, F. M.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Anaghnoon House, | <i>FF</i> Anaghnoon House, Co. |
| <i>e</i> Melrose, Pa. | Co. Down, Ire. | Down, Ire. |
| <i>s</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Hilmore, Co. Down, |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | Ire. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | Leansmount, Co. |
| | <i>Md</i> Eaglesmere, Pa. | Down, Ire. |
| | | <i>MF</i> Coleraine, Ire. |
| | | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| | | <i>MM</i> Coleraine, Ire. |
| | | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| | | <i>FS</i> Ireland, c. 1856 |

THORNE, S.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Saugatuck, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Millbrook, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>e</i> Millbrook, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> N. Y. City |
| N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Millbrook, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Redhook, N. Y. |
| <i>m</i> Boston, Mass. | N. Y. City | Lithgow, N. Y. |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | | <i>FS</i> England, 1635 |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | Long Island, N. Y. |

THORNE, S. B.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fb</i> N. Y. City | <i>FF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>s</i> N. Y. City | <i>Fe</i> Thorndale, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>p</i> Easton, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Troy, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Troy, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Scranton, Pa. | <i>Pm</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Redhook, N. Y. |
| Minersville, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | Lithgow, N. Y. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1635 |
| | | Long Island, N. Y. |

TILTON

b Raymond, N. H.
s Exeter, N. H.
p New Haven, Ct.
r Europe
 Madison, Wis.

Fb Deerfield, N. H.
Mb Raymond, N. H.
Pm Raymond, N. H.
Pr Raymond, N. H.
Fd Raymond, N. H.
Md Raymond, N. H.

FF Deerfield, N. H.
FM Deerfield, N. H.
MF Raymond, N. H.
MM Springfield, N. H.
FS England, 1634
 Lynn, Mass.

VON TOBEL

b Harwinton, Ct.
s Torrington, Ct.
m Torrington, Ct.
p New Haven, Ct.
r Meriden, Ct.

Fb N. Y. City
Fe Warren, Ct.
Mb Harwinton, Ct.
Pm Harwinton, Ct.
Pr Harwinton, Ct.
 Torrington, Ct.

FF Harwinton, Ct.
FM Switzerland
MF Harwinton, Ct.
MM Newington, Ct.
FS Switzerland, 184-
 N. Y. City

TRACY

b Bristol, Ct.
r Bristol, Ct.

Fb W. Meath, Ire.
Mb Limerick, Ire.
Pm Bristol, Ct.
Pr Bristol, Ct.

FF W. Meath, Ire.
FM W. Meath, Ire.
MF Limerick, Ire.
MM Limerick, Ire.
FS W. Meath, Ire., 1852
 Bristol, Ct.

TREADWAY

b Sioux City, Ia.
s Exeter, N. H.
m Oak Park, Ill.
r Sioux City, Ia.
o Chicago, Ill.
r Oak Park, Ill.

Fb Jordanville, N. Y.
Mb Bristol, Ct.
Me Mussatine, Ia.
 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Pm Blairstown, Ia.
Pr Sioux City, Ia.
Fd Sioux City, Ia.
Mr Oak Park, Ill.

FF Springfield, N. Y.
 Herkimer Co., N. Y.
FM ———
MF Bristol, Ct.
MM Bristol, Ct.
FS Rutland Co., Eng.,
 1653
 Watertown, Mass.

*TRUDEAU

b N. Y. City
e Saranac, N. Y.
s Concord, N. H.
m Chicago, Ill.
r N. Y. City
 Adirondacks.
d N. Y. City

Fb N. Y. City
Fe Paris, Fr.
Mb Bay Side, N. Y.
Pm Little Neck, N. Y.
Pr Saranac, N. Y.

FF New Orleans, La.
FM N. Y. City
MF N. Y. City
MM N. Y. City
FS France, c. 1638
 N. Y. City

TRUSLOW

b Santiago, Cuba
e Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Summit, N. J.
s Concord, N. H.
m Philadelphia, Pa.
o N. Y. City
r Summit, N. J.

Fb N. Y. City
Mb Santiago, Cuba
Me Norwich, Ct.
Pm Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pr Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Summit, N. J.
Fd Summit, N. J.
Mr N. Y. City

FF Brooklyn, N. Y.
FM N. Y. City
MF Santiago, Cuba
 N. Y. City
MM Caracas, Venez.
FS England, c. 1777
 Bedford, N. Y.

TWOMBLY

b Boston, Mass.
e Newton, Mass.
p Cambridge, Mass.
o Boston, Mass.
r Newton, Mass.

Fb Boston, Mass.
Fe Cherry Valley, N. Y.
 Albany, N. Y.
 Stamford, Ct.
Mb Boston, Mass.
Pm Boston, Mass.
Pr Boston, Mass.
 Newton, Mass.

FF Boston, Mass.
FM Boston, Mass.
MF Boston, Mass.
MM Boston, Mass.
FS England, 1656
 Dover, N. H.

VAILL

b W. Winsted, Ct.
s Andover, Mass.
m Winsted, Ct.
r Winsted, Ct.

Fb E. Lynn, Ct.
Fe Litchfield, Ct.
Mb Winsted, Ct.
Pm Winsted, Ct.
Pr Winsted, Ct.
Fd Winsted, Ct.

FF Litchfield, Ct.
FM Cornwall, Ct.
MF Winsted, Ct.
MM Winsted, Ct.
FS England, 1630-40
 Southold (L. I.), N. Y.

VENNUM

b Watseka, Ill.
s Eureka, Ill.
 Racine, Wis.
m Watseka, Ill.
p Evanston, Ill.
r Watseka, Ill.

Fb Washington, Pa.
Fe Milford, Ill.
Mb Brownsville, Mich.
Me Jonesville, Mich.
 Allegan, Mich.
Pm Detroit, Mich.
Pr Watseka, Ill.
Fd Watseka, Ill.

FF ———
FM Washington, Pa.
MF Jonesville, Mich.
MM ———
FS Wales, ———
 Washington, Pa.

VINCENT

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Cottage City, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> Edgartown, Mass. | <i>FF</i> Edgartown, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Exeter, N. H. | <i>Mb</i> Roxbury, Mass. | <i>FM</i> Edgartown, Mass. |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> Edgartown, Mass. | <i>MF</i> Roscommon, Ire. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Cottage City, Mass. | Roxbury, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | <i>MM</i> Roscommon, Ire. |
| | | Roxbury, Mass. |
| | | <i>FS</i> England, 1630 |
| | | Edgartown, Mass. |

WADE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Malta Bend, Mo. | <i>Fb</i> Cedarville, O. | <i>FF</i> Wadesville, Va. |
| <i>s</i> Springfield, Mo. | <i>Mb</i> Clifton, O. | Ohio |
| <i>m</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Clifton, O. | Missouri |
| <i>p</i> St. Louis, Mo. | <i>Pr</i> Ohio | <i>FM</i> Chillicothe, O. |
| <i>r</i> Syracuse, N. Y. | Missouri | <i>MF</i> New Jersey |
| | <i>Md</i> ——— | Clifton, O. |
| | | <i>MM</i> Clifton, O. |
| | | Springfield, Mo. |

WADHAMS

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Annapolis, Md. | <i>Fb</i> Wadhams Mills, | <i>FF</i> Wadhams Mills, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Washington, D. C. | N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Westport, N. Y. |
| Europe | <i>Mb</i> Jackson, Miss. | <i>MF</i> Natchez, Miss. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Me</i> New Orleans, La. | <i>MM</i> Galveston, Tex. |
| <i>m</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Annapolis, Md. | <i>FS</i> England, 1650 |
| <i>p</i> Cambridge, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Norfolk, Va. | Goshen, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | | |

WALTER

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Antigua, B. W. I. | <i>FF</i> Antigua, B. W. I. |
| <i>s</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FM</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>m</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pm</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MF</i> New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>w</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Branford, Ct. |
| <i>p</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Md</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Waldorf, Ger., 1784 |
| <i>r</i> Stamford, Ct. | | Antigua, B. W. I. |

WELLS, C. W.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Baltimore, Md. | <i>Fb</i> Columbus, Ga. | <i>FF</i> Stratford, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Middletown, Ct. | Columbus, Ga. |
| <i>m</i> Burlington, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> ——— | Baltimore, Md. |
| <i>r</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Stratford, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Boston, Mass. |
| Berkeley, Cal. | Benecia, Cal. | <i>MF</i> Middletown, Ct. |
| | Madison, Wis. | <i>MM</i> Middletown, Ct. |
| | Grand Rapids, Mich. | <i>FS</i> England, c. 1636 |
| | Baltimore, Md. | Wethersfield, Ct. |
| | <i>Md</i> Baltimore, Md. | |
| | <i>Fr</i> Louisville, Ky. | |

WELLS, T. B.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Painesville, O. | <i>Fb</i> Columbia, S. C. | <i>FF</i> Columbia, S. C. |
| <i>e</i> Minneapolis, Minn. | <i>Fe</i> New Haven, Ct. | New Haven, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Greenwich, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Quincy, Ill. | <i>FM</i> Providence, R. I. |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Me</i> New Orleans, La. | <i>MF</i> Quincy, Ill. |
| | <i>Pm</i> Quincy, Ill. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| | <i>Pr</i> Painesville, O. | |
| | Minneapolis, Minn. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> At sea en route | |
| | Japan to U. S. | |

WESTON

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>Fb</i> Ellenville, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Simsbury, Ct. |
| <i>s</i> Hartford, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Honesdale, Pa. | Ellenville, N. Y. |
| Andover, Mass. | <i>Pm</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>FM</i> Danbury, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>Pr</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Southampton, N. Y. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Fd</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>MM</i> Southampton, N. Y. |
| | <i>Md</i> Honesdale, Pa. | <i>FS</i> England, ——— |
| | | Boston, Mass. |

WEYERHAEUSER

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Rock Island, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Niedersaulheim, Ger. | <i>FF</i> Niedersaulheim, Ger. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Mb</i> Niedersaulheim, Ger. | <i>FM</i> Partenheim, Ger. |
| <i>m</i> Saginaw, Mich. | <i>Me</i> Erie, Pa. | <i>MF</i> Erie, Pa. |
| <i>r</i> St. Paul, Minn. | <i>Pm</i> Rock Island, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Erie, Pa. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Rock Island, Ill. | <i>FS</i> Niedersaulheim, Ger., 1851 |
| | | North East, Pa. |

WHALEN

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> W. Milton, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> W. Milton, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Preston Hollow, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Huntington, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Albany, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Burnt Hills, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Preston Hollow, N. Y. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Chatham, N. Y. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. | <i>FS</i> Ireland, 1737 |
| | <i>Md</i> Ballston Spa, N. Y. | W. Milton, N. Y. |

WHITAKER

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Fb</i> N. Adams, Mass. | <i>FF</i> N. Adams, Mass. |
| <i>s</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Hounsville, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Rutland, Vt. |
| <i>m</i> Brooklyn, N. Y. | <i>Pm</i> Adams, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Hounsville, N. Y. |
| <i>w</i> Duxbury, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> N. Y. City | <i>MM</i> Hounsville, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Newport News, Va. | | <i>FS</i> England, 1658 |
| <i>p</i> Ithaca, N. Y. | Boston, Mass. | Rehoboth, Mass. |
| <i>r</i> Nyack, N. Y. | San Francisco, Cal. | |
| <i>p</i> London, Eng. | Portsmouth, N. H. | |
| (6 mos.) | Sacket Harbor, N. Y. | |
| <i>r</i> Toronto, Can. | <i>Fd</i> Sacket Harbor, N. Y. | |
| N. Y. City | | |

WICKENDEN

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>b</i> St. Catherine's, Can. | <i>Fb</i> Portsmouth, Eng. | <i>FF</i> Portsmouth, Eng. |
| <i>e</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Shropshire, Eng. | <i>FM</i> Portsmouth, Eng. |
| <i>p</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Portsmouth, Eng. | <i>MF</i> Shropshire, Eng. |
| (6 mos.) | <i>Pr</i> Portsmouth, Eng. | <i>MM</i> Shropshire, Eng. |
| <i>r</i> Boulder, Col. | <i>Fd</i> St. Catherine's, Can. | |
| Idaho Springs, Col. | <i>Mr</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | |
| Montrose, Col. | | |
| New Windsor &c., Col. | | |

WILLIAMS, N.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Fb</i> Quebec, Can. | <i>FF</i> Woodstock, Vt. |
| <i>s</i> Stamford, Ct. | <i>Fe</i> Woodstock, Vt. | <i>FM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Mb</i> Ottawa, Ill. | <i>MF</i> Ottawa, Ill. |
| <i>r</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>Pm</i> Ottawa, Ill. | Chicago, Ill. |
| | <i>Pr</i> Chicago, Ill. | <i>MM</i> Utica, N. Y. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Little Boars Head, N. H. | <i>FS</i> England, 16— |
| | | Portsmouth, N. H. |

WOOD, W. F.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Jersey City, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> ——— | <i>FF</i> Jersey City, N. J. |
| <i>e</i> N. Y. City | <i>Mb</i> ——— | <i>FM</i> Sugar Loaf, N. Y. |
| Orange, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Jersey City, N. J. | <i>MF</i> Bremen, Ger. |
| <i>s</i> Newark, N. J. | <i>Pr</i> Jersey City, N. J. | <i>MM</i> ——— |
| <i>m</i> Worcester, Mass. | Orange, N. J. | |
| <i>r</i> Gt. Barrington, Mass. | N. Y. City | |
| N. Y. City | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | |

WOODHULL

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>b</i> Newark, N. J. | <i>Fb</i> New Brunswick, N. J. | <i>FF</i> Newark, N. J. |
| <i>e</i> Orange, N. J. | <i>Mb</i> Newark, N. J. | <i>FM</i> Newark, N. J. |
| <i>m</i> S. Orange, N. J. | <i>Pm</i> Newark, N. J. | <i>MF</i> N. Y. City |
| <i>r</i> N. Y. City | <i>Pr</i> Newark, N. J. | Newark, N. J. |
| | Orange, N. J. | <i>MM</i> Sparta, N. J. |
| | N. Y. City | Newark, N. J. |
| | <i>Fd</i> N. Y. City | <i>FS</i> England, 1648 |
| | | Setauket (L. I.), N. Y. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| WOODRUFF, R. J. | | |
| <i>b</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>Fb</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>FF</i> Orange, Ct. |
| <i>m</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>Mb</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>FM</i> Milford, Ct. |
| <i>o</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>MF</i> Orange, Ct. |
| <i>r</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>Pr</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>MM</i> Orange, Ct. |
| | <i>Fd</i> Orange, Ct. | <i>FS</i> Alsop, Eng., 1639 |
| | <i>Md</i> Orange, Ct. | Farmington, Ct. |
| YEAMAN | | |
| <i>b</i> Louisville, Ky. | <i>Fb</i> Brandenburg, Ky. | <i>FF</i> Elizabethtown, Ky. |
| <i>s</i> Andover, Mass. | <i>Fe</i> Elizabethtown, Ky. | <i>FM</i> Elizabethtown, Ky. |
| <i>m</i> Denver, Col. | Owensboro, Ky. | <i>MF</i> Louisville, Ky. |
| <i>w</i> Philadelphia, Pa. | <i>Mb</i> Louisville, Ky. | <i>MM</i> Louisville, Ky. |
| <i>r</i> Denver, Col. | <i>Pm</i> Louisville, Ky. | <i>FS</i> Scotland, c. 1745 |
| <i>p</i> Boston, Mass. | <i>Pr</i> Louisville, Ky. | Long Island |
| <i>r</i> Louisville, Ky. | <i>Md</i> Louisville, Ky. | |
| | <i>Fd</i> Trinidad, Col. | |
| YOUNG | | |
| <i>b</i> Franklinville, N. Y. | <i>Fb</i> Orient, N. Y. | <i>FF</i> Orient, N. Y. |
| <i>e</i> Orient, N. Y. | <i>Mb</i> Franklinville, N. Y. | <i>FM</i> Orient, N. Y. |
| <i>s</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>Pm</i> Franklinville, N. Y. | <i>MF</i> Franklinville, N. Y. |
| <i>r</i> Buffalo, N. Y. | <i>Pr</i> Orient, N. Y. | <i>MM</i> Franklinville, N. Y. |
| <i>o</i> N. Y. City | <i>Md</i> New Haven, Ct. | <i>FS</i> England, 1640 |
| <i>r</i> Nyack, N. Y. | | Southold (L. I.), N. Y. |

Table of First Settlers' Native Countries with Dates of Emigration

Great Britain

Abercrombie, 18—
 B. Adams, prior to 1650
 J. C. Adams, 1640
 M. C. Adams, 1632-33
 Alexander, —
 Allen, 1630-65
 Alling, 1638
 Alvord, 1632
 Archbald, 1807
 Auchincloss, 1800
 Bacon, 1636
 H. D. Baker, —
 A. R. Baldwin, 1630
 Ball, 1630
 Ballentine, 1820
 Beaty, 1850
 Bemis, 1700
 Bennett, —
 Bentley, 17—
 Berry, —
 Bingham, 1643
 Bond, 1630
 Brastow, —
 Breckenridge, 1727
 Brinsmade, 1628
 Brittain, prior to 1750
 Buck, 1649
 Buist, 1793
 Bulkley, 1634-5
 Burnham, 1635
 Carleton, 1637
 Cary, 1634
 Chace, 1630
 Chandler, —
 Chapman, 1660
 Charnley, 1780

*Cheney, 1622
 Chickering, 16—
 Chittenden, 1656
 T. B. Clark, 1845
 W. H. Clark, 1636
 Cochran, —
 Coit, 1630
 Colgate, 1795
 Collens, 1632
 Colton, —
 Conklin, 1638
 H. P. Cross, 1666
 W. R. Cross, 18—
 Curtiss, 1638
 *Damon, 1633
 A. S. Davis, 1642
 E. L. Davis, 1800
 C. S. Day, 1634
 S. Day, 1634
 Dayton, 1639
 Dean, 16—
 Dickerman, prior to 1635
 Douglass, 1769
 Drown, 16—
 J. G. Eldridge, 1635
 Farr, —
 Field, 17—
 Fitzhugh, 1671
 Foote, 1635
 Forbes, —
 Fowler, —
 Fuller, 1620
 F. W. Gaines, —
 J. M. Gaines, 1639
 Gaylord, 1630
 Goodman, 1632
 Gowns, 1828

Grant, 1630
 Greene, 1636
 H. E. Gregory, —
 Griffith, —
 E. B. Hamlin, 1639
 P. D. Hamlin, prior to 1675
 Hatch, 1626
 Havens, 1636
 *Hawes, 1620
 Hawkes, 163—
 Heard, 1636
 Heaton, 1682
 G. C. Hollister, 1642
 J. C. Hollister, 1642
 Hooker, 1856
 Hoole, —
 Hopkins, 1620
 Hoyt, 1628
 *Ives, —
 Jeffrey, 1859
 Johnston, —
 A. C. Jones, 1748
 L. C. Jones, 1800
 Kellogg, 1651-2
 R. Kelly, 1797
 Kingman, 1635
 Kinney, 17—
 Lackland, —
 Lee, 165—
 Loomis, 1638
 Lovell, 1630
 Mackey, 1765
 McLaren, 18—
 H. W. Mathews, 1742
 Mathison, 17—
 W. S. Miller, —
 Morgan, 1830
 Morris, —
 Nicholson, —
 Noon, 1846
 Oakley, 1661
 Oviatt, 1639
 Pardee, 1644
 Park, 1630
 H. S. Peck, 1634
 P. C. Peck, 1638
 Pelton, —
 Perkins, 1750
 Porter, prior to 1654
 Pratt, 1630
 Prince, 1645
 Reed, —
 Richmond, 16—
 W. P. Robbins, prior to 1635
 Robinson, 1631 (via Holland)
 Rockwell, —
 Root, 1635
 Ross, 1843
 Sadler, 1720
 Sage, 1652
 Sawyer, —
 Scarborough, —
 H. Scudder, —
 Sheldon, 1651
 Sherman, 1634
 D. Smith, —
 G. A. Smith, —
 G. Smith, 1645
 N. W. Smith, 1620
 Spalding, 1619
 Spellman, —

Squires, 16—
 Stalter, —
 Stokes, 1798
 H. G. Strong, 1630
 T. S. Strong, 1630
 Stuart, 18—
 Sturges, —
 Sumner, 1836
 Taylor, —
 A. R. Thompson, 1718
 S. Thorne, 1635
 S. B. Thorne, 1635
 Tilton, 1634
 Treadway, 1653
 Truslow, 1777
 Twombly, 1656
 Vaill, 1630-40
 Vennum, —
 Vincent, 1630
 Wadhams, 1650
 C. W. Wells, 1636
 Weston, —
 Whitaker, 1658
 Wickenden, 18—
 N. Williams, 16—
 Woodhull, 1648
 R. J. Woodruff, 1639
 Yeaman, 1745
 Young, 1640
 (173)

Ireland

Beard, 1827
 Bergin, 1861
 H. S. Brown, —
 Carley, 18—
 Carroll, 1839
 Conley, 18—
 Corbitt, 179—
 Denison, —
 Eagle, 18—
 Flaherty, 18—
 Ford, 17—
 Henry, —
 Jackson, 18—
 Lenahan, 1846
 Loughran, 18—
 Lusk, 1759
 McClenahan, 1812
 *McDermott, 18—
 McFadden, 1800
 McKee, 1750
 McLanahan, 1700
 Mallon, 1829
 F. W. Mathews, —
 Neale, —
 F. M. Patterson, 18—
 Paxton, 1735
 Reynolds, 1863
 Scott, 18—
 F. M. Thompson, 1856
 Tracy, 1852
 Whalen, 1737
 (31)

Germany

Arnstein, 18—
 W. G. Baker, —
 *Belo, —
 Birely, —
 Cahn, 18—

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Coonley, 1640 | <i>Africa</i> |
| *Fincke, 1700 | Boyer, — |
| Fisher, 1695 | (1) |
| Frank, 18— | |
| Govert, — | <i>Italy</i> |
| Heidrich, 18— | *Spinello, 1886 |
| Helfenstein, 1772 | (1) |
| Hess, — | |
| Hoeninghaus, 18— | <i>Sweden</i> |
| Keller, 1750 | Longacre, 1640 |
| Lampman, — | (1) |
| Lobenstine, 1848 | |
| Schevill, 1850 | <i>No Record</i> |
| Shoemaker, 1672-1730 | *W. Armstrong |
| Walter, 1784 | Arnold |
| Weyerhaeuser, 1851 | O. C. Baker |
| (21) | M. Baldwin |
| | Benedict |
| <i>France</i> | Billard |
| Berdan, 16— | A. Brown |
| deForest, 1623 | W. F. Brown |
| deSibour, 18— | Burton-Smith |
| Durfee, 1652 | Coleman |
| Godchaux, 1841 | E. D. Collins |
| Moré, 18— | Gorman |
| Paret, 1780 | Griggs |
| Robert, 1685 | Hedges |
| *Trudeau, 1638 | A. E. Hunt |
| (9) | Hutchinson |
| | Johnson |
| <i>Holland</i> | Jordan |
| *Brokaw, 16— | Knapp |
| DeWitt, 1650 | C. W. Miller |
| Kip, 1650 | Mundy |
| *Schuyler, — | Nettleton |
| (4) | F. O. Robbins |
| | Rumrill |
| <i>Switzerland</i> | Scoville |
| Haldeman, 1722 | W. D. Smith |
| Motter, 16— | Starkweather |
| VonTobel, 184— | Stewart |
| (3) | Tailer |
| | Wade |
| <i>Russia</i> | T. B. Wells |
| Gordon, 1889 | W. F. Wood |
| Sulcov, 1881 | (32) |
| (2) | |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Great Britain | 173 |
| Ireland | 31 |
| Germany | 21 |
| France | 9 |
| Holland | 4 |
| Switzerland | 3 |
| Russia | 2 |
| Africa | 1 |
| Italy | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 |
| No Record | 32 |
| Total | 278 |

Table of First American Residences with Dates of Settlement

Massachusetts

J. C. Adams, 1640
 M. C. Adams, 1632-3
 Allen, 1630-65
 Bacon, 1636
 A. R. Baldwin, 1630
 Ball, 1630
 Bond, 1630
 Brastow, —
 Breckenridge, 1727
 Burnham, 1635
 Carleton, 1637
 Carley, 18—
 Cary, 1634
 Chace, 1630
 Chickering, 16—
 W. H. Clark, 1636
 Coit, 1630
 Collens, 1632
 Conklin, 1638
 *Damon, 1633
 A. S. Davis, 1642
 Dayton, 1639
 Dean, 16—
 Dickerman, prior to 1635
 Durfee, 1652
 Eldridge, 1635
 Farr, —
 Field, 17—
 Fuller, 1620
 Gaylord, 1630
 Goodman, 1632
 Grant, 1630
 E. B. Hamlin, 1639
 P. D. Hamlin, prior to 1675
 Hatch, 1626
 Havens, 1636
 *Hawes, 1620
 Hawkes, 163—
 Hopkins, 1620
 Hoyt, 1628
 Kingman, 1635
 Lovell, 1630
 F. W. Mathews, —
 H. W. Mathews, 1742
 Moré, 18—
 Noon, 1846
 Park, 1630
 Pelton, —
 Prince, 1645
 Robinson, 1631
 Rockwell, —
 Scott, 18—
 Sheldon, 1651
 D. Smith, —
 N. W. Smith, 1620
 Squires, 16—
 H. G. Strong, 1630
 T. S. Strong, 1630
 Tilton, 1634
 Treadway, 1653
 Vincent, 1630

Weston, —
 Whitaker, 1658
 (63)

Connecticut

B. Adams, prior to 1650
 Alling, 1638
 Alvord, 1632
 Bergin, 1861
 Bingham, 1643
 Brinsmade, 1628
 Buck, 1649
 Chapman, 1660
 Chittenden, 1656
 Curtiss, 1638
 C. S. Day, 1634
 S. Day, 1634
 Flaherty, 18—
 Foote, 1635
 Forbes, —
 J. M. Gaines, 1639
 H. E. Gregory, —
 G. C. Hollister, 1642
 J. C. Hollister, 1642
 *Ives, —
 Jackson, 18—
 Jeffrey, 1859
 A. C. Jones, 1748
 Kellogg, 1651-2
 Kinney, 17—
 Lee, 165—
 Loomis, 1638
 McLaren, 18—
 W. S. Miller, —
 Oviatt, 1639
 Pardee, 1644
 H. S. Peck, 1634
 P. C. Peck, 1638
 Perkins, 1750
 Porter, prior to 1654
 Pratt, 1630
 Reynolds, 1863
 W. P. Robbins, prior to 1635
 Root, 1635
 Sage, 1652
 Sawyer, —
 *Spinello, 1886
 Sturges, —
 A. R. Thompson, 1718
 Tracy, 1852
 Wadhams, 1650
 C. W. Wells, 1636
 R. J. Woodruff, 1639
 (48)

New York

Archbald, 1807
 Auchincloss, 1800
 Beard, 1827
 Berdan, 16—
 *Brokaw, 16—
 Conley, 18—
 Coonley, 1640

- W. R. Cross, 18—
 deForest, 1623
 Denison, —
 DeWitt, 1650
 Douglass, 1769
 Eagle, 18—
 *Fincke, 1700
 Fowler, —
 Frank, 18—
 Gordon, 1889
 Gowans, 1828
 Hoeninghaus, 18—
 Hooker, 1856
 L. C. Jones, 1800
 R. Kelly, 1797
 Kip, 1650
 Lampman, —
 Loughran, 18—
 Mallon, 1829
 Mathison, 17—
 Morgan, 1830
 Oakley, 1661
 Paret, 1780
 F. M. Patterson, 18—
 Ross, 1843
 *Schuyler, —
 Shoemaker, 1672-1730
 Stokes, 1798
 Stuart, 18—
 S. Thorne, 1635
 S. B. Thorne, 1635
 VonTobel, 184—
 *Trudeau, 1638
 Truslow, 1777
 Vaill, 1630-40
 Whalen, 1737
 Woodhull, 1648
 Yeaman, 1745
 Young, 1640
 (46)
- Pennsylvania*
 Abercrombie, 18—
 Carroll, 1839
 Charnley, 1780
 T. B. Clark, 1845
 Colgate, 1795
 Haldeman, 1722
 Heaton, 1682
 Helfenstein, 1772
 Keller, 1750
 Longacre, 1640
 McFadden, 1800
 McKee, 1750
 McLanahan, 1700
 Motter, 16—
 Paxton, 1735
 Sadler, 1720
 Sulcov, 1881
 F. M. Thompson, 1856
 Vennum, —
 Weyerhaeuser, 1851
 (20)
- Maryland*
 W. G. Baker, —
 Berry, —
 Birely, —
 Griffith, —
 Lackland, —
 Lusk, 1759
- Mackey, 1765
 Nicholson, —
 (8)
- New Jersey*
 Brittain, prior to 1750
 H. S. Brown, —
 Fisher, 1695
 Neale, —
 Richmond, 16—
 Stalter, —
 Taylor, —
 (7)
- New Hampshire*
 Drown, 16—
 Ford, 17—
 Heard, 1636
 G. Smith, 1645
 Twombly, 1656
 N. Williams, 16—
 (6)
- Virginia*
 Bentley, 17—
 Fitzhugh, 1671
 Hedges, —
 C. W. Miller, —
 Spalding, 1619
 (5)
- Rhode Island*
 *Cheney, 1622
 H. P. Cross, 1666
 Greene, 1636
 Sherman, 1634
 (4)
- Ohio*
 E. L. Davis, 1800
 McClenahan, 1812
 Schevill, 1850
 (3)
- South Carolina*
 Buist, 1793
 Corbitt, 179—
 Robert, 1685
 (3)
- North Carolina*
 *Belo, —
 Johnston, —
 (2)
- California*
 Arnstein, 18—
 (1)
- Florida*
 Lenahan, 1846
 (1)
- Georgia*
 Scarborough, —
 (1)
- Illinois*
 Cahn, 18—
 (1)

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Iowa</i> | Burton-Smith |
| Govert, — | Chandler |
| (1) | Cochran |
| | Coleman |
| <i>Louisiana</i> | E. D. Collins |
| Godchaux, 1841 | Colton |
| (1) | deSibour |
| | F. W. Gaines |
| <i>West Virginia</i> | Gorman |
| Lobenstine, 1848 | Griggs |
| (1) | Heidrich |
| | Henry |
| <i>Canada</i> | Hess |
| Ballentine, 1820 | Hoole |
| Beaty, 1850 | A. E. Hunt |
| *McDermott, 18— | Hutchinson |
| Wickenden, 18— | Johnson |
| (4) | Jordan |
| | Knapp |
| <i>British West Indies</i> | Morris |
| Walter, 1784 | Mundy |
| (1) | Nettleton |
| | Reed |
| <i>No Record</i> | F. O. Robbins |
| Alexander | Rumrill |
| *W. Armstrong | Scoville |
| Arnold | H. Scudder |
| H. D. Baker | G. A. Smith |
| O. C. Baker | W. D. Smith |
| M. Baldwin | Spellman |
| Bemis | Starkweather |
| Benedict | Stewart |
| Bennett | Sumner |
| Billard | Tailer |
| Boyer | Wade |
| A. Brown | T. B. Wells |
| W. F. Brown | W. F. Wood |
| Bulkley | (51) |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Massachusetts | 63 |
| Connecticut | 48 |
| New York | 46 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 |
| Maryland | 8 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| New Hampshire | 6 |
| Virginia | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Ohio | 3 |
| South Carolina | 3 |
| North Carolina | 2 |
| California | 1 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Illinois | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| West Virginia | 1 |
| Canada | 4 |
| British West Indies | 1 |
| No record | 51 |
| Total | 278 |

(Total for New England, 121, or 53 per cent. of the 227 reporting.)

Separate Table of the Years of Emigration to America

| | | |
|--------------------|------|--|
| 1619..... | (1) | Spalding |
| 1620..... | (4) | Fuller, *Hawes, Hopkins, N. W. Smith |
| 1622..... | (1) | *Cheney |
| 1623..... | (1) | deForest |
| 1626..... | (1) | Hatch |
| 1628..... | (2) | Brinsmade, Hoyt |
| 1630..... | (13) | A. R. Baldwin, Ball, Bond, Chace, Coit, Gaylord, Grant, Lovell, Park, Pratt, H. G. Strong, T. S. Strong, Vincent |
| 1630-65..... | (1) | Allen |
| 1630-40..... | (1) | Vaill |
| 1631..... | (1) | Robinson |
| 1632..... | (3) | Alvord, Collens, Goodman |
| 1632-33..... | (1) | M. C. Adams |
| 1633..... | (1) | *Damon |
| 1634..... | (6) | Cary, C. S. Day, S. Day, H. S. Peck, Sherman, Tilton |
| 1634-35..... | (1) | Bulkley |
| 1635 (prior to)... | (2) | Dickerman, W. P. Robbins |
| 1635..... | (7) | Burnham, J. G. Eldridge, Foote, Kingman, Root, S. Thorne, S. B. Thorne |
| 1636..... | (6) | Bacon, W. H. Clark, Greene, Havens, Heard, C. W. Wells |
| 1637..... | (1) | Carleton |
| 1638..... | (6) | Alling, Conklin, Curtiss, Loomis, P. C. Peck, *Trudeau |
| 1639..... | (5) | Dayton, J. M. Gaines, E. B. Hamlin, Oviatt, R. J. Woodruff |
| 163-..... | (1) | Hawkes |
| 1640..... | (4) | J. C. Adams, Coonley, Longacre, Young |
| 1642..... | (3) | A. S. Davis, G. C. Hollister, J. C. Hollister |
| 1643..... | (1) | Bingham |
| 1644..... | (1) | Pardee |
| 1645..... | (2) | Prince, (W. D.) G. Smith |
| 1648..... | (1) | Woodhull |
| 1649..... | (1) | Buck |
| 1650 (prior to)... | (1) | B. Adams |
| 1650..... | (3) | DeWitt, Kip, Wadhams |
| 1651..... | (1) | Sheldon |
| 1651-52..... | (1) | Kellogg |
| 1652..... | (2) | Durfee, Sage |
| 1653..... | (1) | Treadway |
| 1654 (prior to)... | (1) | Porter |
| 1656..... | (2) | Chittenden, Twombly |
| 1658..... | (1) | Whitaker |
| 165-..... | (1) | Lee |
| 1660..... | (1) | Chapman |
| 1661..... | (1) | Oakley |
| 1666..... | (1) | H. P. Cross |
| 1671..... | (1) | Fitzhugh |
| 1672-1730..... | (1) | Shoemaker |
| 1675 (prior to)... | (1) | P. D. Hamlin |
| 1682..... | (1) | Heaton |
| 1685..... | (1) | Robert |
| 1695..... | (1) | Fisher |
| 16-..... | (9) | Berdan *Brokaw, Chickering, Dean, Drown, Motter, Richmond, Squires, N. Williams |
| 1700..... | (3) | Bemis, *Fincke, McLanahan |
| 1718..... | (1) | A. R. Thompson |
| 1720..... | (1) | Sadler |
| 1722..... | (1) | Haldeman |
| 1727..... | (1) | Breckenridge |
| 1735..... | (1) | Paxton |
| 1737..... | (1) | Whalen |
| 1742..... | (1) | H. W. Mathews |
| 1745..... | (1) | Yeaman |

- 1748.....(1) A. C. Jones
 1750 (prior to)...(1) Brittain
 1750.....(3) Keller, McKee, Perkins
 1759.....(1) Lusk
 1765.....(1) Mackey
 1769.....(1) Douglass
 1772.....(1) Helfenstein
 1777.....(1) Truslow
 1780.....(2) Charnley, Paret
 1784.....(1) Walter
 1793.....(1) Buist
 1795.....(1) Colgate
 1797.....(1) R. Kelly
 1798.....(1) Stokes
 179-.....(1) Corbitt
 17-.....(5) Bentley, Field, Ford, Kinney, Mathison
 1800.....(4) Auchincloss, E. L. Davis, L. C. Jones, McFadden
 1807.....(1) Archbald
 1812.....(1) McClenahan
 1820.....(1) Ballentine
 1827.....(1) Beard
 1828.....(1) Gowans
 1829.....(1) Mallon
 1830.....(1) Morgan
 1836.....(1) Sumner
 1839.....(1) Carroll
 1841.....(1) Godchaux
 1843.....(1) Ross
 1845.....(1) T. B. Clark
 1846.....(2) Lenahan, Noon
 1848.....(1) Lobenstine
 184-.....(1) Von Tobel
 1850.....(2) Beaty, Schevill
 1851.....(1) Weyerhaeuser
 1852.....(1) Tracy
 1856.....(2) Hooker, F. M. Thompson
 1859.....(1) Jeffrey
 1861.....(1) Bergin
 1863.....(1) Reynolds
 1881.....(1) Sulcov
 1886.....(1)* Spinello
 1889.....(1) Gordon
 18-.....(21) Abercrombie, Arnstein, Cahn, Carley, Conley, W. R. Cross, deSibour, Eagle, Flaherty, Frank, Heidrich, Hoeninghaus, Jackson, Loughran, *McDermott, McLaren, Moré, F. M. Patterson, Scott, Stuart, Wickenden
 No record.....(80) Alexander, *W. Armstrong, Arnold, H. D. Baker, O. C. Baker, W. G. Baker, M. Baldwin, *Belo, Benedict, Bennett, Berry, Billard, Birely, Boyer, Brastow, A. Brown, H. S. Brown, W. F. Brown, Burton-Smith, Chandler, Cochran, Coleman, E. D. Collins, Colton, Denison, Farr, Forbes, Fowler, F. W. Gaines, Gorman, Govert, H. E. Gregory, Griffith, Griggs, Hedges, Henry, Hess, Hoole, A. E. Hunt, Hutchinson, *Ives, Johnson, Johnston, Jordan, Knapp, Lackland, Lampman, F. W. Mathews, C. W. Miller, W. S. Miller, Morris, Mundy, Neale, Nettleton, Nicholson, Pelton, Reed, F. O. Robbins, Rockwell, Rumrill, Sawyer, Scarborough, *Schuyler, Scoville, H. Scudder, D. Smith, G. A. Smith, W. D. Smith, Spellman, Stalter, Starkweather, Stewart, Sturges, Tailer, Taylor, Vennum, Wade, T. B. Wells, Weston, W. F. Wood

SUMMARY

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 17th Century | 111 |
| 18th Century | 34 |
| 19th Century | 53 |
| Total | 198 |
| No record | 80 |
| Total | 278 |

Note: It is probable that in practically all the cases of "no record" men the first settlers came over in the 17th and 18th centuries.

General Summary of First Settlers

| <i>17th Century</i> | New England | Other Northern States | The South | British Colonies | Totals |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|
| Great Britain .. | 87 | 8 | 2 | | 97 |
| France | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 5 |
| Germany | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Holland | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Sweden | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Switzerland | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 88 | 19 | 3 | | 110 |
| <i>18th Century</i> | | | | | |
| Great Britain ... | 7 | 10 | 3 | | 20 |
| Ireland | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 7 |
| France | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Germany | | 3 | | 1 | 4 |
| Switzerland | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 8 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 33 |
| <i>19th Century</i> | | | | | |
| Great Britain .. | 3 | 12 | | 1 | 16 |
| Ireland | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| France | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Germany | | 6 | 1 | | 7 |
| Switzerland | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Russia | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Italy | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | 12 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 49 |
| Grand Total | 108 | 69 | 11 | 4 | 192 |
| Incomplete Records | | | | | 86 |
| | | | | | 278 |

THE number of men who furnished complete information concerning not only the first settler's native country, but also his century of emigration and his first American residence was 192 (69%). It will probably be possible to add to this number in future.

Of these 192 first settlers, 87 came from Great Britain in the 17th century and settled in New England. This is equal to 45%

of those reporting. The percentage of Puritan ancestry in the whole Class will probably be found to be larger than this, however, because the great majority of the men who were unable to give the date of emigration seem to be descendants of early English settlers.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th century emigrations are distributed as to place of settlement as shown in the table on page 866.

These summaries show that of the 192 men reporting, 69% are of British stock, 14% of Irish, 9% of German and Dutch, 4% of French, and 4% of Swiss, Swedish, Russian, and Italian.

Only 6% are descendants of Southern families. The remaining families settled in New England (50%), other Northern States (36%), and in Canada and the British West Indies (2%).

The families of 20 men, or 7.3% of the whole Class, came to America from Ireland in the 19th century. (To say that this was 10.4% of those reporting, would be a misleading way of stating the fact, since the data for this particular class of emigrants are much more complete than for other groups.)

The Secretary of '79, who has gone into this matter more thoroughly, reports that 72.3% of his Class of 137 men are of old New England stock on either one or both sides. The '96 biographies do not include sufficient information about the families of our classmates' mothers to make an exact comparison possible.

In '79 there were 8 men (6%) of foreign parentage, and 22 more (16%), one of whose parents was foreign born. The corresponding figures for '96 are 26 and 14, or 9% and 5% respectively. The data follow:

Foreign parentage:

Parents born in Ireland: Bergin, Carley, Carroll, Conley, Eagle, Flaherty, Jackson, F. M. Patterson, Reynolds, Scott, Tracy.

Father born in Ireland, mother born in New Brunswick of English parents: McDermott.

Parents born in England: Hooker, Wickenden.

Father born in England, mother born in England or Canada: Beaty.

Parents born in Scotland: McLaren.

Father born in Canada, mother born in England: Gorman.

Parents born in Germany: Arnstein, Frank, Heidrich, Schevill, Weyerhaeuser.

Parents born in Russia: Gordon, Sulcov.

Parents born in France: Godchaux.

Parents born in Italy: Spinello. (26)

One parent foreign born:

Father born in England: T. B. Clark, W. R. Cross, Jeffrey, Noon, Stuart.

Father born in Ireland: Lenahan, Mallon, F. M. Thompson.¹
Father born in Scotland: Ross.
Father born in France: deSibour.
Father born in Germany: Cahn², Hoeninghaus, Lobenstine.
Father born in British West Indies: Walter. (14)

These lists do not include Damon (born of American settlers in Hawaii), Grant (whose father was born in Persia), Johnston (whose father was born in Turkey), Park (whose mother was born in India), Truslow (whose mother was born in Cuba), or N. Williams (whose father was born in Quebec) because in each of these cases the citizenship was American.

Notes by Professor Norton

THE residences of maternal and paternal grandparents are herewith summarized. Two residences for an individual are counted as one-half residence for each of two places. The results are reduced to percentages.

| | FM | FF | MM | MF | Average |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| North Atlantic . . . | 75.3% | 70.7% | 73.8% | 68.9% | 72.2% |
| South Atlantic . . . | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| South Central . . . | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| North Central . . . | 3.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 13.5 | 7.6 |
| Western | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Foreign | 15.7 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 13.1 |

In the words of the averages, 72.2% of the four grandparents of each classmate resided in the North Atlantic States, 4.4% in the South Atlantic, 2.8% in the South Central, 7.6% in the North Central, and 13.1% abroad.

PROPINQUITY OF PARENTS

| Birth Places of Parents | Mother | Father | Average Per cent. Parents |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|
| North Atlantic | 184 | 182 | 66% |
| South Atlantic | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| South Central | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| North Central | 36 | 22 | 10 |
| Foreign | 28 | 43 | 13 |
| | 267 | 267 | 96% |
| Not stated | 11 | 11 | 4 |
| | 278 | 278 | 100% |

¹ American born mother whose parents were born in Ireland.

² American born mother whose parents were born in Bavaria.

CLASSMATES

THE members of the Class were born largely in the North Atlantic States, *i.e.*, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| North Atlantic Division | 194 | 69.8% |
| South Atlantic Division | 8 | 2.9 |
| South Central Division | 8 | 2.9 |
| North Central Division | 52 | 18.7 |
| Western Division | 3 | 1.0 |
| Foreign | 13 | 4.7 |
| | 278 | 100.0% |

Approximately 67% of the Class were born in the following States:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| New York | 73 | 26% |
| Connecticut | 56 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | 17 | 6 |
| Illinois | 16 | 6 |
| Ohio | 13 | 5 |
| New Jersey | 10 | 4 |
| | 185 | 67% |

An interesting comparison may be made in connection with the statistics of former classes, for which statistics are complete:

| | 1841 | 1858 | 1873 | 1879 | 1886 | 1896 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| North Atlantic Division | 80% | 80% | 75% | 76% | 72% | 70% |
| South Atlantic Division | 15 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| South Central Division | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| North Central Division | .. | 6 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 |
| Western Division | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Foreign | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total Number in Class | 79 | 103 | 113 | 137 | 139 | 278 |

A progressive diminution in percentage figures for North Atlantic States has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the figures for North Central States.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF CLASSMATES

California—Arnstein, Drown 2

Connecticut—B. Adams, Alling, Alvord, Arnold, Benedict, Bennett, Bergin, Billard, Bond, Brinsmade, Carleton, Cary, Chandler, Chap-

| | |
|--|----|
| man, *Cheney, W. H. Clark, Coit, Dayton, Dean, Flaherty, Foote, Fuller, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Goodman, Griggs, Havens, Hoeninghaus, Hoyt, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnson, A. C. Jones, Kellogg, Keller, Knapp, H. W. Mathews, Morris, Nicholson, Oviatt, H. S. Peck, Pelton, Perkins, Reynolds, Robinson, Spalding, H. G. Strong, Sumner, Taylor, A. R. Thompson, S. Thorne, Von Tobel, Tracy, Vaill, Walter, R. J. Woodruff | 56 |
| <i>District of Columbia</i> —Bentley, McKee | 2 |
| <i>Illinois</i> —M. Baldwin, Buck, Cahn, Charnley, Coleman, Denison, Forbes, Govert, Griffith, Lee, W. S. Miller, Mundy, *Schuyler, Vennum, Weyerhaeuser, N. Williams | 16 |
| <i>Indiana</i> —Abercrombie | 1 |
| <i>Iowa</i> —Burton-Smith, McClenahan, Treadway | 3 |
| <i>Kansas</i> —Lobenstine | 1 |
| <i>Kentucky</i> —Heidrich, C. W. Miller, Yeaman | 3 |
| <i>Louisiana</i> —Godchaux, Scarborough | 2 |
| <i>Maine</i> —J. C. Adams, Dickerman, Heard, F. W. Mathews, Prince | 5 |
| <i>Maryland</i> —W. G. Baker, Birely, Boyer, Wadhams, C. W. Wells | 5 |
| <i>Massachusetts</i> —Allen, H. D. Baker, Bemis, Breckenridge, Carley, Farr, Greene, Hawkes, Hutchinson, Nettleton, Noon, Sherman, G. A. Smith, Spellman, Twombly, Vincent, Whitaker | 17 |
| <i>Michigan</i> —Ballentine, Beaty, H. S. Brown, Ford, H. E. Gregory, G. C. Hollister, J. C. Hollister | 7 |
| <i>Missouri</i> —Beard, Brittain, Douglass, Kinney, Lackland, Motter, Reed, (W. D.) G. Smith, Wade | 9 |
| <i>New Hampshire</i> —Burnham, Chickering, Gorman, Hatch, F. O. Robbins, Tilton | 6 |
| <i>New Jersey</i> —Colgate, W. R. Cross, deForest, Grant, Heaton, Paret, Root, Stalter, W. F. Wood, Woodhull | 10 |
| <i>New York</i> —Alexander, *W. Armstrong, Auchincloss, Bacon, O. C. Baker, A. R. Baldwin, Ball, *Brokaw, W. F. Brown, Bulkley, Chace, Chittenden, Cochran, Collens, Colton, Conklin, Conley, Coonley, Corbitt, Curtiss, C. S. Day, S. Day, DeWitt, Durfee, Eagle, Field, *Fincke, Fowler, Frank, Gowans, E. B. Hamlin, *Hawes, Henry, Hooker, Hoole, Hopkins, Johnston, L. C. Jones, Jordan, Kingman, Kip, Lampman, Loomis, Loughran, Lovell, McLanahan, Mathison, Morgan, Oakley, F. M. Patterson, P. C. Peck, Porter, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Robbins, Rockwell, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, H. Scudder, Shoemaker, D. Smith, W. D. Smith, Squires, Stokes, T. S. Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Tailer, S. B. Thorne, *Trudeau, Whalen, Young | 73 |

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Ohio</i> —Berdan, T. B. Clark, A. S. Davis, E. L. Davis, Fisher, F. W. Gaines, Keller, McFadden, Mallon, Paxton, Schevill, Starkweather, T. B. Wells | 13 |
| <i>Oregon</i> —Hedges | 1 |
| <i>Pennsylvania</i> —M. C. Adams, Archbald, A. Brown, Carroll, Fitzhugh, Haldeman, P. D. Hamlin, Helfenstein, Hess, Hunt, Lenahan, Long-acre, Mackey, Neale, Pardee, Sadler, Stewart, F. M. Thompson, Weston | 19 |
| <i>Rhode Island</i> —H. P. Cross, N. W. Smith | 2 |
| <i>South Carolina</i> —Buist | 1 |
| <i>Vermont</i> —Bingham, Brastow, E. D. Collins, Rumrill, Scoville, Sheldon | 6 |
| <i>Tennessee</i> —Berry, Lusk | 2 |
| <i>Texas</i> —*Belo | 1 |
| <i>Wisconsin</i> —Eldridge, Robert | 2 |

FOREIGN (including Cuba and Hawaii)

| | |
|--|------------|
| <i>Canada</i> —*McDermott, Wickenden | 2 |
| <i>Cuba</i> —Truslow | 1 |
| <i>France</i> —deSibour, Moré | 2 |
| <i>Great Britain</i> —McLaren | 1 |
| <i>Hawaii</i> —*Damon | 1 |
| <i>India</i> —Park | 1 |
| <i>Ireland</i> —Scott | 1 |
| <i>Italy</i> —*Ives, *Spinello | 2 |
| <i>Russia</i> —Gordon, Sulcov | 2 |
| Total | <u>278</u> |

THE METROPOLITAN DRIFT

Although 156 members were born in the country and in smaller places as against 122 born in the 100 largest cities in the United States, in later years only 107 made their residence in smaller places and 171 resided in metropolitan centers.

Of the 156 who were born in the smaller places, 75 chose metropolitan centers as their residences. Out of 122 born in cities only 26 chose country and smaller places as their residences. A large net drift is therefore recorded in favor of the large centers of greater opportunities.

The summary follows, "metropolitan" being taken as meaning the 100 largest cities in this country:

| | Country births | Metropolitan births | Totals, Present residences |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Country residences | 81 | 26 | 107 |
| Metropolitan residences..... | 75 | 96 | 171 |
| Totals, birth places..... | 156 | 122 | 278 |

J. P. N.

THE present geographical distribution of the Class is given in the Locality Index. Since it was thought advisable to bring this particular table up to date, it has not been included with the other habitat matter, but it will be found on pp. 899-904 in the Appendix.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT

IN collecting the material for this volume the men were requested to state how many of the children born to their parents died before maturity. This information not having been included in the table of Vital and Marriage Statistics on pp. 760-793, a separate table has been prepared summarizing these data. The resultant figures, being based upon small numbers of families in the sub-divided groups, are not of much statistical importance, but they have a certain interest for the Class. Professor Norton says that the showing "is in line with what has been proved elsewhere, that length of life and large number of children are correlated." The table follows:

Mortality Before Maturity Among the Brothers and Sisters of Our Classmates

| | Having One Child Each | Having Two Children Each | Having Three Children Each | Having Four Children Each | Having Five Children Each | Having Six Children Each | Having Seven Children Each | Having Eight Children Each | Having Nine Children Each | Having Ten or More each | Totals |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Total number of families..... | 12 | 55 | 49 | 57 | 38 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 277 ¹ |
| Total number of their children... | 12 | 110 | 147 | 228 | 190 | 120 | 91 | 104 | 99 | 100 | 1201 |
| Number of families in which no children died..... | 12 | 46 | 34 | 34 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 161 |
| Percentage of such families..... | 100% | 85% | 69% | 60% | 45% | 45% | 23% | 23% | 9% | 22% | 58% |
| Number of families in which some children died..... | 0 | 9 | 15 | 23 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 116 |
| Whole number of children in such families..... | 0 | 18 | 45 | 92 | 105 | 66 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 78 | 644 |
| Number of children who died in such families..... | 0 | 9 | 16 | 32 | 33 | 18 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 10 | 194 |
| Percentage of deaths occurring in such families..... | 0% | 50% | 35% | 35% | 31% | 27% | 33% | 34% | 29% | 13% | 30% |
| Percentage of deaths occurring in all families..... | 0% | 8% | 11% | 14% | 17% | 15% | 25% | 33% | 29% | 10% | 16% |

1 One family omitted.

Additional Tables

Comprising Tables of Membership, Dates of Entering and Leaving the Class, Preparatory Schools, Degrees Received, and Deaths, of Graduates and Ex-Members. Also Deaths of Wives and Children (of Graduates only). Also a Chronological Table of Births of Graduates, and a List of Classmates (Graduates only) whose Fathers were College Graduates.

Membership

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of Graduates | 278 |
| Number of Ex-Members | 65 |
| Total number connected with Class | 343 |
| Deaths of Graduates up to June 30, 1906 | 12 |
| Number of Graduates living June 30, 1906 | 266 |
| Total | 278 |
| Deaths of Ex-Members up to June 30, 1906, including three deaths in course | 10 |
| Number of Ex-Members living June 30, 1906 | 55 |
| Total | 65 |

| | GRADUATES | EX- MEMBERS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Entered with the Class | 246 | 54 | 300 |
| Entered later in Freshman year | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Entered in Sophomore year | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Entered in Junior year | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Entered in Senior year | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| | 278 | 65 | 343 |

The 65 ex-members left or were dropped as follows:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------|
| In Freshman year | 36 | (including 1 death) |
| In Sophomore year | 14 | |
| In Junior year | 10 | (including 1 death) |
| In Senior year | 5 | (including 1 death) |
| | 65 | |

Of these 65 men 3 were graduated in the Class of '95
 10 were graduated in the Class of '97
 2 were graduated in other departments
 8 were graduated at other institutions (See p. 883)

Graduates who did not Enter with the Class
together with Dates of Entrance.

FRESHMAN YEAR: (4)

November, 1892..Prince
January, 1893..Kinney, Tracy, Whitaker

SOPHOMORE YEAR: (15)

September, 1893..H. S. Brown, Chickering, Chittenden, Dean, McFadden, F. M. Patterson, Robert, Sadler, Scoville, G. Smith, Starkweather, Wade, C. W. Wells, 13
April, 1894..Nicholson
June, 1894..Longacre

JUNIOR YEAR: (2)

September, 1894..Mottet, Sturges

SENIOR YEAR: (11)

September, 1895..Abercrombie, Arnstein, W. G. Baker, Carroll, Denison, Gorman, Govert, H. E. Gregory, McClenahan, C. W. Miller, Scarborough

Ex-Members: Dates of Entering the Class

FRESHMAN YEAR: (56)

September, 1892..C. S. Adams, W. J. Armstrong, Atherton, Bailey, Brinckerhoff, Bristol, Brookfield, J. M. Brown, T. R. Brown, J. H. C. Clark, D. H. Collins, Cox, G. P. Dodge, G. D. Eldridge, Ely, Estes, Gilbert, Gillett, Gillette, Gray, E. E. Gregory, Haines, Holcombe, Horton, Hulbert, C. J. Hunt, Irwin, Lane, Liscomb, Loving, McClintock, McDonald, McLean, McLeod, Moore, Newcomb, Palmer, W. L. Patterson, Penrose, Pierson, Pond, Saunders, J. A. Scudder, Sears, Seney, Towle, Wallis, White, Wiley, N. A. Williams, T. J. Wood, C. H. Woodruff, Wynkoop (and Keck), 54
January, 1893..Van Beuren
March, 1893..Connell

SOPHOMORE YEAR: (5)

September, 1893—F. P. Dodge, Limburg, Meyer (and A. H. Kelly), 4
January, 1894..Massey

JUNIOR YEAR: (3)

September, 1894..Martin
October, 1894..Leavenworth
March, 1895..McCann

SENIOR YEAR: (1)

September, 1895..Lukens
Total, 65

Ex-Members: Dates of Leaving the Class

FRESHMAN YEAR: (36)

September, 1892..Estes (d. December 26, 1892)
November, 1892..T. J. Wood
December, 1892..Brinckerhoff, Gillett, Gillette, C. J. Hunt, Lane, Penrose, J. A. Scudder, C. H. Woodruff, Wynkoop (and Keck), 10
January, 1893..Haines, Holcombe, Pond, Saunders
March, 1893..Moore
April, 1893..G. D. Eldridge
May, 1893..Atherton, D. H. Collins, Newcomb
June, 1893..C. S. Adams, W. J. Armstrong, Brookfield, J. M. Brown, T. R. Brown, Cox, E. E. Gregory, Irwin, Loving, McClintock, McDonald, McLeod, Pierson, Seney, Wiley, 15

SOPHOMORE YEAR: (14)

December, 1893.. Bailey, Connell, Limburg (and A. H. Kelly), 4
 January, 1894.. J. H. C. Clark
 June, 1894.. Bristol, G. P. Dodge, Ely, Gilbert, Hulbert, Liscomb,
 McLean, Palmer, Wallis, 9

JUNIOR YEAR: (10)

September, 1894.. Towle
 January, 1895.. Horton
 May, 1895.. White (d. May 6, 1895)
 June, 1895.. F. P. Dodge, Leavenworth, Meyer, W. L. Patterson, Sears,
 Van Beuren, N. A. Williams, 7

SENIOR YEAR: (5)

September, 1895.. Gray (d. September 12, 1895)
 December, 1895.. Lukens, Martin
 June, 1896.. McCann, Massey
 Total, 65

Preparatory Schools and Colleges attended before entering Yale by Graduates and Ex-Members

ANDOVER

(Andover, Mass.)

Allen, Archbald, Auchincloss, Bacon, Ballentine, Brastow, Carleton, Colgate, Coonley, A. S. Davis, deForest, Dickerman, Eagle, Farr, Fisher, Foote, Grant, Haldeman, Hedges, Hooker, Johnston, Knapp, Mackey, McLanahan, McLaren, Moré, Neale, Nettleton, Pardee, Park, Porter, Sheldon, H. G. Strong, Vaill, Wadhams, C. W. Wells, Weston, Weyerhaeuser, Yeaman. (39) *Ex '96*, W. J. Armstrong, J. M. Brown, J. H. C. Clark, F. P. Dodge, Gilbert, Newcomb, Sears, Wiley, N. A. Williams, C. H. Woodruff. (10)—49.

ST. PAUL'S

(Concord, N. H.)

Alexander, Alling, A. R. Baldwin, Berdan, Billard, Bingham, A. Brown, Charnley, Cochran, H. P. Cross, C. S. Day, deSibour, deWitt, Fitzhugh, P. D. Hamlin, Hopkins, Mundy, H. Scudder, Stokes, Trudeau, Truslow. (21) *Ex '96*, Lane, Penrose, Sency, Wynkoop. (4)—25.

HILLHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL

(New Haven, Conn.)

Benedict, Bergin, Brastow, Chandler, Foote, Fuller, A. C. Jones, Keller, McDermott, Mathison, Morris, Oviatt, Spalding.—13.

EXETER

(Exeter, N. H.)

Buist, Carley, Chickering, Conklin, Conley, Godchaux, Lee, McKee, Squires, Tilton, Treadway, Vincent. (12) *Ex '96*, Bristol. (1)—13.

HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL

(Hartford, Conn.)

B. Adams, Alvord, Bennett, Bulkley, Cheney, W. H. Clark, Goodman, Griggs, Perkins, A. R. Thompson. (10) *Ex '96*, Palmer. (1)—11.

HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL

(New Haven, Conn.)

Beard, Buist, Chandler, H. W. Mathews, Paret, Sumner, Young.—7.

HILL SCHOOL

(Pottstown, Pa.)

Belo, Brittain, Colgate, Field, Fincke, Helfenstein. (6) *Ex '96*, Cox. (1)
—7.

WILLISTON

(Easthampton, Mass.)

Arnold, Chace, Hawkes, Moré, P. C. Peck, Spellman. (6) *Ex '96*, Sears.
(1)—7.

CUTLER SCHOOL

(New York City)

Curtiss, S. Day, Hawes, W. P. Robbins, S. Thorne.—5.

LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

(Lawrenceville, N. J.)

Coleman, Ives. (2) *Ex '96*, Brinckerhoff, G. P. Dodge, Massey. (3)—5.MEN WHO ATTENDED OTHER SCHOOLS AND
COLLEGES OR WHO STUDIED
UNDER A TUTOR

Abercrombie, W. Armstrong, Arnstein, H. D. Baker, O. C. Baker, W. G. Baker, M. Baldwin, Bemis, Bentley, Birely, Breckenridge, Brinsmade, H. S. Brown, W. F. Brown, Buck, Burnham, Cahn, Carroll, Cary, Chapman, Chittenden, T. B. Clark, Coit, Collens, E. D. Collins, Colton, Corbitt, W. R. Cross, Damon, Dayton, Dean, Denison, Douglass, Durfee, J. G. Eldridge, Flaherty, Forbes, Ford, Fowler, Frank, Gordon, Gorman, Govert, Gowans, Greene, H. E. Gregory, Griffith, E. B. Hamlin, Heaton, Heidrich, Henry, Hess, G. C. Hollister, J. C. Hollister, Hoole, Hoyt, Hutchinson, Jackson, Jeffrey, Johnson, L. C. Jones, Jordon, Kellogg, R. Kelly, Kingman, Kinney, Kip, Lampman, Lobenstine, Longacre, Loomis, Loughran, Lovell, Lusk, McClenahan, Mallon, F. W. Mathews, C. W. Miller, Motter, Nicholson, Noon, Oakley, F. M. Patterson, H. S. Peck, Pelton, Pratt, Prince, Reed, Reynolds, Richmond, F. O. Robbins, Robert, Rockwell, Root, Ross, Rumrill, Sadler, Sawyer, Scarborough, Schuyler, Scott, Sherman, D. Smith, G. A. Smith, G. Smith, N. W. Smith, W. D. Smith, Spinello, Stalter, Stewart, Stuart, Sturges, Sulcov, Tailer, Taylor, S. B. Thorne, Von Tobel, Vennum, Wade, Walter, Whitaker, N. Williams, W. F. Wood. (123) *Ex '96*, Estes, Gray, Hulbert, Martin, Meyer. (5)—128.

MEN WHO HAVE FURNISHED NO DATA

J. C. Adams, M. C. Adams, Ball, Beaty, Berry, Bond, Boyer, Brokaw, Burton-Smith, E. L. Davis, Drown, F. W. Gaines, J. M. Gaines, Gaylord, Hatch, Havens, Heard, Hoeninghaus, A. E. Hunt, Lackland, Lenahan, McFadden, W. S. Miller, Morgan, Paxton, Robinson, Sage, Schevill, Scoville,

Shoemaker, Starkweather, T. S. Strong, F. M. Thompson, Tracy, Twombly, T. B. Wells, Whalen, Wickenden, Woodhull, R. J. Woodruff. (40) *Ex '06*, C. S. Adams, Atherton, Bailey, Brookfield, T. R. Brown, D. H. Collins, Connell, G. D. Eldridge, Ely, Gillett, Gillette, E. E. Gregory, Haines, Holcombe, Horton, C. J. Hunt, Irwin, Keck, A. H. Kelly, Leavenworth Limburg, Liscomb, Loving, Lukens, McCann, McClintock, McDonald, McLean, McLeod, Moore, W. L. Patterson, Pierson, Pond, Saunders, J. A. Scudder, Towle, VanBeuren, Wallis, White, T. J. Wood. (40)—80.

SUMMARY

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Andover | 39 | 10 |
| St. Paul's | 21 | 4 |
| Hillhouse High School | 13 | 0 |
| Exeter | 12 | 1 |
| Hartford High School | 10 | 1 |
| Hopkins Grammar School | 7 | 0 |
| Hill School | 6 | 1 |
| Williston | 6 | 1 |
| Cutler School | 5 | 0 |
| Lawrenceville School | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 121 | 21 |
| Deduct for repetitions | 6 | 1 |
| Total | 115 | 20 |
| Number of men who attended other schools and colleges or who studied under a tutor | 123 | 5 |
| Men who have furnished no data | 40 | 40 |
| Final Total | 278 | 65 = 343 |

Table of Degrees received by Graduate Members before entering Yale

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Abercrombie | B.A., DePauw University, 1895 |
| W. G. Baker | B.A., Western Maryland College, 1894 |
| Carroll | B.S., Lehigh University, 1894 |
| Denison | B.A., Baylor University, 1895 |
| Govert | B.A., Illinois College, 1895 |
| H. E. Gregory | B.S., Gate's College, 1890, and B.A., 1895 |
| McClenahan | B.A., Tarkio College, 1893 |
| C. W. Miller | B.A., Centre College (now Central University), 1895 |
| Scarborough | B.A., Baylor University, 1892 |

Table of the Degrees other than B.A. received by the Graduate Members of the Class

LL.B.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Alexander | The New York Law School, 1899 |
| Alling | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Arnold | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| W. G. Baker ² | University of Maryland, 1899 |
| Beard | University of California, 1899 |
| Bentley | Columbian University of Washington, D. C., ¹ 1898 |
| Berry | The New York Law School, 1898 |

¹ Now the George Washington University.

² Now engaged in business.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Birely | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Buck | Buffalo Law School, 1898 |
| Burton-Smith | Harvard Law School, 1902 |
| Cahn | Northwestern University, 1899 |
| Carley | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| W. H. Clark | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Colton ² | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Conklin | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Conley | Buffalo Law School, 1898 |
| Corbitt | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| H. P. Cross | Harvard Law School, 1900 |
| Curtiss | Columbia Law School, 1899 |
| S. Day | The New York Law School, 1899 |
| deForest | Columbia Law School, 1899 |
| Denison | Columbian University of Washington, D. C., ¹ 1899 |
| Douglass | Washington University of St. Louis, 1898 |
| Drown | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Eagle | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Flaherty | The Yale Law School, 1901 |
| Ford ² | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Frank | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Fuller | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| F. W. Gaines | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Godchaux | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Goodman | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Gordon | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Gowans ² | Buffalo Law School, 1900 |
| Govert | University of Michigan, 1900 |
| Griggs | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| E. B. Hamlin | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Hatch | Harvard Law School, 1899 |
| Hedges | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Jackson | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Johnston | Columbia Law School, 1899 |
| Kingman | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Kip ² | The New York Law School, 1901 |
| Lackland ² | Washington University of St. Louis, 1898 |
| Loughran | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Lusk | Vanderbilt University, 1898 |
| McLanahan | Harvard Law School, 1899 |
| C. W. Miller | University of Virginia, 1898 |
| More | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Motter | University of Michigan, 1899 |
| Oakley ² | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Paret | Columbia Law School, 1899 |
| Paxton | University of Cincinnati, 1899 |
| Pelton | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Porter | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Pratt | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Reed ² | University of Michigan, 1899 |
| W. P. Robbins | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Sadler | Dickinson School of Law, 1898 |
| *Schuyler | Harvard Law School, 1900 |
| Sherman ³ | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| (W. D.) G. Smith ² .. | Washington University of St. Louis, 1898 |
| N. W. Smith | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| Spalding | University of Pennsylvania, 1899 |
| Stalter | The Yale Law School, 1898 |
| Starkweather | Western Reserve University, 1898 |
| Sulcov ³ | The New York Law School, 1901 |
| F. M. Thompson | The New York Law School, 1899 |
| S. Thorne | Harvard Law School, 1899 |
| Twombly | Harvard Law School, 1900 |
| Vennum | Northwestern University, 1898 |
| Wade | Syracuse University, 1898 |
| Wadhams | Harvard Law School, 1899 |
| Woodhull | The New York Law School, 1898 |
| R. J. Woodruff | The Yale Law School, 1899 |
| Yeaman | Boston University Law School, 1898 |

¹ Now George Washington University. ² Now engaged in business.

³ Now engaged in teaching.

LL.M.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Denison | Columbian University of Washington, D. C., ¹ 1899 |
| McLanahan | Columbian University of Washington, D. C., ¹ 1902 |
| F. M. Patterson | Union College, 1904, <i>Honorary</i> |

D.C.L.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| McLanahan | Columbian University of Washington, D. C., ¹ 1903 |
| Sherman | The Yale Law School, 1899 |

M.D.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Bergin | Yale Medical School, 1899 |
| Bingham | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1900 |
| Brinsmade | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1900 |
| W. F. Brown | McGill University, 1899 |
| Buist | Yale Medical School, 1900 |
| Burnham | Yale Medical School, 1899 |
| Chittenden | Johns Hopkins University, 1900 |
| Coonley | Yale Medical School, 1900 |
| * Fincke | Long Island College Hospital, 1899 |
| J. C. Hollister | Northwestern University, 1900 |
| Hoole | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1900 |
| Kellogg | Johns Hopkins University, 1900 |
| Lobenstine | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1900 |
| Rumrill | Dartmouth Medical College, 1900 |
| D. Smith | Yale Medical School, 1899 |
| VonTobel | Yale Medical School, 1899 |
| * Trudeau | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1900 |
| Vincent | Yale Medical School, 1900 |

M.A.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| J. C. Adams | Yale University, 1898 |
| Bentley | Yale University, 1899 |
| Chickering | Harvard University, 1897 |
| Chittenden | Yale University, 1899 |
| J. G. Eldridge | Yale University, 1899 |
| Farr | Yale University, 1902 |
| Jeffrey | Yale University, 1900 |
| McClenahan | Tarkio College, 1906, <i>Honorary</i> |
| * McDermott | Yale University, 1898 |
| Noon | Yale University, 1898 |
| Perkins | Columbia University, 1899 |
| Sadler | Dickinson College, 1898 |
| H. Scudder | Columbia University, 1899 |
| * Spinello | Yale University, 1899 |
| Stokes | Yale University, 1900 |
| Walter | Yale University, 1899 |

PH.D.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| J. C. Adams | Yale University, 1904 |
| Berdan | Yale University, 1899 |
| E. D. Collins | Yale University, 1899 |

¹ Now the George Washington University.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| J. G. Eldridge | ..... | Yale University, 1906 |
| Farr | ..... | Yale University, 1904 |
| J. M. Gaines | ..... | Yale University, 1900 |
| Gregory | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Haldeman | ..... | Johns Hopkins University, 1898 |
| Havens | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Hawkes | ..... | Yale University, 1900 |
| Hess | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| L. C. Jones | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Keller | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Morgan | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Nettleton | ..... | Yale University, 1900 |
| Nicholson | ..... | Yale University, 1900 |
| Prince | ..... | Yale University, 1899 |
| Schevill | ..... | Munich, 1898 |
| Tilton | ..... | Yale University, 1900 |

B.D.

| | | |
|---------|-------|--|
| Coleman | ..... | University of Chicago, 1899 |
| Hess | ..... | Yale Divinity School, 1900 |
| Prince | ..... | Drew Theological Seminary, 1896 |
| Stokes | ..... | Cambridge Episcopal Theological School, 1900 |
| Sturges | ..... | Cambridge Episcopal Theological School, 1900 |

MUS.B.

| | | |
|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| Chandler | | Yale University, 1901 |
|----------|-------|-----------------------|

E.E.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Haldeman | ..... | Johns Hopkins University, 1898 |
| Perkins | ..... | Columbia University, 1899 |
| H. Scudder | ..... | Columbia University, 1899 |

A.I.A.

(Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, English.)

| | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|
| J. M. Gaines | | Montreal, 1902 |
|--------------|-------|----------------|

Members of the Actuarial Society of America

| | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|
| J. M. Gaines | ..... | New York, 1902 |
| Gaylord | ..... | New York, 1902 |

MEMBERS OF SIGMA XI

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| J. M. Gaines |(1897) | L. C. Jones |(1898) |
| H. E. Gregory |(1898) | A. G. Keller |(1903) |
| F. S. Havens |(1896) | *H. E. McDermott |(1895) |
| H. E. Hawkes |(1898) | W. C. Morgan |(1896) |
| H. A. Perkins | |(1901) | |

SUMMARY

LL.B.

| | |
|---|----------|
| The New York Law School..... | 21 |
| The Yale Law School..... | 20 |
| Harvard Law School..... | 8 |
| Columbia Law School..... | 4 |
| Buffalo Law School..... | 3 |
| University of Michigan..... | 3 |
| Washington University of St. Louis..... | 3 |
| Columbian University of Washington, D. C..... | 2 |
| Northwestern University..... | 2 |
| Boston University Law School..... | 1 |
| Dickinson School of Law..... | 1 |
| Syracuse University..... | 1 |
| University of California..... | 1 |
| University of Cincinnati..... | 1 |
| University of Maryland..... | 1 |
| University of Pennsylvania..... | 1 |
| University of Virginia..... | 1 |
| Vanderbilt University..... | 1 |
| Western Reserve University..... | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 76 |

LL.M.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Columbian University of Washington, D. C..... | 2 |
| Union College <i>Honorary</i> | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 3 |

D.C.L.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Columbian University of Washington, D. C..... | 1 |
| The Yale Law School..... | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 2 |

M.D.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Yale Medical School..... | 7 |
| College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York..... | 5 |
| Johns Hopkins University..... | 2 |
| Dartmouth Medical College..... | 1 |
| Long Island College Hospital..... | 1 |
| McGill University..... | 1 |
| Northwestern University..... | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 18 |
| Yale University..... | 17 |
| Columbia University..... | 2 |
| Dickinson College..... | 1 |
| Harvard University..... | 1 |
| Tarkio College <i>Honorary</i> | 1 |
| Total | <hr/> 16 |

PH.D.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Yale University | 17 |
| Johns Hopkins University | 1 |
| Munich | 1 |
| Total | <u>19</u> |

B.D.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Cambridge Episcopal Theological School..... | 2 |
| Drew Theological Seminary..... | 1 |
| University of Chicago..... | 1 |
| Yale Divinity School..... | 1 |
| Total | <u>5</u> |

MUS.B.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yale University | 1 |
|-----------------------|---|

E.E.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Columbia University | 2 |
| Johns Hopkins University | 1 |
| Total | <u>3</u> |

Table of the Degrees received by the Ex-Members
of the Class since leaving '96

B.A.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| C. S. Adams | Columbia University, 1896 |
| Bailey | Yale University, 1897 |
| *G. D. Eldridge | Johns Hopkins University, 1896 |
| Ely | Yale University, 1897 |
| Gilbert | Columbia University, 1897 |
| Gillette | Yale University, 1897 |
| Haines | Bowdoin College, 1897 |
| Holcombe | Yale University, 1897 |
| C. J. Hunt | Yale University, 1897 |
| Leavenworth | Yale University, 1897 |
| Liscomb | Yale University, 1897 |
| McCann | Yale University, 1895 (degree received 1897) |
| McDonald | Yale University, 1897 |
| Meyer | Yale University, 1895 |
| Sears | Middlebury College, 1898 |
| Towle | Yale University, 1895 |
| Wallis | Yale University, 1897 |
| N. A. Williams | Yale University, 1897 |

LL.B.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| *G. D. Eldridge | Columbia Law School, 1900 |
| Pierson | The Yale Law School, 1895 |
| Wiley | University of Indianapolis, 1898 |

M.D.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Cox | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1898 |
| Hulbert | Yale Medical School, 1898 |
| Wynkoop | College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, 1897 |

SUMMARY

B.A.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Yale University | 13 |
| Columbia University | 2 |
| Bowdoin College | 1 |
| Johns Hopkins University | 1 |
| Middlebury College | 1 |
| Total | 18 |

LL.B.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Columbia Law School..... | 1 |
| The Yale Law School..... | 1 |
| University of Indianapolis..... | 1 |
| Total | 3 |

M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York..... | 2 |
| Yale Medical School..... | 1 |
| Total | 3 |

Deaths

September, 1892-June, 1896

Richard Pinson Estes, December 26, 1892, in Memphis, Tenn.
 Burton Arthur White, May 6, 1895, in New Haven, Conn.
 George Zabriskie Gray, September 12, 1895, in London, Eng. (3)

June, 1896-June, 1906

(I. GRADUATES)

Wheeler Armstrong, Jr., November 12, 1896, in Hartford, Conn.
 Gerard Merrick Ives, August 9, 1898, in New York, N. Y.
 Henry Edwin McDermott, October 3, 1898, in New Haven, Conn.
 Ward Cheney, January 7, 1900, in Imus, P. I.
 William Hall Brokaw, July 13, 1902, in New York, N. Y.
 George Hayward Schuyler, February 22, 1904, in New York, N. Y.
 Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., May 3, 1904, in New York, N. Y.
 Marius Joseph Spinello, May 24, 1904, near Berkeley, Cal.
 Samuel Edward Damon, September 27, 1904, in Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Emory Hawes, November 14, 1904, in New York, N. Y.
 Alfred Horatio Belo, February 27, 1906, in Dallas, Tex.
 Charles Louis Fincke, March 19, 1906, in Brooklyn, N. Y. (12)

(II. EX-MEMBERS)

Edward Eugene Gregory, September 21, 1896, in New York, N. Y.
 Charles Mason Martin, August 16, 1899, in Norwich, N. Y.
 Warren Prescott Palmer, February 11, 1903, in New York, N. Y.
 Theodore Edwin Connell, June 15, 1903, in Scranton, Pa.
 Benjamin Minor Massey, August 7, 1903, in Springfield, Mo.
 Charles Williams Penrose, October 16, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pa.
 George Dyre Eldridge, Jr., March 2, 1906, near New York, N. Y. (7)

Deaths of Wives of Graduates

Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss (Marie Louise Mott), September 3, 1899, in Monmouth Beach, N. J.
 Mrs. William H. Brokaw (Annetta Kerr), Oct. 28, 1900, in Yonkers, N. Y.
 Mrs. Harry P. Cross (Lorania Carrington King), January 3, 1904, in Wakefield, R. I.
 Mrs. Johnston deForest (Natalie Coffin), April 26, 1906, in Asheville, N. C.
 Mrs. Harris R. Greene (Edith Rebekah Maltby), November 6, 1901, in New Haven, Conn.
 Mrs. Paul D. Hamlin (Sallie Shoenberger), March 16, 1904, in Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. William L. Helfenstein (Edith E. Miller), August 8, 1903, at Harrisburg, Pa. (7)

Deaths of Children of Graduates

Frederick Whiting Bennett, September 21, 1904, in Holyoke, Mass.
 Ruth Coleman, December 24, 1903, in Indianapolis, Ind.
 Eileen Colton, August 2, 1901, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 — Colton (girl, unnamed, died at birth), Oct. 31, 1903, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Elizabeth Worth Coonley, March 10, 1905, in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Charles Gordon Damon, April 24, 1905, in Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Portia Darrow Fowler, September 4, 1905, in Dinard St. Enogat, Bretagne, France.
 — Hollister (G. C.) (son, unnamed, died day after birth), August 16, 1902, in Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 — Knapp (son, unnamed, died day after birth), June —, 1902, at Stamford, Conn.
 James Lorimer McClenahan, December 29, 1901, in Assiut, Egypt.
 — Morgan (son, unnamed, died at birth), November 19, 1904, in Berkeley, Cal.
 James Pennington Tailer, July 4, 1901, in Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. (7 boys and 5 girls)

Chronological Table of Births of Graduates

(The mean date of birth is Nov. 4th, 1873)

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1863 | | |
| Apr. 22..Prince | | |
| 1865 | | |
| May 25..McLaren | | Oct. 31..Scott |
| 1868 | | |
| May 9..Moré | July 14..Hooker | Nov. 11..Walter |
| 1869 | | |
| Apr. 17..Carley | Oct. 15..H. E. Gregory | Nov. 19..Alvord |
| Aug. 3..Squires | Nov. 12..Boyer | Dec. 17..E. D. Collins |
| 1870 | | |
| Feb. 12..F. O. Robbins | Mar. 2..Robinson | July 4..Scarborough |
| 24..Bennett | May 13..Ross | Nov. 24..Burnham |
| | June 26..Hess | |

1871

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 7..Rumrill | Sep. 4..Ballentine | Dec. 6..Vincent |
| Mar. 26..G. A. Smith | 8..G. C. Hollister | 17..Havens |
| June 5..McClenahan | Oct. 28..Spinello | 20..H. G. Strong |
| July 2..Carroll | Dec. 1..Kinney | 24..L. C. Jones |

1872

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Jan. 14..Helfenstein | May 25..C. W. Wells | Sep. 25..A. Brown |
| 20..W. H. Clark | June 2..Paret | Oct. 2..Rockwell |
| 22..A. R. Thompson | 8..Conley | 4..Neale |
| 26..M. C. Adams | 22..M. Baldwin | 15..Pelton |
| Feb. 12..Griggs | 27..Chittenden | Nov. 4..Weyerhaeuser |
| 19..Ives | July 1..Mackey | 26..H. S. Brown |
| 26..H. D. Baker | 2..Reynolds | Dec. 6..Hawks |
| 26..Oakley | 4..Jordan | 11..Hopkins |
| Mar. 11..Chace | 15..Paxton | 17..Yeaman |
| Apr. 14..Nicholson | 25..Allen | 22..Lampman |
| 25..Tilton | 28..Sulcov | 23..deSibour |
| May 12..Eagle | 29..McLanahan | 24..Weston |
| 18..Buist | Sep. 2..Farr | 28..Carleton |

1873

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Jan. 8..F. Gaines | May 29..Hoole | Sep. 29..H. P. Cross |
| 22..Fitzhugh | June 1..Damon | Oct. 6..Wade |
| 31..Vennum | 2..Tracy | 13..Knapp |
| Feb. 4..Young | 5..A. C. Jones | 13..Sumner |
| 12..Richmond | 8..Sherman | 14..Collens |
| 16..Pardee | 18..W. D. G. Smith | 15..Griffith |
| 17..Corbitt | 24..P. D. Hamlin | 16..Cary |
| 23..N. Williams | 26..Hoyt | 17..Fowler |
| 24..Whitaker | 27..Lovell | 18..Billard |
| Mar. 2..A. S. Davis | 29..F. M. Patterson | 21..McKee |
| 4..Breckenridge | 30..Sage | 30..Fisher |
| 7..Dayton | July 9..Berdan | 30..Longacre |
| 14..Park | 10..T. B. Clark | Nov. 4..Bulkley |
| 22..Benedict | 10..Jackson | 4..Greene |
| 22..Field | 10..Morris | 7..Brinsmade |
| 27..J. C. Hollister | 15..Stewart | 7..Flaherty |
| 28..Coit | Aug. 4..Belo | 9..Heidrich |
| 29..Fincke | 21..Frank | 14..Perkins |
| 29..Gorman | 27..W. F. Brown | 18..N. W. Smith |
| Apr. 13..Bingham | 28..Denison | 23..Bond |
| 21..F. W. Mathews | 29..Lusk | 27..McDermott |
| May 4..Pratt | 30..Vaill | Dec. 5..Mathison |
| 6..Colgate | Sep. 5..deForest | 7..Wadhams |
| 6..Douglass | 19..S. B. Thorne | 22..Colton |
| 8..McFadden | 20..B. Adams | 26..De Witt |
| 11..J. M. Gaines | 22..Ford | 26..Fuller |
| 18..Trudeau | 23..W. F. Wood | 31..Archbald |
| 27..Wickenden | 27..W. S. Miller | |

1874

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Jan. 3..Foote | Mar. 3..Bemis | Apr. 13..Stokes |
| 16..Brokaw | 5..O. C. Baker | 22..Oviatt |
| 19..Beaty | 10..Stuart | May 5..Archbald |
| 19..Hedges | 14..Gaylord | 6..Spalding |
| 21..Robert | 16..Porter | 12..Abercrombie |
| 26..Gordon | 18..Hoeninghaus | 17..H. S. Peck |
| 27..Charnley | 23..Chandler | 19..Tailer |
| 29..Godchaux | Apr. 6..Kellogg | 20..Hutchinson |
| Feb. 7..J. C. Adams | 7..Johnston | 29..Coonley |
| 7..P. C. Peck | 9..Truslow | June 4..W. Armstrong |
| 18..E. L. Davis | 10..Keller | 7..Starkweather |
| 28..Cochran | 10..Treadway | 8..W. R. Cross |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| June 9.. Sheldon | July 23.. Curtiss | Oct. 10.. Conklin |
| 17.. Lackland | 24.. Lobenstine | 21.. Brittain |
| 18.. Schevill | May 29.. Whalen | Nov. 6.. Noon |
| 20.. T. S. Strong | Aug. 7.. Heaton | 7.. Motter |
| 21.. Morgan | 8.. Alling | 11.. A. R. Baldwin |
| 24.. Govert | 8.. Loomis | 18.. C. Day |
| 24.. Hunt | 9.. Jeffrey | 21.. E. B. Hamlin |
| 26.. Henry | 12.. Mundy | 23.. Dickerman |
| 29.. Kip | 29.. Hatch | 30.. Spellman |
| 30.. S. Thorne | Sep. 5.. Berry | 30.. Lee |
| July 6.. R. J. Woodruff | 6.. Shoemaker | Dec. 4.. Mallon |
| 11.. Lenahan | 7.. S. Day | 13.. Auchincloss |
| 13.. Haldeman | 12.. W. D. Smith | 13.. Birely |
| 16.. Nettleton | Oct. 8.. Sulcov | 17.. Drown |
| 19.. Gowans | 10.. Brastow | 21.. W. G. Baker |
| 20.. Kingman | | |

1875

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Jan. 8.. Schuyler | Apr. 5.. T. B. Wells | July 26.. Taylor |
| 8.. Stalter | 12.. F. M. Thompson | Aug. 8.. Von Tobel |
| 26.. Durfee | 13.. Twombly | 9.. H. Scudder |
| 31.. Hawes | 24.. Coleman | 26.. Ball |
| Feb. 10.. Buck | 29.. D. Smith | Oct. 6.. Bentley |
| 15.. Burton-Smith | May 10.. Alexander | 25.. W. P. Robbins |
| 19.. Chickering | 15.. Kelly | Nov. 3.. Sturges |
| 21.. Reed | 16.. Dean | 8.. J. G. Eldridge |
| 22.. Chapman | 26.. Cheney | 9.. Grant |
| Mar. 16.. Sawyer | 29.. Root | 10.. Cahn |
| 18.. Bergin | June 19.. H. W. Mathews | Dec. 12.. Woodhull |
| 23.. Goodman | July 5.. Heard | 27.. Loughran |
| 26.. Forbes | 25.. Bacon | |

1876

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Mar. 2.. Johnson | Mar. 8.. Beard | Sep. 29.. Sadler |
| | Apr. 1.. C. W. Miller | |

1877

Jan. 25.. Arnstein

SUMMARY

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| 1863 | 1 |
| 1865 | 2 |
| 1868 | 3 |
| 1869 | 6 |
| 1870 | 7 |
| 1871 | 12 |
| 1872 | 39 |
| 1873 | 83 |
| 1874 | 82 |
| 1875 | 38 |
| 1876 | 4 |
| 1877 | 1 |
| Total | 278 |

List of Graduate Classmates whose Fathers were College Graduates

| Name of Classmate | Father's College and Class |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alexander | St. James '56 |
| Alling | Yale '62 |
| Archbald | Union '61 |
| Auchincloss | New York University '67 |
| Bacon | Yale '53 |
| Beaty | Toronto '68 |
| Berry | Yale '68 |
| Bond | Yale '53 |
| Brastow | Bowdoin '56 |
| Burnham | Dartmouth '36 |
| Carleton | Dartmouth '59 |
| Chapman | Yale '65 |
| Charnley | Yale '65 |
| *Cheney | Brown '54 |
| Chickering | Amherst '69 |
| Collens | Yale '67 |
| Colton | Yale '60 |
| Coonley | Yale '71 |
| Davis, A. S. | Rochester '68 |
| Day, S. | Western Reserve '59 |
| deForest | Yale '70 |
| Dickerman | Yale '65 |
| Drown | Brown '61 |
| Fuller | Yale '66 |
| Gaines, J. M. | Yale '65 |
| Govert | Illinois '67 |
| Greene | Brown '54 |
| Haldeman | Yale '51 |
| Hamlin, E. B. | Union '67 |
| Hatch | Dartmouth '69 |
| *Hawes | Bowdoin '60 |
| Helfenstein | Yale '41 |
| Johnston | Yale '62 |
| Kelly, R. | Yale '70 |
| Lampman | Yale '66 |
| Mathison | Wesleyan '53 |
| Miller, W. S. | Hamilton '48 |
| Motter | Pennsylvania '64 |
| Mundy | Union '67 |
| Nettleton | Yale '56 |
| Park | Amherst '67 |
| Peck, P. C. | Hamilton '64 |
| Porter | Yale '48 |
| Robbins, W. P. | Newton University (Md.) '58 |
| Robert | West Point '57 |
| Sage | Yale '65 |
| Sawyer | Yale '72 |
| Scudder, H. | Trinity '46 |
| Shoemaker | Yale '64 |
| Smith, (W. D.) G. | Annapolis '68 |
| Smith, W. D. | Yale '59 |
| Strong, T. S. | Yale '55 |
| Sumner | Yale '63 |
| Tailer | Columbia '52 |
| Taylor | Rochester '68 |
| Thompson, F. M. | Pennsylvania '65 |
| Twombly | Yale '54 |
| Vennum | DePauw '53 |
| Wells, T. B. | Yale '59 |
| Williams, N. | University of Vermont '55 |

(Ex-members omitted.)

SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Amherst | 2 |
| Annapolis | 1 |
| Bowdoin | 2 |
| Brown | 3 |
| Columbia | 1 |
| DePauw | 1 |
| Dartmouth | 3 |
| Hamilton | 2 |
| Illinois | 1 |
| Newton University | 1 |
| New York University | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 |
| Rochester | 2 |
| St. James | 1 |
| Toronto | 1 |
| Trinity | 1 |
| Union | 3 |
| University of Vermont | 1 |
| Wesleyan | 1 |
| Western Reserve | 1 |
| West Point | 1 |
| Yale | 28 |
| Total | 60 |

The Yale fathers were divided among the following Classes:

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| 1841..... | Helfenstein | 1 |
| 1848..... | Porter | 1 |
| 1851..... | Haldeman | 1 |
| 1853..... | Bacon, Bond | 2 |
| 1854..... | Twombly | 1 |
| 1855..... | T. Strong | 1 |
| 1856..... | Nettleton | 1 |
| 1859..... | W. D. Smith, T. Wells | 2 |
| 1860..... | Colton | 1 |
| 1862..... | Alling, Johnston | 2 |
| 1863..... | Sumner | 1 |
| 1864..... | Shoemaker | 1 |
| 1865..... | Chapman, Charnley, Dickerman, J. Gaines, Sage.. | 5 |
| 1866..... | Fuller, Lampman | 2 |
| 1867..... | Collens | 1 |
| 1868..... | Berry | 1 |
| 1870..... | deForest, Kelly | 2 |
| 1871..... | Coonley | 1 |
| 1872..... | Sawyer | 1 |
| | | — |
| | | 28 |

This summary shows that of our 278 graduate members 10 per cent. are sons of Yale graduates and 11½ per cent. are sons of graduates of other colleges. The corresponding totals are appended for a few other classes which have given equivalent summaries in their reports. (In order to make the comparison exact, fathers who were graduates merely of professional schools are not included.)

| Class | Number of men in Class | Sons of Yale graduates | Sons of graduates of other colleges |
|-------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1858 | 103 | 14½ per cent. | not given |
| 1873 | 114 | 5 per cent. | 9 per cent. |
| 1878 | 129 | 9 per cent. | 14 per cent. |
| 1879 | 137 | 9 per cent. | 12 per cent. |
| 1896 | 278 | 10 per cent. | 11½ per cent. |
| 1903 | 306 | 11 per cent. | 17 per cent. |

It will be seen that a marked change in the size of the classes has not been accompanied by any important variation in the percentages of the sons of graduates.

The second percentage given for the Class of 1903 at Yale is subject to correction, the Secretary not yet having had opportunity to verify his list. The figures given for the classes of '58, '73, '78, and '79, however, have been taken from reports published 25 years or more after graduation, and have therefore probably been subjected to adequate revision.

It is a common experience with Yale Secretaries to find that a far from negligible proportion of the men who say that their fathers are college graduates are in error. In most cases the father has at least matriculated, although not the recipient of a degree, but once in a while he proves merely to have *meant* to attend the college of which his son vaguely believes him to be a graduate.

The Harvard percentages seem to average a little higher than ours, but it is the Cambridge custom to include these figures in the "First Report," a compilation corresponding to the old Senior Class Book at Yale, the preparation of which is distinguished less for its vigilant scholarship than for its zeal. Some allowance, therefore, should be made for the deductions which a process of verification might necessitate. The percentages show, for a group of six Harvard classes contemporary with ours, that about 11 per cent. of the men who answer the statistical questions are sons of Harvard graduates and 16 per cent. are sons of graduates of other colleges, including all sorts of minor institutions, but excluding so far as possible professional schools. The total number of B.A. men in each of these classes ranges from 274 to 394, and in general about one tenth of each class failed to answer the statistical questions.

Appendix

Here finally these wide roamings of ours through so many times and places, in search and study of Heroes, are to terminate. I am sorry for it: there was pleasure for me in this business, if also much pain.—T. Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*.

Appendix

NOTE: The matter in this section consists of (1) an account of the 1907 Dinner in New York, (2) a Locality Index (corrected up to June, 1907) of all graduates and ex-members, (3) recent biographical notes containing all the news of events subsequent to June 30th, 1906 (and therefore not included in the regular biographies) which the Secretary has been able to secure, and (4) a Roll of the Class, giving the latest addresses of graduates and ex-members.

The 1907 New York Dinner

AFTER the catastrophic Decennial dinner in New Haven no one knew quite what to expect on January 26th, 1907, in New York. Some of the Class seemed to think that the men would shuffle into the Club with downcast eyes, clothed in sackcloth and mumbling their orders for ashes at the cigar counter. Others feared that having so recently tasted blood, '96 would inevitably give birth to further scenes of violence. As a matter of fact this 1907 affair turned out to be simply a very pleasant, quiet little dinner, and one of the best that we have had. Everybody proved too much intent on renewing old acquaintance to worry about their probable subsequent deportment, and the men not only got so interested talking to each other in the hall-way that Fisher could hardly herd them into the elevators, but they also continued to gossip all through the dinner with a degree of pre-occupation that left unobserved the quartet's faithful antics. Fifty-nine of us were present. Vaill, Knapp, and Colton missed coming (due to "circumstances") for the first time since these dinners were started, and a few others mistakenly stayed away in fear of olive pits or through resentment over the June outbreak. It should be added that only about half the usual number of circulars was sent out.

Judge Clark of Hartford headed the toast list, and, in the words of Edwin Oviatt, "made the best extemporaneous speech he could on a month's notice." When he ventured humorously to allude, however, to the fact that he did not seem to find much

of anything to say, the statement received such prompt corroborative endorsement from his friends that he abruptly stopped his search. Before the applause subsided a waiter entered the room with a message which caused somebody near the door to shout "For advertising purposes, Dr. Vincent is wanted at the telephone." Dr. Vincent having retired in his best professional manner, Toastmaster Peck proceeded to read a letter of regret from President Dwight, some verses from Professor Phelps and a Paris cablegram from Lew Sheldon, and then to introduce the newly appointed Judge of the City Court in New York W. H. Wadhams.

As Wadhams rose to his feet cries were heard of "Ten thousand a year!" and "How does it feel, Billy?" from all over the room. Disregarding these he launched into a gusty curbstone flow, reviewing one by one those sons of Yale from whom she draws her continued inspiration and her strength. "Bill Taft" headed Wadhams' list. "Turning to this city," his next exhibit was "a distinguished Yale judge and jurist of widely known merit." Ecstatic cries of "Wadhams forever!" prematurely suggested the identity of this jurist with the speaker himself, but it turned out afterwards that Wadhams was in reality alluding to J. P. Clarke. He went on to honor the Yale doctors, merchants, journalists, and teachers who were known to the world, a category which called forth the marked disfavor of Brinck Thorne who insisted that "miners" be added and also "artists," for Troy Kinney's benefit. Kinney's hysterical applause thereafter alternated spasmodically with Wadhams' shouts in a way which put the stenographer temporarily out of business.

Griswold Smith, who followed, spoke in part as follows:—"Mr. Pr—resident and Gentlemen:—In the political convolutions which—[*Roars of protest*] well, let it go then. I certainly am the unluckiest man in '96. I meant to accomplish great things for you to-night. Pius Peck called me up a while ago and expressed his desire to have me flood this waiting throng with Thoughts. He wanted me to give you some High Ideals. My ready assent was based less upon my possession of disposable ideals than upon my private conviction that no real chance would be afforded me to pass them out. I have attended '96 dinners before, several of them, and I never remember hearing any speeches. Not only that, but I never remember being told afterwards that there had been any speeches. So you see I could not possibly have anticipated this moment. It only shows that good things are frequently bad, and *vice versa*.

"I say this last advisedly. Recently, at the Essex County Dinner, amid other and less familiar organ strains, I was privileged to hear the Divine Anson prate about what he called the present ways of Yale. He spoke glowingly of the way they did n't drink nowadays, and of the clean words all the students used. He fol-

lowed this, however, by telling a story about a young Episcopal Clergyman and two Wellesley girls at a railroad station which—well, ask Colgate or ask Win Smith, who sat and heard it open-mouthed, to repeat to you that story. For I may as well tell you plainly that it shall never sully *my* lips. [Applause.] I do not count myself too squeamish, either. You all know, of course, that I have left my jealous mistress—referring to the Law—and entered Wall Street. I decided upon this step, after mature and careful thought, because it seemed to me that it was better to take it from the Wise and Wary than from the Widow and Orphan. Besides, in law, the Filthy L. comes slow. It is only the chosen few who attain to judgeships. A judgeship, too, is often enough a matter of political necessity; and, without referring too pointedly to a recent judicial nomination, I should like to add that necessity knows no law.

“It is with a sentiment of regret that I confess to you that the absence of one of our most pure and charming classmates is due directly to the fact that I am here to-night. The man I mean is Frank M. Patterson. I went around to see Pat the other day, in that lovely little boudoir of his, next to his private office, and I said to him—‘Pat, I suppose you are going to the dinner?’ ‘Are *you* going?’ said Pat. ‘Yes,’ said I. Pat drew himself up, put on that haughty and distinguished manner which he knows so well how to affect, and said to me, ‘Then *I* am not.’ It turned out that it was because he thought me responsible for that delightful story of his trip to Ireland, which gained its present currency in clubdom exclusively through the efforts of Pius Peck,—that story of Pat’s visit to an Irish Judge’s moated castle, and of



his romantic welcome by two sweet girls of noble lineage whom he has described to several of us as Lady Fait' and Lady Mord. I tried hard to square myself with Pat. I reminded him that even if I were guilty, I had changed since then. I said to him: 'Pat, did you never hear that story of the guide in Rome?—the guide who inadvertently pointed out each of two different skulls as the sacred skull of St. Peter, and who, when taken to task for this duplication, told the tourists that the first skull was of St. Peter when he was a little boy, and the second of Peter when he was a man?' 'No,' said Pat; 'what 's the story?'"

After concluding his interview with Patterson by describing the prize advertisement which Pat wrote for the Diamond Soap and Perfume Company ("Use Diamond Soap! If you *won't* use Diamond Soap, use Diamond Perfumes!") Smith ended his speech with a brief description of Decennial. As soon as he sat down the Toastmaster announced that '96 had now passed through its "decade of riot, rum, and rottenness," and that it must begin its new era by listening to Professor Perkins of Trinity College. Perkins was just getting under way when Harry Bond, leaning back to swing open the door behind him, crashed down suddenly to the floor and wrecked his chair. A sound of cheering was heard from an adjoining room, which caused somebody to cry hopefully, "The man in there has finished." Perkins went on imperturbably, as follows:—

THE BALD-HEADED GRADUATE

"— My reason for choosing the 'Bald-headed Graduate' as my toast is because he is typical of our own growing maturity; and I think we ought to be glad of it, glad to be growing older. I dare say some of you will not agree with me, but I know of no pleasure greater than that of seeing a friend developing in this way, except the pleasure of seeing it in oneself. Think for a moment of some of the advantages of growing old. Perhaps the greatest of them is a feeling of independence of action, a freedom from that slavish fear of being different from each other, which is the bane of youth, and of college life especially. The first word of the college slang I learned after entering Yale was 'queered.' I was constantly told, 'You must not do this or that because it will queer you.' Such a spirit is stifling to individuality, and reduces those who yield to it to a dreary and uniform mediocrity.

"Another great gain in advancing years that I wish particularly to emphasize is the greater breadth of view; the wider horizon; and as we are many of us fathers it behooves us to make the best possible use of this outlook in planning the education of our sons. We used to say in the good old sweeping fashion,

'Three cheers for Yale, and to hell with Harvard!' [B. Thorne: 'And we say it still!—*Yells of joy.*] Yes we say it still, but we ought to know why we say it. It is not so easy or obvious as that. For instance in the matter of the fear of being quered: Yale is probably more a hot-bed of that spirit than Harvard. At Harvard they encourage a man more to develop in his own special direction. They are individualists up there, and perhaps go too far in allowing so great a freedom from student convention, and have too little cohesion in consequence. But at Yale, where we aim chiefly at training useful citizens, we err the other way, and are apt to stifle the individual for the good of the many. Even Princeton we can damn no longer in our old whole-souled way. Her undergraduates are gaining a spirit of culture and scholarship (it was high time) under the tutorial system, that will make Yale look to her laurels.

"Now of course we all expect to send our sons to New Haven, but I mention these points to show the spirit in which we ought to approach the problem of educating them; and the real difficulty comes when we face the school question. As a pedagogue myself, I feel like giving away a few of the tricks of the trade that may help you in this important problem. You know we teachers are on to each other, like the old augurs who winked slyly when they met. There are some catch-penny devices in education to-day that everyone should understand and guard against. You will see, for instance, a school catalogue advertising all sorts of little courses in the various sciences and 'ologies. They don't amount to anything, as a rule, and serve only to confuse and dissipate the child's mind. They are introduced largely to increase the number of pupils and divert the infant mind much as a juggler diverts it, by mystification. Then there is the modern way of expecting the teacher to do all the work while the child simply sits and absorbs, without exciting himself, except to listen. This is all wrong. Effort is the only way to grow in life, and as it is required of us as soon as we leave school, why should it be avoided so carefully in school? An English educator commenting on our methods said, 'You Americans are so busy teaching that your pupils don't get any time to learn anything.' There is much wisdom in the paradox, and it should be taken to heart by teachers and parents as well.

"The kindergarten method is a form of this evil, and this sugar-coated pill method, that President Hadley despises so, has diffused itself from the primary grades up through the schools at large. Its greatest evil is that the ability to memorize is lost at a time when the memory is most flexible and can be most readily trained. We of the colleges find a steadily decreasing ability to learn by heart in our incoming classes; and it is no wonder, when the idea holds that everything should be made so entertaining that it will stick of itself without exertion. Even the al-

phabet must not be committed to memory, but gradually absorbed by more diverting means.

"These are some of the failings of 'us professors' and our ways, and I hope my straight tip will be of value to those of you who have children to educate. We must face these problems; men of broad ideas and wide outlook, and not with obvious catch-words for mottoes, or youthful sentiments we have long since outgrown."

The formal toast list being over, the Toastmaster announced that the Long Distance Cup had been awarded to Louis C. Jones of Syracuse, Oakley second, and Mason Brown third. Jones made a rather promising speech of thanks. Loughran, Fisher and Oviatt were called on for short impromptu speeches, and then the men left the tables for the piano. A band of the tuneless diners in the adjoining room appeared about this time, led by a gentleman with a snare-drum, and with their assistance the remainder of the evening was made moderately melodious.

Following is a list of those present, the names of out-of-town men being followed by their place of residence:

Alexander; Allen (East Walpole, Mass.); Arnold (Willimantic, Conn.); Auchincloss; Birely (New Haven, Conn.); Bond (Newark, N. J.); Buist; Chandler (Simsbury, Conn.); Chapman (Northfield, Conn.); Chittenden; W. H. Clark (Hartford, Conn.); Coit (Norwich, Conn.); Colgate; Coonley; H. P. Cross (Providence, R. I.); A. S. Davis; C. S. Day, Jr.; Eagle; Fairbank (New Haven, Conn.); Fisher; Foote; Frank; Gaylord; Goodman (Hartford, Conn.); Gregory (New Haven, Conn.); E. B. Hamilton; G. C. Hollister; Jackson; Johnson; Johnston; L. C. Jones (Syracuse, N. Y.); Kingman; Kinney; Kip; Lee; Loughran (Kingston, N. Y.); Lovell; Neale (Minersville, Pa.); Nettleton (New Haven, Conn.); Oakley (Corning, N. Y.); Oviatt (New Haven, Conn.); P. C. Peck; Perkins (Hartford, Conn.); Pratt; F. O. Robbins (New Haven, Conn.); W. P. Robbins; Scheffer (New Haven, Conn.); H. Scudder (Schenectady, N. Y.); O. Smith; W. D. Smith; Stalter (Paterson, N. J.); T. S. Strong; S. Thorne; S. B. Thorne (Minersville, Pa.); Vincent; Wadhams; Woodhull; Young; Ex '96; J. M. Brown (Washington, D. C.)
Total, 59.

Locality Index

Including Ex-Members

NOTE.—The alphabetical arrangement is by states and territories, followed by dependencies and foreign countries. The names of men who have their residences in one town and their offices or temporary residences in another are inserted twice, followed by parenthetical reference to the alternate locality. The names of the dead are starred.

ARIZONA

Tucson:

D. H. Collins ex '96 (Pittsburg, Pa.)

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley:

Morgan
*Spinello
C. W. Wells

Piedmont:

Ballentine (San Francisco)

San Francisco:

Ballentine (Piedmont)

Drown

Sierra Madre:

Scott (when last heard from.)

COLORADO

Colorado Springs:

Hatch (N. Y. City)
F. P. Dodge ex '96

New Windsor:

Wickenden

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia:

Bristol ex '96

Bridgeport:

Nicholson
Reynolds
D. Smith
Hulbert ex '96

Bristol:

H. S. Peck
Tracy

Clinton and Deep River:

Pelton

Derby:

Flaherty

Greenwich:

Heaton (N. Y. City)
Hoeninghaus (N. Y. City)

Hartford:

Alvord
*W. Armstrong (Rome, N. Y.)
Arnold (Willimantic)
Bulkley
W. H. Clark
Goodman
Perkins
A. R. Thompson
Holcombe ex '96

Lyme:

Burnham

Meriden:

Billard
Von Tobel

Mystic:

A. C. Jones

New Haven:

J. C. Adams
Alling
Benedict
Berdan
Bergin
Birely
Dickerman (Halle, Germany)
Durfee
Farr
H. E. Gregory
Hawkes
Hooker
Keller
*McDermott
McLaren
Nettleton
Oviatt
F. O. Robbins
Schevill
Sherman
Stokes
R. J. Woodruff (Orange)
*White ex '96 (Brockport, N.Y.)

New London:

Bond

Norwich:

Cary
Coit

Orange:

R. J. Woodruff (New Haven)

Plantsville:

Brastow

Shelton:

*Mathison

Simsbury:

Chandler

South Manchester:

*Cheney (Imus, P. I.)

Stamford:

Fuller
Knapp (N. Y. City)
Porter (N. Y. City)
Robert
Walter

Willimantic:

Arnold (Hartford)

Winsted:

H. G. Strong
Vaill

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington:
 Bentley
 McKee (Asheville & Biltmore,
 N. C.)
 McLanahan
 J. M. Brown ex '96

GEORGIA

Augusta:
 Kellogg

IDAHO

Lillian:
 T. J. Wood ex '96 (Dayton, O.)
Moscow:
 J. G. Eldridge

ILLINOIS

Carrollton:
 Pierson ex '96
Chicago:
 H. D. Baker
 Cahn
 Charnley (N. Y. City)
 Forbes
 P. D. Hamlin
 J. C. Hollister
 W. S. Miller
 Mundy
 Treadway (Oak Park)
 N. Williams
 Seney ex '96
Decatur:
 W. J. Armstrong ex '96
Marion:
 Denison
Oak Park:
 Treadway (Chicago)
Peoria:
 Heidrich
Quincy:
 Govert
Watseka:
 Vennum

INDIANA

Indianapolis:
 Coleman
 Wiley ex '96
Rushville:
 Abercrombie

INDIAN TERRITORY

Weleetha:
 C. W. Miller

IOWA

Sioux City:
 Burton-Smith

KENTUCKY

Louisville:
 Yeaman

LOUISIANA

New Orleans:
 Godchaux

MAINE

Biddeford:
 Heard
Castine:
 McClintock ex '96 (Pittsburg,
 Pa.)
Westbrook:
 Dean

MARYLAND

Baltimore:
 W. G. Baker

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston:
 Collens (Newton Center)
 F. W. Mathews (Newton
 Center)
 Park
 Scoville
 Twombly (Newton)
Bradford:
 Carleton
Cambridge:
 Noon (Cambridge, England)
East Walpole:
 Allen
Holyoke:
 Bennett (Springfield)
Newton:
 Twombly (Boston)
Newton Center:
 Collens (Boston)
 F. W. Mathews (Boston)
Plainville:
 Bemis
Springfield:
 Bennett (Holyoke)
 Spellman

MICHIGAN

Detroit:
 Ford

MINNESOTA

Arnold:
 Sulcov
Cloquet:
 Taylor
Duluth:
 M. Baldwin
Excelsior and Minneapolis:
 T. R. Brown ex '96
St. Paul:
 Weyerhaeuser

MISSOURI

St. Joseph:
 Brittain
 Motter
 Reed
 Loving ex '96

St. Louis:
 Douglass
 Jeffrey
 McFadden
 Moré
 Robinson
 J. H. C. Clark ex '96
Springfield:
 *Massey ex '96

NEW JERSEY

Ampere:
 C. H. Woodruff ex '96 (N. Y. City)
Bloomfield:
 A. R. Baldwin (N. Y. City)
 Root (N. Y. City)
Carteret:
 Breckenridge (Woodbridge)
East Orange:
 Dayton (N. Y. City)
Englewood:
 Johnson (N. Y. City)
 W. F. Wood (N. Y. City)
Essex Fells:
 Paret (N. Y. City)
Glen Ridge:
 Beard (N. Y. City)
Jersey City:
 Sumner
 McLean ex '96
Lawrenceville:
 Henry
Morris Plains:
 Haines ex '96
Morristown:
 Sturges
Orange:
 Colgate (N. Y. City)
Paterson:
 Stalter
Plainfield:
 Hutchinson (N. Y. City)
 Lovell (N. Y. City)
Ridgewood:
 Conklin (N. Y. City)
Summit:
 Greene (N. Y. City)
 Truslow (N. Y. City)
Woodbridge:
 Breckenridge (Carteret)

NEW YORK

Albany:
 Whalen
 Horton ex '96
Ardley-on-Hudson:
 Griggs (N. Y. City)
 VanBeuren ex '96 (N. Y. City)
Batavia:
 Squires
Brockport:
 *White ex '96 (New Haven, Conn.)
Buffalo:
 Ball
 Beaty
 Buck
 Conley
 Gowans

Catskill:
 Hopkins
Clayville:
 Gilbert ex '96 (N. Y. City)
Cold Spring (L. I.):
 deForest (N. Y. City)
Corning:
 Oakley
Coxsackie:
 Lampman (N. Y. City)
Cuba:
 Saunders ex '96
Eastview:
 Cochran (N. Y. City & Yonkers)
Fowlerville:
 O. C. Baker
Hudson:
 Chace
Kingston:
 Loughran
Lyon Mountain:
 W. F. Brown
Mamaroneck:
 G. C. Hollister (N. Y. City)
 NEW YORK CITY:
Brooklyn:
 B. Adams (Manhattan)
 Buist
 Colton (Manhattan)
 *Fincke
 Hoole
 Prince
 Richmond (Havana, Cuba)
 Stuart (Manhattan)
 Whitaker (Manhattan)
 C. S. Adams ex '96 (Manhattan)
Jamaica:
 Chickering
 Towle ex '96 (Manhattan)
Kingsbridge:
 Ross
Manhattan:
 B. Adams (Brooklyn)
 Alexander (Staten Island)
 Arnstein
 Auchincloss
 A. R. Baldwin (Bloomfield, N. J.)
 Beard (Glen Ridge, N. J.)
 Berry
 Bingham
 Brinsmade
 *Brokaw
 H. S. Brown
 Carley
 Chapman (and vicinity)
 Charnley (Chicago, Ill.)
 Chittenden
 Cochran (Yonkers & Eastview)
 Colgate (Orange, N. J.)
 Colton (Brooklyn)
 Conklin (Ridgewood, N. J.)
 Corbitt
 W. R. Cross
 Curtiss
 A. S. Davis
 C. S. Day
 S. Day
 Dayton (East Orange, N. J.)
 deForest (Cold Spring, N. Y.)

- deSibour (Woodmere, N. Y.)
 DeWitt
 Eagle
 Fisher
 Foote (Staten Island)
 Fowler
 Frank
 J. M. Gaines
 Gaylord (Staten Island)
 Gordon
 Grant
 Greene (Summit, N. J.)
 Griggs (Ardsley-on-Hudson)
 E. B. Hamlin
 Hatch (Colorado Springs,
 Colo.)
 *Hawes
 Heaton (Greenwich, Conn.)
 Hess
 Hoeninghaus (Greenwich,
 Conn.)
 G. C. Hollister (Mamaroneck)
 Hoyt
 A. E. Hunt
 Hutchinson (Plainfield, N. J.)
 *Ives
 Jackson
 Johnson (Englewood, N. J.)
 Johnston
 R. Kelly
 Kingman
 Kinney
 Kip
 Knapp (Stamford, Conn.)
 Lackland
 Lampman (Coxsackie)
 Lee
 Lobenstine
 Lovell (Plainfield, N. J.)
 H. W. Mathews
 Paret (Essex Fells, N. J.)
 F. M. Patterson
 P. C. Peck
 Porter (Stamford, Conn.)
 Pratt
 W. P. Robbins
 Rockwell (mail only)
 Root (Bloomfield, N. J.)
 Sage
 Sawyer
 *Schuyler
 Sheldon (Paris, France)
 G. Smith
 W. D. Smith
 T. S. Strong
 Stuart (Brooklyn)
 Tailer
 F. M. Thompson
 S. Thorne (Rye)
 *Trudeau
 Truslow (Summit, N. J.)
 Vincent
 Wadhams
 T. B. Wells
 Whitaker (Brooklyn)
 W. F. Wood (Englewood, N.
 J.)
 Woodhull
 Young (Nyack)
 C. S. Adams ex '96 (Brooklyn)
 Brinckerhoff ex '96 (London,
 England)
 Cox ex '96
 G. P. Dodge ex '96
 Gilbert ex '96 (Clayville)
 *Gray ex '96 (London, England)
 Lane ex '96
 Limburg ex '96
 Meyer ex '96
 *Newcomb ex '96
 *Palmer ex '96
 Sears ex '96
 Towle ex '96 (Jamaica)
 VanBeuren ex '96 (Ardsley-on-
 Hudson)
 N. A. Williams ex '96
 C. H. Woodruff ex '96 (Am-
 pere, N. J.)
Staten Island:
 Alexander (Manhattan)
 Coonley
 Foote (Manhattan)
 Gaylord (Manhattan)
Norwich:
 *Martin ex '96
Nyack:
 Young (N. Y. City)
Peekskill:
 Jordan
Riverdale-on-Hudson:
 *G. D. Eldridge ex '96
Rochester:
 Bacon
 Loomis
Rome:
 *W. Armstrong (Hartford,
 Conn.)
Rye:
 S. Thorne (N. Y. City)
Schenectady:
 H. Scudder
Syracuse:
 L. C. Jones
 Wade
 Moore ex '96
White Plains:
 Brookfield ex '96
Woodmere (L. I.):
 deSibour (N. Y. City)
Yonkers:
 Cochran (N. Y. City & East-
 view)
 G. A. Smith
- NORTH CAROLINA
- Asheville and Biltmore:*
 McKee (Washington, D. C.)
Raleigh:
 Boyer
- OHIO
- Cincinnati:*
 Mallon
 Paxton
 Shoemaker
Cleveland:
 E. L. Davis
 Starkweather
Columbus:
 Gorman
 Griffith

Dayton:
T. J. Wood ex '96 (Lillian,
Idaho)

Toledo:
F. W. Gaines

Wooster:
Archbald

OREGON

Oregon City:
Hedges

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny:
Stewart (Pittsburg)

Carlisle:
Sadler

Franklin:
Mackey

Harrisburg:
Haldeman

Minersville:
Neale
S. B. Thorne

Newcastle:
W. L. Patterson ex '96

Philadelphia:
Havens
Longacre
Pardee
Spalding
Weston
Atherton ex '96
*Penrose ex '96

Pittsburg:
M. C. Adams
T. B. Clark
Field
Fitzhugh
Stewart (Allegheny)
D. H. Collins ex '96 (Tucson,
Ariz.)
McClintock ex '96 (Castine,
Me.)

Scranton:
*Connell ex '96

Shamokin:
Helfenstein

Torresdale:
A. Brown

Towanda:
Carroll

Wilkes-Barré:
Lenahan

RHODE ISLAND

Providence:
H. P. Cross
N. W. Smith

TENNESSEE

Memphis:
*Estes ex '96

Nashville:
Lusk

TEXAS

Abilene:
Scarborough
Dallas:
*Belo

VERMONT

Johnson:
E. D. Collins
Randolph:
Rumrill

VIRGINIA

Montague:
Wynkoop ex '96

WISCONSIN

Madison:
Tilton
Milwaukee:
Morris

HAWAII

Honolulu:
*Damon

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Imus:
*Cheney (South Manchester,
Conn.)

Manila:
Lukens ex '96

CUBA

Havana:
Richmond (N. Y. City)

EGYPT

Assiut:
McClenahan

ENGLAND

Cambridge:
Noon (Cambridge, Mass.)

London:
Brinckerhoff ex '96 (N. Y.
City)
*Gray ex '96 (N. Y. City)

FRANCE

Paris:
Sheldon (N. Y. City)

GERMANY

Halle:
Dickerman (New Haven, Conn.)

SOUTH AFRICA

McLeod ex '96

TOTALS

| | Graduates | Ex-Memb |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Arizona | 0 | 1 |
| California | 7 | 0 |
| Colorado | 2 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 59 | 4 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 1 |
| Georgia | 1 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1 | 1 |
| Illinois | 15 | 3 |
| Indiana | 2 | 1 |
| Indian Territory | 1 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 0 |
| Maine | 2 | 1 |
| Maryland | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 4 | 1 |
| Missouri | 8 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 19 | 3 |
| New York | 138 | 27 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 0 |
| Ohio | 9 | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 | 6 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 1 |
| Texas | 2 | 0 |
| Vermont | 2 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 0 |
| Philippine Islands | 1 | 1 |
| Cuba | 1 | 0 |
| Egypt | 1 | 0 |
| England | 1 | 2 |
| France | 1 | 0 |
| Germany | 1 | 0 |
| South Africa | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 330 | 60 |
| Deduct for repetition | 52 | 11 |
| Total | 278 | 49 |
| Omissions (all ex-members who are affiliated wholly with other classes) | | 16 |
| Total | 278 | 65 |
| Final total, 343. | | |
| June, 1907. | | |



Recent Biographical Notes

NOTE: The regular biographies were closed as of June 30th, 1906, for the convenience of the compiler. The notes which follow are of events which have occurred since that date.

J. C. Adams' second daughter, Katharine, was born in New Haven, Conn., on May 7th, 1907.

Eugene D. Alexander left Elizabethtown, N. Y., and resumed his law practice in New York City on Nov. 1st, 1906. In January, 1907, he entered the offices of Gould & Wilkie of 2 Wall Street. (The Yale members of this firm are Charles W. Gould '70 and William B. Goodwin '86.)

A. A. Alling has been appointed assistant state's attorney of New Haven County to succeed Alfred N. Wheeler, '75 S.

E. S. Auchincloss sold his membership in the New York Stock Exchange in March, 1907. He will spend the summer of 1907 at "Keewaydin," Darien, Conn.

Henry D. Baker was married on Nov. 5th, 1906, in Boston, Mass., to Miss Edna Woollen (daughter of the late Mary Taylor and William Wesley Woollen, of Asheville, N. C.), whose stage name was Edna Sidney. She is a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Taylor of Indiana and a niece of General Lew Wallace. Her last appearance was in "The Catch of the Season."

Kneeland Ball left his position in Erie, Pa., in the latter part of 1906. He is now (Jan., 1907) with the Larkin Soap Company. His present address is 338 Woodward Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

James A. Ballentine formed the law partnership of Wilson & Ballentine (John Ralph Wilson) on May 15th, 1906. Ballentine is now Assistant Professor of Law in the law department of the University of California.

John K. Berry on Oct. 1st, 1906, formed the law partnership of Redington & Berry (George O. Redington '94 L. S.), with offices at No. 15 William Street, New York.

H. R. Bond, Jr., resigned his position with Baker & Company, Platinum, Gold, and Silver Refiners and Manufacturers, of 408

New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark, N. J., in May, 1907. He will spend the summer at New London, Conn., which remains as heretofore, his permanent mail address.

G. S. Buck became the lecturer on "Negligence" in the law department of the University of Buffalo early in 1907.

H. W. Chapman spent the winter of 1906-07 tutoring in New York City. His temporary address is 24 West 16th Street.

Charles Collens' firm (Allen & Collens) were "selected (in September, 1906) as architects of the new Union Theological Seminary, to be built on Broadway at 120th to 121st Streets, New York. The competition was one of the largest which has been held in the metropolis for several years, fifty architects entering. The jury and building committee gave a unanimous decision in favor of the Boston firm. The proposed new buildings will cost \$2,000,000."—*Boston Evening Transcript*. Friday, December 21, 1906.

"Albany, New York, Dec. 24, 1906.—Commissioner of Education Draper announced today the ten successful architects in the first competition of designs for the new state education building. They include Allen & Collens of Boston. . . ."—*Boston Herald*. (This building is to cost \$3,500,000, and there were one hundred and fifteen architects in the preliminary competition.)

Collens was also Boston Delegate to the American Institute of Architects Convention at Washington, January 7th to 9th, 1907. His firm reopened their New York office, at 1170 Broadway, on April 15th, 1907.

W. P. Colton wrote the following self-explanatory answer to one of the Class Secretary's letters, on January 29th, 1907:—

"If a surgeon can remove a man's appendix in twenty-five minutes how long does it take that man to tell his Class Secretary about it? Again, if a man works eight years in one job, how long must the green be that wins him to another? Answers will be received in plain sealed envelopes and the winner will receive a beautifully bound edition of the 'Courting of Henry Baker.'

"Confidentially, I have my doubts whether they really took my appendix out. All I know about it is what they tell me. The direct evidence is slight, merely a scar and an unreceipted doctor's bill.

"It happened this way:—I had tendered my resignation to the Lackawanna Railroad to accept the position of Advertising Manager for the American Bank Note Company of New York and elsewhere. I then went to Maine for the balance of my term with the railroad and spent my time hunting. This was merely to ease the shock to the road. To my chagrin the stock immediately began to rise rapidly. I was secretly advised that the road was still running. My worst fears were confirmed. They were doing nicely without me. I began to brood over it. I came home

and took to my bed, and on October 20th the doctors, seeing my weakened condition, took advantage of the opportunity and dragged me to the hospital for what there might be in it for them. From the effects of this foul conspiracy I was just recovering when Typhoid got me for several weeks more. I can speak of my beautiful influence in the sick room only to the extent of saying that one of my nurses has given up her profession and the other has moved South.

"After a month at Lakewood I took up my work at the Bank Note Company on January 2d, and thanks to considerate employers I am still working there. This work consists of making money. I find it very congenial."

Lewis R. Conklin was reported fatally injured on August 2d, 1906, in a collision between his motor and the Catskill Mountain Limited on the West Shore Railroad, at Orangeburg, N. Y. His machine was crushed like an eggshell, its fragments were strewn for half a mile along the tracks, and Conklin himself was found lying unconscious in some of the wreckage upon the pilot of the engine. He was hurried to a hospital at Union Hill, N. J., where his injuries were pronounced fatal. He recovered sufficiently however to carry out the plans for his wedding upon the date which had already been announced, and his marriage to Miss Grace Hanford Frisby, daughter of Mrs. Augustus Ladd Frisby, took place in New Haven on August 22d. On December 3d his partner wrote the Class Secretary that Conklin had returned from abroad fully restored to health.

William H. Corbitt formed on Sept. 1st, 1906, the law partnership of Corbitt & Stern (Walter T. Stern '99), with offices at 60 Wall Street, New York City. In the spring of 1905 Corbitt was chosen a member of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club.

Alfred L. Curtiss spent the summer of 1906 in the loan department of William A. White & Sons (Real Estate), 62 Cedar Street, New York. He gave up the practice of the law on May 25th, 1907, and went into business with the Barnes Carriage Company (makers of carriages, etc.), 147 West 99th Street, New York City.

Albert Sargent Davis was married at the Congregational Church, Barrington, R. I., Sept. 1st, 1906, to Miss Ruth Lathrop Anthony, daughter of Orrin Spencer Anthony (President and General Manager of the Anthony Coal & Lumber Company of East Providence, R. I.) and Hattie Louise (Lathrop) Anthony, of West Barrington, R. I. Mrs. Anthony's maiden residence was Worcester, Mass.

C. S. Day, Jr., acquired the interests of Lewis S. Welch '89 in

the Yale Alumni Weekly on September 15th, 1906, and is now its publisher. In May, 1907, he became a director of the Yale Publishing Association (incorporated) which was formed in that month to conduct the publication of the Yale Review.

Estey F. Dayton left his position with the New York office of the Library Bureau on Jan. 12th, 1907. He is now with the Yabash Cabinet Company, 349 Broadway, New York City.

E. L. Durfee was made a member in March, 1907, of a council, consisting, besides himself, of four Freshmen and four Juniors, which is to have charge of the conduct of Freshman sports at Yale.

Henry J. Fisher resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Frank A. Munsey Company of New York on August 1st, 1906, to accept the General Managership of the Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of the "Woman's Home Companion" and of "Fam and Fireside." Their plant is in Springfield, Ohio, in which place Fisher spent August and September. The executive offices are at 11 East 24th Street, New York City.

Early in 1907 Fisher received his honorable discharge from Squadron A, after over ten years of service.

William Standish Gaylord was married Oct. 20th, 1906, at Irt Richmond (Staten Island), N. Y., to Miss Mary Ellen Coony, daughter of Dr. Edgar David Coonley, '71.

R. J. Goodman, formerly Captain of Company K of the First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, was elected Major of the First Regiment on March 8th, 1907.

W. H. Gorman's guardian is his brother, Edward A. Gorman, of 489 Linwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

E. B. Hamlin's father, the Rev. Dr. Teunis Slingerland Hamlin, of Washington, D. C., died suddenly in New York City on April 17th, 1907.

George B. Hatch withdrew from the law partnership of Hatch & McCook of 15 William Street, New York City, in the autumn of 1906. In March, 1907, he left Liberty, N. Y., and went out to Colorado Springs.

F. S. Havens' engagement to Miss Grace Mary Wright, daughter of James Henry Wright, a counsellor, of Warwick, England, and of Mary (Morris) Wright, was announced in May, 1907. The wedding is set for June 29th, 1907.

W. W. Heaton bought a place in Greenwich, Conn., on May 1st, 1907. This will probably be his principal future residence, and his addresses at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and at 123 East 36th Street, New York City, will be discontinued.

G. L. Hedges was appointed District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Washington on March 1st, 1907, by Governor Chamberlin. His term runs until July 1st, 1908.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Hess, for three years the Recorder in the Dean's Office at Yale University, received a unanimous call in April, 1907, to take the pastorate of the Trinity Congregational Church at Washington Avenue and East 176th Street, New York City, and thereupon resigned his position at Yale to take effect at the end of the college year.

His mail address, after July 1st, 1907, will be 581 Tremont Avenue, The Bronx.

Frank T. Hooker's second child, a daughter, was born on April 1st, 1907, at 23 Lynwood Place, New Haven, Conn. She has been named Eunice Canfield Hooker.

A. E. Hunt, Jr., entered the offices of the Stock Exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Company, at 30 Broad Street, New York City, early in 1907.

J. A. Hutchinson's second son was born April 9th, 1907, at Plainfield, N. J. He has been named John Whiton Hutchinson.

Hutchinson has spent most of his time in charge of Mackay & Company's Boston office since last fall, and is not certain whether he will continue to reside at Plainfield. Mackay & Company's Boston address is 13 Congress Street.

F. B. Johnson severed his connection with the Library Bureau in February, 1907, and is now with Gunn, Richards & Company, production engineers, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The Rev. Albert Corey Jones' first child, a daughter, Katharine Charlotte Jones, was born at Mystic, Conn., Nov. 1st, 1906.

Louis Cleveland Jones was married Sept. 11th, 1906, at the First Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Ursula Northrup, daughter of the Hon. Ansel Judd Northrup, of Syracuse. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will be at home after Nov. 15th, 1906, at 320 Leavenworth Avenue, Syracuse.

A. G. Keller was appointed Professor of the Science of Society at Yale on February 18th, 1907.

Robert Kelly, Jr., was promoted to the Assistant General Managership of the Holophane Glass Company, in February, 1907, and is now at the Company's headquarters in New York City. The offices are at 15 East 32d Street.

Troy Kinney has moved his studio from 115 East 23d Street to 15 West 67th Street, New York City.

J. H. Knapp's first daughter, Mariette Knapp, was born Dec. 29th, 1906, at Stamford, Ct.

Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., came to New York City in September, 1906, and entered the brokerage business, in the employ of the Stock Exchange house of Tailer & Robinson at 2 Wall Street.

On April 9th, 1907, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard.

On May 11th, 1907, he was married at Tuxedo Park, New York, to Mrs. Frances Ford (Benjamin) Page, a daughter of George Hillard Benjamin, Union '72, of New York City, and a sister-in-law of H. H. Rogers, Jr., who is one of Lackland's brother officers in the Twelfth. His brother, C. K. Lackland, was best man.

His new residence address is 28 East 28th Street.

John Longacre's club address is 1424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Robert Lusk's first child, a daughter, Carolyn Carter Lusk, was born Oct. 8th, 1906, in Nashville, Tenn.

M. D. McKee formed the partnership of Frost & McKee (Edward I. Frost) on March 1st, 1907, for the purpose of buying and selling Southern timber lands. "Correspondence invited." The address is Asheville, North Carolina.

G. X. McLanahan's third child, a daughter, was born on April 13th, 1907, in Washington, D. C. She has been named Louise Snyder.

H. W. Mathews joined the editorial staff of "Suburban Life," with the title of Assistant Editor, in January, 1907. He had a signed article about "Montclair the Beautiful" in the issue for May, 1907.

The Rev. Frederick Huntington Mathison died on August 24th, 1906, at Shelton, Conn., as the result of an operation, rendered necessary by his illness.

At a meeting of the Class, held at New York City, on the 5th day of September, 1906, obituary resolutions were adopted, and copies thereof were delivered to the surviving relatives.

N. H. Mundy was married on April 9th, 1907, at South Orange, N. J., to Miss Marion Perry Shackford, daughter of Captain William Gardner Shackford of 376 Vose Avenue, South Orange. Roswell Mundy of Chicago, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were John J. Bryant, George Goodwin Dewey, Paul D. Hamlin ('96), Floyd Mundy (ex '98), and Lieutenant Chauncey Shackford.

Theodore Woods Noon went to England in the autumn of 1906 to enter Emmanuel College at Cambridge for a year's residence.

Edwin Oviatt succeeded Lewis S. Welch '89 as Editor of the Yale Alumni Weekly on September 15th, 1906. In May, 1907, he



Mathison

(From a photograph taken in 1896)

became a director of the Yale Publishing Association (incorporated) which was formed in that month to conduct the publication of the Yale Review.

Oviatt's first child, a son, was born in New Haven, on November 19th, 1906. He has been named Sidney.

The Rev. Charles E. Park's name was omitted by mistake from the Bibliographical Notes. It should have been stated therein that he contributed to the March and April issues (1906) of *The New Unitarian* (New York).

Addison S. Pratt's engagement to Miss Martha West Sanders, daughter of Joseph Asbury and Harriet West Sanders, of Milford, Ohio, was announced on September 9th, 1906. Mr. Sanders is a traveling salesman. The wedding is set for July 1st, 1907.

Wolcott P. Robbins formed on Sept. 1st, 1906, the law partnership of Robbins, Kiernan & Clark (Paul L. Kiernan and Henry Bogert Clark), with offices at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on May 1st, 1907. Robbins is now practising under his own name at 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

James Dwight Rockwell was married on January 14th, 1907, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, to Miss Alice Estelle Spencer, daughter of James Hicks Spencer of Westbrook, Conn. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell went to Florida for the winter. Letters sent to the Yale Club, New York, will be forwarded.

Rudolph Schevill was appointed Assistant Professor of Spanish at Yale on February 18th, 1907.

L. P. Sheldon's second child, a daughter, was born on February 20th, 1907, in Paris, France. She has been named Helen Suzanne.

Charles P. Sherman was married to Miss Julia Marie Rungee, daughter of Mrs. Pauline Rungee, at New Haven, on Sept. 5th, 1906. Their residence is now at 438 Edgewood Avenue.

Griswold Smith's partnership in the brokerage business (Sutro, Tweedy & Company) was dissolved by mutual consent on May 1st, 1907. The business was continued by Victor Sutro, '97, under his own name. Smith went on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange as an independent broker.

N. W. Smith, in reply to a secretarial query, wrote as follows, under date of April 4th, 1907:—

"On April 1st, E. G. Buckland, our old law instructor, now Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and of the Rhode Island Company, appointed me General Counsel of the Rhode Island Company, which operates

all the street railways of Providence and the surrounding cities and towns. Its stock is owned by the Rhode Island Securities Company, which in turn is controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. In other words, the street traction roads here are controlled by the New Haven Company, and I was appointed General Counsel of the traction company which operates them.

"On June 1st, 1906, Buckland became Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and promoted me from Assistant Attorney to Attorney of the Company in Rhode Island. At the same time he gave a like promotion to Joseph C. Sweeney, a Yale Law School man, who takes care of the litigated work. We still retain the positions of Attorneys of the steam road in Rhode Island, and this General Counsel business is simply another line of work added.

"But the most important information of all is that on October 10th, 1906, a daughter, Mary Weeden Smith, became a member of our family."

Douglas Stewart's address has been changed to 1025 Western Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.'s, second son, Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes 3d, was born Oct. 10th, 1906, in New Haven, Conn.

T. S. Strong, Jr., was appointed Assistant Cashier of the Consolidated National Bank of New York City at a meeting of the Board of Directors upon Jan. 8th, 1907.

Eliot Sumner's engagement to Miss Diana Rockwell, daughter of General and Mrs. Alfred P. Rockwell, of Boston, was announced in May, 1907.

Huntington Taylor's son, Albert Walker Taylor, died Sept. 4th, 1906, at Cloquet, Minn., aged three years and five months.

A. R. Thompson's second daughter, Ruth Thompson, was born at Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 23d, 1906.

Samuel Thorne, Jr., left the offices of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone on June 1st, 1907, and opened offices of his own at No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.

Thomas A. Tracy was married on June 12th, 1907, at Thomaston, Conn., to Miss Marie Nolan, daughter of Patrick Nolan, of Thomaston.

D. L. Vaill's fourth child, a son, was born at Winsted, Conn., on Jan. 22d, 1907. He has been named Dudley Landon Vaill, Jr.

W. H. Wadhams was appointed by Governor Hughes, in January, 1907, Judge of the City Court in New York City. The ap-

pointment is for the unexpired term of Judge Seabury, who was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1906.

Wadhams' residence address was changed, early in 1907, to 39 West 11th Street, New York City.

J. W. Wickenden's mother, Margaret Lloyd Wickenden, died at Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 30th, 1907.

Norman Williams' city offices on and after May 1st, 1907, will be in the Commercial National Bank Building, at 115 Adams Street, Chicago.

W. F. Wood no longer has his headquarters with Atwood Violett & Co. His business address is now in care of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Ezra Hallock Young was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1906, to Miss Grace Stephenson, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. and the late Colonel W. M. Stephenson, and sister of Charles S. Stephenson, '95 S.

The bachelor members of '96 numbered 111 at Decennial, omitting the 6 bachelors who had died. Since then, one more has died, and twelve have been married. This leaves 98 living bachelors, equal to 35% of the whole number of graduates.

Ex-Members

Rowland Cox, Jr., and Mabel Louise Judson Cox were divorced during the year 1906, the decree being handed down in December.

E. Meyer, Jr., became a director of the Nipissing Mines Company in January, 1907.

H. Dalton Newcomb died in New York City on December 3d, 1906. The cause of his death was given at that time as heart disease.

Herman Dingwell Sears was married Oct. 3d, 1906, at "Evenland," Maceo, Daviess County, Kentucky, to Miss Clara Taylor Hawes, daughter of George Trotter Hawes of Maceo.

R. N. Seney was married on May 11th, 1907, at Terre Haute, Indiana, to Miss Julia Compton Ford, daughter of Captain Augustus C. Ford of Terre Haute. He is now living in Chicago, and is connected with the Chicago Traction Company.

Roll of the Class

- John S. Abercrombie, Rushville, Ind.
Benjamin Adams, New York Public Library, 209 West 23d St.,
New York City.
John C. Adams, Ph.D., 75 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.
Marcellin C. Adams, Fifth Avenue & Woodland Road, Pittsburg,
Pa.
Eugene D. Alexander, Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.,
or 2 Wall St., New York City.
Philip R. Allen, East Walpole, Mass.
Arnon A. Alling, 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
Samuel M. Alvord, 254 Ashley St., Hartford, Conn.
Rev. Thomas F. Archbald, 131 Bealle Ave., Wooster, Ohio.
*Wheeler Armstrong, Jr., died in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12th,
1896.
Judge William A. Arnold, 812 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.
Leo Arnstein, 416 East 106th St., New York City.
Edgar S. Auchincloss, 123 East 69th St., New York City.
Leonard B. Bacon, 152 Gibbs St., Rochester, N. Y.
Henry D. Baker, University Club, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Owen C. Baker, Fowlerville, N. Y.
William G. Baker, Jr., The Albion Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
Austin R. Baldwin, 36 Front St., New York City.
Mark Baldwin, 16 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
Kneeland Ball, 338 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
James A. Ballentine, 832 Monadnock Building, San Francisco,
Cal.
William M. Beard, 45 Broadway, New York City.
Rev. Arthur H. Beaty, 123 Benzinger St., Buffalo, N. Y.
*Alfred H. Belo, died in Dallas, Tex., Feb. 27th, 1906.
George M. Bemis, Plainville, Mass.
Harry H. Benedict, Jr., 216 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
Fred F. Bennett, 205 High St., Holyoke, Mass.
Alexander G. Bentley, Columbian Building, Washington, D. C.
John M. Berdan, Ph.D., 681 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Thomas J. Bergin, M.D., 565 Howard Ave., New Haven, Conn.
John K. Berry, 15 William St., New York City.
Frederick H. Billard, Meriden, Conn.
Arthur W. Bingham, M.D., 266 West 88th St., New York City.
Charles W. Birely, 1388 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

- Henry R. Bond, Jr., New London, Conn.
Charles H. Boyer, St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C.
Lewis L. Brastow, 146 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.
John E. Breckenridge, Woodbridge, N. J.
Daniel B. Brinsmade, M.D., 564 West End Ave., New York City.
John S. Brittain, Jr., Ninth & Faraon Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
*Rev. William H. Brokaw, died in New York City, July 13th, 1902.
Alexander Brown, Jr., Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
Herbert S. Brown, 319 East 23d St., New York City.
William F. Brown, M.D., Lyon Mountain, N. Y.
George S. Buck, 543 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
George L. Buist, M.D., 3 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
George E. Bulkley, 943 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
John L. Burnham, M.D., Lyme, Conn.
R. H. Burton-Smith, 1705 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Bertram J. Cahn, 85 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore Carleton, 22 Allen St., Bradford, Mass.
John A. Carley, 41 Park Row, New York City.
T. F. Carroll, 509 Main St., Towanda, Pa.
Herbert B. Cary, 83 Williams St., Norwich, Conn.
William W. Chace, 4 Willard Place, Hudson, N. Y.
W. Woods Chandler, Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.
Harvey W. Chapman, care of Rev. A. P. Chapman, Northfield,
Conn.
Douglas Charnley, 125 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
*Ward Cheney, died in Imus, P. I., Jan. 7th, 1900.
Edward C. Chickering, 31 Clinton Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
Arthur S. Chittenden, M.D., 269 West 90th St., New York City.
Thomas B. Clark, Pennsylvania Electric & Railway Supply Co.,
Pittsburg, Pa.
Hon. Walter H. Clark, 50 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Alexander S. Cochran, Yonkers, N. Y.
Charles Coit, 185 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
Rev. Christopher B. Coleman, Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind.
Russell Colgate, 55 John St., New York City.
Charles Collens, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Edward D. Collins, State Normal School, Johnson, Vt.
Wendell P. Colton, 122 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewis R. Conklin, 59 Wall St., New York City.
William P. Conley, 88 Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frederick Coonley, M.D., 22 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton,
N. Y.
William H. Corbitt, 108 East 78th St., New York City.
Harry P. Cross, Merchants' National Bank Building, Providence,
R. I.
W. Redmond Cross, 33 Pine St., New York City.
Alfred L. Curtiss, 49 East 60th St., New York City.

- *Samuel Edward Damon, died in Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept. 27th, 1904.
- Albert S. Davis, 33 Pine St., or 210 West 107th St., New York City.
- Edward L. Davis, 147 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Clarence S. Day, Jr., 45 Wall St., New York City.
- Sherman Day, 6 East 44th St., New York City.
- Estey F. Dayton, Wabash Cabinet Co., 349 Broadway, New York City.
- Rev. Lee M. Dean, 806 Main St., Westbrook, Me.
- Johnston deForest, 30 Broad St., New York City.
- Edward E. Denison, Marion, Ill.
- J. Henri deSibour, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- Clarence DeWitt, 38 Wall St., New York City.
- Sherwood O. Dickerman, 140 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.
- John H. Douglass, 16 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo.
- Willard N. Drown, 75 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Edward L. Durfee, 95 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.
- J. Frederick Eagle, 40 Wall St., New York City.
- Prof. J. G. Eldridge, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
- Prof. Hollon A. Farr, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
- William P. Field, Neville Apartments, Pittsburg, Pa.
- *Charles Louis Fincke, M.D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 19th, 1906.
- Henry J. Fisher, 11 East 24th St., New York City.
- Carroll Fitzhugh, 807 Ridge Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
- Michael Flaherty, Jr., Derby, Conn.
- Arthur E. Foote, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Fred A. Forbes, 650 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- Walter B. Ford, 1017 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
- Clarence V. Fowler, 294 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.
- James Frank, 135 Broadway, New York City.
- Clement A. Fuller, Stamford, Conn.
- Frederick W. Gaines, 21 Federal Building, Toledo, Ohio.
- John M. Gaines, 315 Broadway, New York City.
- William S. Gaylord, 256 Broadway, New York City.
- Emile Godchaux, Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La.
- Richard J. Goodman, 50 State St., Hartford, Conn.
- William S. Gordon, 220 Broadway, New York City.
- William H. Gorman, care of C. S. Day, Jr., 45 Wall St., New York City.
- George W. Govert, Blackstone Building, Quincy, Ill.
- Theodore M. Gowans, 162 Park St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- A. Henry Grant, 402 West 124th St., New York City.
- Harris R. Greene, 11 Hillside Ave., Summit, N. J.
- Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
- Frank L. Griffith, 20 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

- Maitland F. Griggs, 32 Liberty St., New York City.
Richard C. Haldeman, 219 South Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Elbert B. Hamlin, 59 Wall St., New York City.
Paul D. Hamlin, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
George B. Hatch, 15 William St., New York City.
Franke S. Havens, 1434 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*Emory Hawes, died in New York City, Nov. 14th, 1904.
Prof. Herbert E. Hawkes, 45 Huntington St., New Haven, Conn.
Carlos C. Heard, 11 Masonic Building, Biddeford, Me.
William W. Heaton, 6 Wall St., New York City.
Hon. Gilbert L. Hedges, Oregon City, Oregon.
Edward C. Heidrich, Jr., 208 Perry St., Peoria, Ill.
William L. Helfenstein, Lincoln St., Shamokin, Pa.
William L. Henry, Kennedy House, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Rev. William M. Hess, 581 Tremont Ave., The Bronx, New York City.
Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, 27 West 52d St., New York City.
George C. Hollister, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
John C. Hollister, M.D., 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Frank T. Hooker, 23 Lynwood Place, New Haven, Conn.
Lester P. Hoole, M.D., 974 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles V. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.
Walter S. Hoyt, 72 Gold St., New York City.
Alexander E. Hunt, Jr., 30 Broad St., New York City.
James A. Hutchinson, 16 Nassau St., New York City.
*Gerard Merrick Ives, died in New York City, August 9th, 1898.
Frederick S. Jackson, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Frank M. Jeffrey, Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo.
Frederic B. Johnson, Englewood, N. J.
Henry S. Johnston, 221 West 49th St., New York City.
Rev. Albert C. Jones, Mystic, Conn.
L. Cleveland Jones, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Warren S. Jordan, 984 Main St., Peekskill, N. Y.
Prof. Albert G. Keller, 55 Huntington St., New Haven, Conn.
William C. Kellogg, M.D., Augusta, Ga.
Robert Kelly, Jr., Holophane Glass Co., 15 East 32d St., New York City.
Tom S. Kingman, 80 Wall St., New York City.
Troy Kinney, 15 West 67th St., New York City.
Henry S. Kip, 205 West 57th St., or 7 Wall St., New York City.
James H. Knapp, 817 Broadway, New York City.
Edgar C. Lackland, Jr., with Tailer & Robinson, 2 Wall St., New York City.
Leonard B. Lampman, Coxsackie, N. Y.
Frederick C. Lee, University Club, New York City.
Charles B. Lenahan, 66 West South St., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
Ralph W. Lobenstine, M.D., 105 West 73d St., New York City.

- John M. Longacre, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Horace A. Loomis, R.F.D. 4, Rochester, N. Y.
 Christopher K. Loughran, 296 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.
 Harry B. Lovell, Plainfield, N. J.
 Robert Lusk, 51 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 Robert S. McClenahan, Assiut Training College, Assiut, Egypt.
 *Henry E. McDermott, died in New Haven, Conn., Oct, 3d, 1898.
 William A. McFadden, with Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 McKee D. McKee, 1753 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Cyrus F. Mackey, 1138 Elk St., Franklin, Pa.
 George X. McLanahan, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.
 George S. McLaren, 152 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
 Neil B. Mallon, 2373 Madison Road, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Frederick W. Mathews, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
 Harry W. Mathews, 12 West 44th St., New York City.
 *Rev. F. H. Mathison, died in Shelton, Conn., Aug. 24th, 1906.
 Charles W. Miller, Weleetka, Indian Territory.
 William S. Miller, 465 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph O. Moré, Commonwealth Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 Prof. W. Conger Morgan, 2440 Hillside Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Charles S. Morris, 408 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
 Samuel I. Motter, Donnell Court, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Norris H. Mundy, 25 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 James B. Neale, Minersville, Pa.
 Prof. George H. Nettleton, 339 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
 Edward K. Nicholson, Sanford Building, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Theodore W. Noon, 10 Appian Way, Cambridge, Mass.
 Louis C. Oakley, New York Central Depot, Corning, N. Y.
 Edwin Oviatt, P. O. Box 175, New Haven, Conn.
 Alfred D. Pardee, West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
 Hon. Walter P. Paret, 45 Broadway, New York City.
 Rev. Charles E. Park, 405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
 Frank M. Patterson, 27 William St., New York City.
 Hon. Thomas B. Paxton, Jr., 341 Lafayette Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Howard S. Peck, Bristol, Conn.
 Philip C. Peck, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
 Hon. Charles A. Pelton, Clinton, Conn.
 Prof. Henry A. Perkins, 27 Marshall St., Hartford, Conn.
 Louis H. Porter, Stamford, Conn.
 Addison S. Pratt, 47 Cedar St., New York City.
 Rev. Walter F. Prince, 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 M. Houghton Reed, 1852 Clay St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Thomas E. Reynolds, 167 Maple St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Eugene M. Richmond, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

- Fred O. Robbins, 215 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.
Wolcott P. Robbins, 43 Cedar St., New York City.
Henry M. Robert, Jr., Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.
Edwin L. Robinson, Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Dwight Rockwell, 30 West 44th St., New York City.
Robertson T. Root, 530 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rev. Robert L. Ross, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Kingsbridge,
N. Y.
Clinton J. Rumrill, M.D., Randolph, Vt.
Sylvester B. Sadler, Carlisle, Pa.
Andrew G. C. Sage, 718 Fifth Ave., New York City.
James D. Sawyer, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Rev. Lee R. Scarborough, 426 Cypress St., Abilene, Tex.
Prof. Rudolph Schevill, 431 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
*George H. Schuyler, died in New York City, Feb. 22d, 1904.
Alexander Scott, care of C. S. Day, Jr., 45 Wall St., New York
City.
William L. Scoville, 407 Paddock Building, Boston, Mass.
Hewlett Scudder, Jr., General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Lewis P. Sheldon, 10 Rue Lafitte, Paris, France.
Charles P. Sherman, D.C.L., Yale University Law School, New
Haven, Conn.
Murray M. Shoemaker, First National Bank Building, Cincin-
nati, Ohio.
Dorland Smith, M.D., 836 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
George A. Smith, 21 Morsemere Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
Griswold Smith, 33 Wall St., New York City.
Nathaniel W. Smith, with N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., Providence,
R. I.
Winthrop D. Smith, 298 Broadway, New York City.
Henry A. Spalding, 618 North American Building, Philadelphia,
Pa.
Charles F. Spellman, 31 Elm St., Springfield, Mass.
*Marius J. Spinello, died near Berkeley, Cal., May 24th, 1904.
Albert J. Squires, Batavia, N. Y.
Hon. Edmund G. Stalter, Paterson, N. J.
William J. Starkweather, American Trust Building, Cleveland,
Ohio.
Douglas Stewart, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.
Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., 73 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
Herbert G. Strong, Winsted, Conn.
T. S. Strong, Jr., Consolidated National Bank, 56 Broadway,
New York City.
David Stuart, 96 Broadway, New York City.
Rev. Philemon F. Sturgès, St. Peter's Rectory, Morristown, N. J.
Lewis A. Sulcov, Box 56, Arnold, St. Louis Co., Minn.
Eliot Sumner, Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, N. J.

- James B. Tailer, Stock Exchange, or 43 West 47th St., New York City.
- Huntington Taylor, Cloquet, Minn.
- Arthur R. Thompson, 51 Imlay St., Hartford, Conn.
- Frederick M. Thompson, 50 Pine St., New York City.
- Samuel Thorne, Jr., 15 Wall St., New York City.
- S. B. Thorne, Buck Run Coal Co., Minersville, Pa.
- A. C. Tilton, Ph.D., 21 Mendota Court, Madison, Wis.
- Albert E. VonTobel, M.D., 284 E. Main St., Meriden, Conn.
- Thomas A. Tracy, 152 Curtiss St., Bristol, Conn.
- Ralph B. Treadway, 215 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- *Edward L. Trudeau, Jr., M.D., died in New York City, May 3d, 1904.
- Henry A. Truslow, 57 Murray St., New York City, or Summit, N. J.
- Howland Twombly, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.
- Dudley L. Vaill, Station A., Winsted, Conn.
- Thomas G. Vennum, Watseka, Ill.
- Wesley G. Vincent, M.D., 172 West 79th St., New York City.
- Frank E. Wade, 541 Onondaga County Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Judge William H. Wadhams, 39 West 11th St., New York City.
- Arthur G. Walter, Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.
- Prof. Chauncey W. Wells, 2243 Piedmont Way, Berkeley, Cal.
- Thomas B. Wells, 337 Pearl St., New York City.
- George C. Weston, 1120 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, 684 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- Robert E. Whalen, 79 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.
- Morris M. Whitaker, 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- J. W. Wickenden, care of T. L. Wickenden, 906 Citizens' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Norman Williams, Jr., 300 Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.
- Walter F. Wood, New York Cotton Exchange, New York City.
- William S. Woodhull, 32 Nassau St., New York City.
- Hon. Robert J. Woodruff, 179 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
- Lewis R. Yeaman, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Ky.
- Ezra H. Young, 1 Madison Ave., New York City. (278)

Ex-Members

- Charles S. Adams, 168 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- William J. Armstrong, Decatur, Ill.
- G. Edward Atherton, Jr., Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Philip H. Bailey, Windsor Locks, North Franklin, Conn.
- Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Englewood, N. J.

- Charles E. Bristol, 100 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.
James H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.
John Mason Brown, care of the Comptroller, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Thomas R. Brown, Jr., Excelsior, Minn.
J. H. Churchill Clark, care of Superintendent of Terminals, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
D. Hayden Collins, Dallas Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
*Theodore E. Connell, died in Scranton, Pa., June 15th, 1903.
Rowland Cox, Jr., M.D., 47 West 44th St., New York City.
Francis Phelps Dodge, 99 John St., New York City.
Guy Phelps Dodge, 29 Broadway, New York City.
*George Dyre Eldridge, Jr., died near New York City, March 2d, 1906.
Richard F. Ely, 1304 Main St., Hartford, Conn.
*Richard P. Estes, died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26th, 1892.
Benjamin T. Gilbert, Clayville, New York.
*George Zabriskie Gray, died in London, England, Sept. 12th, 1895.
*E. E. Gregory, died in New York City, Sept. 21st, 1896.
John G. Haines, care of J. L. Haines, 23 Amity St., Paterson, N. J.
Harold G. Holcombe, 49 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.
James B. Horton, 471 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Russell Hulbert, M.D., 322 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.
Derick Lane, 27 Pine St., New York City.
Charles S. Leavenworth, Brown, Shipley & Co., London, S. W., England.
Herbert R. Limburg, 15 William St., New York City.
Percival C. Liscomb, El Paso, Tex.
Arthur L. Loving, 617 Bon Ton, St. Joseph, Mo.
Benjamin P. Lukens, Box 551, Manila, P. I.
C. Oliver McClintock, Castine, Me.
Boyd McLean, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Ray S. McLeod, care of Edgar D. McLeod, 375 Eighth Ave., New York City.
*Charles Mason Martin, died in Norwich, N. Y., Aug. 16th, 1899.
*Benjamin Minor Massey, died in Springfield, Mo., Aug. 7th, 1903.
Eugene Meyer, Jr., 7 Wall St., New York City.
Ernest C. Moore, 102 Highland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
*H. Dalton Newcomb, died in New York City, Dec. 3d, 1906.
*Warren Prescott Palmer, died in New York City, Feb. 11th, 1903.
William L. Patterson, Newcastle, Pa.
*Charles Williams Penrose, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16th, 1905.

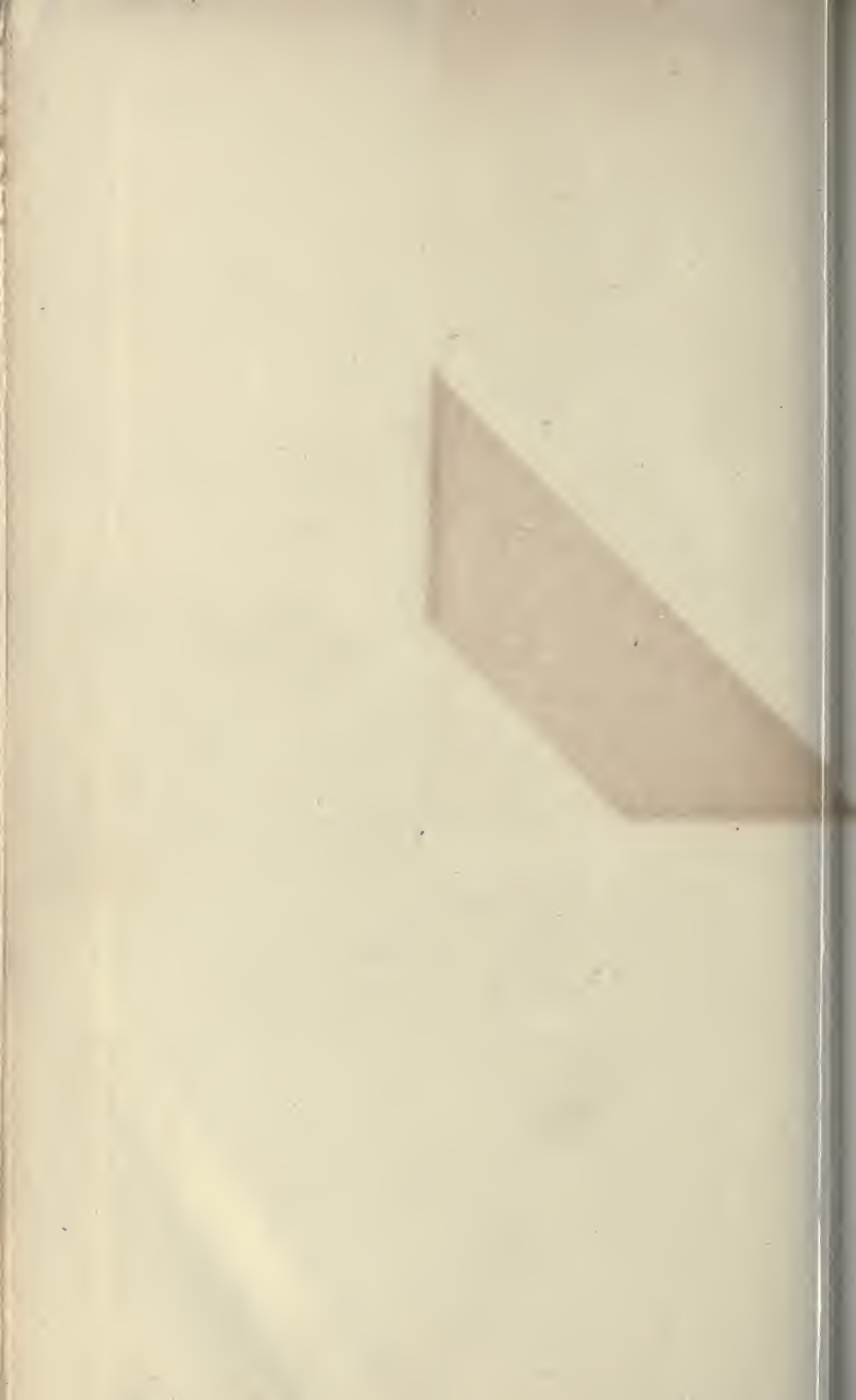
- Stuart E. Pierson, Carrollton, Ill.
 Frederic C. Saunders, Cuba, N. Y.
 J. Arnold Scudder, 211 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Herman D. Sears, 49 Wall St., New York City.
 Robert N. Seney, 41 Bitter Sweet Place, Pattington Annex,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Herbert L. Towle, 272 Johnson Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 Michael M. vanBeuren, 7 Wall St., New York City.
 Nathaniel W. Wallis, East Orange, N. J.
 *Burton Arthur White, died in New Haven, Conn., May 6th,
 1895.
 Frederick H. Wiley, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Norman A. Williams, 25 Broad St., New York City.
 Thomas J. Wood, 121 North Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
 Charles H. Woodruff, Jr., 14 East 68th St., New York City.
 Daniel W. Wynkoop, M.D., Montague, Va.
 (Gillett, Gillette, C. J. Hunt, Irwin, Keck, A. H. Kelly, Mc-
 Cann, McDonald, and Pond, are omitted.) (65)

VARIANTS IN CLASSMATES' NAMES

| <i>Names</i> | <i>Disused Variants</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Austin Radcliffe Baldwin..... | Austin Baldwin, Jr. |
| Arthur Hillier Beatty, Jr..... | Arthur Hillier Beatty, Jr. |
| Robert Henry Burton-Smith..... | Robert Henry Burton Smith |
| Thomas Francis Carroll..... | Frank Carroll |
| Charles Collens..... | Charles Collins |
| William Patrick Conley..... | William Patrick Conly |
| Jules Henri deSibour..... | Jules Gabriel Henri deSibour |
| John Howard Douglass..... | John Holly Douglass |
| Maitland Fuller Griggs..... | Maitland Griggs |
| Troy Kinney..... | Troy Sylvanus Kinney |
| Charles Weston Miller..... | Charles Wesley Miller |
| Edwin Oviatt..... | Edwin Sidney Oviatt |
| Frank Miner Patterson..... | Franklin Miner Patterson |
| Rudolph Schevill..... | Rudolph Schwill |
| Dorland Smith..... | Edward Dorland Smith |
| Henry Spalding..... | Harry Alexis Spalding |
| Marius Joseph Spinello..... | Joseph Marius Spinello |
| | Ex '06 |
| James Hanford Brookfield.... | Fritz James Hanford Brookfield |
| Herbert Richard Limburg.... | Herbert Richard Limburger |
| Benjamin Perley Lukens..... | Perley Benjamin Lukens |
| Eugene Meyer, Jr..... | Eugene Isaac Meyer |







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